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

Uzbekistan

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Uzbekistan was held at the 5th meeting, on 9 May 2018. The delegation of Uzbekistan was headed by H.E. Akmal Saidov, Chairman of the Committee of the Legislative chamber of Oliy Majlis (Parliament) on Democratic Institutions, NGOs and citizens' self-government bodies. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Uzbekistan.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Uzbekistan: Côte d'Ivoire, Saudi Arabia and Slovakia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Uzbekistan:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/UZB/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/UZB/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/UZB/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Uzbekistan through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Uzbekistan stated that the first ever parliamentary report on the human rights situation in the country had been published; a broad administrative reform was being implemented; the Office of the Business Ombudsman had been set up; and 2017 had been the Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests.

6. Other key steps taken were the Parliamentary legislation on overseeing the actions of members of Government, adopted in 2017. Uzbek civil society was developing actively. For the Government, the opinion of every citizen mattered, and citizens had various tools for direct communication. All these measures were in line with the Strategy of Actions on five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021.

7. The delegation underscored that Uzbekistan had been one of the first Central Asian countries to establish a National Human Rights Institution. Human rights education efforts were continuous, with courses taught in all classes and in university.

8. As the delegation noted, efforts to ensure a genuinely independent judiciary involved constitutional reform. The Supreme Qualification Commission on the election of judges under the President's authority had been dissolved and a Supreme Judicial Council had been established as the highest judicial body and granted constitutional status. The new body was tasked with selecting judges and overseeing the constitutional principle of independence of the judiciary. Judges henceforth served for life, with judges retiring at 65 and Supreme Court justices at 70. Finally, material and technical support for courts had been transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the Supreme Court itself. As a yardstick of progress, in 2016, four persons had been acquitted, whereas in 2017, 262 persons had been acquitted. Moreover, acquittals or non-custodial sentences had been handed down in high-profile trials of

independent journalists and human rights defenders accused of undermining the constitutional order.

9. The delegation asserted that civil society reforms concerning non-governmental organizations (NGOs) included the elimination of unjustifiably restrictive registration procedures for NGOs, exemption from 10 types of taxes, removal of the restriction on opening bank accounts, and the introduction of electronic registration. More than 9,200 NGOs were active in Uzbekistan, and “NGO Houses” featuring free rent for NGOs had been established.

10. With regard to corruption, a new Law on State Procurement was designed to enhance transparency in public procurement and eradicate corruption.

11. An entity created in 2017, the Business Ombudsperson, was a non-judicial body for protecting the rights of entrepreneurs. It was independent of Government bodies and officials and answerable only to the Constitution and laws. Its activities were regulated by a law adopted in August 2017. Its tasks were to shape State policy to help defend and develop entrepreneurship, ensure that State bodies respected entrepreneurs’ rights, provide legal support to entrepreneurs, and guarantee freedom of entrepreneurship. Over 1500 complaints had been examined, and a helpline and Website had been introduced for communicating with entrepreneurs. With regard to proposals to restore entrepreneurs’ rights, out of 20 representations, there had been eight warnings and two lawsuits for USD 500,000.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 77 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. Belgium welcomed the release of certain political prisoners and the easing of certain restrictions on freedom of expression. It however noted the significant gap between Uzbekistan’s international obligations and their implementation on the ground.

14. Argentina commended Uzbekistan for the adoption of the Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas for Development.

15. Bulgaria encouraged Uzbekistan to take steps to implement the new legislation and public policies, and to enhance the independence and effectiveness of the Ombudsman in conformity with the Paris Principles.

16. While commending Uzbekistan on addressing human rights challenges, including child labour in the cotton sector, Canada expressed hope that Uzbekistan makes continued progress in the area of harassment of persons, including civil society actors and journalists.

17. Chile valued the cooperation with the UN and various Constitutional amendments to widen the rights and freedoms’ protection. It regretted the suspension of the registration of international human rights organizations. Chile noted the absence of women among the delegation.

18. China welcomed Uzbekistan’s efforts for socio-economic development, poverty reduction, the raising of the living standards, gender equality, and promotion of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable segments of society.

19. Côte d’Ivoire welcomed the enhanced cooperation with the OHCHR and human rights mechanisms. It encouraged Uzbekistan to strengthen the legislative framework for human rights, in particular for the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and migrants.

20. Cuba praised measures to strengthen women rights and the judiciary, and stressed the improved quality of education at all levels.

21. Czechia welcomed the adoption of Strategy of Actions for 2017-2021.

22. Democratic People’s Republic of Korea welcomed the ratification of several international instruments, the adoption of a national plan of action (2014-2016), strengthened dialogue and cooperation with UN mechanisms, and the consolidation of the legislative framework for human rights.

23. Denmark highlighted that the dialogue with the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture was highly valuable to all States working to prevent torture and ill-treatment. It also highlighted that the Convention against Torture Initiative stood ready to explore avenues to assist Uzbekistan.
24. Egypt welcomed Uzbekistan's efforts in the areas of anti-corruption, anti-human trafficking, as well as to establish mechanisms to promote and protect civil and political rights in the country.
25. Estonia expressed concerns regarding the situations of freedoms of expression, assembly, association and movement, as well as about reports of harassment, surveillance, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture and ill-treatment of journalists and human rights defenders.
26. Finland remained concerned about continued reports of torture and ill-treatment in detention and forced labour, especially for cotton harvesting purposes. It urged Uzbekistan to ensure for the respect of freedoms of expression, association and assembly in line with international human rights standards.
27. France welcomed the improvement of the legislative framework of the rule of law, and reforms in the justice sector. It also noted the reduction of forced labour and the expansion of space for civil society.
28. Georgia welcomed the national implementation action plan of international human rights mechanisms' recommendations and the cooperation with the OHCHR. It also encouraged Uzbekistan to take steps to ensure relevant policies and legislation are in full compliance with international standards.
29. Germany welcomed Uzbekistan's reforms and commitment to abolishing child and forced labour, releasing political detainees, and preventing torture. It remained concerned about restrictions on civil society and NGOs and ongoing reports of torture in prisons.
30. Ghana welcomed the progress made in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. It however expressed concern about alleged unlawful arrest, detention, torture, ill-treatment and conviction of members of religious minority groups.
31. Greece welcomed the National Action Plan (2014-16) to implement international human rights mechanisms' recommendations. It also welcomed the recent visit by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion to Uzbekistan.
32. Paraguay applauded national action plans to implement the recommendations of the Treaty Bodies, particularly the action plan to develop cooperation with the OHCHR. It noted that the coordination of efforts is crucial to foster the ratification of human rights instruments.
33. Hungary commended the political prisoners' release and the relaxing restrictions on freedom of expression. It welcomed the 2017 visits of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the Special rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief, and praised the roadmap on cooperation with OHCHR.
34. While welcoming the adoption of an action plan to combat trafficking in persons, Iceland expressed concern that investigations, prosecutions and convictions on trafficking in women and girls were lacking.
35. India appreciated the consolidation of the legal status of the Human Rights Commissioner Office and the improved National Centre for Human Rights' effectiveness. It praised some public welfare measures for the poor, children with disabilities and the elderly.
36. Indonesia praised steps to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the 2017–2021 Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas of the Country's Development.
37. Islamic Republic of Iran commended the cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, steps to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the 2017 presidential decree to support persons with disabilities.
38. Iraq welcomed the constitutional and legislative reforms to promote human rights, and the national programs to fight corruption and human trafficking.

39. Poland welcomed Uzbekistan's efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
40. Italy welcomed the enhanced cooperation with international organizations, the constructive dialogue with the UN special procedures, and ongoing human rights reforms.
41. Japan welcomed the emphasis on judicial and socioeconomic reform and civil society reinforcement of the Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas of the Country's Development 2017–2021, and the Administrative Procedures and Administrative Litigation Acts.
42. Kazakhstan welcomed the increased cooperation with the Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures and efforts to strengthen independence of the judiciary, to reform public management system and to preserve interethnic and interfaith harmony, ensuring cultural and linguistic needs of minorities.
43. Kuwait noted progress in the fields of human rights, counter terrorism, non-discrimination, political and civil participation, and cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
44. Kyrgyzstan positively noted significant progress achieved since the previous cycle, pointing that new legislative changes and practical steps would have a significant impact in promotion of human rights in Uzbekistan.
45. Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the National Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas of the Country's Development. It also welcomed the Bill on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
46. Lithuania welcomed Uzbekistan's enhanced cooperation with the OHCHR, and the progress achieved in eliminating child labour, the release of detained political activists, human rights defenders and journalists.
47. Malaysia welcomed the progress made in gender equality, and promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. It also praised the progress made in human rights education, social welfare, health, and poverty reduction and eradication.
48. Maldives welcomed efforts to strengthen the Ombudsman in line with the Paris Principles. It also welcomed the National Action Plan to implement international human rights mechanisms' recommendations and the Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas of the Country's Development (2017-2021).
49. Mexico acknowledged the openness policy of the Government and measures on disability.
50. Montenegro welcomed the agreement with OHCHR and called on the Government to issue a standing invitation to all special procedures. It invited to repeal article 120 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes consensual sexual activities between adult males.
51. Morocco commended the 2017–2021 Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas of the Country's Development and steps to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It welcomed measures in the area of corruption, domestic violence, education, health and women empowerment.
52. The delegation of Uzbekistan asserted that with regard to cotton harvesting, the delegation asserted that measures had been taken to eradicate forced labour. The President had addressed the issue, and a parliamentary commission had been set up to ensure respect for labour rights. The Government was working together with representatives of Cotton Campaign, an international NGO that monitored the cotton sector worldwide. Various measures had been introduced to improve the situation: harvest wages had been increased by 250% in 2017; a sector-wide review from planting to harvesting had been conducted; and cotton-growing was being phased out on low-yielding land. Annual production of cotton thread was around one ton; 72.5% of the cotton harvest was processed representing some 750,000 tons. Two major cotton-producing projects budgeted at USD 464 million had led to the creation of over 6500 jobs.

53. The delegation stated that targeted social protection measures had been introduced for persons with disabilities. Efforts were continuing to ensure infrastructure compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and secure ratification thereof. Some 20 NGOs worked directly to help persons with disabilities, with over 600 NGOs offering additional assistance including free courses in sign language and Braille. Steps were being taken to guarantee better quality of prosthetics and other rehabilitation devices required by persons with disabilities. Finally, the Government had launched a programme for 2017 to 2020 in support of persons with disabilities.

54. Efforts to prevent violence in places of detention and protect citizens against torture emphasized prevention. In 2017, additional measures had been introduced to strengthen guarantees concerning defendants' rights and freedoms. Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had been fully implemented via Article 235 of the Criminal Code, which contained a ban on torture. A procedure had been introduced for complaints concerning unlawful conduct by law enforcement officials. Henceforth, prosecutors would regularly verify the conditions of those in pre-trial detention facilities or holding centres with the help of audio and video surveillance. In addition, the parliamentary ombudsman and the business ombudsman provided independent monitoring. Moreover, new restrictions had been introduced regarding admissibility of evidence. Evidence was inadmissible: if it had been obtained unlawfully or in violation of the Criminal Code; if defendants' rights had been infringed in the process; if information was from unknown sources; or if testimony did not meet the required standards.

55. The delegation reported on efforts made to prevent torture in places of detention. Some 2500 video surveillance cameras had been installed in pretrial detention facilities and holdings centres; 123 had been installed in cells, and plans called for the installation of an additional 285 cameras. To ensure timely response to citizens reporting on cases of torture, in 2017, the Ministry of Internal Affairs had introduced special premises for receiving citizens and taking their complaints. Some 40 complaints concerning persons in custody had been lodged, as a result of which 10 officials would be relieved of their duties.

56. A law had been adopted on 17 April 2018 to combat human trafficking. There was a need to align the Criminal Code with relevant international instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. One noteworthy step at national level had been the establishment of an interagency commission to combat human trafficking. In 2017, 204 criminal cases had been brought on grounds of sexual exploitation, and 32 criminal cases had been brought during the same period for labour exploitation (as against 81 in 2016).

57. Additional measures had been introduced to ensure gender equality. The Committee for Women was very active in that respect, and a law on combating domestic violence had been adopted. With regard to domestic legislation, there were over 30 laws on protection of gender equality. A strong push was made to ensure equal pay for work of equal value. Finally, it was envisaged to establish an Ombudsman for Children and Youth.

58. Nepal praised the emphasis given to counter corruption, combat human trafficking, and promote health and quality education. It welcomed the engagement with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other UN human rights mechanisms. Nepal requested to continue measures to strengthen the judiciary independence, combating domestic and gender violence and ensuring gender equality.

59. Netherlands commended the 2017 visits of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the Freedom of Religion or Belief. It welcomed efforts to eliminate child labour and to ratify all ILO Conventions. It regretted the situation of LGBTI-persons.

60. Nigeria commended Uzbekistan's cooperation with human rights mechanisms. It welcomed human rights plans and programs, and efforts in upholding the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and in countering terrorism.

61. Norway noted greater openness and international engagement, the political prisoners' release, the removal of persons from black lists, the increasing freedom of the press, and

progress to abolish forced labour. Restrictions on civil society and freedom of expression, association and belief remain.

62. Oman appreciated the 2017 Constitution amendments, and laws and regulations supporting social services for the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

63. Pakistan welcomed measures on human rights and freedoms, and the 2017–2018 action program against human trafficking.

64. Honduras praised achievements in implementing accepted recommendations.

65. Philippines commended Uzbekistan's efforts to institutionalize protection of victims of trafficking by including the provision of medical support as well as to improve the normative framework to strengthen the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

66. Ireland welcomed Uzbekistan's increased cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, including the visits of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief. Reports still refer to the use of torture and ill-treatment against detainees and prisoners, and to harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture and ill-treatment of human rights defenders, journalists and government critics.

67. Portugal acknowledged ongoing reforms to ensure socio-economic development of Uzbekistan.

68. Qatar praised the constitutional amendments to bolster human rights, the adoption of the Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas and the plan to support persons with disabilities. It applauded efforts to enhance equality of opportunity for persons with disabilities.

69. Republic of Korea appreciated the measures for the increased independence of the judiciary, institutionalization of a constitutional court as well as amendments to the Citizenship Act and regulations to increase freedom of movement within and across borders.

70. The Russian Federation welcomed efforts to approve national action plans to implement recommendations of the Treaty Bodies and to amend the Constitution, particularly the provisions on public control of authorities' activity.

71. Saudi Arabia acknowledged the increased level of cooperation with the Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures and the adoption of the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Centre for Human Rights and OHCHR.

72. Senegal praised Uzbekistan for the ratification of the ILO Convention No.87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise and its plans to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

73. Serbia commended measures to bring national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles and to adopt action plans to implement international human rights standards. It encouraged Uzbekistan to implement measures to eliminate maternal and newborn mortality.

74. Slovakia praised efforts on strengthening the media freedom and active cooperation with the ILO in tackling child labour. It expressed concern about the fact that many journalists remain in custody.

75. Slovenia welcomed the improvement of the human rights situation, pointing to active cooperation of Uzbekistan with civil society to strengthen the judicial system and raise awareness on human rights. It pointed to reports of forced labour and hazardous working conditions.

76. Spain urged Uzbekistan to address discrimination against LGBTI community and to take steps to investigate and punish acts of violence and hate crimes.

77. The State of Palestine noted with appreciation steps to introduce reforms in order to protect human rights and to sign the Memorandum of Understanding between National Centre for Human Rights and OHCHR.

78. Sweden said that Uzbekistan took positive steps to improve the human rights situation, including the release of human rights defenders and review of many prison sentences. It said that an unknown number of individuals are still imprisoned on politically motivated charges.

79. Switzerland commended Uzbekistan for wide-ranging reforms and encouraged it to fully implement the development strategy 2017-2021. It welcomed the release of prisoners of conscience, noting with concern that numerous people, expressing their political views, remain detained.

80. Tajikistan acknowledged measures to adopt the action plan for development of cooperation with the OHCHR, to combat human trafficking and provide legal protection and medical care for the victims of trafficking, and steps to eliminate child and forced labour.

81. Togo praised the improvement of constitutional and legislative framework and the adoption of international norms to strengthen cooperation with the Treaty Bodies and other human rights mechanisms.

82. Turkmenistan noted the increased level of cooperation between Uzbekistan, OHCHR, the treaty bodies, United Nations special procedures and international NGOs on questions of human rights and freedoms.

83. United Arab Emirates welcomed the adoption of a number of national action plans and inquired about any preliminary conclusions since the adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking one year ago.

84. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted positive developments on human rights in Uzbekistan and remaining concerns on the freedom of expression and association.

85. The United States of America commended Uzbekistan for the steps taken on expanding space for civil society and reducing structural challenges for NGOs. It urged Uzbekistan to continue efforts in tackling occurrences of torture and invite the Special Rapporteur on torture. It further noted with concern wide ranging restrictions on peaceful religious activity and reports on continuing adult forced labour.

86. Uruguay hailed the implementation of action plans, including the development strategy. It expressed hope that Uzbekistan would consider ratifying the Rome Statute and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

87. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela applauded the social protection plans for older people and persons with disability, the medical care policies for rural dwellers, mothers and children and the national SDG system focused on employment and social protection.

88. Yemen welcomed efforts to strengthen human rights, particularly the adoption of the Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas and strengthening the constitutional guarantee to file a complaint with the authorities.

89. Afghanistan commended the Government of Uzbekistan in its efforts to empower the office of the Human Rights Commissioner and encouraged Uzbekistan to take further action to promote and protect human rights.

90. Algeria commended the implementation of the program of action to combat human trafficking and the inclusion of all the categories of human rights in the Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas, encouraging Uzbekistan to monitor the outcome of steps undertaken.

91. Brazil commended Uzbekistan on its continued efforts to reduce poverty, to provide access to education and health, and to combat infant mortality and malnutrition. Brazil encouraged Uzbekistan to extend a standing invitation to special procedures.

92. Armenia encouraged Uzbekistan to expand human rights training and education. It noted the use of modern information and communication technologies in dialogues with the public and encouraged Uzbekistan to enhance public and civil society dialogue in the implementation of human rights programs.

93. Australia commended Uzbekistan for its decree against forced labour and for making progress in the protection of freedom of expression. It welcomed Uzbekistan's measures to

improve the human rights of detainees and to strengthen protection against ill-treatment and torture.

94. Azerbaijan praised the achievements of Uzbekistan with regards to the incorporation of international human rights standards into the national education system. It commended Uzbekistan for the progress made in delivering public services in a transparent and efficient manner.

95. Belarus praised the comprehensive and systemic approach to implement human rights policy through the Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas and measures to promote employment, improve the quality of public services and to increase cooperation with the OHCHR and its Regional Office.

96. In its final statement, the delegation of Uzbekistan expressed that the country was endeavouring to guarantee the rights and freedoms of journalists and enhance freedom for media operation. The persecution of journalists was not an issue, as reflected by the comment from Lithuania to the effect that no journalists were currently detained in the country.

97. With regard to LGBTI issues, Uzbekistan, like the other Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, wished to preserve family values and was therefore not planning to amend Article 120 of the Criminal Code.

98. As far as the urban-rural divide was mentioned, Uzbekistan was giving priority to various recommendations regarding decent housing. A nationwide programme launched in 2016 had led to the construction of 18,000 well-equipped buildings and renovation of 130,000 buildings in rural areas. Furthermore, a one-off “rent amnesty” was designed to facilitate the establishment of the necessary documents for property title. Other steps were being taken to implement economic and cultural changes that would benefit all rural dwellers, relating inter alia to the right to decent work, education and affordable healthcare.

99. A real push was underway to reduce statelessness. Over the last five years, 1500 stateless persons had been granted Uzbek citizenship. Moreover, efforts were being made to ensure comprehensive registration of all births. As a recent UNICEF report had noted, Uzbekistan boasted a 100% birth registration rate. Furthermore, a campaign had been launched to register children directly in remote areas. The Aral Sea area was a Government development priority. In 2017 alone, some 150,000 people had received drinking water thanks to the renovation of water pipes and water supply plants. The Government had earmarked USD 2.5 billion for the development of the region.

100. The delegation informed Human Rights Council members that following a 15-year hiatus, Uzbekistan had extended an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief. It further intended to work closely with the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers. One priority of the current judicial reform was the ratification of international conventions and United Nations instruments. For example, Uzbekistan was close to ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

101.1 Ratify the human rights instruments for which it is not yet a party, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Honduras);

101.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Rome Statute

of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Spain);

101.3 Ratify international instruments to which the state is not yet a party (Togo);

101.4 Ratify the main human rights instruments, to which the country is not yet party (Côte d'Ivoire);

101.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark);

101.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);

101.7 Ratify the OP-CAT (Estonia);

101.8 Consider ratifying the OP-CAT (Ghana);

101.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Greece);

101.10 Ratify the OP-CAT (Lithuania);

101.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

101.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal);

101.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

101.14 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and step up its efforts in ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Indonesia);

101.15 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);

101.16 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as the issue of enforced disappearance is an urgent global problem that we all have to tackle (Japan);

101.17 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);

101.18 Consider accession to the CRPD and its Optional Protocol, as well as the Optional Protocols to the CRC on a communication procedure, the CAT and the CEDAW (Georgia);

101.19 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Paraguay);

101.20 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Iraq);

101.21 Accelerate the process of ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Kazakhstan);

101.22 Expedite the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Oman);

101.23 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);

101.24 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Qatar);

- 101.25 Expedite efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Saudi Arabia);
- 101.26 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Armenia);
- 101.27 Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (Armenia);
- 101.28 Continue dialogue with relevant countries, international agencies and civil society in order to improve the human rights situation, including that of women, children and persons with disabilities (Japan);
- 101.29 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);
- 101.30 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Iceland);
- 101.31 Issue an official invitation to all UN mandate holders who have outstanding requests to visit Uzbekistan (Hungary);
- 101.32 Issue a standing invitation to the UN Human Rights Council special procedures (Poland);
- 101.33 Invite the United Nations Special Rapporteurs on torture and human rights defenders (Norway);
- 101.34 Extend an open invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders and human rights mechanisms (Honduras);
- 101.35 Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Portugal);
- 101.36 Ratify both the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. (Slovakia);
- 101.37 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Convention relating to the Status of Statelessness (Brazil);
- 101.38 Continue the cooperation efforts with the United Nations mechanisms and treaty bodies (Morocco);
- 101.39 Continue its engagement and cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms (Pakistan);
- 101.40 Continue constructive cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms (Tajikistan);
- 101.41 Strengthen cooperation with the United Nations system in the area of human rights (Algeria);
- 101.42 Continue its active engagement with the Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders, UN human rights treaty bodies, as well as with the OHCHR (Azerbaijan);
- 101.43 Continue the consolidation of the rule of law by concretely implementing new legislation (France);
- 101.44 Ensure the respect of transparency and equity in the granting of land and real estate facilities to investors (France);
- 101.45 Continue efforts to strengthen the national legal framework for human rights (Georgia);
- 101.46 Establish an overarching National Human Rights Plan that takes into account the international obligations undertaken and guides the coordination efforts between the various national action plans and state programs (Paraguay);
- 101.47 Continue efforts on human rights education and training for the benefit of civil servants and authorities (Morocco);

- 101.48 Consider adopting further necessary measures to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in line with its international obligations (Nigeria);
- 101.49 Continue its work to bring national legislation in line with Uzbekistan's international obligations (Russian Federation);
- 101.50 Pursue measures to fight corruption, in particular by the adoption of an anti-corruption law in line with international standards in this area (Algeria);
- 101.51 Maintain and further develop the application of innovative approaches and technological innovations in the efficient delivery of public services (Azerbaijan);
- 101.52 Bring domestic legislation on counter terrorism into line with the related international framework (Mexico);
- 101.53 Take necessary action to preserve human rights while countering terrorism (Afghanistan);
- 101.54 Widen the scope of its human rights national action plan through an inclusive approach for the advancement of the promotion and protection of human rights (Indonesia);
- 101.55 Continue the practice of adopting national plans for actions in various fields with the purpose to improve the human rights situation in the country (Tajikistan);
- 101.56 Pursue its efforts to strengthen the national human rights institution and conform it with the Paris Principles (Egypt);
- 101.57 Further strengthen the National Centre for Human Rights and the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner (India);
- 101.58 Redouble efforts in strengthening its National Human Rights Institutions to comply with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 101.59 Step up efforts in aligning its national human rights institution with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- 101.60 Pursue efforts to set up an NHRI in line with the Paris Principles (Qatar);
- 101.61 Establish a national human rights institution fully in line with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 101.62 Ensure that a national human rights institution is fully in line with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 101.63 Advance in the adjustment of existing institutions with a view to establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);
- 101.64 Continue efforts to expedite the adoption of the law on public oversight and the establishment of public councils in all government bodies (Yemen);
- 101.65 Ensure fully alignment of the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) with Paris Principles (Afghanistan);
- 101.66 Request for technical cooperation from the OHCHR to establish a permanent national mechanism to follow up on the implementation of international human rights recommendations (Paraguay);
- 101.67 Consider the establishment or the strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements identified in the guide of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of 2016 concerning National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-Up (Portugal);

- 101.68 **Define racial discrimination and incorporate all the elements of Article 1 of the Convention the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into its legislation (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 101.69 **Take all appropriate measures in order to improve the living conditions of all detainees, as well as to prevent any phenomena of mistreatment or torture in prisons (Greece);**
- 101.70 **Ensure the rights of detainees and prisoners to contact their families and medical doctors as well as to consult with the lawyer of their choice in privacy and confidence (Poland);**
- 101.71 **Grant access to places of detention to independent monitors (Lithuania);**
- 101.72 **Continue the process of releasing all political prisoners together with the transparent process to bring legislation into line with the international framework on civil and political rights (Mexico);**
- 101.73 **Revise practices in detention facilities to eliminate use of torture or other cruel treatment or punishment, employ independent monitoring, and thoroughly investigate and prosecute allegations of such practices (Canada);**
- 101.74 **Carry out judicial and penitentiary reform in accordance with international law (Norway);**
- 101.75 **Release all persons imprisoned on politically motivated charges (Sweden);**
- 101.76 **Close the Jaslyk prison colony, facilitate full and unhindered access for International Committee of the Red Cross monitoring, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Australia);**
- 101.77 **Publicly condemn the use of torture and establish a system of independent inspection and control of places of detention in order to prevent the possible use of torture in those places of detention (Belgium);**
- 101.78 **Strengthen the national mechanism for the prevention of torture and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (France);**
- 101.79 **Amend article 235 of the Criminal Code to ensure that the definition of torture is in full compliance with international human rights law and invite the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to visit Uzbekistan (Germany);**
- 101.80 **Release all wrongfully imprisoned persons and take further meaningful measures to end torture and ill-treatment in detention facilities (Hungary);**
- 101.81 **Carry out prompt, impartial and effective investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment and prosecute and punish all those responsible, including law enforcement and prison officials (Ireland);**
- 101.82 **Take measures to put an end to torture and implement the recommendations of United Nations mechanisms in this regard (Chile);**
- 101.83 **Continue its efforts to combat torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment through the improvement of law enforcement legislation and actions. (Russian Federation);**
- 101.84 **Ratify the OP-CAT, establish a national preventive mechanism accordingly and strengthen the investigation and prosecution of allegations of torture (Czechia);**
- 101.85 **Continue to provide appropriate training to lawyers, prosecutors and judges in order to carry out judicial reforms (Japan);**

- 101.86 **Establish recognition mechanisms for truth and compensation for the victims of Andiján (Mexico);**
- 101.87 **Adopt legislation that ensures the full independence of the judiciary and the exercise of the legal profession in conformity with international standards (Mexico);**
- 101.88 **Further strengthen the ongoing efforts to increase transparency of its judiciary (Republic of Korea);**
- 101.89 **Take all necessary measures to ensure independence and impartiality of the judicial system (Switzerland);**
- 101.90 **Continue taking further steps for the strengthening of judicial system (Tajikistan);**
- 101.91 **Implement the national priorities in the field of rights and freedoms of the person (Cuba);**
- 101.92 **Fully implement government decrees banning the forced mobilisation of public sector workers and students and provide access for independent nongovernmental organisations to conduct monitoring of labour rights (Australia);**
- 101.93 **Continue and expand efforts on freedom of expression and the media (France);**
- 101.94 **More vigorously take further steps towards increased press freedom (Georgia);**
- 101.95 **Allow the media to operate without government interference and ensure access to all sources of information, including foreign sources and the Internet (Germany);**
- 101.96 **Cease all restrictions on the right to freedom of opinion and expression and ensure that the right to manifest one's religion in private or in public is fully protected and realized (Ghana);**
- 101.97 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee that all persons can peacefully exercise their right to freedom of expression in accordance with international standards, in particular when it comes to human rights defenders (Argentina);**
- 101.98 **Adopt concrete measures to ensure the legitimate exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and belief (Norway);**
- 101.99 **Release all journalists detained on politically motivated charges (Slovakia);**
- 101.100 **Refrain from oppression of the free press by instances of police violence, detention and censorship (Slovakia);**
- 101.101 **Bring legal provisions that restrict the right to freedom of expression and freedom of the media in line with Uzbekistan's international human rights obligations, including allowing effective access to information, also online (Sweden);**
- 101.102 **Ensure that all individuals, including human rights defenders and journalists, may exercise their right to freedom of expression and access to information (Switzerland);**
- 101.103 **Guarantee freedom of expression, assembly and association; and end the harassment of journalists, human rights defenders and those exercising their constitutional right to peaceful protest (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

- 101.104 Release all persons imprisoned based on their political affiliation and cease the use of criminal code Article 221 to extend prison sentences without justification (Australia);
- 101.105 Continue implementing measures to extend public access to the legal information and to extend targeted educational work in this area (Belarus);
- 101.106 Ensure that all trials, including those of persons charged with terrorism or in connection with membership of banned religious organizations, uphold international standards of fair trial (Finland);
- 101.107 Consider removing burdensome and oppressive registration requirements and rescind intrusive government practices, including monitoring and raiding, which infringe on the right to freedom of religion or belief (Ghana);
- 101.108 Release all prisoners of conscience incarcerated or arbitrarily detained on account of their faith (Ghana);
- 101.109 Adopt effective measures to promote and protect freedom of religion or belief and to prevent related restrictions and discrimination (Italy);
- 101.110 Revise provisions in the country's criminal and administrative codes relating to freedom of religion or belief, so as to conform with Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada);
- 101.111 Revise so-called religious 'extremism' laws to de-criminalize peaceful religious activities, simplify registration requirements for religious groups, and remove penalties on religious literature communications (United States of America);
- 101.112 Publicly support the work of men and women human rights defenders and independent journalists, particularly by systematically investigating cases of violence or harassment against them, prosecuting perpetrators and compensating and rehabilitating victims (Belgium);
- 101.113 Ensure prompt, independent and thorough investigation into all reports of assaults on and harassment of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society activists and bring those responsible to justice (Estonia);
- 101.114 Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- 101.115 Involve the Uzbek civil society and international actors more widely in the implementation of decisions, in particular for the prevention of torture, freedom of the media and working conditions during cotton harvests (France);
- 101.116 Ensure that all civil society and human rights organizations can work without hindrance by lifting prohibitive registration requirements, burdensome programme approval regulations as well as censorship of printed materials (Germany);
- 101.117 Provide greater support to facilitate the work of civil society (Iraq);
- 101.118 Create a safe environment for work of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders and investigate all reports of harassments of human rights defenders (Poland);
- 101.119 Enhance efforts to create an environment in which journalists, human rights defenders and NGOs can freely operate in accordance with international standards (Italy);
- 101.120 Continue to provide support to human right organizations (Kuwait);
- 101.121 Review the June 2015 law on NGOs and the laws on defamation, in order to bring them in line with international standards, including Uzbekistan's obligations under the ICCPR (Lithuania);

- 101.122 Ensure that NGOs, human rights defenders, journalists and other members of civil society can freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Lithuania);
- 101.123 Agree a precise and early date for the visit by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, as previously recommended. (Ireland);
- 101.124 Grant unrestricted permission to national and international civil society organizations to freely conduct independent monitoring of the alleged forced mobilization of citizens for cotton picking (Slovenia);
- 101.125 Make the registration process and requirements for independent NGOs working in the human rights sector more flexible. (Spain);
- 101.126 Fully implement the President's May 4 decree (United States of America);
- 101.127 Further promote the enjoyment of the right to freedom of association and the right to participate in public affairs and facilitate the registration and unhindered work of NGOs, including those focusing on human rights, as well as the registration and functioning of opposition political parties (Czechia);
- 101.128 Increase its efforts on prohibition of slavery and human trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 101.129 Continue efforts to comprehensively and effectively combat human trafficking (Kazakhstan);
- 101.130 Introduce amendments to the Criminal Code to establish criminal liability for trafficking in children, child prostitution and child pornography (Kyrgyzstan);
- 101.131 Redouble efforts in its fight against trafficking in persons and other related crimes (Nigeria);
- 101.132 Redouble its efforts to combat trafficking of women and children, and ensure an appropriate protection for the victims through the assignment of human and financial resources to the institutions responsible (Honduras);
- 101.133 Effectively implement the decision made on 8 August 2017 by the Cabinet of Ministers and take further time-bound measures to combat all forms of slavery and forced labour, namely in the cotton and silk sectors (Portugal);
- 101.134 Punish all forms of trafficking in women and children (State of Palestine);
- 101.135 Adopt a holistic approach to combat prostitution (State of Palestine);
- 101.136 Continue the efforts to enable tangible progress in combating trafficking in persons (Turkmenistan);
- 101.137 Enhance the laws on the protection of victims of human trafficking and ensure that sanctions against those responsible for trafficking are tightened (United Arab Emirates);
- 101.138 Continue to strengthen safeguards against the use of forced labour in the cotton sector (Estonia);
- 101.139 End all forced labour, including abolishing the quota system in the cotton sector, and that it allows conducting independent monitoring in this regard (Finland);
- 101.140 Continue cooperation with the ILO on the fight against forced labour (France);
- 101.141 Collaborate with the ILO to end the systematic use of forced labour of adults in the cotton sector and develop a comprehensive plan to eliminate its use (Canada);

- 101.142 Eradicate forced labour entirely, including in the cotton harvest sector, through the effective enforcement of the legal framework prohibiting forced labour and holding those responsible for violations to account (Netherlands);
- 101.143 Step up its efforts to improve the working conditions in the cotton production sector and to strengthen safeguards against the use of forced and particularly child labour (Slovenia);
- 101.144 Continue to work closely with international organisations to eradicate the drivers of forced labour and ensure compliance with ILO recommendations across all sectors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 101.145 End forced labour by ensuring the consistent implementation of new labour protections, including by local governments (United States of America);
- 101.146 Take further steps to eradicate forced labour, in particular in the cotton industry (Czechia);
- 101.147 Pursue efforts providing support and protection to the family, as it is the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 101.148 Continue its efforts to further implement international labour standards in the country through its established cooperation with ILO (Maldives);
- 101.149 Continue its efforts to further reduce the gap between rural and urban areas in the fields of education and healthcare (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 101.150 Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development, raise people's standard of living and lay a solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights by its people. (China);
- 101.151 Continue to reinforce its successful social policies on access to education and health - in particular for women and children; as well as its successful programs to foster employment, nutrition and assistance to the most vulnerable, in the fight against poverty and social inequality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 101.152 Implement the Action Strategy on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2021 (Belarus);
- 101.153 Apply the Action Strategy on Five Priority Areas of the Country's Development for 2017–2021 (Cuba);
- 101.154 Adopt legal and political measures to improve access to comprehensive sexual education inside and outside schools in order to increase health-seeking behavior with respect to sexuality, reproductive health and HIV prevention with particular emphasis on groups at risk such as women migrant workers, rural population, drug users and sex workers (Honduras);
- 101.155 Promote the right to health and to a clean environment of the people in the Aral Sea area (Republic of Korea);
- 101.156 Continue strengthening the national human rights institution in full conformity with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 101.157 Enhance its efforts to further expand the educational system for various categories of the public, particularly for women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 101.158 Continue efforts to provide inclusive education to all children, including those with special needs (Bulgaria);
- 101.159 Address corruption in the education system to ensure all hidden and/or informal costs are eliminated (Malaysia);

- 101.160 Endeavour to reduce the disparity between urban and rural areas in the distribution of teachers in primary education (Portugal);
- 101.161 Strengthen efforts aimed at guaranteeing women's rights and protect women more efficiently (Egypt);
- 101.162 Develop policies in order to: eradicate forced sterilization, improve contraception policies and policies on access to decent work for women (Paraguay);
- 101.163 Promote the entry of women into the formal economy and apply legislation guaranteeing equal pay for work of equal value (Iceland);
- 101.164 Continue implementation of various policies on gender equality, protection of rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (India);
- 101.165 Continue to promote gender equality, and to protect the rights of women, children, the disabled and other vulnerable groups. (China);
- 101.166 Take further legislative measures and continue public policies designed to promote and protect the rights of women and to facilitate their empowerment (Bulgaria);
- 101.167 Adopt a law on equal rights and opportunities for men and women as well as a national plan of action on this topic (Kyrgyzstan);
- 101.168 Continue to assist and promote the advancement of women in the society (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 101.169 Undertake necessary steps to attain gender parity in higher education system and address barriers to non-traditional education and career paths for girls and women in the country (Malaysia);
- 101.170 Adopt a comprehensive national action plan to promote gender equality (Montenegro);
- 101.171 Continue efforts to promoting women's empowerment and gender equality (Nepal);
- 101.172 Redouble its efforts for promotion and protection of women's rights, including measures to enhance their representation in leadership and decision-making positions (Pakistan);
- 101.173 Take additional steps to achieve gender parity in higher education and overcome barriers to non traditional education and career paths for girls and women (Portugal);
- 101.174 Adopt a legal and regulatory framework that guarantees equal rights between men and women, bringing the new laws into line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);
- 101.175 Invest in additional efforts in order to decrease unemployment in particular among women, in agricultural sector and people of nomad groups (Serbia);
- 101.176 Adopt new legislation on gender equality, in line with the CEDAW Convention, and prepare a comprehensive national action plan to promote gender equality and improve the role of women in political, economic, public and other spheres of life (Slovenia);
- 101.177 Take further steps to ensure gender equality in higher education (State of Palestine);
- 101.178 Revise the national legislation and adopt new laws in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and develop a national comprehensive action plan for gender promotion (Togo);

- 101.179 **Harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing their equal rights (Turkmenistan);**
- 101.180 **Fully implement the 2015 recommendations from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and pass laws on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence, which comply with the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 101.181 **Take concrete measures to effectively combat gender-based violence, particularly early marriage and domestic violence, throughout the country, including in rural areas (Belgium);**
- 101.182 **Specifically define and prohibit sexual harassment in the workplace (Iceland);**
- 101.183 **Take further steps to fight violence against women (Italy);**
- 101.184 **Adopt comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including through relevant legislation (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 101.185 **Accelerate the legislative reform envisaged to promote gender equality and punish gender-based violence, as well as ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain);**
- 101.186 **Adopt legislation on violence against women, in line with international norms and standards (Sweden);**
- 101.187 **Harmonize domestic legislation to incorporate the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);**
- 101.188 **Legally define and include in the Criminal Code the crime of domestic violence and gender-based violence, taking into account sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**
- 101.189 **Consider adopting specific legislation on prevention of and protection against gender-based violence and domestic violence in compliance with international human rights standards (Brazil);**
- 101.190 **Develop measures for protection, assistance and recovery for children living and working in street situations, and prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking and economic and sexual exploitation (Iceland);**
- 101.191 **Continue to its attempts to promote and protect the family values and the rights of children, youth, women and older persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 101.192 **Consider developing a coherent national strategy for protection of vulnerable children with an emphasis on the gradual transition from their present placement in institutions to receiving family support services (Bulgaria);**
- 101.193 **Encourage the effective implementation of the comprehensive national mechanism for the protection of vulnerable children (Maldives);**
- 101.194 **Enact a legislation in order to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);**
- 101.195 **Enhance efforts to protect the rights of children (Republic of Korea);**
- 101.196 **Introduce into domestic legislation a definition of sale of children (State of Palestine);**
- 101.197 **Strengthen policies on the protection of children and take measures to criminalise sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Togo);**

101.198 Continue the measures to strengthen the mechanisms of protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

101.199 Continue to improve the support system for persons with disabilities and to strengthen their rights and freedoms (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

101.200 Finalize the elaboration and adopt a bill on the rights of persons with disabilities, which takes into account the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Russian Federation);

101.201 Pursue the efforts made to elaborate a law on persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia).

102. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Uzbekistan and have been noted by Uzbekistan:

102.1 Adopt legislation against discrimination based on gender, disability, migration status, and sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);

102.2 Take the necessary measures to repeal from the Criminal Code the criminalization of consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex (Argentina);

102.3 Combat any form of discrimination or violence against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, and repeal article 120 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes consensual sexual activities between adult males (Iceland);

102.4 Consider repealing provisions that criminalize homosexuality (Italy);

102.5 Repeal legislation that criminalizes consensual same-sex conduct and adopt laws to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);

102.6 Combat violence and discrimination on all grounds including on the ground of sexual orientation and gender identity, through the adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and by investigating and prosecuting all acts of violence and discrimination (Netherlands);

102.7 Adopt legal measures to combat effectively all forms of discrimination on all grounds, including on sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);

102.8 Punish the discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity prejudices (Chile);

102.9 Repeal Article 120 of the Criminal Code that criminalizes consensual relationships between men and take measures to alleviate the discrimination against the LGBTI community and to investigate and punish acts of violence and the so-called "hate crimes" (Spain);

102.10 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between people of the same sex and combat stigmatization on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);

102.11 Eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination, including based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Czechia).

103. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Uzbekistan was headed by H.E. Prof Akmal Saidov, Chairman of the Committee of the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis (Parliament) on Democratic Institutions, NGOs and Citizens' self-government bodies, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Ulugbek Lapasov, Counsellor, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Geneva;
 - Mr. Makhmud Istamov, Deputy Minister of Justice;
 - Mr. Bakhrombek Adilov, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs;
 - Mr. Erkin Yuldashev, Deputy Prosecutor General;
 - Mr. Dilmurod Kasimov, Authorized Person of the President to Protect the Rights and Interests of Entrepreneurs, Business-Ombudsman;
 - Mr. Gulyamjon Pirimkulov, Head of division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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