



# General Assembly

Distr.: Limited  
12 November 2019

Original: English

## UNEDITED VERSION

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-fourth session**  
Geneva, 4-15 November 2019

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

#### **Kazakhstan**

---

\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

---

## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Kazakhstan was held at the 7th meeting, on 7 November 2019. The delegation of Kazakhstan was headed by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mr. Beketayev Marat. At its 14th meeting, held on 12th November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Kazakhstan.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kazakhstan: China, Chile and Iceland.
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 Kazakhstan:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/KAZ/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.6/34/KAZ/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/KAZ/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Liechtenstein, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and United States of America was transmitted to Kazakhstan through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 22 November 2019]

- A. Presentation by the State under review
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 93 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Kazakhstan, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.
  - 6.1 Continue its efforts for the ratification of international instruments (Morocco);
  - 6.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay); (Paraguay); (Honduras);
  - 6.3 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Timor-Leste);

- 
- 6.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and continue to promote measures to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.5 **Consider acceding to the International Convention of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.6 **Consider the ratification of Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo); Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Republic of Moldova); Consider acceding the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mongolia);**
- 6.7 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia);**
- 6.8 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.9 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and implement its provisions in national legislation (Ireland);**
- 6.10 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and eliminate all criminal types for which the death penalty is still foreseen (Spain);**
- 6.11 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Madagascar);**
- 6.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Niger);**
- 6.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Honduras);**
- 6.15 **Accelerate the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovakia);**
- 6.17 **Continue the work regarding the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities by ratifying, without further delay, the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Germany);**
- 6.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**
- 6.19 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);**
- 6.20 **Consider acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Croatia);**
- 6.21 **Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Estonia);**
- 6.22 **Accede to and fully align national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**

- 
- 6.23 **Establish a national mechanism for reporting, implementation and follow-up to international recommendations on human rights (Paraguay);**
- 6.24 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Paraguay);**
- 6.25 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Honduras);**
- 6.26 **Continue to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms, including the special procedures (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.27 **Continue cooperation with the United Nations and other international organisations in the field of human rights (Iraq);**
- 6.28 **Legally establish the primacy of international human rights legislation over internal regulations (Spain);**
- 6.29 **Further strengthen national capacities in the promotion and protection of human rights, taking into account the concluding observations of treaty bodies and recommendations of the universal periodic review (Belarus);**
- 6.30 **Strengthen the mandate of the Children’s Ombudsman with a view to efficiently protect children’s rights (Niger);**
- 6.31 **Make the National Human Rights Institution fully compliant with the Paris Principles and provide it with sufficient financial and human resources (Togo);**
- 6.32 **Expand the mandate of the Ombudsman for Human Rights in accordance with Article 2 of the Paris Principles and guarantee its independence (Armenia);**
- 6.33 **Bring the Ombudsperson institution into full compliance with the Paris Principles (Croatia);**
- 6.34 **Take further steps towards ensuring the independence of the Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**
- 6.35 **Continue efforts to bring the Ombudsperson institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 6.36 **Provide the Human Rights Ombudsman with an appropriate legal and institutional framework in order to align it with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);**
- 6.37 **Strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsman in accordance with the Paris Principles, including by providing it with adequate financial and human resources (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.38 **Continue strengthening the independence of the Ombudsperson institution in order to bring it in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.39 **Strengthen the national institution for promotion and protection of human rights in line with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**
- 6.40 **Fully comply the working conditions of the Ombudsman with the Paris Principles, including by further strengthening its independence and ensuring adequate financial and human resources (Serbia);**
- 6.41 **Continue to improve the national human rights mechanism in line with the Paris Principles to effectively implement the commitments made in the area of human rights and the 2030 Development Agenda (Indonesia);**
- 6.42 **Continue promoting actions to strengthen the office of the Ombudsperson (Dominican Republic);**

- 
- 6.43 **Continue efforts to strengthen the role of the human rights Ombudsman (Iraq);**
- 6.44 **Explicitly prohibit any form of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);**
- 6.45 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes an explicit prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);**
- 6.46 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation which includes sexual orientation and gender identity as protection grounds (Sweden);**
- 6.47 **Adopt comprehensive legislation against discrimination, including that based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);**
- 6.48 **Guarantee an enabling environment for the civil society activities, activist groups and human rights defenders of LGBTI persons (Chile);**
- 6.49 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that addresses direct and indirect discrimination and encompasses all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 6.50 **Adopt specific legislation to eliminate discrimination in which all prohibited grounds of discrimination are specified, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);**
- 6.51 **Adopt legislation that expressly guarantees protection of LGBTI persons against discrimination and violence and the full enjoyment of their rights (Uruguay);**
- 6.52 **Amend existing legislation to prohibit discrimination against women and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);**
- 6.53 **Adopt a comprehensive legislation against discrimination, which includes direct and indirect discrimination and all grounds of discrimination, including gender, disability, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);**
- 6.54 **Amend the article on Violations of the Equality of People and Citizens (article 145) of the Criminal Code to explicitly and separately include “sexual orientation” and “gender identity” as protected characteristics (Belgium);**
- 6.55 **Continue efforts in ensuring a healthy environment for all (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.56 **Continue efforts to enhance business support and development programmes that aim to assist employment (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.57 **Ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);**
- 6.58 **Ensure that the environment is properly protected and the population informed on the impact of pollutants to the environment and on people’s health (Holy See);**
- 6.59 **Strengthen efforts to address environmental hazards that impact on the health of people, especially children living in environmentally high-risk areas (Maldives);**
- 6.60 **Develop and adopt a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in consultation with the private sector, civil society, relevant stakeholders, and the UN Working Group on business and human rights (Thailand);**

- 
- 6.61 **Increase efforts to promote a zero-tolerance approach to torture, in particular by conducting timely, transparent and comprehensive investigations into and prosecutions of reported incidences of torture (Australia);**
- 6.62 **Bring domestic legislation that criminalizes torture in line with what is established in Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**
- 6.63 **Ensure proper investigation of all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment by an independent mechanism and immediately adopt strict safeguards to ensure that no statement obtained through torture can be used in courts (Czechia);**
- 6.64 **Take robust measures to eradicate torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and to effectively investigate, prosecute and punish such acts (Finland);**
- 6.65 **Take further measures to prevent all episodes of torture and other degrading treatments, in particular in prisons (Italy);**
- 6.66 **Devote all efforts to clarify allegations concerning torture and ill-treatment of detained persons (Poland);**
- 6.67 **Continue efforts to combat torture and ill-treatment, notably by ensuring that investigations on all allegations of torture and ill-treatment are carried out by an independent body and those responsible are punished (Switzerland);**
- 6.68 **Deepen efforts to eliminate the death penalty from its national legislation (Argentina);**
- 6.69 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Austria);**
- 6.70 **Abolish the capital punishment (Slovakia);**
- 6.71 **Abolish the death penalty completely (Sweden);**
- 6.72 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, noting that it has abolished the death penalty for ordinary crimes, and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);**
- 6.73 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia); Abolish the death penalty and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Portugal); Fully abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland);**
- 6.74 **While narrowing the application of the death penalty under its law, also consider to completely abolish it (Fiji);**
- 6.75 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, including war crimes, treason, and terrorist acts (France);**
- 6.76 **Keep the moratorium on the death penalty, while further reducing the list of capital crimes in view of abolishing it (Holy See);**
- 6.77 **Maintain the moratorium on the death penalty and consider fully abolishing it (Italy);**
- 6.78 **Make progress in line with the current moratorium on the application of the death penalty, until its complete elimination from the current legal system (Uruguay);**
- 6.79 **Extend the mandate of the National Preventative Mechanism to cover all places of detention in line with Article 4 of OPCAT and ensure its financial and operational independence (Austria);**
- 6.80 **Consider establishing an independent National Preventive Mechanism of the prevention of torture (Tunisia);**

- 
- 6.81 **Ensure the independence and provide resources and a broad mandate to the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture in order to continue its efforts to combat and eliminate torture (Paraguay);**
- 6.82 **Further strengthen and improve the judicial and law enforcement systems (Turkmenistan);**
- 6.83 **Protect the independence of the judiciary by bringing regulation relating to the legal profession into accordance with international legal standards (Denmark);**
- 6.84 **Continue promoting legislative and institutional mechanisms to combat corruption (Egypt);**
- 6.85 **Ensure the rule of law, particularly the independence of the judiciary, and the right to a fair trial for all persons (France);**
- 6.86 **Reform the judicial system in accordance with international standards related to the administration of justice, to guarantee that judges and lawyers exercise their profession independently (Mexico);**
- 6.87 **Continue to develop and strengthen the judicial system in order to improve the quality of judicial decisions (Nigeria);**
- 6.88 **Strengthen transparency and accountability by promoting and protecting the right to freedom of expression, especially by upholding media freedom, protecting NGO activities, and amending criminal and civil codes on criminal slander and libel (Australia);**
- 6.89 **Strengthen freedom of the press and the right to information by modifying the legislation that criminalizes journalists and the media for defamation, insults and false information and which is an obstacle for their work (Chile);**
- 6.90 **Bring Article 20(2) of the Constitution of Kazakhstan in line with Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**
- 6.91 **Amend restrictive laws regulating the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly so that they are fully compliant with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular the provisions under articles 19 and 21 (Ireland);**
- 6.92 **Adopt the adequate changes to the legislation that restricts the freedom of media and freedom of expression as well as the freedom of assembly and association in order to bring it in line with international human rights standards (Slovenia);**
- 6.93 **Ensure the exercise of freedom of expression and opinion by revising the criminal law used against independent media and the law on incitement to hatred used to restrict freedom of expression (France);**
- 6.94 **Amend Article 174 of the Criminal Code to ensure its compliance with Article 19 of the ICCPR (Austria);**
- 6.95 **Amend Article 174 of the Criminal Code, on “incitement of social, clan, national, racial or religious discord”, notably through a narrow well-defined interpretation of “discord” to prevent arbitrary prosecutions (Belgium);**
- 6.96 **Review its legislation that limits freedom of assembly, expression and association including Article 174 of the Criminal Code on “inciting social, national, clan, racial, class or religious discord”, and end all forms of arbitrary detention of people attempting to exercise their right to peaceful assembly (Finland);**
- 6.97 **Ensure freedom of expression and bring the Law on mass media, including Articles 130 and 174 of the Criminal Code, in line with article 19 of the**

---

**International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and with international human rights obligations and standards (Germany);**

6.98 **Revise, by the next UPR review, the Criminal Code in accordance with Kazakhstan's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular Articles 130, 274, 400 and 405 (Czechia);**

6.99 **Repeal Article 400 and Article 403 of the Criminal Code to guarantee the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of association for all citizens, including human rights defenders (Germany);**

6.100 **Take necessary measures to fully protect freedom of expression, including by repealing or revising the legal provisions limiting freedom of expression, and by refraining from using its criminal provisions and other regulations as tools to suppress the expression of dissenting opinions (Latvia);**

6.101 **Protect space for dissent by amending or abolishing Articles 174 and 274 of the Criminal Code to remove vague concepts, such as incitement of discord, and also decriminalize defamation (United States of America);**

6.102 **Repeal and revise the legal provisions that limit the freedom of expression, and refrain from using criminal provisions as tools to suppress the expression of dissenting opinions, including on the Internet and social media (Netherlands);**

6.103 **Clarify Article 174 of the Criminal Code in order to prevent arbitrary prosecutions that violate international law (Switzerland);**

6.104 **Decriminalize defamation (Estonia);**

6.105 **Strengthen efforts to guarantee the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly (Brazil);**

6.106 **Enhance the promotion and protection of the freedom of expression, both on and off line, and take the necessary measures to ensure the respect of freedom of association and assembly (Italy);**

6.107 **Strengthen the respect of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression (Croatia);**

6.108 **Continue to guarantee the freedom of peaceful assembly and of association with a view to strengthen democratic values in Kazakhstan (Indonesia);**

6.109 **Amend the Law on Peaceful Assemblies to require a simple notification procedure for the holding of a public gathering (Netherlands);**

6.110 **Review the public assembly law to bring it in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**

6.111 **Repeal the requirement of prior authorisation of peaceful assemblies and adopt a new law on public assembly that is in compliance with international standards (Slovakia);**

6.112 **Undertake necessary measures to ensure full enjoyment by individuals of fundamental freedoms, including freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Poland);**

6.113 **Ensure effective investigation into acts of intimidation and harassment against lawyers and human rights defenders (Austria);**

6.114 **Take immediate measures to ensure the effective protection of lawyers, media workers, bloggers and human rights defenders against any form of harassment and immediately and unconditionally release human rights defender Max Bokayev as per the request made by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (Czechia);**



- 
- 6.115 **Ensure freedom of association and assembly by removing excessive control on the registration and activities of NGOs and trade union, and on the right to demonstrate (France);**
- 6.116 **Revise the 2015 Law on Charity to remove the registration process for NGOs (United States of America);**
- 6.117 **End restrictive reporting requirements for NGOs (United States of America);**
- 6.118 **Continue its efforts on strengthening of civil society and non-governmental sector (Georgia);**
- 6.119 **Continue working to ensure active dialogue with civil society institutions in order to provide for the openness of the work of Government bodies (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.120 **Implement legislation to protect freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and define and criminalise all slavery and slavery-like practices, including domestic servitude, and forced and bonded labour, in line with ILO standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.121 **Continue its involvement in promotion of interfaith dialogue and upholding respect for freedom of religion or belief (Poland);**
- 6.122 **Revisit the legal framework regulating the exercise of religion or belief, in particular the 2011 Law on Religious Activity and Religious Associations, to ensure the legislation's compatibility with international legal standards (Denmark);**
- 6.123 **Ease registration to religious communities and ensure the full exercise of the freedom of religion or belief in line with international standards (Holy See);**
- 6.124 **Ensure democratic process, especially by holding free, fair and transparent elections (France);**
- 6.125 **Remove existing restrictions on free and democratic elections with a focus on implementing the ODIHR recommendations (Germany);**
- 6.126 **Accept OSCE recommendations on the electoral system in preparation for the next parliamentary elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.127 **Foster transparency in the rules applicable to electoral processes, in line with the international commitments of Kazakhstan (Brazil);**
- 6.128 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Tunisia);**
- 6.129 **Define criminal offences in national legislation to ensure the elimination of all contemporary forms of slavery and forced labour practices and to guarantee that all forms of violence against women are criminalized (Brazil);**
- 6.130 **Step up efforts in conducting training on anti-human trafficking for duty-bearers (Philippines);**
- 6.131 **Redouble efforts to effectively tackle the trafficking in persons, inter alia, by easing the measures of registering for all migrants (Holy See);**
- 6.132 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and guarantee protection of victims (Jordan);**
- 6.133 **Scale up its efforts in combatting human trafficking, and upholding the rights of its victims (Nigeria);**
- 6.134 **Continue to take measures to support the institution of family and childhood and the creation of an inclusive society (Pakistan);**

- 
- 6.135 **Amend legislation and regulations to ease the formation, registration and operation of independent trade unions and civil society organisations, and to protect peaceful public assembly and labour action (Canada);**
- 6.136 **Intensify efforts to increase working opportunities for young people (Egypt);**
- 6.137 **Allow independent trade unions to flourish by passing and implementing amendments to bring the Law on Trade Unions into compliance with ILO Convention 87 (United States of America);**
- 6.138 **Strengthen the mechanism to attract foreign workers (Niger);**
- 6.139 **Revoke the list of professions prohibited for women and guarantee equal access to all professions to all women and persons of all genders (Honduras);**
- 6.140 **Continue its development efforts aimed at improving the educational, health and living conditions of the population in order to further promote and protect human rights (Yemen);**
- 6.141 **Continue increasing efforts in the field of social, economic and cultural rights in the context of the implementation of relevant long-term state programs, paying particular attention to measures aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Belarus);**
- 6.142 **Consolidate the progress made towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals and in the improvement of human development indicators (India);**
- 6.143 **Continue implementing its national programmes and policies to improve education, health and social security system (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 6.144 **Continue consolidating actions that promote the right to social security and formal employment (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.145 **Focus further on the rights of people to development, which will contribute to the promotion of civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.146 **Continue its efforts in further enhancing the protection of economic, social and cultural rights of its people (Malaysia);**
- 6.147 **Continue efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights (Mauritania);**
- 6.148 **Continue to support business development, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (Nicaragua);**
- 6.149 **Continue to support the human development indicators (Oman);**
- 6.150 **Continue to implement the national development strategy and promote sustainable economic and social development, in order to provide solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 6.151 **Better protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and continue to promote the development of education and health care (China);**
- 6.152 **Continue to ensure the effective implementation of social policies and programs, including the improvement of social services and facilities for persons with disabilities and persons with mental health conditions (Thailand);**
- 6.153 **Continue strengthening the excellent social rights policies to increase the quality of life of its people, particularly the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 
- 6.154 **Continue its efforts to provide equal access to health-care services throughout the country in both urban and rural areas (Afghanistan);**
- 6.155 **Implement measures to ensure equal access to quality health services throughout the country, both in urban and rural areas (Algeria);**
- 6.156 **Continue efforts to put in place a universal health coverage extending to all categories of the population, and ensure equal access to quality health services for all in the entirety of the country, both in urban and rural areas (Djibouti);**
- 6.157 **Continue to implement the strategy on the health care rights of children, especially children with disabilities (Kuwait);**
- 6.158 **Strengthen efforts to ensure affordable and quality health and social services to improve the overall well-being of children, women and older persons (Malaysia);**
- 6.159 **Continue the efforts in the area of access to education through the reduction of regional disparities (Algeria);**
- 6.160 **Provide adequate financial resources to ensure universal access to education, in particular for those living in rural areas (Philippines);**
- 6.161 **Incorporate comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum at all levels of schooling and out of school settings (Iceland);**
- 6.162 **Ensure access of all citizens to quality education in pre-schools and schools as well as the opportunity to gain new professional skills in the universities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.163 **Continue efforts to provide education to all citizens (Kuwait);**
- 6.164 **Ensure inclusive education for all children with disabilities including allocating resources and through additional professional training for teachers (Maldives);**
- 6.165 **Accelerate the efforts to implement national schemes designed to ensure equal access to education for persons with disabilities (Israel);**
- 6.166 **Take further steps towards increased protection of rights of children and persons with disabilities (Poland);**
- 6.167 **Take measures to ensure that children with disabilities can access inclusive and quality education without discrimination (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.168 **Ensure that children with sensory disabilities are integrated in the educational system and implement policies enabling children with disabilities to participate in inclusive education (Senegal);**
- 6.169 **Consider further technical collaboration between its institutions and the relevant UN agencies and third countries to identify and implement good practices, as appropriate, for providing quality early and inclusive education for all children, particularly children with disabilities (Singapore);**
- 6.170 **Intensify efforts to promote and safeguard the right to education for all (Sudan);**
- 6.171 **Continue to support its legislative and institutional mechanisms to ensure right to education for all children (Pakistan);**
- 6.172 **Continue its efforts in promoting gender equality and women and girls' empowerment (Viet Nam);**
- 6.173 **Increase efforts to ensure women fully enjoy their rights (Bahrain);**
- 6.174 **Continue its efforts to combat discrimination against women (Tunisia);**

- 
- 6.175 **Extend implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy 2006–2016, and expand the scope of the Action Plan subsequently adopted on the same issue, with a view to continuing progress towards full equality and empowerment of women (Cuba);**
- 6.176 **Ensure that sufficient resources and training are allocated to the implementation of the 2016 Concept of Family and Gender Policy in order to make its outcomes sustainable (Singapore);**
- 6.177 **Continue to provide adequate budget for the implementation of its national policies and programmes, aimed at further promoting gender equality in the country (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**
- 6.178 **Continue the policy of eliminating inequality between men and women by taking effective measures aimed at increasing the participation of women in the political and public life, as well as the economic empowerment of women (Djibouti);**
- 6.179 **Continue taking steps to increase women’s representation in the political and public spheres (Egypt);**
- 6.180 **Keep its momentum for empowering women and girls and take further steps to increase women’s representation in public and political life (Myanmar);**
- 6.181 **Continue efforts towards achieving women’s political representation (Nepal);**
- 6.182 **Maintain the commitment to promote gender equality and take measures to increase women’s participation in public and political life (Nicaragua);**
- 6.183 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality, and to increase women’s participation in public and political life (Pakistan);**
- 6.184 **Further enhance participation of women in decision-making roles in political, economic and social spheres of life (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.185 **Continue to promote gender equality and enhance women’s participation in public life (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.186 **Eliminate any form of restriction to women’s choice of profession (Iceland);**
- 6.187 **Strengthen policies to address discriminatory practices limiting women’s economic empowerment (Iceland);**
- 6.188 **Continue to strengthen the legislative framework and policies on gender equality especially in context of women’s access to economic, social and cultural rights (India);**
- 6.189 **Continue efforts to empower women and ensure women’s participation in society, especially in all aspects of political life, decision making processes and senior positions (Jordan);**
- 6.190 **Take the necessary measures to ensure that women have full and effective access to all economic, social and cultural rights, including representation in positions of responsibility and decision-making in both the public and private sectors (Togo);**
- 6.191 **Continue efforts to increase women’s representation in State decisions-making processes (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.192 **Continue efforts to ensure legal protection against abuse of women, children and the elderly in families (Latvia);**
- 6.193 **Continue strengthening efforts to combat violence against women and children and ensure that these acts are effectively investigated and those responsible are held accountable (Sudan);**

- 
- 6.194 Further strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence (Georgia);
- 6.195 Make necessary amendments to the Criminal Code to ensure that perpetrators of crimes of sexual violence do not enjoy impunity based on so-called 'reconciliation' with the victim (Sweden);
- 6.196 Deepen measures aimed at combating violence against women, in particular by criminalizing any form of domestic violence in order to protect all victims, punish the perpetrators and avoid impunity (Argentina);
- 6.197 Make every possible effort to combat domestic violence and gender stereotypes, in particular sexual violence, through its criminalization and punishment. (Uruguay);
- 6.198 Maintain positive dynamics of combating domestic violence, and ensuring that these incidents are investigated, and perpetrators brought to justice (Azerbaijan);
- 6.199 Continue efforts in protecting women and children from domestic violence (Bhutan);
- 6.200 Further strengthen measures and programmes on combating and preventing violence against women and children (Philippines);
- 6.201 Criminalize all forms of violence against women and adopt legislation to combat sexual harassment in the workplace (Iceland);
- 6.202 Revise the criminal code to ensure that the definition of rape is in line with international standards (Iceland);
- 6.203 Criminalize domestic violence and incorporate the highest international standards to legislation to combat violence against women and girls (Mexico);
- 6.204 Adopt legislation that criminalizes all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence (Portugal);
- 6.205 Criminalize all forms of violence against women (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.206 Adopt a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Spain);
- 6.207 Ratify the Istanbul Convention (Spain);
- 6.208 Criminalise all forms of violence against women, notably by ratifying the Istanbul Convention, by adopting legislation to fight against sexual harassment and by revising Article 120 of the Criminal Code in order to guarantee its conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Switzerland);
- 6.209 Improve systems to curb and prosecute violence against women and vulnerable groups, and revoke prohibitions to fields of employment for women (Canada);
- 6.210 Streamline existing legal provisions and procedures related to combatting domestic violence in order to ensure victims achieve justice (Israel);
- 6.211 Enhance efforts to fight against all forms of violence against women and strengthen access to justice for victims of gender-based violence (Italy);
- 6.212 Continue efforts aimed at tackling the domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 6.213 Continue its efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women, particularly the domestic violence (Morocco);
- 6.214 Continue its efforts in combating domestic violence including violence against women and children (Myanmar);

- 
- 6.215 **Take tougher penalties for sexual violence, domestic violence, human trafficking, drug trafficking and other serious crimes (Myanmar);**
- 6.216 **Enhance its efforts to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and to take concrete steps to promote women's representation in the decision-making process (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.217 **Enhance efforts to eradicate child poverty, in cities and remote areas (Bahrain);**
- 6.218 **Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of the child in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child (Tunisia);**
- 6.219 **Continue its commitment to protect the children's rights and interests, including those with disabilities (Turkmenistan);**
- 6.220 **Continue to move forward in providing comprehensive attention to children, adolescents and young people, particularly in the legal, health and education spheres, as well as in the areas of information and communication technologies (Cuba);**
- 6.221 **Continue its efforts to protect children's rights, particularly against pornography, especially through the Internet (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.222 **Intensify efforts taken to protect the rights of children (Madagascar);**
- 6.223 **Implement urgently the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children from sexual violence and early marriage (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.224 **Strengthen the efforts to protect children from all forms of violence, including sexual violence and child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**
- 6.225 **Continue efforts to protect children from all forms of violence and exploitation (Jordan);**
- 6.226 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children (Montenegro);**
- 6.227 **Provide the necessary support for gifted children of low-income families (Kuwait);**
- 6.228 **Continue efforts to promote the rights of children, particularly in the areas of education and health (Oman);**
- 6.229 **Take further steps to ensure that the rights of the persons, belonging to national minorities are protected, including their right of self-identification, right to learn their mother tongue, etc. (Bulgaria);**
- 6.230 **Continuously carry forward the state policy of ensuring harmonization of interethnic and interreligious relations (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 6.231 **Continue to maintain interethnic harmony and inter-religious understanding (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.232 **Continue to maintain interethnic harmony and inter-religious understanding (Armenia);**
- 6.233 **Continue to effectively implement the CRPD (Viet Nam);**
- 6.234 **Continue implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and promoting inclusive education (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.235 **Continue aligning the national legislation in accordance with its obligations under the CPRD (Oman);**
- 6.236 **Continue adopting inclusive measures for promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities (Bhutan);**

---

6.237 Exert additional efforts to fully include persons with disabilities in society, in particular in the areas of education, labour and legal capacity, and to discontinue their institutionalization and involuntary treatment (Bulgaria);

6.238 Improve and implement systems to increase access to education, health and judicial services for children and adults with disabilities, and their families (Canada);

6.239 Intensify the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which it ratified in 2015 (Turkmenistan);

6.240 Continue efforts to increase accessibility for persons with disabilities to enable their full participation in the society in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Indonesia);

6.241 Continue efforts to ensure better access to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights for children with disabilities (Iraq);

6.242 Continue its efforts to implement the Plan of Measures to Ensure the Rights and Improve the Quality of Life of People with Disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

6.243 Continue developing its successful policies and comprehensive programs in favor of persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.244 Take practical measures to ensure that failed asylum seekers and all persons who are not formally recognized as refugees, but nonetheless were unable to return to their country due to convincing reasons, were allowed to stay in the country until it was safe for them to return (Afghanistan);

6.245 Ensure full compliance with the principle of non-refoulement (Czechia).

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

---

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Kazakhstan was headed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Beketayev Marat and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Aitzhanova Zhanar, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to UNOG in Geneva;
- Mr. Kozhamzharov Kairat, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Senate);
- Mr. Smagulov Assylbek, Member of the Parliament ( Lower house);
- Ms. Akhmetova Akerke, Vice Minister of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Kenenbayev Yerlik, Deputy of the General Prosecutor the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Zhakupov Rashid, Vice Minister of Interior Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Tukiyev Aslan, Department of Courts Affairs of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Sarbassov Akmadi, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Yessin Daniyar, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- ~~Ms. Assylova Bibigul, Vice Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan;~~
- Ms. Shaimova Aigul, Vice Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Abishev Tastemir, Secretary of the Human Rights Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Ms. Shugaipova Makpal, Deputy Director of the National Institute of Intellectual Property;
- Ms. Dyussekin Meruyert, Chief of Unit of the Department of International Law and Cooperation of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Baimaganbetov Berik, Deputy Director of the Criminal prosecution sector of the General Prosecutor's Office;
- Ms. Karashina Bakhniya, Director of Department of State Politics in Mass Media of the Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Ms. Zhaxelekova Botagoz, Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Zhekebayev Dulat, Deputy Chair of the Committee for Protection of Children's Rights;
- Ms. Danenova Ainur, Advisor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Baissuanov Arman, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to UNOG in Geneva;
- Ms. Kul-Mukhammed Zhazira, First Secretary of the Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to UNOG and other Intl Organizations in Geneva;



- 
- Mr. Koishibayev Bakbergen, Second secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
  - Mr. Baltabekuly Aidos, Deputy director of a Consulting Group;
  - Mr. Urazalin Akzhol, Advisor of the Minister of Justice.
-