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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Turkmenistan

* 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 Turkmenistan was held at the 1st meeting, on 6 November 2023. The delegation of Turkmenistan was headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, Vepa Hajiyev. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Turkmenistan.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Turkmenistan: Malaysia, Montenegro and Sudan.
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 Turkmenistan:
 - (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, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Turkmenistan 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 of Turkmenistan emphasized that the country's national report was the result of the involvement of about 30 ministries and government departments that were members of the Interdepartmental Commission on Compliance with the International Obligations Undertaken by Turkmenistan in the Field of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. Turkmenistan was grateful for the support of the States members of the troika and the secretariat in the preparation of the review. The interactive dialogue during the meeting of the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review would contribute to achieving further progress in advancing human rights and freedoms in Turkmenistan.
6. Turkmenistan consistently fulfilled its international obligations under the core United Nations human rights instruments, pursuing a constructive dialogue with the treaty bodies, the special procedure mandate holders and other mechanisms of the United Nations. Turkmenistan had actively implemented the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, achieving substantive progress through the development of a road map for their systematic implementation.
7. Since 2018, Turkmenistan had acceded to several international treaties, including the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled, in 2020, and the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122) of the International Labour Organization (ILO), and was reviewing national legislation to ensure its alignment with international standards. The

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/TKM/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/44/TKM/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/TKM/3](#).

Interdepartmental Commission was analysing the possible ratification of additional instruments, such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. However, the ratification and incorporation of international instruments into national legislation needed careful consideration by the relevant institutions and ministries.

8. At the same time, Turkmenistan was implementing large-scale reforms to strengthen its institutional structure, create a multisectoral economic system and improve living standards. The Programme of the President of Turkmenistan on the Socioeconomic Development of Turkmenistan outlined structural reforms in the economy, the creation of new jobs, support for small and medium-sized businesses and the transition of workers from informal to formal employment. Every year, by presidential decree, wages, pensions and State benefits, as well as scholarships for students and interns, were increased by 10 per cent. To track progress towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals, the State Committee on Statistics had created a national platform containing disaggregated information on the implementation of public policies.

9. Since the previous review, Turkmenistan had adopted a number of plans, including on human rights, gender equality, children's rights, the elimination of statelessness and combating trafficking in persons. Some 314 new legislative acts and amendments to existing laws had been adopted to strengthen the national human rights framework. The amendments introduced to the Courts Act had contributed to ensuring the independence of the courts, while those introduced to the Voluntary Associations Act provided for the simplification of State registration of associations. Steps had also been taken to remove restrictions on employing women in jobs with harmful and/or hazardous working conditions and to improve the rules regarding the criminal liability of minors. Some 17 articles of the Criminal Code imposing criminal responsibility on minors had been transferred to the Code of Administrative Offences. The Criminal Code had also been amended to criminalize the direct or indirect violation of human rights and freedoms on the basis of ethnicity, colour, gender, origin, property, place of residence, language, religion, political views or other circumstances.

10. Between 2021 and 2022, the budget of the Office of the Ombudsperson had been doubled and a request for accreditation had been submitted to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. The institutional capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson was being strengthened through a joint project with the United Nations Development Programme and OHCHR, including through a capacity assessment and the development a multi-year strategic plan.

11. Efforts to eliminate forced labour had involved close cooperation with ILO through the signing of a memorandum of understanding enabling ILO to systematically monitor working conditions in cotton fields during the harvest period. ILO had also reviewed the labour inspection system of Turkmenistan, recommended actions to align it with international standards and would provide it with technical support to strengthen labour inspection in the country. Turkmenistan was considering ratification of the ILO Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129) and Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81).

12. Turkmenistan worked actively with the United Nations and international organizations to safeguard the rights of refugees and stateless persons. Since its independence, Turkmenistan had granted citizenship to nearly 30,000 persons and residence permits to nearly 6,000. On the eve of the celebration of Independence Day in 2023, the President of Turkmenistan had granted Turkmen citizenship to 1,301 stateless persons permanently residing in Turkmenistan. A regional conference on the elimination of statelessness was scheduled to be held in Turkmenistan in 2024.

13. The delegation stressed the commitment of Turkmenistan to strengthening the democratization of society and aligning national legislation with international human rights instruments. It concluded by affirming that the country was ready for open and constructive cooperation with the members of the Human Rights Council and other international bodies.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 77 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
15. Canada noted the adoption by Turkmenistan of the second National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021–2025. It expressed concern about food security in the country, the rise in the price of food and the shortage of subsidized food.
16. Chile congratulated Turkmenistan for the progress achieved in the development of its National Human Rights Action Plan and its coordinated work with United Nations agencies in that regard, as well as for the measures aimed at advancing gender equality.
17. China noted the promotion of economic and social development by Turkmenistan. It also noted the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021–2025, and the improvement in social protection through the enactment of legislation.
18. Costa Rica congratulated Turkmenistan for adapting its Criminal Code so that the definition of torture corresponded to that in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
19. Croatia welcomed the 2016 Constitution, which guaranteed equal rights for women and men. It encouraged Turkmenistan to use the definition of discrimination against women contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
20. Cuba thanked Turkmenistan for its commitment to the universal periodic review and to the promotion and protection of human rights for all.
21. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended Turkmenistan for its efforts and progress in the promotion and protection of human rights through the implementation of the National Programme of Socioeconomic Development, among others.
22. Djibouti welcomed the measures taken by Turkmenistan to ensure the compliance of national legislation with international standards. It noted the cooperation of Turkmenistan with the special procedure mandate holders and its initiatives to ensure gender equality.
23. Egypt noted the efforts made by Turkmenistan to strengthen the institutional and legal frameworks for the protection of human rights and its adoption of policies to promote various rights, including the rights of women and children, and religious freedom.
24. Estonia recognized the efforts of Turkmenistan to advance human rights, while noting the persistence of gender-based violence and of social norms that disadvantaged women. It also noted constraints on individual liberties and encouraged Turkmenistan to cooperate fully with the special procedure mandate holders.
25. Finland welcomed the engagement of Turkmenistan with the universal periodic review mechanism.
26. France expressed regret that the 2022 presidential elections in Turkmenistan had not shown any signs of progress in the area of democracy.
27. The Gambia commended Turkmenistan for its efforts to uphold fundamental freedoms, in particular freedom of religion, noting that article 152 of the Criminal Code guaranteed freedom of religion and equality of all religions.
28. Georgia encouraged Turkmenistan to ensure the allocation of the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality, 2021–2025.
29. Germany welcomed the collaboration of Turkmenistan with the International Labour Organization, while expressing concern about the restrictions imposed on almost all civil and political rights and about the poor conditions in detention facilities.
30. Iceland welcomed the national report presented by Turkmenistan.

31. India welcomed the ratification by Turkmenistan of important ILO conventions and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and noted the efforts of Turkmenistan to strengthen the national legal system. However, it regretted that discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men in society and in the family persisted.
32. Indonesia applauded Turkmenistan for ratifying a number of international human rights instruments and for its submission of national reports to several international human rights mechanisms.
33. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Turkmenistan on its national programmes on health care and on the provision of clean drinking water. It also appreciated the development of systems for the delivery of comprehensive services for young children with disabilities and their families.
34. Iraq commended Turkmenistan for the efforts made in adopting national plans for the promotion of human rights and for the steps taken to improve comprehensive social services.
35. Ireland noted the efforts of Turkmenistan to advance human rights domestically. It expressed concern about the continued reluctance of Turkmenistan to allow special procedure mandate holders access to the country, reports of State-imposed forced labour, the suppression of civil society and the continued persecution of LGBTI+ persons.
36. Italy welcomed the efforts made by Turkmenistan with regard to gender equality and the rights of female workers, as well as its increased focus on the prevention of torture and other forms of inhuman treatment.
37. Kazakhstan commended Turkmenistan on its efforts to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsperson and to combat trafficking in persons. It also welcomed the Programme of the President of Turkmenistan on Socioeconomic Development, 2019–2025.
38. Kuwait welcomed the presentation by Turkmenistan of its national report and noted the challenges faced by the country in implementing all necessary measures on human rights.
39. Kyrgyzstan welcomed the active cooperation of Turkmenistan with OHCHR and the adoption of national plans to ensure human rights.
40. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the steps taken by Turkmenistan to improve its legal and institutional frameworks and to strengthen cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, as well as its efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
41. Latvia noted the measures taken by Turkmenistan since the previous review and encouraged it to make further efforts to fulfil its human rights obligations and commitments.
42. Lebanon welcomed the commitment of Turkmenistan to various human rights instruments and its continuing cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.
43. Luxembourg welcomed the cooperation of Turkmenistan with OHCHR.
44. Malaysia commended Turkmenistan for ratifying several international instruments. It welcomed the adoption by Turkmenistan of various national action plans and its dedication to enhancing transparency and combating corruption through the digitalization of public services.
45. Maldives welcomed the adoption by Turkmenistan of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality and other legislative measures and initiatives aimed at advancing gender equality throughout the country.
46. Malta welcomed the ratification by Turkmenistan of numerous international conventions, in particular the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and encouraged it to ratify additional international instruments.
47. Mexico recognized the efforts of Turkmenistan to end statelessness, including the adoption in 2019 of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Statelessness and in 2020 of the Civil Registration Act.

48. Mongolia welcomed the efforts of Turkmenistan to strengthen its legal and institutional framework for human rights in line with international human rights and labour standards. It also appreciated the measures Turkmenistan had taken aimed at ensuring gender equality.
49. Montenegro noted the downward trend in maternal mortality in Turkmenistan and urged it to continue the effective implementation of measures in that domain, particularly under the national “Healthy mother – healthy child – healthy future” strategy.
50. Morocco welcomed the reports submitted by Turkmenistan to the treaty bodies and its continued cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms to develop national policies in line with its treaty commitments.
51. Nepal welcomed the efforts of Turkmenistan, resulting in the National Action Plan on Gender Equality, 2021–2025, and the National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021–2025. It also welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2020–2022.
52. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Turkmenistan for inviting the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights to visit the country, while noting that additional measures to combat violence and discrimination on all grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity, would be welcome.
53. The Niger welcomed the adoption by Turkmenistan of the National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021–2025, which included a series of measures to prevent torture, and the adoption of measures to combat trafficking in persons.
54. Oman welcomed the measures taken by Turkmenistan, including legislative reforms and the ratification of numerous international instruments, such as the Convention against Discrimination in Education and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
55. Pakistan commended Turkmenistan for the ratification of various international instruments, its constructive engagement with the treaty bodies and the enactment of national legislation in the fields of clean drinking water, labour rights, education, local government and interfaith harmony.
56. Panama thanked Turkmenistan for the presentation of its national report.
57. Paraguay congratulated Turkmenistan for the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled and welcomed the adoption of the thematic action plans for the years 2021–2025.
58. Portugal commended Turkmenistan for the adoption of the second National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2021–2025.
59. Qatar commended the effective cooperation of Turkmenistan with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021–2025, and the National Action Plan on Gender Equality, 2021–2025.
60. The Republic of Moldova commended Turkmenistan on its comprehensive National Programme of Socioeconomic Development. It also welcomed the adoption of other sectoral action plans to better uphold women’s and children’s rights and to counter trafficking in persons.
61. The Russian Federation commended the efforts made by Turkmenistan to accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, promote the rights of vulnerable groups, eliminate poverty and ensure women’s participation in government bodies.
62. Saudi Arabia welcomed the adoption of the Programme of the President of Turkmenistan for the Socioeconomic Development of Turkmenistan, 2022–2028, which provided for structural reforms in the economy.
63. Slovenia commended Turkmenistan on the presentation of its national report and its commitment to the universal periodic review process.

64. Spain welcomed the adoption by Turkmenistan of the National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021–2025, and the National Action Plan on Gender Equality, 2021–2025, which were positive steps in the defence and protection of human rights.
65. Sri Lanka noted with appreciation the progressive policies implemented by Turkmenistan, including the National Action Plan on Gender Equality, 2015–2020 and 2021–2025, and the National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021–2025.
66. The Sudan praised the efforts of Turkmenistan to ratify several international treaties and to adopt legislation on crime prevention, as well as the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the National Anti-Corruption Programme.
67. Tajikistan appreciated the progress achieved by Turkmenistan in ensuring gender equality and women’s advancement in socioeconomic and political settings through law reforms and gender-responsive plans.
68. Togo took note of the efforts of Turkmenistan to improve prison conditions, particularly by installing video surveillance and audiovisual equipment in detention centres to prevent torture and ill-treatment.
69. Tunisia noted the ratification of international instruments by Turkmenistan, particularly the ILO Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144), and praised the adoption of the national action plans on human rights and gender equality.
70. Türkiye welcomed the positive steps taken by Turkmenistan in the area of human rights, notably the strengthening of legal institutions and the adoption of national plans on human rights, gender equality and children’s rights.
71. Ukraine commended the work done by Turkmenistan to incorporate international commitments related to child protection into its domestic legislation and the adoption of the road map on the elimination of violence against women and girls. It encouraged Turkmenistan to consolidate its progress in achieving gender parity.
72. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the ILO mission to Turkmenistan to examine forced labour in the cotton harvest and urged Turkmenistan to take action on allegations of torture and restrictions on freedom of religion or belief, assembly and expression.
73. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Turkmenistan for implementing measures to advance economic, social and cultural rights, acknowledged the progress in the education sector and noted the achievements in the health sector.
74. The United States of America commended the efforts of Turkmenistan to reform labour laws concerning the cotton sector and to work with conscientious objectors who were Jehovah’s Witnesses on a civilian service policy. It remained concerned about limitations on public access to information.
75. Uruguay thanked Turkmenistan for its national report.
76. Uzbekistan thanked Turkmenistan for its comprehensive national report and noted the significant work it had done to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle, including the adoption of legislative measures.
77. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated the efforts of Turkmenistan to submit periodic reports to the treaty bodies and to implement social infrastructure projects and measures to reduce the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the most vulnerable.
78. Viet Nam welcomed the adoption and implementation by Turkmenistan of its National Programme of Socioeconomic Development, 2022–2052, and the formation of a new social model of development to ensure a high standard of living in the country.
79. Yemen praised the efforts made by Turkmenistan to implement recommendations from the previous review cycle and its work to combat discrimination in the field of education, prevent the crime of genocide and ensure the independence of the judiciary.

80. Algeria welcomed the measures taken by Turkmenistan to promote human rights in the country, including the ratification of the ILO Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144).
81. Argentina highlighted the adoption by Turkmenistan of its National Human Rights Action Plan, 2021–2025.
82. Armenia commended Turkmenistan for its commitment to inclusive and sustainable development, particularly its efforts to advance education, health care and infrastructure development.
83. Australia commended the cooperation of Turkmenistan with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It remained concerned by reports of torture, arbitrary detention and forced labour in the cotton sector.
84. Austria noted that the Constitution of Turkmenistan contained positive measures to improve the legal and institutional framework for human rights, while continuing to observe gaps in some areas.
85. Azerbaijan commended Turkmenistan for the many legislative and policy measures it had taken in areas including education, social services, e-government, corruption, youth policy, gender equality, trafficking in persons, health care, children’s rights and the rights of persons with disabilities.
86. Bahrain applauded the efforts of Turkmenistan to collaborate with United Nations entities to enhance the effectiveness and transparency of the Government and the progress made in the areas of education and the rights of persons with disabilities.
87. Belarus welcomed the national and presidential programmes for the socioeconomic development of Turkmenistan and commended the efforts made to improve legislation aimed at protecting the rights of children and to bridge the gap in the quality of medical services for people living in urban and rural areas.
88. Belgium acknowledged the progress made by Turkmenistan, while considering that further progress could be achieved to increase the protection of human rights in line with the core international human rights treaties.
89. Bhutan noted the adoption by Turkmenistan of several thematic action plans and welcomed the legislation guaranteeing equal pay for work of equal value, as well as social protection measures for women working in the informal sector.
90. Brazil encouraged Turkmenistan to continue pursuing its efforts to guarantee the most comprehensive coverage and the highest possible quality of education for all, including girls and children with disabilities.
91. Bulgaria highlighted the improvement by Turkmenistan of its labour legislation and encouraged the country to take appropriate measures to ensure freedom of expression, both online and offline, the independence of the media and the safety of journalists.
92. The delegation of Turkmenistan emphasized that the country was actively working to enhance women’s participation in all spheres of social and political life. Women were widely represented in the parliament, State bodies, local authorities and all three political parties registered in Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan had adopted the National Action Plan on Gender Equality, which included comprehensive measures to achieve gender equality and combat domestic violence. In collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, Turkmenistan had conducted a sample survey on the health and status of women in the family and developed a road map with specific actions for the period 2022–2025.
93. While domestic violence was not explicitly classified as a distinct crime in the Criminal Code, it was covered under other offences and discussions were under way to amend national legislation to align it with international standards. Operational procedures and handbooks for the police and social and health services had been developed. In addition, gender education programmes had been introduced for teachers, in accordance with international best practices. In order to address the issue of the increasing number of cases of female drivers without a licence, targeted checks by traffic police had been temporarily

implemented to prevent accidents. Between 2018 and 2023, the Ministry of Internal Affairs had issued 9,721 driving licences to women.

94. Turkmenistan had established strong cooperation with international humanitarian organizations with the aim of improving the penitentiary system. In 2023, a visit had been carried out to the Ahal province correctional institution to assess detention conditions with the participation of heads and representatives of diplomatic missions. That practice was set to continue in the first half of 2024, with the authorities planning to invite relevant international organizations to participate. The Ombudsperson and the supervisory commissions also conducted monitoring visits to places of detention. Pursuant to the amnesty law, the President issued decrees pardoning individuals multiple times a year, therefore contributing to the reduction in the prison population. Turkmenistan had conducted major repairs and reconstruction of detention facilities in various regions and aligned detention practices with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). Turkmenistan had also increased the use of video and audio recordings in detention facilities and carried out more than 40 training courses to raise the professional qualifications of relevant offices. In accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code, protocols were in place to inform families about the location of imprisoned relatives and their transfer from one place of detention to another.

95. Turkmenistan had successfully implemented the first National Action Plan for the Realization of Children's Rights. Centres providing early childhood services had been opened in all provinces and the Ministry of Education, together with the parliament, had developed a strategy on inclusive education and had increased the number of schools, reaching a literacy rate of 99.9 per cent. Concerning health care, every three years Turkmenistan carried out a cluster survey to monitor maternal mortality and published the results on the Sustainable Development Goal national platform. Turkmenistan planned to work on a draft law and a strategy on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and had started to implement a project on accessible work for persons with disabilities with the aim of providing vocational training and enhancing the possibilities for persons with disabilities to obtain a job.

96. All forms of discrimination were prohibited by law in Turkmenistan and any case of discrimination was prosecuted, including discrimination on the grounds of sex, disability, ethnicity or nationality. Regarding the criminalization of same-sex sexual relations, traditional values, culture and religion played a significant role in shaping the mentality of people in Turkmenistan, as in many societies, and had been passed on through generations. Based on those values, Turkmenistan would continue to consider proposals to develop national legislation and would continue to collaborate with regional United Nations bodies.

97. Turkmenistan recognized the importance of a diverse media landscape. There were no restrictions on the creation or use of websites in the country, except for those prohibited by law, particularly in relation to the promotion of terrorism and radicalism. The country had seen significant growth in Internet and social media users, with an increase of 38 per cent in Internet users, 108 per cent in social media users and 74 per cent in mobile social media users, compared to 2018. Journalists' accreditation had also seen a 30 per cent growth and agreements and memorandums on cooperation had been signed between the State news agency and various international news agencies and television channels.

98. Turkmenistan actively engaged with civil society organizations, seeking their input and cooperation on various public interest issues. Non-governmental organizations provided social support, contributing to the quality and efficiency of national programme implementation. The country was committed to fostering open dialogue, collaboration and continued improvement in various aspects of governance and societal development.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

99. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Turkmenistan and enjoy the support of Turkmenistan:

- 99.1 Consider the ratification of a number of core human rights conventions (Bahrain);
- 99.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);
- 99.3 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);
- 99.4 Take further steps to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 99.5 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);
- 99.6 Continue its constructive engagement and cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms to promote and protect all human rights in the country (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 99.7 Continue constructive cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Uzbekistan);
- 99.8 Continue cooperation with the United Nations special procedure mandate holders in an open, constructive and comprehensive manner (Latvia);
- 99.9 Enhance cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and accept all pending requests for country visits by mandate holders, in line with Turkmenistan's standing invitation (Malta);
- 99.10 Facilitate the visits of special procedure mandate holders who have requested to visit Turkmenistan (Slovenia);
- 99.11 Facilitate visits by Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders (Australia);
- 99.12 Fully cooperate with the United Nations, facilitate all pending requests for visits by the special procedures and respond favourably and constructively to the Views of the Human Rights Committee (Austria);
- 99.13 Cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant international bodies and agencies in order to improve conditions of detention in Turkmenistan (Germany);
- 99.14 Strengthen cooperation with the United Nations on new national programmes, especially the National Programme of Socioeconomic Development adopted in 2022 (Kuwait);
- 99.15 Continue close cooperation with OHCHR to enhance human rights capacity (Kyrgyzstan);
- 99.16 Continue to improve Turkmenistan's domestic legislation and bring it into line with its international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);
- 99.17 Pursue efforts to bring the national legislation into line with Turkmenistan's international human rights obligations (Viet Nam);
- 99.18 Maintain its activities on harmonizing national legislation with international norms of ratified conventions (Türkiye);
- 99.19 Continue legal reforms aimed at promoting human rights (Sudan);

- 99.20 Continue practical steps aimed at the development of the institutional and human rights infrastructure to better implement its human rights obligations (Tajikistan);
- 99.21 Continue national efforts to strengthen the link between human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals through the National Human Rights Action Plan (Cuba);
- 99.22 Strengthen efforts towards achieving and fully implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan 2021–2025 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);
- 99.23 Continue actions under the National Human Rights Action Plan 2021–2025 to strengthen measures for good governance and to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);
- 99.24 Continue efforts to ensure the proper functioning and full independence of the Ombudsperson’s Office, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Djibouti);
- 99.25 Support respect for the rule of law by strengthening the mandate and independent role of the Ombudsperson and the Ombudsperson’s Office (Finland);
- 99.26 Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity and competence of the Office of the Ombudsperson in Turkmenistan for accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Indonesia);
- 99.27 Continue to strengthen the capacity of the Ombudsperson’s Office (Kyrgyzstan);
- 99.28 Continue strengthening its Office of the Ombudsperson in line with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);
- 99.29 Ensure the full compliance of the Office of the Ombudsperson with the Paris Principles and provide it with sufficient human and financial resources to carry out its mandate (Montenegro);
- 99.30 Step up the efforts to strengthen the national human rights institution as per the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 99.31 Take further measures to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsperson complies with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);
- 99.32 Establish a national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 99.33 Effectively implement the Action Plan on Gender Equality until 2025, the Human Rights Action Plan until 2025, the Action Plan for the Realization of Children’s Rights until 2028 and the Action Plan for the Elimination of Statelessness until 2024 (Kyrgyzstan);
- 99.34 Advance measures aimed at enacting anti-discrimination legislation (Georgia);
- 99.35 Investigate and take measures to end violations of human rights, such as enforced disappearances, politically motivated arrests, arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment of prisoners (Canada);
- 99.36 Provide information on the whereabouts of possible disappeared persons in prison and release those whose sentences have expired (Costa Rica);
- 99.37 Ensure that the perpetrators of enforced disappearances are prosecuted and guarantee that victims have access to remedies (Togo);

- 99.38 Further enhance efforts to combat and address cases of torture and enforced disappearances and to guarantee the human rights and fundamental freedoms of prisoners and detainees (Italy);
- 99.39 Provide information on all disappeared persons to their families and lawyers, including those whose sentences have expired (United States of America);
- 99.40 Reduce overcrowding in prisons and facilitate prisoners' access to health care (Togo);
- 99.41 Refrain from the use of counter-terrorism measures to restrict freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Latvia);
- 99.42 Continue actions aimed at the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme (Cuba);
- 99.43 Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of measures aimed at preventing corruption and impunity (Luxembourg);
- 99.44 Continue to enhance transparency in public services and to strengthen its legal and policy framework to eradicate corruption (Malaysia);
- 99.45 Continue monitoring the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme, 2020–2024 (Bahrain);
- 99.46 Continue to implement the e-government law, which eliminates excessive administrative procedures (Oman);
- 99.47 Continue efforts to implement the National Anti-Corruption Programme, 2020–2024, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Qatar);
- 99.48 Continue efforts aimed at developing the system of public services (Azerbaijan);
- 99.49 Continue improving the transparency, quality and accessibility of the judicial system (Lebanon);
- 99.50 Place more emphasis on aligning proceedings with international fair trial standards to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Gambia);
- 99.51 Further strengthen legislative improvements in the judicial system (Kazakhstan);
- 99.52 Continue monitoring the norms of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penalties Enforcement Code with a view to bringing them more into line with international norms and standards, mainly those related to detainees (Lebanon);
- 99.53 Continue its efforts to further develop its juvenile justice system and promote alternative measures to detention (Bhutan);
- 99.54 Continue to implement measures to develop the national judicial system (Belarus);
- 99.55 Maintain its activities aimed at raising legal awareness among the population of the country (Tajikistan);
- 99.56 Abolish arbitrary restrictions on and interference with the right to freedom of movement and ensure foreign and domestic travel for all who wish to travel (Croatia);
- 99.57 Fully implement the constitutional provisions guaranteeing freedom of opinion, thought and expression, including by ensuring unobstructed Internet access to news websites and social networks (Brazil);

- 99.58 **Guarantee the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and refrain from intimidation, arbitrary restrictions and detention of civil society members and their relatives who peacefully exercise these rights (Belgium);**
- 99.59 **Respect the right of expression, allow the media to operate without any interference and provide an enabling and protective environment where journalists and activists can exercise their human rights without reprisals (Austria);**
- 99.60 **Fully apply constitutional provisions guaranteeing freedom of opinion, thought and expression, and guarantee a favourable framework for the activities of civil society organizations, the press and lawyers (Luxembourg);**
- 99.61 **Protect and promote the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Italy);**
- 99.62 **Fully and comprehensively implement the constitutional provisions that form the bedrock of a true democracy, such as those guaranteeing freedom of opinion, expression and assembly, as well as freedom of religion and belief to its citizens (India);**
- 99.63 **Guarantee the right to access information, in particular by ensuring unhindered access to the Internet for all (Finland);**
- 99.64 **Adopt concrete measures to protect and respect the exercise of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Chile);**
- 99.65 **Ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular freedom of expression and freedom of movement (Germany);**
- 99.66 **Continue to strengthen the work of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons adopted in 2019 (Kuwait);**
- 99.67 **Expedite the work towards early adoption of the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons, 2023–2025, and its effective implementation (Indonesia);**
- 99.68 **Strengthen efforts to reduce trafficking in persons, based on established national plans (Iraq);**
- 99.69 **Continue the efforts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to combat trafficking in persons by preventing, detecting and suppressing trafficking crimes (Oman);**
- 99.70 **Continue efforts to strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons, while upholding the rights of victims and providing them with protection and assistance (Qatar);**
- 99.71 **Continue efforts to strengthen preventive action to address the crime of trafficking in persons (Bahrain);**
- 99.72 **Continue its efforts to ensure the complete elimination of the use of compulsory labour and develop a third national action plan to combat trafficking in persons (Paraguay);**
- 99.73 **Continue cooperation with the International Labour Organization, accept the Organization's visits and strengthen safeguards against the use of forced labour, including in the cotton sector (France);**
- 99.74 **Create a safe and enabling environment to allow independent monitors, journalists and human rights defenders access to document and report labour conditions, particularly with regard to the annual cotton harvest, without fear of reprisals (Ireland);**
- 99.75 **Eliminate the use of compulsory labour for public and private sector workers, as well as teachers and students, in cotton production, thoroughly**

- investigate incidents of child labour in the cotton harvest and continue cooperating with the International Labour Organization on the matter (Mexico);
- 99.76 Develop and implement a time-bound national action plan to reform the root causes of forced labour and child labour in the cotton sector, in consultation with independent workers' and employers' organizations, civil society and the ILO (Panama);
- 99.77 Thoroughly investigate all incidents of child labour in the cotton harvest and prosecute and punish those responsible (Slovenia);
- 99.78 Continue to take effective measures to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the open labour market (Viet Nam);
- 99.79 Scale up the national model of inclusive, quality community-based social services to every community and improve the adequacy of social benefits (Bhutan);
- 99.80 Continue to strengthen its social programmes with particular emphasis on the areas of employment, education and health in order to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants (Algeria);
- 99.81 Continue to develop and implement national policies and strategies that seek to promote and guarantee the enjoyment of human rights by ensuring a high standard of living for the people (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 99.82 Proceed with the general programme to provide the population of Turkmenistan with clean drinking water for the period 2011–2025 (Saudi Arabia);
- 99.83 Continue efforts to provide all inhabitants with clean drinking water and sanitation services (Tunisia);
- 99.84 Continue implementing measures to improve access to clean water to the wider population (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 99.85 Continue its ongoing efforts to promote human rights in social, economic and cultural domains (Pakistan);
- 99.86 Continue consolidating its successful social policies, especially in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, to achieve the greatest possible well-being of its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 99.87 Redouble efforts to continue strengthening the logistical and material capacity of health services, especially in rural areas (Paraguay);
- 99.88 Pursue efforts to enhance health care in rural areas (Tunisia);
- 99.89 Strengthen efforts to eliminate the gap in the quality of health-care services for urban and rural populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 99.90 Guarantee universal access to sexual and reproductive health as part of universal health coverage and to affordable modern contraceptives and emergency contraception for all women and girls (Estonia);
- 99.91 Continue the work on the national "Healthy mother – healthy child – healthy future" strategy for the period 2021–2025 (Oman);
- 99.92 Decriminalize abortion in cases other than a threat to the life of the mother and severe fetal impairment (Republic of Moldova);
- 99.93 Continue strengthening the mechanisms of the National programme for developing sanatorium and spa services, 2021–2025 (Saudi Arabia);
- 99.94 Continue the national programmes to promote the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and the right to education (Egypt);

- 99.95 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) to harness the demographic dividend by investing in adolescent and youth education, employment opportunities and health, including family planning and sexual and reproductive health and services (Panama);**
- 99.96 **Continue promoting education and ensuring the right to education for girls, children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (China);**
- 99.97 **Further expand public education programmes related to gender equality (Georgia);**
- 99.98 **Continue its good efforts to ensure gender equality and non-discrimination in the field of education (Kazakhstan);**
- 99.99 **Expand public education programmes to strengthen the substantive understanding of gender equality, revise school textbooks to remove discriminatory gender stereotypes and provide gender training to teachers (Portugal);**
- 99.100 **Continue to ensure universal pre-primary education and develop an effective education management information system (Maldives);**
- 99.101 **Pursue measures to provide quality education, particularly the coverage of early childhood education programmes (Morocco);**
- 99.102 **Continue the measures taken under the National Action Plan for the Realization of Children's Rights, particularly for providing universal education to children and with a focus on developing their skills (Pakistan);**
- 99.103 **Keep on taking effective measures to introduce human rights education courses into the education system at all its levels (Uzbekistan);**
- 99.104 **Continue measures to ensure inclusive education (Azerbaijan);**
- 99.105 **Develop educational programmes on information and communication technologies and implement them at educational institutions to enhance practical skills among children and youth (Armenia);**
- 99.106 **Take the measures necessary to increase access to education to children with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 99.107 **Continue to strengthen national efforts for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals with special attention on industrializing the provinces, building up production structures and increasing the population's income (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 99.108 **Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development and implementing relevant national development programmes (China);**
- 99.109 **Continue developing programmes that promote gender equality and equal rights and opportunities between women and men (Cuba);**
- 99.110 **Continue to develop and implement policies and initiatives for gender equality and the empowerment of women (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 99.111 **Continue national efforts to promote the rights of women and children (Egypt);**
- 99.112 **Fully implement the National Action Plan on Gender Equality as a step towards increasing opportunities for women's participation in public and political life (Latvia);**
- 99.113 **Ensure respect for women's rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to drive (France);**

- 99.114 **Make further efforts to ensure the full participation of women in decision-making processes, bridging any existing gaps and promoting gender equality at all levels of governance (Gambia);**
- 99.115 **Establish a clear definition of “discrimination against women” in its domestic legislation in alignment with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to further the cause of gender equality (Gambia);**
- 99.116 **End arbitrary and discriminatory restrictions on the rights of women, including restrictions on self-presentation and social behaviour (Iceland);**
- 99.117 **Continue to effectively implement the National Action Plan on Gender Equality for the period 2021–2025 (India);**
- 99.118 **Continue to advance the rights of women and their participation in public policy decision-making (Sri Lanka);**
- 99.119 **Continue policies to advance the rights of women and enhance and strengthen their participation in political and public life (Sudan);**
- 99.120 **Continue to expand cooperation with civil society organizations to raise the awareness of women and girls about their rights and tools to protect those rights (Türkiye);**
- 99.121 **Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, as well as ensuring the participation of women, especially those in rural areas, in decision-making (Armenia);**
- 99.122 **Further promote gender equality in all areas of government and public life, including through awareness-raising (Azerbaijan);**
- 99.123 **Continue efforts to ensure gender equality and increase women’s participation in public and political life, including through the National Action Plan on Gender Equality in Turkmenistan, 2021–2025 (Belarus);**
- 99.124 **Develop and implement nationwide awareness-raising programmes to promote better understanding of the importance of achieving equality between women and men, the realization of women’s and girls’ human rights and their empowerment (Bulgaria);**
- 99.125 **Allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of the gender equality action plan and establish a mechanism to effectively monitor its implementation (Croatia);**
- 99.126 **Continue its ongoing good efforts to ensure gender equality and women’s representation at all levels of private, public and economic life (Kazakhstan);**
- 99.127 **Strengthen the promotion and protection of women’s rights by implementing additional measures to combat violence against women (Djibouti);**
- 99.128 **Amend existing legislation to ensure adequate provisions against gender-based violence in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**
- 99.129 **Strengthen national legislation in order to effectively eliminate all forms of gender-based violence, while strengthening support services and protection to victims (Republic of Moldova);**
- 99.130 **Strengthen efforts to fight gender-based violence, including domestic violence, by conducting educational and awareness-raising campaigns for the public, training employees in law enforcement and the judiciary, and formulating comprehensive support services for victims and survivors (Slovenia);**
- 99.131 **Continue its efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and girls by providing the authorities in charge with the necessary resources and by strengthening awareness-raising and training actions (Algeria);**

- 99.132 **Strengthen efforts towards developing specialized social and child protection services and allocating sufficient financial resources for these services (Maldives);**
- 99.133 **Continue efforts to protect children's rights (Sudan);**
- 99.134 **Continue its ongoing efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Tajikistan);**
- 99.135 **Continue to pay attention to the rights of women and children and provide them with social protection (Yemen);**
- 99.136 **Continue efforts to ensure the protection of the rights of socially vulnerable population groups, such as children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons, in law and in practice (Russian Federation);**
- 99.137 **Make further efforts to develop a system for the provision of comprehensive services for children with disabilities and their families, with an emphasis on early identification, prompt intervention, social support and rehabilitation (Bulgaria);**
- 99.138 **Ensure that persons with disabilities have access to the open labour market, education and information (Türkiye);**
- 99.139 **Adopt a human rights-based approach to disability in line with international standards for programmes and initiatives in the area of disability (Paraguay);**
- 99.140 **Strengthen the legal and policy framework for enhancing the access of persons with disabilities to health care, education and employment (Nepal);**
- 99.141 **Continue its ongoing efforts to develop effective legislative measures to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities and their families (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 99.142 **Develop and implement a national strategy to secure the rights of persons with disabilities (Finland);**
- 99.143 **Develop and adopt a special law on the rights of persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);**
- 99.144 **Adopt a special law on the rights of persons with disabilities (Türkiye);**
- 99.145 **Strengthen the efforts aimed at protecting the rights of ethnic minorities (Lebanon);**
- 99.146 **Step up efforts to fully implement the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Statelessness (Lebanon).**
100. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Turkmenistan and have been noted by Turkmenistan:**
- 100.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);**
- 100.2 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 100.3 **Ratify or accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Paraguay);**
- 100.4 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and subsequently the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Kampala amendments) (Malta);**
- 100.5 **Ratify and accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg);**
- 100.6 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);**

- 100.7 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**
- 100.8 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and investigate and punish all reported cases of enforced disappearance, as previously recommended (Argentina);**
- 100.9 **Positively consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia);**
- 100.10 **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 (Mexico);**
- 100.11 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**
- 100.12 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**
- 100.13 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger);**
- 100.14 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 100.15 **Make progress towards the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);**
- 100.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and continue implementing measures to strengthen the judicial system, guaranteeing its fairness, independence and impartiality, especially with regard to the investigation and punishment of cases of torture and ill-treatment (Uruguay);**
- 100.17 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 100.18 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Malta);**
- 100.19 **Facilitate the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Latvia);**
- 100.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**
- 100.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Moldova);**
- 100.22 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Niger);**
- 100.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);**
- 100.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);**
- 100.25 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Estonia);**

- 100.26 **Make progress towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**
- 100.27 **Consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco);**
- 100.28 **Allow the visits to Turkmenistan requested by the special procedure mandate holders, including on torture, arbitrary detention and forced disappearance (France);**
- 100.29 **Extend a standing invitation to all United Nations special procedure mandate holders working on human rights issues and invite, in particular, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and others who have made visit requests (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 100.30 **Take all necessary measures to prevent the excessive use of force in law enforcement operations, including by establishing an independent oversight mechanism to ensure that all reported cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials are investigated (Togo);**
- 100.31 **Grant full access to independent international mechanisms to all places of detention, thoroughly investigate allegations of enforced disappearances and torture and improve detention conditions in line with international standards (Austria);**
- 100.32 **Ensure that prompt, thorough, independent and impartial criminal investigations are conducted into alleged disappearances and that victims of enforced disappearance, including their families, are provided with full and effective reparation and rehabilitation (Belgium);**
- 100.33 **Provide access for independent inspectors to the prison system (United States of America);**
- 100.34 **Implement the recommendations of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights set out in its report of 9 October 2023 (Austria);**
- 100.35 **Eliminate restrictions on the freedom of movement of nationals and implement measures so that citizens abroad can have access to identity documents through their consulates (Costa Rica);**
- 100.36 **Allow the right to freedom of movement, do not impede foreign or domestic travel for anyone, including perceived government opponents, critics and their relatives, and issue or renew passports for those who are left undocumented (Canada);**
- 100.37 **Adopt the necessary measures in order to guarantee the work and rights of human rights defenders (Argentina);**
- 100.38 **Remove obstacles to independent media and civil society, including restrictions on websites, social media and virtual private networks, to provide citizens with greater access to information and increase government transparency (United States of America);**
- 100.39 **Remove restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly and on access to information (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 100.40 **Review the Media Act of 2012 by establishing an independent regulatory body and enact an access to information law in line with international norms (Mexico);**
- 100.41 **Ensure free access to the Internet and cease all censorship of online and print media, and take concrete steps to ensure freedom of expression (Germany);**
- 100.42 **Eliminate restrictions on freedom of the press and the prohibition of the use of social media (Costa Rica);**

- 100.43 **Guarantee free and uncensored access to the Internet (France);**
- 100.44 **Adopt the necessary legislation to recognize the right to conscientious objection to compulsory military service and ensure that alternative civilian service is not punitive or discriminatory in nature or duration in comparison with military service (Panama);**
- 100.45 **Cease any form of intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders, independent journalists, civil society and activists by revising laws and policies to ensure an enabling environment for freedom of expression (Canada);**
- 100.46 **Develop laws that prohibit child labour, in accordance with the conventions of the International Labour Organization ratified by the country, as well as norms that prohibit the practice of forced labour, both of minors and adults, to address the alarming situation of children in the cotton sector (Spain);**
- 100.47 **Introduce legislation which prohibits the use of forced labour and establishes preventative mechanisms and appropriate oversight structures, working closely with the International Labour Organization (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 100.48 **Allow independent monitors, journalists and human rights defenders to document and report on the situation of child and forced labour in the cotton harvest without fear of reprisal (Belgium);**
- 100.49 **Increase efforts on poverty reduction and mobilize resources to reduce the poverty rate in the country (China);**
- 100.50 **Continue taking steps to ensure vulnerable groups and those living in poverty are given adequate access to employment, health, education and social services (Malaysia);**
- 100.51 **Continue taking steps to address food insecurity, including by developing a comprehensive database (Malaysia);**
- 100.52 **Continue efforts to raise the standard of living of citizens, eliminate poverty, increase the number of social benefits for the population and ensure the participation of women in all government bodies (Russian Federation);**
- 100.53 **Take steps to decriminalize abortion (Estonia);**
- 100.54 **Legalize abortion and ensure access to safe abortion and post-abortion care (Iceland);**
- 100.55 **Adopt the necessary measures to ensure easy and equal access to health services for the population, especially sexual and reproductive health services, with emphasis on access for women, adolescents, girls and LGBTI persons (Uruguay);**
- 100.56 **Ban forced “virginity tests” of women and girls and guarantee their access to affordable modern contraceptives and emergency contraception (Iceland);**
- 100.57 **Ensure the protection of the rights of women, including by adopting legislation specifically criminalizing gender-based violence against women and girls (Canada);**
- 100.58 **Eliminate restrictions on women’s rights and introduce a gender perspective into State legislation and policies (Costa Rica);**
- 100.59 **Improve the conditions of rural women (Iraq);**
- 100.60 **Uphold the rights of women by removing restrictions on women’s appearance, personal freedoms, and sexual and reproductive rights (Australia);**

- 100.61 **Remove barriers to movement by giving women equal opportunities to obtain a driving licence and abolish the residence permit system that restricts where people can live and work (United States of America);**
- 100.62 **Expedite the adoption of a comprehensive law specifically defining and criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence against women (Montenegro);**
- 100.63 **Develop new legislation to protect the rights of women and girls, especially to combat gender-based violence through a domestic violence law that includes effective protection measures (Spain);**
- 100.64 **Accelerate the adoption of a law that specifically defines and addresses all forms of violence against women and develop a strategy to eliminate all forms of this type of violence (Paraguay);**
- 100.65 **Expedite the adoption of a comprehensive law specifically defining and criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence against women, in particular domestic violence, marital rape and sexual assault within marriage and outside marriage (Croatia);**
- 100.66 **Repeal the exonerating circumstance included in the new Criminal Code regarding sexual relations with a minor, which provides for the exemption from criminal liability for anyone who lives with or reconciles with the victim, a provision that leads to forced child marriages (Spain);**
- 100.67 **Adopt the necessary measures to establish in its national legislation a comprehensive legal framework for adequate and effective protection against all forms of discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, and repeal the criminalization of consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex, as previously recommended (Argentina);**
- 100.68 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation based on all human rights, prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination and indirect discrimination, including in education and health, with particular attention to the specific needs of women, LGBT+ persons and persons affected by HIV, while ensuring that accessible and independent complaints mechanisms are put in place (Luxembourg);**
- 100.69 **Take effective measures to prevent and fight all forms of discrimination, including when based on gender and sexual orientation (Italy);**
- 100.70 **Eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judges (Iceland);**
- 100.71 **Repeal laws that criminalize consensual sexual relations between people of the same sex and guarantee equality between all persons, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics (Chile);**
- 100.72 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between men (France);**
- 100.73 **Decriminalize the same-sex conduct of consenting adults and introduce anti-discrimination laws (Iceland);**
- 100.74 **Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and take measures to effectively combat discrimination and violence against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Ireland);**
- 100.75 **Introduce amendments to the 2023 Criminal Code to explicitly decriminalize consensual same-sex relationships (Malta);**
- 100.76 **Abolish article 135 of the Criminal Code in order to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Mexico);**
- 100.77 **Repeal article 135 of its Criminal Code with a view to decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations between adults (Portugal);**

100.78 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations, in compliance with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

100.79 **Initiate a nationwide discussion, with the involvement of civil society, in order to move towards the decriminalization of consensual same-sex sexual relations (Uruguay);**

100.80 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex relationships (Brazil);**

100.81 **Take measures to effectively combat all forms of discrimination or violence against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, including by providing training for law enforcement authorities and conducting awareness-raising campaigns (Montenegro);**

100.82 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex, classified as a crime in article 135 of the Criminal Code, in order to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain).**

101. **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 Turkmenistan was headed by H.E. Mr. Vepa HAJIYEV, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Atageldi HALJANOV, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
 - Mr. Begmurat MUHAMEDOV, Head of the Committee for International and Inter-parliamentary Communications of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan;
 - Mr. Rovshan ANNABERDIYEV, Head of the International Organizations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan;
 - Mr. Guvanch BAZAROV, Head of the International Relations Department of the Prosecutor General's Office of Turkmenistan;
 - Mr. Geldimyrat VELIYEV, Head of the External Relations Division, Department of Law and International Relations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan;
 - Ms. Shemshat ATAJANOVA, Head of Democracy and International Relations Department of the Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan;
 - Ms. Bagul ANNAMUHAMMEDOVA, Deputy Head of the Population Registry Department of the State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan;
 - Mr. Maksat BEKIYEV, First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
 - Ms. Selbi MUHAMMEDOVA, Third Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva.
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