

**Position on the Recommendations Presented to the Russian Federation  
by Foreign Delegations during the Third Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review**

№	Рекомендация	Position of the Russian Federation
147.1	Promptly ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan); (Togo);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The consideration of the prospects for accession of the Russian Federation to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance has shown that it would be premature to take such a step at this point. However, many provisions of this international treaty have been incorporated in the national legislation.
147.2	Continue considering accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique); (Yemen);	<b>Accepted</b>  Public authorities periodically consider the prospects for accession of the Russian Federation to an international treaty as part of the policy aimed at gradually increasing its international obligations.
147.3	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan); (Philippines);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The consideration of the prospects for accession of the Russian Federation to the Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families has shown that it would be premature to take such a step at this point.
147.4	Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families (Senegal); (Sri Lanka);  Рассмотреть возможность ратификации Международной конвенции о защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей (Сенегал, Шри-Ланка);	<b>Accepted</b>  Public authorities periodically consider the prospects for accession of the Russian Federation to an international treaty as part of the policy aimed at gradually increasing its international obligations.
147.5	Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The accession of the Russian Federation to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court has been considered unreasonable due to low efficiency and politicization of this body. In this regard, the President of the Russian Federation signed the Decree «On the Intention Not to Become a Party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court» on November 16, 2016.
147.6	Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2020 version, including the Kampala amendment on the crime of aggression, and review its national legislation in order to ensure full alignment with the statute (Liechtenstein);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.5.

147.7	Accede to the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish the national preventive mechanisms as required under that protocol (Liechtenstein);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The Russian Federation is actively engaged with the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) as part of its efforts to meet its obligations under the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Given that the work of the Subcommittee established under the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment largely overlaps with CPT, the recommendation is not accepted.
147.8	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Denmark); (Poland); (Hungary);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.7.
147.9	Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal); (Chile);	<b>Accepted</b>  Public authorities periodically consider whether the Russian Federation should accede to an international treaty as part of the policy aimed at gradually increasing its international obligations.
147.10	Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention Against Torture and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);	<b>Not accepted</b>  With regard to the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, see para. 147.7. As for the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, after a thorough consideration of a possible accession relevant ministries and departments has not agree on the expediency of such a step at this stage.
147.11	Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein); (Portugal); (Togo);	<b>Not accepted</b>  There has been a legal prohibition on the imposition and application of the death penalty in the Russian Federation for 19 years, which has been confirmed by established legal practice. The country is thus in full compliance with the basic obligation contained in the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, even though it is not a party to the Protocol. The possibility of accession depends directly on the emergence of a broad public consensus in support of the <i>de jure</i> abolition of the death penalty and, if necessary, will be considered in due course.
147.12	Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take steps towards a "de jure" abolition of the death penalty (Italy);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The recommendation is accepted in part pertaining to consideration under favorable conditions in the future of possible ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. See also para. 147.11.
147.13	Accede to the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and	<b>Not accepted</b>

	Political Rights, taking into account that Russia considers itself to be in full compliance with the fundamental obligation under the same (Namibia);	See para. 147.11.
147.14	Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, while welcoming the Russian Federation continued observation of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and the adoption of relevant legislation (Rwanda);	<b>Not accepted</b> See para. 147.11.
147.15	Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay); (Romania);	<b>Accepted</b> Public authorities periodically consider whether the Russian Federation should accede to an international treaty as part of the policy aimed at gradually increasing its international obligations.
147.16	Continue actions and initiatives aimed at ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);	<b>Not accepted</b> See para. 147.11.
147.17	Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica);	<b>Not accepted</b> See paras. 147.11 and 147.7.
147.18	Ratify the ILO Conventions 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples and 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Madagascar) (Paraguay);	<b>Not accepted</b> The examination of the provisions of ILO Convention No. 169 has revealed that current legislation concerning small indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation is not only more comprehensive than the Convention but that it is also subject to constant amendment in line with circumstances on the ground and emerging challenges. As far as ILO Convention No. 189 is concerned, the Russian authorities note that national legislation adequately protects all categories of workers, including those working at home. Chapter 49 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation addresses the specific situation of home workers.
147.19	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Spain);	<b>Not accepted</b> After examining the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure the competent authorities of the Russian Federation concluded that

		a number of provisions of the Optional Protocol are incompatible with current domestic law.
147.20	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro); (Slovakia);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.19.
147.21	Formally endorse the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and implement its principles in national legislation (Norway);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The state policy of Russia on small indigenous peoples is aimed at ensuring those peoples' sustainable development and is based on provisions of national legislation that are, to a large degree, identical to the provisions of the United Nations Declaration or, in some respect, significantly surpass this document.
147.22	Consider acceding to the core international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Zimbabwe);	<b>Accepted</b>  The Russian Federation, already being a party to the overwhelming majority of the main international human rights treaties, intends to continue gradually broadening the range of its international obligations in promoting and protecting human rights.
147.23	Accede to international human rights instruments that the country is not a party yet, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, ILO Convention 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples and the 1954 Convention related to the status of stateless persons (Honduras);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See paras. 147.3, 147.18. As for the 1954 Convention related to the status of stateless persons, there is no objective need at present for accession to it, since the domestic law contains no provisions diminishing the legal status of stateless persons compared to the provisions of this international treaty.
147.24	Consider ratifying the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Burkina Faso);	<b>Accepted</b>  See para. 147.2
147.25	Sign and ratify the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to guarantee the right to health and to a healthy environment (Ecuador);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.26	Ensure that Russia's international human rights obligations are fully implemented as foreseen in the Russian Constitution (Estonia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.27	Repeal laws that allow to disregard the decisions by international human rights bodies, notably the European Court of Human Rights (Lithuania);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The Russian Federation is committed to its obligations under international treaties, including the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and

		consistently takes steps to implement decisions by international bodies whose jurisdiction it recognizes, including the European Court of Human Rights. The mechanism provided for by Federal Constitutional Law No. 7-FKZ of December 14, 2015, is an exceptional measure used when the international human rights body (for instance, the ECtHR) adopts a decision based on the interpretation of the provisions of international treaties resulting in their inconsistency with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which obstructs the execution of this decision. The mechanism in question is not designed to help ignore the decisions by international bodies but rather to provide the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation with an opportunity to find a reasonable legitimate compromise during their execution.
147.28	Fully comply with the ICJ's provisional measures Order of 19 April 2017 (Ukraine);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The issue of compliance with the decisions of the International Court of Justice, including the provisional measures in question, is beyond the competence of the UN Human Rights Council and its Universal Periodic Review.
147.29	Grant an approval to all pending visit requests by Special Procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and consider the extension of a standing invitation to all mandate holders (Latvia);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The Russian Federation is committed to cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council within their mandates as long as they comply with the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures. The decision to receive their visits is made taking into account the available capacity, existing schedule of visits by foreign representatives, importance of the given matter to Russia, as well as the need to prepare for such visits properly.
147.30	Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Paraguay);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.29.
147.31	Issue a standing invitation to all international human rights mechanisms (Czech Republic);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.29.
147.32	Cooperate fully with international human rights monitoring mechanisms, including United Nations Special Rapporteurs and ensure their unrestricted access throughout Russia, and to the illegally annexed Crimea in order to fulfil its obligation as an occupying force to guarantee the protection of human rights (Estonia);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The Russian Federation is committed to cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council within their mandates as long as they comply with the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures. As for the situation in the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol, we categorically reject the statement about the “annexation” of Crimea. These territories became part of the Russian Federation as a result of a referendum conducted in full conformity with international law. People of Crimea used this referendum to exercise their right to self-determination enshrined in such fundamental documents as the UN Charter and common article 1 of the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as the Declaration

		<p>on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p>Russia is ready for a dialogue with the UN and other international organizations on the issue of respect for human rights in Crimea in the framework of the procedures applicable to the compliance of the Russian Federation with its obligations in this field in the Russian territory. We are ready to receive missions of the relevant organizations in Crimea, provided that they are dispatched within the mandate of the organization in accordance with the procedures applicable to the visits to the Russian Federation.</p>
147.33	Continue to cooperate constructively with all treaty bodies and United Nations mechanisms by participating actively in the work of the Human Rights Council at the United Nations (Nicaragua);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.34	Actively participate in the international exchange of best practices in the promotion and protection of human rights (Pakistan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.35	Continue the policy of negotiations and non-politicized constructive dialogue in dealing with the global agenda of human rights and continue presenting and organizing initiatives in the Human Rights Council for this purpose (Syrian Arab Republic);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.36	Take vigorous efforts to strengthen equal and respectful cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with internationally recognized principles and norms of international law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.37	Continue working to minimize the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures applied by some countries against Russia, which affect the enjoyment of human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.38	Oppose the politicization of human rights and their use to interfere in internal affairs of the sovereign States (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.39	Ensure access to the occupied Crimea by international human rights mechanisms (Ukraine);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>We categorically reject the statement about the “occupation of Crimea. It was a reunification of the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol with Russia following the exercise by the Crimean people of their right to self-determination guaranteed by international law.</p>
147.40	Uphold obligations under international law to allow access to Crimea for international human rights monitors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>Russia is ready for a dialogue with the UN and other international organizations on the issue of</p>

		respect for human rights in Crimea in the framework of the procedures applicable to the compliance of the Russian Federation with its obligations in this field in the Russian territory. We are ready to receive missions of the relevant organizations in Crimea, provided that they are dispatched within the mandate of the organization in accordance with the procedures applicable to the visits to the Russian Federation.
147.41	Continue efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework of the national system for the promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.42	Establish an independent national authority on the promotion of women (Honduras);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The Russian Federation has already established all necessary legal and institutional mechanisms to promote women's rights: a Coordinating Council of the Government of the Russian Federation has been created to implement the National Strategy of Action for Women 2017-2022.
147.43	Continue further strengthening of the posts of the Commissioners particularly that for human rights (India);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.44	Develop a national program for system-wide support and improvement of the quality of life of older persons (Cuba);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  In 2016, the Government of the Russian Federation approved the Strategy of Actions in the Interests of the Citizens of the Older Generation in the Russian Federation until 2025. The measures taken by the State to improve the pension system will allow for an increase of retirement benefits for non-working pensioners in 2019.
147.45	Continue the concerted efforts to improve and strengthen human rights protection arrangements (Ethiopia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.46	Redouble its efforts aimed at raising awareness of the population on the promotion and protection of human rights (Indonesia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.47	Establish a permanent national mechanism for follow-up and implementation of the recommendations received from the different human rights mechanisms (Paraguay);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The existing system of State bodies and inter-agency cooperation mechanisms in the Russian Federation ensure a proper level of response to the recommendations received from human rights mechanisms.
147.48	Consider the establishment of a national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up on human rights issues (Portugal);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.47.
147.49	Establish follow-up mechanisms and present reports to implement the national	<b>Not accepted</b>



	tolerance programme established in 2016 (United Arab Emirates);	Establishment of separate additional State institutions to monitor the promotion of tolerance seems excessive, since Russian legislation assigns these functions to the Federal Agency for Ethnic Affairs and other public authorities concerned.
147.50	Ensure the compliance of the domestic legislation with obligations of the Russian Federation under international law in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Poland);	<b>Accepted</b> Russian public authorities analyze law enforcement practice and improve national legislation on a regular basis, including for the purposes of aligning them with international obligations.
147.51	Accelerate the process of amending its domestic legislation and practices in line with the provisions of international human rights instruments (Zimbabwe);	<b>Not accepted</b> Russian legislation is constantly improving, including upon detection of inconsistencies with Russia's international obligations. No acceleration is required.
147.52	Restore full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms at home (Ukraine);	<b>Not accepted</b> This recommendation is based on a politically motivated false statement that the authorities of the Russian Federation have lost respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
147.53	Take measures to review existing legislation to be in line with international human rights obligations and foster an enabling environment for civil society (Austria);	<b>Partially accepted</b> Russian public authorities analyze law enforcement practice and improve national legislation on a regular basis, including for the purposes of aligning them with international obligations.
147.54	Review national legislation and take administrative measures to address the concerns expressed by the Human Rights Committee regarding the free exercise of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Costa Rica);	<b>Not accepted</b> The examination of the current legislation and law enforcement practice in this field has revealed their full compliance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation. According to the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, these freedoms can be restricted only if the restrictions comply with the requirements of justice, are adequate, proportionate, commensurate and necessary to protect constitutionally significant values, including rights and legitimate interests of other persons, have no retroactive effect and do not affect the essence of constitutional law, which is consistent with the requirements of the Covenant and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. We note that the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation has adopted in plenary session the orders regulating such issues, as freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association.
147.55	Repeal or revise legislation in order to bring it into conformity with the obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to ensure protection of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and assembly (Latvia);	<b>Not accepted</b> See para. 147.54
147.56	Adopt a comprehensive law against gender violence and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic	<b>Partially accepted</b>



	violence, as well as advance in the recognition and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (Spain);	The Russian Federation has stated on multiple occasions that it cannot accede to the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe in its current version. Its domestic legislation already prohibits all forms of domestic violence and violence towards women, as well as provides for the corresponding penalties for such actions. Besides, efforts to prevent violence towards women are made under the National Strategy of Action for Women 2017-2022 approved by the Government of the Russian Federation. Support centers have been established and are operating to assist the victims of domestic violence. Russia believes that the provisions of UN Security Council resolution 1325 and its further resolutions on the same matter are applicable exclusively to situations of armed conflict. There are no such situations in the territory of the Russian Federation.
147.57	Conclude its work on drafting a federal law on preventing domestic violence (Congo); (Gabon);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.58	Draft and enact a legislation that would clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Zambia);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  In the Russian Federation, children are guaranteed protection from physical violence at the legislative level: beating is punishable under criminal and administrative law, such actions result in parental rights can be withdrawn, children may themselves seek protection of their rights from competent authorities.
147.59	Amend the Criminal Code in order to add provisions that explicitly criminalize the recruitment of all children under the 18 years age by Armed Forces or by non-State armed groups (Zambia);	<b>Partially accepted and already implemented</b>  Current Russian legislation does not envisage the possibility for the persons under 18 years of age to serve in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. Due to the lack of relevant violations, no criminal liability is required in this field. Creation of non-State armed groups and participation therein (regardless of age) is already punishable under criminal law.
147.60	Take necessary measures to amend national legislation and include provisions that explicitly criminalize the recruitment of children under 18 years old by the Armed Forces and by non-State armed groups (Argentina);	<b>Partially accepted and already implemented</b>  See para. 147.59
147.61	Repeal the law on foreign agents and that freedoms of assembly, association, expression, demonstration and press are not limited (Spain);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The Law on Foreign Agents has been examined by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation that has concluded that its provisions do not contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation. This regulation is not intended to limit or end the activities of the organizations recognized as “foreign agents”, and the registration as a “foreign agent” does not prevent the organization from receiving Russian or foreign financial support. This act is aimed to ensure transparency (openness) of the activities of the non-profit organizations that receive funds and other property from foreign sources and participate in political work in the territory

		<p>of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Neither Russian legislation, nor law enforcement practice creates conditions that would in any way limit the rights and freedoms mentioned in the recommendation.</p> <p>Therefore, Russian legislation guarantees the freedom of establishment and operation of non-profit organizations, provided that their goals and means meet the requirements of a democratic society.</p>
147.62	Repeal the legislation on “undesirable organisations” and “foreign agents” (Sweden);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The Law on Foreign Agents has been examined by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation that has concluded that its provisions do not contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation. This regulation is not intended to limit or end the activities of the organizations recognized as “foreign agents”, and the registration as a “foreign agent” does not prevent the organization from receiving Russian or foreign financial support. This act contributes to the transparency (openness) of the activities of the non-profit organizations that receive funds and other property from foreign sources and participate in political work in the territory of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>The law on “undesirable organizations” was adopted with a view to preventing threats to the interests of the Russian Federation. The decision to recognize an organization as undesirable is taken only if this organization constitutes a threat to the foundations of the constitutional order, the defense capabilities of the country or the security of the State. For the time being, there is no need to abolish this law.</p>
147.63	Repeal laws on “foreign agents” and “undesirable” organisations, and amend vague and overly broad “extremism” legislation to prevent this from being used to target those exercising their right to freedom of expression and association (Australia);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>With regard to the laws on “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations”, see para. 147.62. The examination of the legislation against extremism has shown that it does not contradict the international obligations of the Russian Federation.</p>
147.64	Revise or repeal legislation that unduly limits the freedoms of association, assembly, expression, religion or belief, including the “foreign agents” law and the law on “undesirable organizations” (Canada);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The examination of the current legislation and law enforcement practice in the fields under consideration has revealed their compliance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>With regard to the laws on “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations”, see para. 147.62.</p>
147.65	Repeal laws that limit freedom of expression online and offline, including the so-called Yarovaya package of counter-terrorism legislation (Sweden);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The so-called Yarovaya package contains no provisions limiting freedom of expression online and offline. The legislation of the Russian Federation in general imposes no unreasonable restrictions on freedom of expression.</p>
147.66	End the practice of using the broad and vague anti-extremism and counter-terrorism legislation to pursue politically motivated charges (Sweden);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The examination of the counter-terrorism and anti-extremism legislation has shown that it does</p>

		not contradict the international obligations of the Russian Federation.
147.67	Relinquish de facto executive control over the media, parliament, and courts, and repeal or amend legislation used to criminalize normal societal discourse, such as those on "extremism," foreign agents, undesirable foreign organizations, anonymizer bans, and internet blacklisting, as well as the "Yarovaya amendments," which are used to criminalize normal societal discourse, so that all its laws are consistent with Russia's human rights obligations and commitments (United States of America);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation is based on false statements.</p> <p>The examination of the current legislation and law enforcement practice in the fields under consideration has revealed their full compliance with the international obligations of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>See also paras.147.62 and 147.65.</p>
147.68	Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation on the grounds of sexual orientation, including measures to allow LGBT persons exercise their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly without fear of harassment (Ireland);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>Russian legislation prohibits any form of restriction on the rights of citizens on social, racial, gender, ethnic, linguistic, religious or any other grounds. Any discriminatory act, regardless of the social or other group, the representatives of which it has been perpetrated against, is duly acted upon by the law enforcement agencies. The existing legal framework in the field under consideration is sufficient and needs no expansion at this point.</p>
147.69	Amend legislation to include an explicit provision on prohibition of discrimination based on gender (Iceland);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>See para. 147.68</p>
147.70	Repeal the Federal Law No. 135-FZ by means of which “propaganda of non-traditional sexual relationships” is a criminal offence (Denmark);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation is factually inaccurate. The law in question introduced administrative liability for propaganda of non-traditional sexual relationships among minors, rather than a criminal one, as is erroneously mentioned in the recommendation. The examination of the law in question and its enforcement practice has shown that this document needs no abolition, since it does not contradict the international obligations of the Russian Federation.</p>
147.71	Pursue the practice of state assistance to NGOs working in the area of promotion and protection of human rights (Kazakhstan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.72	Adopt measures to implement its national policy in order to ensure equality of human rights and freedoms regardless of race, nationality, language, religion or belief, and provide appropriate government funding of related activities (Pakistan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.73	Strengthen activities at all levels to combat discrimination on grounds of ethnicity and hate speech in the media and by politicians (Kyrgyzstan);	<b>Accepted</b>

147.74	Focus efforts on combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, step up these efforts and efforts in the protection of minorities and vulnerable groups (Mali);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.75	Take further measures to effectively curb racial profiling by law enforcement officers, the use of racist and hate speech by officials and politicians, and the dissemination of negative stereotypes and prejudices by some media outlets (Namibia);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  Public servants are, without exception, already forbidden by law from favouring particular social groups in any way and are duty-bound to take into account the specific characteristics of different ethnic groups and to promote inter-ethnic and interfaith harmony. Article 29, paragraph 2, of the Constitution prohibits propaganda and public campaigning that incite social, racial, ethnic or religious hatred and enmity. The law enforcement practice and national legislation in this field are examined on a regular basis, including their compliance with international obligations. Law enforcement officers receive regular training on combating racial discrimination and profiling.
147.76	Introduce a definition of discrimination into the Criminal Code in line with the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Montenegro);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The legislation of the Russian Federation already contains a detailed definition of both direct and indirect discrimination.
147.77	Continue with its efforts in countering racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Nigeria);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.78	Amend anti-extremist legislation to effectively fight racism and xenophobia while avoiding unjustified human rights restrictions (Germany);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The Russian Federation has developed an efficient system to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. This system does not provide for any unjustified human rights restrictions.
147.79	Continue actions and initiatives aimed at fighting racism, xenophobia, aggressive nationalism, ethnic intolerance and neo-Nazism (Benin);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.80	Continue its policy to fight racism, by ensuring that all allegations of racist and xenophobic crimes are thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted and exemplarily punished (Côte d'Ivoire);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.81	Adopt a national strategy to prevent and combat hate speech (Honduras);	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b>  The Russian Federation already has in place a system to prevent and combat hate speech. Article 29, paragraph 2, of the Constitution prohibits propaganda and public campaigning that incite social, racial, ethnic or religious hatred and enmity. Dissemination of information that

		encourages any form of discrimination is prohibited. Violations of equal human and civil rights and freedoms, as well as incitement to hatred or hostility and humiliation of human dignity are punishable under criminal and administrative law. Prohibition of propaganda and public campaigning that incite racial, ethnic or religious hatred and enmity forms the basis of the Strategy of the State National Policy and is being consistently applied in practice.
147.82	Adopt stringent measures to counter racist hate speech (South Africa);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  See para. 147.81
147.83	Take additional steps to combat and prevent dissemination and propaganda of ideologies, supremacy ideas or theories based on race, ethnic, religious or social origin that justify or encourage any form of racial hatred and discrimination (Pakistan);	<b>Accepted</b>  The Russian Federation constantly improves its practice in countering racism and other forms of discrimination.
147.84	Continue to prevent acts of racial discrimination in sport and those acts targeting foreigners (Senegal);	<b>Accepted</b>  The Russian Federation actively participates in the establishment of a regulatory framework to create an environment free from discrimination and violence, including sports, both at national and international levels.
147.85	Step up measures to combat racial discrimination, including by continuing efforts to prevent manifestations of racial discrimination in sports (Brazil);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.86	Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, with the definition of all forms of discrimination in accordance with international standards (Slovenia);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.76
147.87	Enhance the training of law enforcement agencies in countering racial discrimination and racial profiling (South Africa);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.88	Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law on any grounds, including on sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.68
147.89	Adopt anti-discrimination legislation encompassing all forms of discrimination and take measures to significantly reduce domestic violence (Germany);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  With regard to the adoption of an anti-discrimination legislation encompassing all forms of discrimination – see para. 147.68. Measures to prevent violence against women are taken as part of the implementation of the National Strategy of Action for Women 2017-2022 approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.
147.90	Take concrete measures to combat all forms of discrimination, including when based	<b>Accepted</b>

	on religion or belief and on sexual orientation, in compliance with international obligations (Italy);	Russian legislation prohibits any form of restriction on the rights of citizens on social, racial, gender, ethnic, linguistic, religious or any other grounds. Any discriminatory act, regardless of the social or other group, the representatives of which it has been perpetrated against, is duly acted upon by the law enforcement agencies.
147.91	Cease discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Georgia);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The Russian Federation will continue to combat any form of discrimination. See also para. 147.90
147.92	Look into measures to increase protection and support systems for victims of gender-based discrimination and domestic violence (Malaysia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.93	Continue the efforts to harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing their equal rights (Turkmenistan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.94	Take measures aimed at combating stereotypes that may promote the discrimination of persons based on their sexual orientation (Argentina);	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b>  Dissemination of information that encourages any form of discrimination is prohibited in the Russian Federation along with all forms of restriction on the rights of citizens on social, racial, gender, ethnic, linguistic, religious or any other grounds. Any discriminatory act, regardless of the social or other group, the representatives of which it has been perpetrated against, is duly acted upon by the law enforcement agencies.
147.95	Continue implementation of the national strategy on action for women with a view to promoting gender equality (India);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.96	Take steps to effectively promote tolerance and prevent violence and discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, ensure effective investigation of acts of violence against LGBTI persons, and hold those responsible to account (Netherlands);	<b>Accepted</b>  See para. 147.90
147.97	Ensure that LGBTI people are able to exercise their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and expression without discrimination or fear of reprisals, and investigate promptly, effectively and impartially all allegations of abductions, secret imprisonment, torture and other ill-treatment, and killings of gay men in Chechnya (New Zealand);	<b>Accepted</b>  See para. 147.90

147.98	Ensure that LGBTI persons can freely exercise their rights and thoroughly investigate the anti-gay persecution in Chechnya while protecting the witnesses (Germany);	<b>Accepted</b>  See para. 147.90
147.99	End the persecution of people perceived to be gay or bisexual (Iceland);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The recommendation is based on an incorrect assumption about the persecution of gays or bisexuals in Russia. The legislation contains no discriminatory provisions against this group of persons who for the full extent enjoy the same human rights as the other members of the society.  See also para. 147.90
147.100	Take concrete action to prevent discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, including by repealing the Law against “propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations” (Norway);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.68
147.101	Continue providing international assistance for development (Syrian Arab Republic);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.102	Share its experiences in implementing sustainable development strategy in rural areas for 2030 and in human rights education and training for law enforcement officials (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.103	Step up its efforts in developing social and environmental impact assessments on the enjoyment of human rights prior to issuing a license for mining and exploitation of natural resources (Indonesia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.104	Make efforts to review the definition of extremist activity for proper application of federal law combating extremist activity (Republic of Korea);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The legislation contains a definition of extremism that is not contrary to the international obligations of the Russian Federation and duly applied by law enforcement agencies and the courts.
147.105	Strengthen human rights perspective in the fight against terrorism (Peru);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.106	Abolish the death penalty (Honduras);	<b>Not accepted</b>  There has been a legal prohibition on the imposition and application of the death penalty in the Russian Federation for 19 years, which has been confirmed by established legal practice. Legislative abolition of death penalty depends directly on the emergence of a broad public



		consensus in support of such a step and will be considered in due course.
147.107	Give due consideration to the legal abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.106
147.108	Take all the necessary steps to fully abolish the death penalty (Portugal);	<b>Not accepted</b>  See para. 147.106
147.109	Investigate cases of enforced disappearances, particularly in the North Caucasus, and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The recommendation to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance is not accepted. See para. 147.1. The Russian Federation takes measures to effectively investigate enforced disappearances throughout its territory.
147.110	Ensure that all investigations into cases of abductions, unlawful detentions, torture and other ill-treatment, as well as killings are conducted thoroughly and effectively (Austria);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.111	Ensure independent and credible investigations of alleged human rights violations in the North Caucasus and hold accountable anyone found responsible (Australia);	<b>Accepted</b>  Criminal investigations throughout the territory of the Russian Federation are conducted in accordance with Russian legislation and applicable international instruments, including the requirement of independence.
147.112	Strengthen measures aimed at investigating allegations of enforced disappearances in the North Caucasus and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  See para. 147.109
147.113	Investigate allegations of torture and inhuman treatment in custody in a transparent manner and bring those responsible to justice (Germany);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.114	Intensify efforts to fight domestic violence (Italy);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.115	Ratify the Istanbul Convention and repeal legislation, which decriminalises domestic violence (Estonia);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The representatives of the Russian Federation have stated on multiple occasions that Russia cannot accede to the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe in its current version. Beating is currently punishable under administrative law in Russia. Law enforcement practice confirms the efficiency of such a measure of punishment in terms of preventing and combating domestic violence. At the same time, the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation establishes criminal liability for

		such crimes as deliberate infliction of various degrees harm, beatings and systematic violence.
147.116	Continue efforts towards the adoption of a law against domestic violence (Saudi Arabia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.117	Enhance work to prevent and combat domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.118	Improve support services for victims of domestic violence, including access to psycho-social support, educational centers and shelters for victims (Maldives);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.119	Adopt national legislation prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and ensuring adequate care for victims (Mexico);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  Russian legislation prohibits all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, as well as domestic violence. The law provides for liability for such unlawful acts.
147.120	Enhance its efforts towards combating domestic violence and advancing women's empowerment (Myanmar);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.121	Criminalize domestic violence and abolish "the list of prohibited profession", in order not to restrict the employment rights of women (Paraguay);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  Currently, the list of prohibited professions for women is planned to be reviewed taking into account technology development. This list will be updated as part of the implementation of the National Strategy of Action for Women 2017-2022. At the moment, women can be admitted to the professions in this list, provided that the employer ensures safe working conditions, i.e. the list does not impose an absolute prohibition against employment of women but limits it until the production factors in the specific workplace that are harmful to the health of women are eliminated. With regard to the criminalization of domestic violence, see para.147.115
147.122	Strengthen measures to combat domestic violence in particular gender-based violence including through the adoption and implementation of specific legislation to ensure that cases of domestic violence are investigated and prosecuted (Rwanda);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The recommendation to adopt specific legislation is not accepted, see para. 147.119.
147.123	Effectively investigate all cases of violence against LGBTI persons and activists, including the violation of their rights to freedom of expression and assembly, and bring perpetrators to justice (Montenegro);	<b>Accepted</b>  Everybody is equal before the law and court in the Russian Federation. Any unlawful acts, regardless of the social or other group, the representatives of which it has been perpetrated against, is duly acted upon by the authorities and law enforcement agencies, and the perpetrators are brought to justice.
147.124	Ensure the protection of LGBT rights across Russia, including by investigating	<b>Partially accepted</b>

	ongoing persecution of human rights activists and LGBT individuals in Chechnya (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);	The statement about “ongoing persecution of human rights activists and LGBT individuals in Chechnya” is unfounded, so this part of the recommendation is not accepted. With regard to the rest of it, see para. 147.123
147.125	Investigate complaints of detention, torture and other ill treatments committed against homosexuals in Chechnya as well as take necessary measures to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);	<b>Accepted</b> See para. 147.123. Russian legislation prohibits any form of restriction on the rights of citizens on social, racial, gender, ethnic, linguistic, religious or any other grounds.
147.126	Investigate promptly, thoroughly and impartially instances of hate-based violence, including reports of mass detentions, torture and killings of LGBTI individuals in Chechnya in 2017 (Canada);	<b>Accepted</b> See para. 147.123
147.127	Investigate all reports of attacks on, or threats against, human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists, civil society activists and LGBTI persons, and bring those responsible to justice (Norway);	<b>Accepted</b> See para. 147.123
147.128	Investigate attacks on members of civil society, including LGBTI persons in Chechnya, and bring perpetrators to justice while providing legal redress for victims (Lithuania);	<b>Accepted</b> See para. 147.123
147.129	Investigate repression against LGBTI persons, including in Chechnya (Luxembourg);	<b>Accepted</b> See para. 147.123
147.130	Step up efforts to combat human trafficking and consider the possibility of developing a relevant national action plan (Qatar);	<b>Partially accepted</b> Russian legislation already contains efficient means to combat human trafficking, so the adoption of a national plan does not seem necessary.
147.131	Immediately release Ukrainian citizens unlawfully detained or sentenced (Ukraine);	<b>Not accepted</b> The recommendation is formulated incorrectly. In the Russian Federation, as in any other State, detention of the individuals suspected of having committed unlawful acts and their prosecution are carried out in accordance with national legislation.
147.132	Release all political prisoners held in Russia and occupied Crimea (United States of America);	<b>Not accepted</b> There are no “political prisoners” in the Russian Federation, including the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol. We categorically reject the statement about the “occupation” of Crimea.

147.133	Ensure that public detention monitoring committees are independent, adequately resourced and that their members are selected in a transparent manner (Switzerland);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.134	Take measures to improve conditions of pre-trial detention for suspected and accused women with children in the penitentiary system (Egypt);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.135	Use the potential of non-governmental and religious organizations in solving problems of persons released from places by which they have been deprived of liberty, and their effective integration into society (Islamic Republic of Iran);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.136	With regard to illegally annexed Crimea, remove the Mejlis from the list of "extremist organizations", lift all restrictions imposed on its activities and immediately end the practice of sending Crimean prisoners to serve their sentences in Russia (Czech Republic);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The recommendation is based on an incorrect assumption about the "unlawful annexation" of Crimea.
147.137	Continue its efforts to upgrade its judicial system (Sudan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.138	Continue implementing reforms of the judicial system and of the administration of justice (Angola);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.139	Continue improving the judicial system with the aim of ensuring transparency of the courts and access of all citizens to justice (Armenia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.140	Continue efforts to strengthen the proper functioning of the judicial system and ensure the right to a fair trial (Austria);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.141	Respect for the right to a fair trial and ensure effective remedies for alleged violations of the procedure (France);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.142	Continue the ongoing judicial system reform and strengthening of measures for the promotion of public confidence in the judicial system and openness to justice (Syrian Arab Republic);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.143	Continue efforts to further liberalize and humanize criminal legislation (Kazakhstan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.144	Redouble efforts to liberalize and humanize penal legislation (Nicaragua);	<b>Accepted</b>  See para. 147.143
147.145	Pursue enforcing equally and without discrimination the legal provisions relevant to	<b>Accepted</b>

	protection of individuals and their public freedoms (Lebanon);	See paras. 147.123 and 147.125
147.146	Continue to take further measures to tackle corruption (Japan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.147	Sustain its efforts and commitment in combating corruption (Nigeria);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.148	Continue the efforts aimed at combatting all forms of corruption and stepping up the education programs that raise awareness about this phenomenon (Qatar);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.149	Demonstrate that Russian laws apply in Chechnya by investigating reports of torture and other human rights violations and abuses, and holding those responsible to account (United States of America);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The recommendation is based on an incorrect assumption. The Republic of Chechnya is a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, and Russian legislation is in force in its territory without any exceptions.
147.150	End impunity for attacks on journalists and human rights activists, and ensure space for civil society and opposition politicians to operate without fear of reprisals (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The statement about the "impunity for attacks on journalists and human rights activists" is unfounded. Law enforcement officers carry out checks of all cases of committing wrongful acts against any person, incl. irrespective of his/her profession or occupation. If the case of committing wrongful acts is confirmed, the perpetrators are held accountable in accordance with the procedure established by law.
147.151	Uphold the rights of LGBTI people by amending Article 282 of the Criminal Code, Article 5.62 of the Code of Administrative Offences and Article 3 of the Labour Code (New Zealand);	<b>Not accepted</b>  These articles apply to all persons, regardless of their belonging to social or other groups.
147.152	Ensure the exercise of political competition through free and fair elections, including equitable access to the political process (Canada);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.153	Continue easing regulations on media coverage and Internet censorship in order to secure and facilitate the exercise of the freedom of expression (Japan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.154	Ensure fully everyone's right to exercise freedom of expression (Estonia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.155	Strengthen human rights guarantees for freedom of expression and pacific assembly (Peru);	<b>Accepted</b>

147.156	Repeal legislation and regulations that limit the legitimate exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and belief (Norway);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation is formulated incorrectly. In accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, these rights and freedoms may be subject to certain restrictions in the manner prescribed by the law of the State party. Russian legislation regulating public relations in the fields under consideration is consistent with Russia's obligations under the key international human rights treaties to which it is a party.</p>
147.157	Refrain from detaining participants of peaceful demonstrations and to ensure that police officers who use excessive force against protesters are held accountable (Sweden);	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>The Constitution guarantees the right to peaceful assembly.</p> <p>At the same time, the exercise of this right cannot violate the rights and freedoms of other citizens, including their right to personal and public security.</p> <p>In the event of such a threat from participants of public events, law enforcement officers are entitled to take legally defined measures against them.</p> <p>All reports on the use of excessive force by law enforcement officers against participants in public events are verified and, if these cases are confirmed, the perpetrators are held accountable.</p>
147.158	End the practice of obstructing peaceful demonstrations by, under politically motivated pretexts, not granting them authorization (Sweden);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation is incorrect and factually inaccurate. In the Russian Federation, there is a notification system for conducting events, not a permit one.</p>
147.159	Ensure that anyone, including human rights defenders and journalists, can exercise their right to freedom of expression also online, without fear of reprisal (Switzerland);	<p><b>Accepted</b></p>
147.160	End its routines of excessively banning public assemblies and imposing excessive conditions regarding the place, time and manner of their conduct (Denmark);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The procedure for conducting public events is regulated by the Federal Law "On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions and Picketing". This law does not provide for the arbitrary prohibition of assemblies. At the same time, it contains a number of objectively conditioned restrictions applicable to all persons who violate legal requirements.</p>
147.161	Take measures necessary to enjoy full enjoyment of freedom of expression, in particular freedom of the press and put an end to restrictions on access to some resources online (Luxembourg);	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>According to the Constitution, everyone has the right to freely seek out, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information by any legal means. The freedom of the mass media is guaranteed. Censorship is prohibited.</p>

		However, according to Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the right to freedom of expression may be subject to certain restrictions necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, as well as for the protection of national security, public order, public health or morals. The list of such restrictions is enshrined in the norms of Russian legislation.
147.162	Uphold the rights to freedom of assembly and expression, as enshrined in the Constitution (New Zealand);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.163	Safeguard freedom of association of all its people, as prescribed in the constitution, including of journalists, lawyers and human rights defenders (Botswana);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.164	Bring legislation governing public assemblies and its enforcement into conformity with international human rights standards (New Zealand);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  The examination of the current legislation and law enforcement practice in the field under consideration has revealed their full conformity with the international obligations of the Russian Federation.
147.165	Take all necessary measures in order to respect the right to freedom of assembly, in line with its international obligations, including by repealing article 212.1 of the Criminal Code or by aligning it with international standards (Belgium);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  With regard to the inconsistency of Russian legislation with international standards, see para. 147.164.
147.166	Improve existing law and practice to guarantee the freedom of expression, freedom of media, and safety of journalists (Poland);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.167	Guarantee freedom of expression, particularly online, as well as freedom of the media (France);	<b>Accepted</b>  See para. 147.163
147.168	Implement recommendations related to the freedom of press and information accepted during the last cycle of universal periodic review (Georgia);	<b>Not accepted</b>  Information on the implementation by the Russian Federation of the recommendations accepted during the last cycle is reflected in the national report of Russia within the Third Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review.
147.169	Continue efforts to protect journalists from violence and intimidation and intensify cooperation with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (Austria);	<b>Accepted</b>  The Russian Federation is committed to protecting journalists and ensuring their independence and impartiality. We are equally willing to continue cooperation with the OSCE Representative



		on Freedom of the Media within the framework of his mandate and the decisions of the legislative bodies of the Organization. However, Russia does not share the statement about the "autonomous" nature of both this institution and other OSCE executive structures.
147.170	Ensure that cases of violence and intimidation against independent journalists are independently investigated and that their perpetrators are effectively brought to justice (Belgium);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.171	Prevent and investigate beatings, threats and trials based on dubious charges of human rights defenders, journalists, political actors and civil society (Canada);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.172	Establish institutional mechanisms for the prevention, protection and investigation of acts of intimidation, violence and reprisals that may target journalists and human rights defenders (Costa Rica);	<b>Not accepted</b> Institutional mechanisms for the prevention and investigation of wrongful acts against all persons, including journalists and human rights defenders, as well as for the provision, if necessary, of protection to them, have already been established in Russia.
147.173	Ensure effective and impartial investigations by the law enforcement authorities aimed at preventing and combating offences against journalists and human rights defenders, with the view to holding the perpetrators accountable (Romania);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.174	Release all journalists detained on politically motivated charges or sentenced for expressing critical or dissenting views, including about political events or the status of illegally annexed Crimea (Slovakia);	<b>Not accepted</b> The recommendation is based on an incorrect assumption. There are no offences in the Russian Federation that allow detaining persons only on political grounds. In addition, the Russian Federation categorically rejects the statement about the "illegal annexation" of Crimea.
147.175	Take effective and credible measures to protect and facilitate the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of association (Slovakia);	<b>Accepted</b> See para.147.163.
147.176	Bring legislation governing public assemblies and its enforcement into conformity with the international human rights standards, particularly that any sanctions for violations of freedom of assembly do not create undue obstacles to freedom of assembly and expression (Slovenia);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b> See para. 147.164
147.177	Ensure that NGOs can work free of threats and intimidations and to ensure equal participation in political and public affairs by all stakeholders, including the NGOs (Slovakia);	<b>Accepted</b>

147.178	Cease restricting civil society and NGOs (Georgia);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>Neither national legislation nor law enforcement practice restricts the activities of civil society institutions in the territory of the Russian Federation.</p>
147.179	Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, particularly in the North Caucasus (France);	<p><b>Accepted</b></p> <p>See para. 147.123.</p>
147.180	Guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of assembly and association to allow human rights defenders and political activists to do their work (Luxembourg);	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>The Russian Federation will continue to guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of assembly and association. The legislation does not contain any restrictions on the work of activists and human rights defenders, they are free to carry out their activities.</p>
147.181	Take measures to enlarge the space for civil society in particular to review relevant legal provisions (Republic of Korea);	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation to review the legal provisions is not accepted, since currently, it does not contain any restrictions on the activities of civil society.</p>
147.182	Continue and strengthen its meaningful engagement with civil society in implementing UPR recommendations and safeguarding human rights (Myanmar);	<p><b>Accepted</b></p>
147.183	Ensure unrestricted work of civil society and repeal the "foreign agents" law as well as the law on "undesirable organisations" (Czech Republic);	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation is not accepted regarding the repeal the "foreign agents" law, as well as the law on "undesirable organizations".</p> <p>See para. 147.62</p>
147.184	Review the current restrictive legal framework, especially the laws on foreign agents, undesirable organisations and extremism (Estonia);	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>The Federal Law "On Non-Commercial Organizations" has already been amended to clarify the notion of "political activity", which is key to the recognition of a non-commercial organization as a foreign agent. It has been supplemented by new signs, which has reduced the level of legal uncertainty. The ground and procedure for excluding public associations and other non-commercial organizations from the register of non-commercial organizations acting as foreign agents have been also determined.</p> <p>With regard to the laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirable organizations", see para. 147.62.</p>

		The examination of the legislation on countering extremism has revealed that it does not contradict the international obligations of the Russian Federation.
147.185	Ensure that the Federal Law on Combatting Extremists Activity is not arbitrarily used to limit the freedom of expression (Czech Republic);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.186	Bring the laws on “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations” in line with international obligations and ensure that civil society can receive support from partners abroad (Germany);	<b>Not accepted</b> See para. 147.62
147.187	Repeal the "foreign agents" law and the law on "undesirable" organisations (Iceland);	<b>Not accepted</b> See para. 147.62
147.188	Revise the laws on ‘Foreign Agents’ and ‘Undesirable Organisations’ to ensure that NGOs and media organisations can exercise their legitimate activities in line with international law and human rights standards (Ireland);	<b>Partially accepted</b> See paras. 147.184 and 147.62.
147.189	Repeal the law on “undesirable organizations” (France);	<b>Not accepted</b>  The law on "undesirable organizations" was adopted with a view to preventing threats to the interests of the Russian Federation. The decision to recognize an organization as undesirable is taken only if this organization constitutes a threat to the foundations of the constitutional order, the defensive capabilities of the country or the security of the State. For the time being, there is no need to repeal this law.
147.190	Consider the revision of the current legislation on “combating extremism” and on "foreign agents", so as to define more precisely the limitations to fundamental freedoms in compliance with international obligations (Italy);	<b>Not accepted</b>  With regard to the legislation on "foreign agents", see para.147.61. With regard to the norms on countering extremism, see para. 147.184.
147.191	Review its legislation regulating the functioning of NGOs, in particular the Federal law on non-commercial organizations and the Federal law on undesirable organizations, and bring it into accordance with international human rights law, as previously recommended (Finland);	<b>Partially accepted</b> See paras. 147.184 и 147. 62.
147.192	Repeal legislation under which NGOs can be declared “foreign agents” and “undesirable” organizations (New Zealand);	<b>Not accepted</b> See para. 147.62.

147.193	Repeal the laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirables" (Lithuania);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>See para. 147.62.</p>
147.194	Revise the so-called “foreign agent” law and take all necessary steps to ensure that civil society organizations, including media, can exercise their activities without fear of stigmatization or punishment by law (Netherlands);	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation to revise the law on "foreign agents" is not accepted – see para. 147.62.</p>
147.195	Review legislation on the functioning of non-governmental organizations such as Law 121 on non-commercial organizations and ensure its compliance with international human rights practices and standards (Mexico);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>See para. 147.62</p>
147.196	Implement programs aimed at eliminating the restrictive environment in which NGOs and civil society who promote human rights and diversity in political opinion activate (Romania);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>Neither Russian legislation nor law enforcement practices create a restrictive environment for the activities of NGOs and civil society institutions, including those engaged in human rights activities. In this regard, there is no need to implement any programs aimed at eliminating perceived restrictions.</p> <p>Relevant grants of the President of the Russian Federation are allocated annually in order to provide financial, material, information and consulting support to non-commercial organizations involved in the development of civil society institutions and implementing socially significant projects, as well as projects in the field of human rights protection.</p>
147.197	Continue to take steps to strengthen cooperation and coordination between State authorities and civil society institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights (Philippines);	<p><b>Accepted</b></p>
147.198	Strengthen the yearly award grants from the federal budget for socially important projects in the print and electronic media (Ethiopia);	<p><b>Accepted</b></p>
147.199	Uphold the rights to freedom of conscience and religion by refraining from outlawing religious groups as “extremist” solely for the peaceful practice of their religious beliefs, such as has happened with Jehovah’s Witnesses (New Zealand);	<p><b>Partially accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation in the paragraph concerning the statement that the legislation on extremism is used to restrict freedom of conscience and religion is not accepted, since this part of the recommendation is based on an incorrect statement.</p> <p>The organization has been recognized as extremist by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, after that the organization's activities have been banned in the territory of the Russian Federation. Members of the organization have exercised their right to appeal against</p>

		<p>this decision.</p> <p>In itself, the ban on the activities of the organization "Jehovah's Witnesses" does not mean limiting the right to freedom of religion of its followers, who still have the right to practice their religious beliefs, provided that the form of such practice does not contradict the norms of Russian legislation.</p>
147.200	Reconsider the recent outlawing of the Jehovah Witnesses and stop their persecution (Spain);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation in the paragraph concerning the statement that the legislation on extremism is used to restrict freedom of conscience and religion is not accepted, since this part of the recommendation is based on an incorrect statement.</p> <p>The organization has been recognized as extremist by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, after that the organization's activities have been banned in the territory of the Russian Federation. Members of the organization have exercised their right to appeal against this decision.</p> <p>In itself, the ban on the activities of the organization "Jehovah's Witnesses" does not mean limiting the right to freedom of religion of its followers, who still have the right to practice their religious beliefs, provided that the form of such practice does not contradict the norms of Russian legislation.</p>
147.201	End targeting of Jehovah's Witnesses for exercising their freedom of religion (Iceland);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>See para. 147.200</p>
147.202	Respect its international obligations and amend its legislation to ensure the right to peaceful enjoyment of freedom of religion and belief for adherents of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia (Denmark);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>Russian legislation in the sphere of ensuring freedom of religion is consistent with the international obligations of the Russian Federation in the field of human rights. Any amendments to it are not required.</p>
147.203	Refrain from banning religious groups on the grounds of extremism, even though they practice their religious belief in a peaceful way and also withdraw administrative accusations and criminal accusations against their members (Luxembourg);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The recommendation is based on an incorrect assumption of banning peaceful religious groups on the grounds of extremism. Competent state authorities, including courts, decide on the fairness of the administrative charge and criminal offences.</p>
147.204	Refrain from outlawing religious groups as "extremist" and ensure them the right to	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p>

	fully practice their religion or belief (Finland);	In itself, the ban on the activities of an organization does not mean limiting the right to freedom of religion of its followers, who still have the right to practice their religious beliefs, provided that the form of such practice does not contradict the norms of Russian legislation.  See paras. 147.202 and 147.203
147.205	Repeal the 2013 law which criminalizes “an insult to religious feelings of believers” (France);	<b>Not accepted</b>  There is no need to repeal criminal liability for the insult to religious feelings of believers at this time.
147.206	Observe constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion and ensure religious groups are not subject to discrimination (Australia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.207	Step up efforts to promote and protect freedom of religion or belief, including by ensuring the freedom of all individuals to establish and maintain religious, charitable or humanitarian institutions (Brazil);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.208	Take further steps to address human trafficking including through strengthened international cooperation and to enhance efforts to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking (Sri Lanka);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.209	Continue taking active national and international measures against trafficking in human being (Belarus);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.210	Make further efforts to fight organized crime, including the fight against trafficking in human beings (Armenia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.211	Take further measures to effectively combat trafficking in human beings, especially with regard to vulnerable groups such as women and children, and improve assistance to the victims of trafficking (Bosnia and Herzegovina);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.212	Introduce a national action plan on human trafficking (Bahrain);	<b>Not accepted</b>  Russian legislation already contains effective means to combat human trafficking; the adoption of a national action plan is not required.
147.213	Continue the efforts to enable tangible progress in combating trafficking in persons	<b>Accepted</b>

	(Turkmenistan);	
147.214	Continue to provide support to the traditional family and contribute to international efforts in the promotion and preservation of traditional ethical and family values (Egypt);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.215	Ensure the implementation of measures provided by the concept of the State Family Policy of the Russian Federation up to 2025 (Belarus);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.216	Introduce nationwide social security for its population (Nicaragua);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.217	Introduce a social security system for its citizens (Cuba);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>
147.218	Strengthen ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring the implementation of the economic, social and cultural rights of its citizens (Cuba);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.219	Continue efforts aimed at unemployment reduction, inter alia, by improving relevant training programs (Egypt);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.220	Take measures to promote equal opportunities for men and women in terms of employment and occupation at all levels of responsibility (Algeria);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.221	Invest efforts in decreasing the unemployment rate among young people in rural parts of the country (Serbia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.222	Continue promoting policies to increase job opportunities for young people in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.223	Continue to take active policy measures to enhance employment, in particular to raise employment rate for the youth in rural and remote areas (China);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.224	Continue implementing targeted social support policies aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing the labour prospects of its citizens (Singapore);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.225	Continue to take appropriate measures to increase people's income and promote poverty reduction (China);	<b>Accepted</b>



147.226	Continue to take measures to ensure social equality and to reduce gaps in terms of wellbeing of population in urban and rural areas (Uzbekistan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.227	Continue to vigorously develop its health care to increase life expectancy (China);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.228	Strengthen programmes aimed at promotion of the rights of individuals to access the attainable levels of physical and mental health, especially those aimed at reducing the consumption of tobacco and alcohol (Syrian Arab Republic);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.229	Prohibit non-consensual medical interventions performed on intersex people until the person in question is old enough to grant the free and informed consent, unless the intervention is absolutely necessary for the development of their vital functions (Spain);	<b>Not accepted</b>  Russian authorities will, if necessary, consider the issue of providing additional safeguards regarding the respect of the rights of intersex people in due course.
147.230	Continue taking measures to improve and facilitate the access to health services in remote and rural areas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.231	Continue to take appropriate measures to reduce levels of cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption as part of the advancement of programs promoting the right of every person to the highest attainable level of physical and mental health (Islamic Republic of Iran);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.232	Implement necessary steps to guarantee children the access to basic and free education, particularly from rural areas and vulnerable groups (State of Palestine);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.233	Continue efforts to facilitate children's access to free basic education, especially those in rural areas and for disadvantaged groups (Algeria);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.234	Ensure universal access to quality education (Philippines);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.235	Endorse the Safe Schools Declaration and its Guidelines (Argentina);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  Considering this document deserves attention. However the Declaration is not legally binding document and does not require approval at the national level. Furthermore there is no situation of armed conflict in the territory of the Russian Federation.
147.236	Consider undertaking measures aimed at increased efficiency and accountability of public service delivery system in the context of the implementation of the Sustainable	<b>Accepted</b>

	Development Goals (Azerbaijan);	
147.237	Strengthen legal framework to combat human trafficking, that affects in particular women and children (Poland);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.238	Take all necessary measures to prevent violence and intolerance against women, whether racist, xenophobic or based on sexual orientation, guaranteeing the rights of each and every one of them without discrimination (Switzerland);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.239	Continue efforts aimed at combating discrimination against women and fighting violence against them (Tunisia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.240	Strengthen governmental measures to eliminate violence against women and girls (Chile);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.241	Take effective steps to address domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, including through ensuring all perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Botswana);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.242	Take all necessary measures to investigate allegations of domestic violence and prosecute perpetrators of this violence (Burkina Faso);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.243	Continue efforts in protecting women's rights and preventing domestic violence (Viet Nam);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.244	Redouble efforts to eradicate violence against women, particularly domestic and sexual violence (Peru);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.245	Develop a comprehensive framework for the elimination of sexual and domestic violence against women and children (Cyprus);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  Considerable attention is paid to the prevention of violence against women in the context of implementing the National Strategy of Action for Women 2017-2022.
147.246	Continue its efforts to ensure an access to justice to women and girls who have been victims of domestic and sexual violence (Gabon);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.247	Continue to take effective steps aimed at combating violence against women (Romania);	<b>Accepted</b>

147.248	Continue efforts in combating discrimination against women at all levels (Bosnia and Herzegovina);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.249	Enact and implement measures to promote and protect gender equality and women's empowerment and to fight discrimination on grounds of gender (Brazil);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.250	Implement measures to combat discrimination and violence against women, developing strategies to eradicate patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society (Uruguay);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The recommendation to develop a strategy for the eradication of patriarchal attitudes approaches is incorrect.  The National Strategy of Action for Women 2017-2022 has devoted considerable attention to preventing violence against women and combating gender stereotypes.
147.251	Take necessary measures to combat the stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Afghanistan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.252	Fully implement the 2017-2022 national strategy on actions for women in order to prevent violence against women, address gender stereotypes and guarantee women's full and equal participation in decision-making (Namibia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.253	Keep up its efforts in implementing the national strategy on action for women 2017–2022 to create conditions for the full participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural spheres of life (Bangladesh);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.254	Continue its efforts to implement the national strategy on action for women for the period 2017-2022, that aimed to create conditions for the full and equal participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural domains of social life (Sudan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.255	Promote the implementation of the national agenda 2021 with a special focus on supporting the participation of women in public life (United Arab Emirates);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.256	Continue to take effective measures to promote women's rights and their political participation in decision-making (Nepal);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.257	Implement programs to enhance women's awareness of their rights and the remedies available to them to protect their rights (Philippine);	<b>Accepted</b>

147.258	Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for the full and effective implementation of the National Strategy for Women (Singapore);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.259	Make efforts to eliminate gender based stereotypes that restrict women's education and social participation (Republic of Korea);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.260	Strengthen labour legislation with a view to mainstreaming the gender perspective and ensuring that such legislation does not discriminate against women in their professional career (Mexico);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  The labor legislation of the Russian Federation prohibits gender-based discrimination. Gender-based discrimination is criminalized. Russian legislation does not contain any norms restricting women's rights.
147.261	Continue efforts to promote access of women to labour market (Iraq);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.262	Take concrete measures in order to put an end to discriminations against women, especially by abolishing the list of professional occupations which are prohibited to them (Belgium);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The recommendation in the paragraph concerning the list of prohibited professional occupations is not accepted: see para. 147.121.
147.263	Repeal the list of professions prohibited for women and ratify the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe (France);	<b>Not accepted</b>  With regard to the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe, see para. 147.56.  With regard to the list of professions prohibited for women, see para. 147.121.
147.264	Strengthen measures aimed at promoting equal opportunities for men and women in terms of employment and profession (Côte d'Ivoire);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.265	Continue implementing policies aimed at creating the conditions for the full and equal participation of women in society (Angola);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.266	Ensure the access for all women and girls, in particular in rural areas, to basic health-care services (Afghanistan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.267	Continue its efforts aimed at elimination of child labor (Azerbaijan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.268	Step up work to combat trafficking in children and their sexual exploitation (Kyrgyzstan);	<b>Accepted</b>

147.269	Take measures to ensure the elimination of the sale and trafficking of children, through investigations and robust prosecutions of persons engaging in those crimes as well as the provision of rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims of trafficking (Thailand);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.270	Strengthen efforts to provide for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims of trafficking (Maldives);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.271	Continue efforts to protect children from violence and sexual exploitation (Tunisia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.272	Pursue efforts to fight against the exploitation and sexual abuse of children (Peru);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.273	Continue the efforts to prevent all forms of violence against children and adolescents, including sexual abuse against minors and ensure their access to justice and reparation (Ecuador);	<b>Accepted.</b>
147.274	Continue to provide necessary support and opportunity for children to enjoy their full human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.275	Continue to consolidate actions and programmes aimed at promotion and protection of the rights of the child (Sri Lanka);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.276	Continue effort to protect the rights of children (Malaysia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.277	Effectively provide the Office for the Commissioner for Children's Rights with adequate resources in order to promote and protect all children's rights (Namibia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.278	Continue efforts to provide State support to families with children and improve their living conditions, including through increasing pensions (Pakistan);	<b>Accepted</b>  Non-contributory survivor's pensions for children and social pensions for children with disabilities and person with lifelong disabilities are annually indexed in order to preserve their purchasing power.
147.279	Put an end to corporal punishment towards children in any form and in any area of society, as well as promote non-violent alternatives as disciplinary measures (Uruguay);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  See para. 147.58

147.280	Enact legislation in order to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  See para. 147.58
147.281	Continue to work towards reducing the number of children, including children with disabilities, living in child-care institutions. Focus on supporting parents in fulfilling their responsibilities in respect of their children (Egypt);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.282	Further improve mechanisms for the prevention of dissemination of information inciting children to commit an offence that endangers human life and health (Islamic Republic of Iran);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.283	Continue ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring realization of the rights of children for pre-school education (Islamic Republic of Iran);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.284	Strengthen the protection of the rights of children, persons with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups (Bulgaria);	<b>Accepted</b>  Consolidated action aimed at promotion and protection of children's rights will be implemented within the framework of the Decade of Childhood proclaimed by the Executive Order of the President of the Russian Federation. The protection of elderly people's rights is carried out as part of the Strategy of Action for the Citizens of the Older Generation until 2025, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation.
147.285	Continue to assist and promote the employment of persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.286	Prioritize promoting and protecting the rights of people with disabilities (South Africa);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.287	Enhance legal frameworks and social programs serving the most vulnerable groups, particularly children within their families and persons with disabilities (Lebanon);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.288	Continue to take measures to provide social assistance to the population, in particular the disabled persons, retired people, children and women (Libya);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.289	Continue to ensure education, social adaptation and social integration of children with disabilities (Pakistan);	<b>Accepted</b>  The Russian Federation at the state level provides support for persons with disabilities and elderly people, establishes state pensions, benefits and other guarantees of social protection.

147.290	Review and enhance the system of support available to families of persons with disabilities (Cyprus);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The Russian Federation will continue its efforts to support families of persons with disabilities.
147.291	Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including by expediting the adoption of the draft federal law, and provide wheelchair users with the unequivocal right to unhindered access to apartment buildings (Hungary);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  The Russian Federation will continue to vigorously pursue efforts to expand the safeguards for the rights of persons with disabilities.  Federal laws containing the requirements for ensuring unhindered access to apartment buildings for disabled people, including wheelchair users, have been adopted in the Russian Federation.
147.292	Continue to take measures to defend the rights of elderly people and people with disabilities (Uzbekistan);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.293	Step up efforts to promote and preserve the languages of indigenous peoples, including through the education system and via the adoption of relevant measures to safeguard intangible cultural heritage (Nicaragua);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.294	Strengthen the legal framework to ensure the sustainable socio-economic and cultural development of indigenous peoples (South Africa);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.295	Continue to actively involve the representatives of the indigenous peoples in international activities related to the protection of their rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);	<b>Accepted</b>  See para. 147.72.  Representatives of the indigenous people of the North, Siberia and Russian Far East participate regularly in the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
147.296	Continue strengthening policies for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.297	Improve the precarious situation of indigenous peoples (Estonia);	<b>Not accepted</b>  A comprehensive system of safeguards for indigenous peoples' rights has already been established in the Russian Federation.
147.298	Harmonise the various laws on the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly regarding access to land and natural resources, and pay specific attention to the protection of their	<b>Partially accepted</b>



	natural environment (Hungary);	The legislation of the Russian Federation already provides for adequate protection of indigenous peoples' rights. Russia continues to make efforts to improve the relevant legislation and expand the safeguard system.
147.299	Take further concrete and effective steps towards protection and social inclusion for all minority groups (Malaysia);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>
147.300	Take additional measures to decrease statelessness among representatives of minority groups (Serbia);	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b>
147.301	Continue extending social support measures and benefits to minorities (India);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>
147.302	Continue to provide support to all of its ethnic minorities in preserving their languages, cultures and traditions (Indonesia);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.303	Continue measures for the elimination of discrimination against the Roma population (Peru);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>  There have been no established cases of discrimination against the Roma population in the Russian Federation; all cases of conflict situations involving Roma have been purely social in nature.
147.304	Take further measures to enhance the integration of migrants (Viet Nam);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.305	Strengthen the implementation of policies to reduce the number of unregistered persons, specially statelessness persons, refugees, holders of temporary residence permits and individuals belonging to certain minority groups (Angola);	<b>Accepted</b>
147.306	Step up efforts to end statelessness, especially by establishing safeguards to guarantee birth registration to all children born in the country, including stateless children and those belonging to minority groups (Thailand);	<b>Accepted and already implemented</b>
147.307	Use its influence to facilitate unimpeded access by international observers to Crimea, eastern Ukraine and the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Australia);	<b>Partially accepted</b>  Russia is ready for a dialogue with the UN and other international organizations on the issue of respect for human rights in Crimea in the framework of the procedures applicable to the compliance of the Russian Federation with its obligations in this field in the Russian territory. We are ready to receive missions of the relevant organizations in Crimea, provided that they are dispatched within the mandate of the organization in accordance with the procedures

		<p>applicable to the visits to the Russian Federation.</p> <p>As for recommendation on Donbass, the Republic of Abkhazia and the Republic of South Ossetia, it is unacceptable because it does not conform to the basic documents on modalities and the basis of the UPR (HRC resolutions 5/1 and 16/21). Notably, it does not concern the situation of human rights in the state within the framework of the UPR – the Russian Federation.</p>
147.308	Implement relevant UNGA resolutions on territorial integrity of Ukraine and on Crimea (Ukraine);	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>The position of the Russian Federation with respect to the above resolutions of the UN General Assembly is well known and set forth in the statements of Russian representatives in the adoption of relevant documents, as well as in the comments of the Russian Foreign Ministry.</p>
147.309	Repeal Russian laws imposed in the occupied Crimea and respect the laws in force in Ukraine (Ukraine).	<p><b>Not accepted</b></p> <p>We categorically reject the statement about the "occupation" of Crimea. We emphasize that the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol have acceded to the Russian Federation as a result of a referendum conducted in full conformity with international law. People of Crimea used this referendum to exercise their right to self-determination enshrined in such fundamental documents as the UN Charter and in common article 1 of the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Russian Federation, Russian legislation and other statutory instruments are in force in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol as constituent entities of the Russian Federation.</p>