

Recommendations & Pledges

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Second Review Session 16

Review in the Working Group: 29 April 2013 Adoption in the Plenary: 20 September 2013

Russian Federation's responses to recommendations (as of 20.12.2013):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
2 recs rejected and 231 left pending	Out of the 231 recs pending, 155 were accepted in full (20 of which were considered as already implemented - n°140.7, 8, 32, 39, 52, 83, 96, 97, 104, 142, 152, 154, 160, 167, 170, 210, 217, 219, 220, 222) ¹ , 8 were accepted in part and 74 were not accepted ² .	The delegation stated that recommendation n° 140.8 was only partially accepted.	Accepted: 163 Rejected: 76 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0 Total: 239

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/24/14:

¹ Recommendation n°140.79 was first accepted (page 3, §16) and then further rejected (annex, page 12). We

kept it in the accepted category. ² Six recommendations were also partially accepted but the part accepted and the part not accepted were clearly explained. It was therefore possible to split the recommendations into two recommendations, one accepted and one rejected. The total number of recommendations is now 239.

- 140. The following recommendations will be examined by the Russian Federation, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 24th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2013:
- A 140.1. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (CPED) (Japan);

140.2. Sign and ratify

A - CPED and

R - the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT) (Germany);

- R 140.3. Ratify OP-CAT and take necessary measures to ensure its full implementation (Switzerland);
- R 140.4. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP2) and take steps towards a "de jure" abolition of the death penalty (Italy);
- R 140.5. Accede to ICCPR-OP2, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and formalizing the de facto moratorium on the death penalty (Montenegro);
- R 140.6. Consider the ratification of ICCPR-OP2 aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Romania);
- A 140.7. Ratify OP-CRC-SC (Namibia) (Estonia);
- A 140.8. Ratify OP-CRC-SC and sign and ratify OP-CRC-IC (Slovakia);
- A 140.9. Consider ratifying the two remaining Optional Protocols to CRC to further ensure children's rights (Thailand);
- R 140.10. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRPD (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- R 140.11. Consider ratifying (Philippines)/ acceding to (Egypt) the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW);

140.12. Envisage ratifying

A - CPED,

- R OP-CAT and the Rome Statute of ICC (Tunisia);
- R 140.13. Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC and OP-CAT (Costa Rica);
- R 140.14. Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC, the Conventions regarding stateless persons and OP-CAT (Austria);
- R 140.15. Consider the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 (1989) on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- R 140.16. Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (Guatemala);
- R 140.17. Ratify the Rome Statute and take necessary measures to ensure its full implementation (Switzerland);
- R 140.18. Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC and fully align legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);
- R 140.19. Consider the possibility of ratifying the Rome Statute of ICC, and fully harmonize its domestic legislation accordingly (Uruguay);
- R 140.20. Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of ICC and to fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Statute (Estonia);

- 140.21. Consider the possibility of ratifying A CPED.
- R OP-CAT, ICRMW, ICCPR-OP2, the Rome Statute of ICC and the Conventions on Statelessness (Argentina);
- A 140.22. Continue the accession process to the core human rights treaties (Azerbaijan);
- A 140.23. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Finland);
- A 140.24. Work on rights-related legislation with its Constitutional Court and Human Rights Commissioner to ensure legislation aligns with Russia's international obligations (Australia);
- R 140.25. Consider revising the current legislation on "combating extremism" so as to define precisely the crime of extremism and apply it only in relevant cases in full compliance with international obligations (Italy);
- R 140.26. Amend the law "On counteracting extremist activities" to define extremism in terms of actual use of violence (United States of America);
- A 140.27. Continue efforts aimed at the humanization of criminal and criminal procedure legislation (Bulgaria);
- A 140.28. Intensify efforts in improving and strengthening its human rights institutions (Nigeria);
- A 140.29. Continue measures to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and freedoms (Uzbekistan);
- A 140.30. Expand the activity of the Commissioner for the Rights of Child (Tajikistan);
- A 140.31. Further strengthen the legal and policy frameworks for the protection of the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities and elderly persons (Ethiopia);
- A 140.32. Develop, in close cooperation with civil society, a concept to increase the knowledge and awareness in society, and in particular within State institutions, about human rights obligations of the State and rights of the people (Germany);
- A 140.33. Continue facilitating positive activities by youth associations, including voluntary work (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- A 140.34. Share its progressive experience in the promotion of peace and interethnic harmony (Cuba);
- A 140.35. Encourage racial, ethnic and religious tolerance, especially among youth (Pakistan) / young people (Turkmenistan);
- A 140.36. Continue its efforts to consolidate relations amongst the different ethnic groups in Russia (Saudi Arabia);
- A 140.37. Continue taking legislative and law enforcement measures aimed at the harmonization of inter-ethnic relations (Pakistan);
- A 140.38. Carry out work on the promotion of racial, national and religious tolerance, especially among youth (Tajikistan);
- A 140.39. Consider developing an interreligious dialogue mechanism with a view to promoting tolerance and respect on distinctive religious and cultural values of the different ethnic groups in the country (Malaysia);
- A 140.40. Continue the policy of multiculturalism aimed to preserve cultural diversity in the country (Armenia):

- A 140.41. Ensure further progress in the creation of a climate of tolerance towards cultural and racial diversity in the society with full participation and integration of people in the development of national and local policies that affect their interests (Cambodia);
- A 140.42. Continue taking legislative and law enforcement measures aimed at the harmonization of inter-ethnic relations (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A 140.43. Continue its measures with regard to the promotion and protection of children's rights and combating violence against women (Azerbaijan);
- A 140.44. Keep on taking efforts in favour of the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children (Senegal);
- A 140.45. Further promote children's interests in the framework of the national strategy for action covering the period of 2012-2017 (Myanmar);
- A 140.46. Continue working on children's rights taking into account its international obligations on this area (Nicaragua);
- A 140.47. Continue with plans aiming at the protection of the rights of the child, particularly those regarding to live and grow in a family (Saudi Arabia);
- A 140.48. Continue its positive measures, including through developing activities of the Ombudsman on the Rights of the Child (Indonesia);
- A 140.49. Maintain and strengthen its initiatives on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child particularly with regard to children with disabilities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- A 140.50. Continue and enhance its efforts to ensure that all people, particularly those vulnerable groups are benefited from the measures to fulfil the economic, social and cultural rights, including a rise in the minimum wage (Indonesia);
- A 140.51. Protect the rights of the vulnerable groups of the population, such as women, children, and persons with disabilities and elderly persons (Afghanistan);
- A 140.52. Continue efforts to promote the rights of the vulnerable and marginalized groups in the country (Nepal);
- A 140.53. Carry on its efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups including children and persons with disabilities (Greece);
- A 140.54. Take further measures to better protect the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities and older persons (China);
- A 140.55. Work on strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights (Cuba);
- A 140.56. Continue the policy of expanding opportunities in the existing legislation and mechanisms of influence of civil society in decision-making process (Kazakhstan);
- A 140.57. Continue policies aimed at intensifying the fight against all forms of corruption (Kazakhstan);
- A 140.58. Continue its efforts to intensify the fight against all forms of corruption (Morocco);
- A 140.59. Encourage openness and transparency in the functioning of the public bodies (Kyrgyzstan);
- A 140.60. Give continuity to legislative and institutional reforms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nepal);
- A 140.61. Actively engage with public councils under the State bodies while developing measures aimed at ensuring human rights in a more comprehensive manner (Sri Lanka);

- A 140.62. Continue to play its important role in the field of protecting and promoting human rights (Sudan);
- A 140.63. Continue efforts to broaden the scope of the protection of human rights and the safety of citizens in the country, as a means of enhancing social justice (Syrian Arab Republic);
- A 140.64. Continue its active participation in international human rights cooperation and carry out more international technical assistance programmes in human rights (China);
- R 140.65. Extend a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures (Montenegro);
- R 140.66. Extend a standing invitation to special procedures (Guatemala);
- R 140.67. Invite the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders to visit (Norway);
- R 140.68. Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders and respond positively to requests for their visits (Slovenia);
- R 140.69. Issue a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedures and ratify OP-CAT and establish its national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czech Republic);
- R 140.70. Present its standing invitation to the special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- R 140.71. Extend a standing invitation to the human rights special procedures and ratify the Rome Statute of ICC, OP-CAT and ILO Conventions nos. 169 and 189 (Paraguay);
- A 140.72. Further the development of its interaction with the system of special rapporteurs, including through responding to their communications (Azerbaijan);
- A 140.73. Continue active cooperation with the international human rights monitoring mechanisms, including treaty bodies and special procedures of the for persons in detention, with involvement of public monitoring commissions (Kazakhstan);
- A 140.74. Work on strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- R 140.75. Introduce a definition of direct and indirect discrimination to prevent discrimination in specific spheres, such as those relating to women, children, migrants and indigenous peoples (Paraguay);
- R 140.76. Amend its legislation so as to include an explicit provision on prohibition of discrimination based on gender and a specific provision on the definition of direct and indirect discrimination (Iceland);
- A 140.77. Continue efforts in combating discrimination against women in all levels (Greece);
- A 140.78. Take effective measures to prevent violence against women and prevent discrimination in employment on the grounds of gender (Iraq);
- A 140.79. Continue adopting the necessary measures to eliminate wage discrimination at work between men and women (State of Palestine);
- A 140.80. Improve the legislation and the activity of State institutions in combating discrimination, ethnic strife and different forms of extremism (Pakistan);
- A 140.81. Intensify its efforts to combat all discrimination based on social, racial, ethnic, linguistic and religious grounds (Angola);
- A 140.82. Effectively counter all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Uzbekistan);

- A 140.83. Encourage high-level State officials and politicians to clearly take a position against racist and xenophobic political discourse (Tunisia);
- A 140.84. Take all necessary measures to prevent violence and intolerance of a racist, xenophobia and homophobic character in conformity with international law and standards (Switzerland);
- A 140.85. Continue efforts to address hate crimes and racially motivated attacks against ethnic and religious minorities, including racial profiling by law enforcement personnel (Botswana);
- R 140.86. Repeal regional legislation that tolerates discrimination based on sexual orientation, and take concrete measures preventing from using regulations in force with discriminatory purposes against the rights of LGBT persons (Netherlands);
- R 140.87. Bring existing regional and draft federal-level legislation related to homosexuality into conformity with its commitment to the principles of non-discrimination and take steps to ensure that the rights of all minorities, including gays and lesbians, are protected and respected (Canada);
- R 140.88. Rescind regional laws and regulations which favour and tolerate discrimination based on sexual orientation, and refrain from adopting similar laws at the federal level, as well as take measures to prevent the arbitrary use of existing regulations against LGBT rights, including their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Belgium);
- R 140.89. Repeal regional laws and regulations which promote discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, and abstain from passing similar legislation at the federal level (Denmark);
- R 140.90. Repeal existing regional laws banning homosexual propaganda (Slovenia);
- R 140.91. Introduce legislation prohibiting discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and take measures to ensure that it is fully and effectively implemented (Sweden);
- R 140.92. Reconsider the approval of the new provisions that can affect the rights of LGBT people, delinking homosexuality from pederasty, and in any case, avoid that the provisions be applied in a discriminatory form (Spain);
- A 140.93. Take effective steps to prevent arbitrary use of existing regulations to discriminate against LGBT people, including their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Denmark);
- A 140.94. Prevent discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people, including their right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Norway);
- A 140.95. Step up measures of protection against violence and discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, particularly by enacting laws that prohibit such discrimination, and take measures to ensure the effective exercise of the rights to peaceful association and assembly of the LGBT community (Uruguay);
- A 140.96. Take specific measures to ensure effective investigation of acts of violence against LGBT persons and hold the perpetrators to account (Iceland);
- A 140.97. Adopt the necessary measures to eradicate the tendency and/or diffusion, through the media, and by public officials, of stereotypes that may promote discrimination against persons, based on their sexual orientation (Argentina);
- R 140.98. Abolish the death penalty (Namibia);
- R 140.99. Consider the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);
- R 140.100. Adopt the necessary measures to proceed, as soon as possible, to abolishing the de jure death penalty and consider the possibility to adhere to ICCPR-OP2 (Uruguay):
- A 140.101. Elucidate cases of enforced disappearances in the region of North Caucasus, and sign and ratify CPED (France);

- R 140.102. Ending use of arbitrary detention, torture and excessive force by law enforcement officials (United States of America);
- A 140.103. Take effective measures to prevent all acts of torture and ill treatment (Poland);
- A 140.104. Adopt and implement a law prohibiting the use of confessions obtained under torture (France);
- R 140.105. Take immediate steps to effectively eradicate and remedy widespread and systematic administrative practices of torture and ill-treatment, especially in detention facilities, suppression of the rights to assembly and freedom of expression, including media freedom and safety of journalists, and of control of judiciary by the executive in line with the United Nations treaty monitoring bodies' recommendations (Georgia);
- A 140.106. Further enhance the prevention of domestic violence (Myanmar);
- A 140.107. Fast track the drafting of a federal bill on prevention of violence in the family (South Africa);
- A 140.108. Continue its efforts to enact laws addressing domestic violence, especially against women (Philippines);
- A 140.109. Adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women (Poland);
- A 140.110. Consider the adoption of a comprehensive law and an action plan to combat violence against women (State of Palestine);
- A 140.111. Strengthen all kinds of measures to combat violence against women and girls, inter alia, adoption of a broader law to criminalize all forms of violence against women (Uruguay);
- A 140.112. Continue its efforts towards the total elimination of discrimination and violence against women (Rwanda);
- A 140.113. Develop a comprehensive action plan to combat domestic violence against women and girls (Brazil);
- A 140.114. Consider the approval of a general law on violence against women, in conformity with the recommendation made by CEDAW (Chile);
- A 140.115. Continue its actions against domestic violence, especially when the victims are children and women, and fight effectively against human trafficking (Serbia);
- A 140.116. Continue its efforts to further improve the situation on trafficking in persons and to enhance protection and support for the victims of trafficking (Singapore);
- A 140.117. Further intensify efforts in order to prevent and eliminate human trafficking (Belarus);
- A 140.118. Take further actions to combat trafficking in persons in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto (Cambodia);
- A 140.119. Continue its efforts in fighting against trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Egypt);
- A 140.120. Pursue reforms of the Judiciary as well as its efforts to guarantee and facilitate access to justice for all its citizens (Morocco);
- A 140.121. Continue efforts on judicial reform, ensuring meaningful, independent accountability mechanisms and improved transparency throughout the judicial process (Canada):
- R 140.122. Establish an independent body responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer and discharge of judges (Germany);

- A 140.123. Guarantee the right to a fair trial by strengthening the independence of the Judiciary and by allowing detainees to freely consult a lawyer of their choice from upon arrest (France);
- A 140.124. Continue with the reform of the judicial system by improving case-handling in the courts and the execution of judicial decisions in order to boost public confidence in the administration of justice (Nigeria);
- A 140.125. Continue its reforms of the judicial system to improve the quality and efficiency of case handling in the courts (Rwanda);
- A 140.126. Continue its efforts in strengthening its judicial system and the rule of law to enhance the protection of human rights of its people (Singapore);
- A 140.127. Continue reforms in the system of the law enforcement agencies and the judicial system (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A 140.128. Continue reforms for further liberalization and humanization of judicial-legal system (Uzbekistan);
- A 140.129. Continue reforms in the system of the law-enforcement agencies and the judicial system (Kyrgyzstan) (Turkmenistan);
- A 140.130. Continue its efforts in guaranteeing and facilitating access to justice for all citizens (Algeria);
- A 140.131. Continue ensuring State safeguards to provide free legal aid to the population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- A 140.132. Apply positive measures in order to ensure appropriate conditions for persons in detention, with involvement of public monitoring commissions (Kazakhstan);
- A 140.133. Take positive measures towards guaranteeing appropriate conditions for people in detention including involvement of the system of public observer commissions that monitor penitentiary institutions (Jordan);
- A 140.134. Consider incorporating the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, otherwise known as the "Bangkok Rules", as part of its programme to enhance the condition of detainees (Thailand);
- A 140.135. Continue its positive efforts aimed at the reduction of the number of persons in penitentiary institutions (Jordan);
- A 140.136. Pay specific attention to staff members' education and human rights training of personnel of law-enforcement agencies, courts and investigating authorities (Sri Lanka) /Pay priority attention to education and training in the area of human rights for staff of the law enforcement bodies, courts and investigative bodies (Tajikistan);
- A 140.137. Enhance civilian control over investigation of violations in the army and ensure protection of witnesses and victims (Hungary);
- A 140.138. Continue taking comprehensive and effective measures with a view to eradicating all forms of race-centred crimes (Republic of Korea);
- R 140.139. Consider the possibility to put an end to the judicial proceeding initiated against the deceased Sergei Magnitsky, and reopen investigation on the causes of his death and on the fraud denounced (Spain);
- R 140.140. Implement fully the judgments of ECHR, including any judgments related to officials accused of serious human rights violations in the North Caucasus (Australia);

- A 140.141. Continue ongoing efforts in order to fully apply the constitutional protection regarding family and children (Lebanon);
- A 140.142. Strengthen the policies against the existence of early marriages of girls and polygamy, as well as the laws fighting impunity (Paraguay);
- A 140.143. Continue providing adequate and effective protection and support to the family, as the basic and natural unit of the society (Egypt);
- A 140.144. Continue its efforts to further guarantee freedom of expression (Japan);
- A 140.145. Fully ensure everyone's right to exercise freedom of expression, including internet freedom, strengthen the dialogue with civil society and respect the rights of NGOs by eliminating all restrictive impediments (Estonia);
- R 140.146. Review the legislation on defamation as a criminal offence so that these facts are examined in accordance with the Civil Code (Mexico);
- R 140.147. Harmonize its domestic legislation with article 19 of ICCPR and modify the Penal Code in order to decriminalize defamation and bring defamation to the civil jurisdiction (Uruguay);
- A 140.148. Pay particular attention to the issue of protecting journalists and those working for the mass media in order to ensure the freedom and the legitimacy of their activities (Algeria);
- A 140.149. Intensify efforts to investigate cases of violence and intimidation against journalists and ensure that perpetrators are held to account (Austria);
- A 140.150. Investigate thoroughly, promptly and impartially all allegations of intimidation and violence against journalists and human rights defenders and bring the perpetrators to justice (Ireland);
- R 140.151. Remove legislative and other regulations which limit the legitimate exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly and ensure that legislation is in accordance with the Russian Federation's commitments and obligations under international law (Norway);
- A 140.152. Take necessary measures to ensure that legal provisions do not create disproportionate restrictions to exercise freedom of assembly and expression (Latvia);
- R 140.153. Review recent legislative changes with a view to fully ensuring freedom of assembly and association, in accordance with international obligations (Austria);
- A 140.154. Adopt legislation assuring that LGBT people can freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Germany);
- R 140.155. Rescind legislation that curbs the civil rights of Russia's LGBTI community (Australia);
- A 140.156. Continue its efforts to provide more freedom of action to civil society organizations and human rights activists so that they may continue to promote and protect human rights (Mauritania);
- A 140.157. Ensure that all persons, including human rights defenders and members of civil society, can exercise their legitimate activities without fear of reprisals in conformity with international law and standards (Switzerland);
- R 140.158. Put an end to all practices limiting activities of civil society, and take concrete steps to guarantee the freedom of association (Czech Republic);
- A 140.159. Take measures to foster a safe, respectful, enabling environment for civil society, including through adopting laws and policies that support the rights to peaceful assembly, association, expression and information, and through promptly investigating and prosecuting attacks on journalists and members of civil society organizations (Canada);
- A 140.160. That any sanctions for violations of freedom of assembly are proportionate and do not create undue obstacles to freedom of assembly (Hungary);

- R 140.161. End the widespread practice of arresting participants at opposition rallies and pressing charges against them (Austria);
- R 140.162. Revise laws on public assemblies according to the recommendations by the Venice Commission (Slovenia);
- R 140.163. Consider removing any restriction on the freedom of association incompatible with its obligations under international law (Romania);
- A 140.164. Intensify cooperation with the Council of Europe, in particular the Venice Commission, in properly implementing freedom of association and assembly (Austria);
- R 140.165. Alleviate legislative and administrative barriers related to the functioning of NGOs and civil society, recognizing the legitimacy of their work and contribution for the society (Slovakia);
- A 140.166. Continue efforts aimed at finding effective measures to protect human rights defenders (Botswana);
- A 140.167. Ensure that all human rights defenders are able to conduct their work in line with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (A/RES/53/144) (Poland);
- R 140.168. Fully implement the provisions of the Human Rights Council's resolution on "protecting human rights defenders" adopted in March 2013 (Norway);
- R 140.169. In line with the resolution by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted on 2 October 2012, amend the new law on NGOs so that it cannot be used as an instrument of repression and intimidation of NGOs and civil society (Sweden);
- A 140.170. Ensure that the laws concerning non-governmental organizations do not impose undue obstacles for their functioning (Latvia);
- R 140.171. Review its legislation regulating the functioning of NGOs, in particular the Federal Law on Non-Commercial Organizations, with a view to bringing it into accordance with international human rights law (Finland);
- R 140.172. Rescind or soften the law "on the modification to certain laws of the Russian Federation on regulating the activities of non-commercial organizations which exercise function of foreign agents" (Belgium);
- A 140.173. Consider and adequately address certain legislative and administrative measures which could negatively affect the legitimate activities of NGOs (Republic of Korea);
- R 140.174. Reconsider legislation adopted on inspections and audits to NGOs (Spain);
- R 140.175. Repeal the amendment which requires NGOs that accept foreign funding to register and identify themselves as "foreign agents", as well as the amended definition of treason, and A punish any harassment, intimidation or discrediting of civil society groups (Ireland);
- R 140.176. Reconsider the legislation on NGOs that receive foreign funding in conformity with the international human rights standards and in light of the resolution on human rights defenders, as approved by the Human Rights Council at its 22th session (Chile);
- A 140.177. Work with the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders to ensure that their law governing NGOs guarantees effective implementation of the declaration on human rights defenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- R 140.178. Repeal provisions of the legislation regulating NGOs that require the registration of organizations receiving financial support from outside sources as "foreign agents" (Slovakia):
- R 140.179. Revise the law on "foreign agents" and adopt measures in order to facilitate and enhance dialogue and practical cooperation between Government and civil society (Italy);

- R 140.180. Review the law on demonstrations and the so-called law on "foreign agents", in order to allow NGOs to freely carry out their activities in Russia (France);
- R 140.181. Review legislation and registration according to which NGOs that accept foreign funding must register and identify themselves as "foreign agents" (Germany);
- R 140.182. Take appropriate legislative measures to void the legislation requiring human rights organizations that receive foreign funding to register as "foreign agents" (Poland);
- R 140.183. The removal of legislation that restricts civil society from receiving international funding, and cease unannounced inspections aimed at intimidating civil society organizations (United States of America);
- R 140.184. Fully implement any judgment by the European Court of Human Rights regarding the "foreign agent" law (Australia);
- A 140.185. Implement its legislation to protect whistle-blowers in a transparent, consistent and unbiased manner (Australia);
- A 140.186. Investigate promptly, effectively and impartially all reports of attacks on or threats against human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and civil society activists, and identify those responsible and bring them to justice (Norway);
- A 140.187. Effectively investigate all cases of violence against human rights defenders, in order to hold the perpetrators accountable (Poland);
- A 140.188. Expedite impartial investigation and provide them with sufficient means to elucidate aggressions against, or murders of, journalists, then bring the perpetrators of those crimes to justice (France);
- A 140.189. Ensure due investigation and prosecution of all alleged attacks against human rights defenders and independent journalists (Slovakia);
- A 140.190. Effectively and promptly investigate all reports of attacks or threats against human rights defenders and journalists and bring perpetrators to justice (Czech Republic);
- A 140.191. Investigate all cases of aggressions or threats against human rights defenders, journalists, and civil society activists (Netherlands);
- A 140.192. Investigate with due diligence any complaints filed by journalists and human rights defenders for harassment or repression based on their work or activity, and bring to justice and punish perpetrators, if any (Spain);
- R 140.193. Implement the recommendations made by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights after the 2011 parliamentary and 2012 presidential elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- A 140.194. Continue its endeavours for effective protection of social and economic rights of its citizens (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- A 140.195. Continue its ongoing efforts to implement the Economic Development Strategy aimed at achieving social and economic reforms and improving the living conditions of the population (Kuwait);
- A 140.196. Continue social measures to improve the well-being of those in most need, especially the elderly (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- A 140.197. Adopt a national strategy integrating economic, social and cultural rights to combat poverty (South Africa):
- A 140.198. Strengthen the system of social insurance and the pension system (Turkmenistan);

- A 140.199. Take further measures to strengthen the mechanisms for the protection of social rights, in particular rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);
- A 140.200. Continue to vigorously pursue policies designed to enhance social security and welfare of its citizens to ensure a meaningful reduction in the number of people living on incomes below the absolute poverty threshold (Zimbabwe);
- A 140.201. Enhance measures to ensure the human right to adequate housing, primarily for low-income population groups (Bangladesh);
- R 140.202. Investigate allegations of abuses against workers of the Olympic Complex of Sochi (Costa Rica);
- A 140.203. Continue its efforts to ensure free medical services of high quality for its population (Cuba);
- A 140.204. Strengthen its programmes aimed at the promotion of the right to health (Brazil);
- A 140.205. Continue increasing quality of children education, especially in rural areas (Turkmenistan);
- A 140.206. Continue efforts for increasing quality of children's education, especially in rural areas (Bangladesh);
- A 140.207. Continue existing efforts in the field of human rights education and training (Lebanon);
- A 140.208. Step up efforts to ensure human rights education and training for all (Slovenia);
- A 140.209. Continue the promotion and protection of human rights through intensifying human rights education and enhancing public awareness (Armenia);
- A 140.210. Put in place comprehensive and evidence-based sexual and reproductive health education programmes (Slovenia);
- A 140.211. Further intensify the efforts to improve the system of education in the area of human rights and to strengthen the human rights culture (Uzbekistan);
- A 140.212. Actively facilitate the ethno-cultural development in Russia (Cuba);
- A 140.213. Continue its ongoing efforts to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities (Kuwait);
- A 140.214. Continue adapting health, education and transport services to the needs of persons with disabilities (Cuba);
- A 140.215. Continue its efforts in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and make its experience available in the framework of sharing best practices (Sudan);
- A 140.216. Take measures to increase the coverage of persons with disabilities in the employment system, by creating barrier-free environments in favour of persons with disabilities, and effectively complying with its obligations in the framework of CRPD (Ecuador);
- A 140.217. Ensure that its national legislation is in conformity with the obligation set in the article 27 of ICCPR with the objective of providing national minorities with the possibility to use their mother tongue without obstacles, as well as education in their mother tongue (Ukraine);
- A 140.218. Strengthen measures to protect the rights of minorities (Ecuador);
- A 140.219. Ensure the right of indigenous people to their ancestral lands through the implementation of the relevant legislation with measurable targets and effective data collection (Hungary);

- A 140.220. Harmonize the various laws on the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly regarding their access to land and natural resources (Mexico);
- A 140.221. Strengthen federal and local legislation in favour of the rights of indigenous peoples (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- A 140.222. Redouble efforts in paying special attention to school education of the indigenous peoples and national minorities (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- R 140.223. Officially endorse the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and fully implement all relevant national laws and regulations (Denmark);
- A 140.224. Improve the precarious situation of indigenous peoples, particularly by stepping up efforts to guarantee their right to education, including in their own languages; unrestricted use of their lands and territories; address the problem of underrepresentation in State institutions at the federal and regional levels
- R and follow other principles enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Estonia);
- P 140.225. Increase its budget allocation for indigenous peoples (Namibia);
- R 140.226. Standardize the legal requirements for migrant workers, taking into account the time of residence, in particular with regard to the obligation to pass the exam of knowledge of the Russian language (Mexico);
- A 140.227. Ensure respect of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families (Senegal);
- A 140.228. Strengthen its system of protection of migrant workers and members of their families, R by ratifying in particular the related international convention (Burkina Faso);
- A 140.229. Take action to stop the atrocities committed by some individuals against immigrants, especially in Moscow (Chad);
- A 140.230. Step up efforts in the field of international development assistance (Bangladesh);
- A 140.231. Strengthen its measure to protect its citizens from terrorism and extremism (Syrian Arab Republic)
- 141. In the view of the Russian Federation, the recommendations in the footnote below are not relevant as they do not comply with the basis of the review stipulated in Human Rights Council Resolution nos. 5/1 and 16/21:
- R Immediately end the occupation of Georgia's region of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region as an overreaching method for numerous different forms of severe human rights violations therein (Georiga);
- R Allow and ensure safe and dignified return of ethnically cleansed IDPs and refugees from Georgia's Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali regions and comply fully with respective norms of international humanitarian law and human rights law before and while ending the occupation of these regions (Georgia).

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