



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fourth session
6–17 November 2023

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on the Russian Federation*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 67 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. JS3, JS26, TRP, JS34 and JS35 recommended to accede to the OP-CAT.⁴
3. JS3, JS16 and JS34 recommended to ratify the ICCPR-OP 2.⁵ JS12 added to accept the complaints procedures before the CRC and CRPD.⁶
4. Several contributions recommended to ratify the ICPPED and its interstate communication procedure.⁷
5. Human Rights Watch (HRW), Jubilee and PSCORE recommended to sign and accede to the ICRMW.⁸
6. JS32 recommended to ensure compliance with interim measures and views adopted by Treaty Bodies.⁹
7. JS24 recommended to ensure the implementation of the Geneva Conventions.¹⁰
8. JS1 and JS5 recommended to endorse the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169.¹¹

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



9. HRW and JS1 recommended to sign and accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Statelessness and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹²

10. Several contributions highlighted the need for the Russian Federation to cooperate with international human rights bodies.¹³

11. JS3, Human Rights Foundation (HRF) and JS34 recommended to extend a standing invitation to UN special procedures mandate-holders.¹⁴

12. JS20 recommended to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and bring the national legislation into full compliance with all obligations under the Rome Statute.¹⁵

13. The Council of Europe (CoE) stated that the Russian Federation ceased to be a member of the CoE following the procedure launched under article 8 of the Statute of the CoE and therefore ceased to be a member of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, ceased to be a High Contracting Party to the European Convention on Human Rights and ceased to be a party to the Revised European Social Charter and the Venice Commission.¹⁶ Several contributions made similar remarks.¹⁷

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

14. JS25 stated that the Russian Federation introduced a law, according to which judgements of the European Court for Human Rights (ECtHR) adopted after 15 March 2022 would not be enforced in Russia.¹⁸ JS24 recommended abolishing that national legislation.¹⁹ JS30 indicated that Russia's withdrawal from the CoE did not exempt the country from its obligation to comply with all the judgements made by the Court prior to its withdrawal.²⁰ JS32 recommended to execute all judgements of the ECtHR that entered into force after 15 March 2022.²¹

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

15. In 2023, the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions decided to suspend the accreditation of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation and to initiate a special review of the entity in October 2023.²²

16. JS23 and JS32 warned about the lack of a national preventive mechanism and the shortcomings in the appointment of members of the Public Monitoring Commissions, in particular the banning of human rights defenders, and the limitations to perform their tasks.²³ JS32 recommended to amend the federal law "on public control" to introduce transparency in the election of the members of the Public Monitoring Commissions and expand their mandate to cover all places of detention and closed institutions.²⁴

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

17. JS1 and JS14 recommended to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation based on the definition of all forms of discrimination in accordance with international standards.²⁵

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

18. JS3, JS16 and JS34 underlined that the Russian Federation continued to observe its moratorium on the use of the death penalty.²⁶ JS3 recommended to abolish the death penalty and prohibit all courts handing down death sentences.²⁷ JS3 and JS34 alerted that some officials of the Russian Federation were calling for the restoration of the death penalty.²⁸

19. Amnesty International (AI) reported that torture and other ill treatment in penitentiary institutions remained pervasive, impunity against perpetrators was near total and police violations remained uninvestigated and unaddressed.²⁹ JS3 and JS34 reported that, under the current administration, people in detention were subject to physical beatings, electric shock torture, and waterboarding.³⁰ Several submissions recommended to criminalize torture as a separate criminal offence.³¹ AI recommended to ensure effective, impartial and transparent investigations of all cases of arbitrary arrest, torture and other ill-treatment, enforced disappearance and unlawful killings, and bring those responsible to account in a fair trial.³² FLD extended that recommendation to territories of Ukraine occupied by Russian authorities.³³ JS23 recommended to ensure that victims of torture, human rights defenders and lawyers are able to freely report cases of torture without repercussions.³⁴ JS3 and JS34 recommended that detention facilities comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules.³⁵

20. To better investigate cases of torture, JS22 and PVF recommended to place prison medical service under the authority of the Ministry of Health and ensure full independence of prison physicians from the penitentiary administration.³⁶

International humanitarian law

21. AI documented war crimes committed with impunity by Russian forces following the invasion of Ukraine.³⁷ JS24 and TRP expressed a similar concern.³⁸ JS24 recommended to stop any policy of systematic human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in the territories of Ukraine.³⁹

22. JS28 reported prolonged illegal detention of Ukrainian prisoners by Russian authorities in the absence of any legal grounds for their deprivation of liberty in the Russian Federation neither under domestic law nor under international law.⁴⁰ JS16 reported on violent and unlawful treatment of prisoners of war by the Russian military and the use of illegitimate death sentences.⁴¹

23. JS7 reported on the situation in detention centres in the areas of Ukraine controlled by the Russian Federation highlighting human rights violations and international crimes.⁴² In addition, torture was reportedly applied to civilians in the so-called “filtration camps” to identify potential threats to the occupation regime.⁴³ Torture or ill-treatment and extrajudicial killings by Russian servicemen in unofficial places of detention was reported.⁴⁴

24. JS7, JS16 and JS24 recommended to immediately cease the use of any form of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment against any person detained in the occupied territories of Ukraine and/or transferred to the Russian Federation.⁴⁵ JS7 also recommended to immediately end enforced disappearances of civilians and prisoners, and to allow unrestricted access to all places of detention in the occupied territories of Ukraine to the national and international independent monitoring bodies.⁴⁶

25. AI reported that under the newly introduced crimes of discreditation of the armed forces and dissemination of knowingly false information about them, authorities clamped down on critics of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and of war crime and other violations committed by the Russian forces.⁴⁷ Several contributions recommended to repeal articles of the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offences that prohibit and penalize discreditation of the armed forces and dissemination of knowingly false information about them.⁴⁸

26. JS1 denounced the assignment of Russian citizenship to children deported from Ukraine and their adoption in the Russian Federation. This violated article 50 IV of the Geneva Convention on Protection of Civilians in Time of War.⁴⁹ JS1 recommended to stop these violations and return the deported children from Ukraine back to their parents or guardians.⁵⁰

27. JS11 reported the recruitment of inmates by the Wagner Group, with the participation of Russian officials. JS11 recommended to put an end to the recruitment of prisoners detained in Russia and Russia-controlled places of detention and their deployment to the war in Ukraine and withdraw all prisoners from Ukraine who were recruited from places of detention and used by private military contractors, and to conduct an open and transparent investigation into these recruitments and to hold perpetrators accountable.⁵¹

28. JS17, JS4 and JS20 underlined that the Russian Federation had issued several threats to use nuclear weapons in the context of its invasion of Ukraine. Russia's actions demonstrated that it had not been acting in good faith to comply with its disarmament obligations.⁵² JS20 and JS4 recommended to cease all threats to use nuclear weapons and refrain from announcing the readiness to use them in a wide range of circumstances.⁵³

29. IFOR addressed Russia's failure to respect the right to conscientious objection to military service and the lack of legal or practical provisions for alternative civil service during mobilisation. IFOR recommended to introduce legislation about conscientious objectors in time of mobilization.⁵⁴

30. JS26 and JS35 stated that the invasion of Ukraine was characterized by deliberate and indiscriminate attacks on the health care system of that country in violation of international humanitarian and human rights law. It constituted war crimes and possibly crimes against humanity.⁵⁵

Human rights and counter-terrorism

31. ADF International reported that, in 2022, a new law amending the Law on Counteracting Extremist Activity was passed.⁵⁶ AI stressed that Russian authorities used counter-extremist and counter-terrorist legislation to clamp down on peaceful political opposition, investigative journalists, bloggers, critics of the government and certain peaceful religious groups.⁵⁷ Several contributions recommended to amend that legislation.⁵⁸ AI recommended to revise that legislation to ensure it does not use overly broad or vague language that allowed abusive interpretation and to end its use to target government critics, and to release and clear of all charges against all those wrongfully imprisoned or fined under such legislation.⁵⁹ ADF International expressed a similar concern with a particular focus on freedom of religion.⁶⁰ HRF recommended to release political prisoners and all those unjustly arrested and detained at peaceful protests and ensure that detainees receive a humane treatment.⁶¹

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

32. HRF and JS16 denounced that arbitrary arrests, detentions and violations of due process were pervasive in Russia, particularly since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine.⁶² CW noted that guarantees of the right to fair trial were not always observed.⁶³ CW and HRF recommended to implement all guarantees of the right to a fair trial.⁶⁴

33. JS16 highlighted the lack of safeguards to effectively guarantee an independent judiciary, coupled with the government's disregard for human rights, translated into an arbitrary application of the law with perpetrators often enjoying impunity.⁶⁵ JS16 stressed that the lack of judicial independence stemmed from the judicial appointment procedure. Judges of the Constitutional and Supreme courts were appointed by the Federation Council upon nomination by the President of the Russian Federation. Similarly, the appointments of judges to courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts were controlled by the President on the recommendation of the chairperson of the Supreme Court. Following constitutional amendments made in 2020, the President was also empowered to remove judges of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts with the support of the Federation Council.⁶⁶ JS16 recommended to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and end any form of political subordination of judicial actors.⁶⁷

34. Several contributions reported on the lawyer's restricted access to their clients.⁶⁸ Many contributions highlighted the use of the "fortress" contingency plan to close police stations to all visitors, therefore preventing lawyers from accessing their clients.⁶⁹ JS16 recommended to ensure that defence lawyers are granted the time, facilities and resources to prepare a defence before an impartial tribunal.⁷⁰

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

35. Several contributions stated that, since the last review, the human rights situation had significantly deteriorated in the country.⁷¹ AI underlined that Russia's record on the rights to freedom of expression, association, peaceful assembly and religion and belief had continued to worsen,⁷² including in the occupied territories of Ukraine.⁷³ According to OVD-Info, the

COVID-19 pandemic provided a pretext to further restrict the right to freedom of assembly.⁷⁴ AI addressed the revision of national legislation on freedom of expression to consistently introduce new undue restrictions or harsher punishments.⁷⁵

36. WILPF stressed that the Russian Federation authorities tightened their grip on civil society and limited their freedom of expression and association through different vague laws on so called “foreign agents”, “undesirable organisations” and “extremisms”. This crackdown culminated with the adoption of new provisions of the criminal code on the dissemination of “false news” about the Russian military.⁷⁶ AI added that successive laws broadened the definition of “foreign agents” to “foreign influence” and allowed their arbitrary application, severely restricting the right to freedom of expression and association of domestic and international civil society organizations working in or on Russia, as well as informal groups and individual human rights defenders who dissented from the government policies or practices.⁷⁷ ADF International stressed that the list of “undesirable” organizations had increased.⁷⁸ Many contributions expressed similar concerns.⁷⁹ Many contributions mentioned prominent individual cases.⁸⁰ Several contributions recommended to repeal the “foreign agents” law.⁸¹

37. OVD-Info recommended to exclude the possibility of criminal liability and administrative arrests for participating in peaceful assemblies and to release all people criminally prosecuted for exercising this right.⁸² JS25 recommended to reform the system of approval of public assemblies so as to make it more flexible and favourable to organizers.⁸³ HRW recommended to ensure accountability for police who used excessive force against peaceful protesters.⁸⁴

38. Many submissions denounced that several organizations, human rights defenders and journalists had to leave the Russian Federation or to shut down their activities.⁸⁵ Several contributions recalled the need to protect, respect and promote the rights to all individuals to freedom of expression and association and ensure that activists, journalists and opposition groups can operate peacefully and safely.⁸⁶

39. IPC and JS19 stressed the situation of harassment and unjustified disciplinary prosecution faced by Russian lawyers,⁸⁷ in particular after the invasion of Ukraine.⁸⁸ JS19 added that Bar Associations in the Russian Federation had been unable to provide effective protection against violations of lawyers’ rights by the government.⁸⁹ FLD recommended to establish a national mechanism to protect human rights defenders, human rights lawyers and journalists and ensure crimes against them are promptly investigated.⁹⁰ FLD also recommended to refrain from any acts of intimidation and reprisal against them and protect them from killings, attacks, abduction, arbitrary arrests and detentions, judicial or administrative harassment.⁹¹ JS19 and JS22 made a similar recommendation.⁹²

40. JS2 and JS5 recommended to stop repressing LGBTI+ and Indigenous Peoples’ organizations, declaring them as “foreign agents” and forcing them to shut down.⁹³ JS5 recommended to establish a legal framework that would allow them to operate in full independence.⁹⁴

41. HRF indicated that freedom of the press remained restricted in the Russian Federation because of the government application of the “foreign agents” label to media outlets that criticised the government.⁹⁵ Several contributions expressed similar concerns.⁹⁶ JS18 recommended to refrain from arbitrary arrests, detention and enforced disappearance of media workers.⁹⁷ Several contributions reported on the Russian Federation’s control and censorship over the Internet after the parliament approved the “Sovereign Internet Bill,” that allowed the government to block access to parts of the Internet.⁹⁸ MAAT recommended to reform that legislation to allow free use and access to the Internet while lifting restrictions on blocked sites.⁹⁹

42. JS25 stated that elections in the Russian Federation were not free and were held in conditions of limited basic political rights and freedoms as well as repression against opponents.¹⁰⁰ OSCE-ODIHR and Golos expressed similar concerns.¹⁰¹ JS25 recommended to ensure that all elections are conducted freely and fairly.¹⁰² Golos recommended to introduce uniform rules for the registration of candidates, abolish any restriction on the participation in election for opposition political organizations introduced under the pretext of combating extremism, and end policies of harassment and restriction of independent media.¹⁰³ OSCE-

ODIHR recommended to ensure the full impartiality and independence of election commissions, take decisive actions to prevent pressure on voters and respect fundamental freedoms during the campaigns.¹⁰⁴

43. JS3 reported that, due to conflict with Ukraine, there was an increased political repression that included broad new censorship laws aimed at attacking dissent and activism, restrictions on foreign contacts and mass arrests, violence and prosecution in response to anti-war sentiment.¹⁰⁵ AI, FLD and JS30 expressed similar concerns.¹⁰⁶ FLD recommended to repeal the new set of war-time censorship laws.¹⁰⁷

44. ADF International underlined that the law regulating religious activity in Russia imposed barriers to the right to freedom of conscience and religion. ADF International recommended to amend that law to guarantee freedom of religion, association and assembly to religious groups operating on an unregistered basis.¹⁰⁸ ECLJ and Jubilee recommended to reform Russia's laws and practices to protect religious freedom.¹⁰⁹ Jubilee recommended to establish an independent and impartial monitoring committee to track, investigate, collect evidence, and report on cases of religious persecution.¹¹⁰

45. Several contributions expressed concern about the persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses, the detention of its members and seizure of its properties.¹¹¹ JS8 recommended to end this persecution, release its members currently in prison, remove the literature from that organization from the List of Extremist Materials, and restore the National Administrative Centre of Jehovah's Witnesses.¹¹²

Right to privacy

46. HRW reported that Russian authorities had accelerated excessive personal data collection and centralization despite privacy concerns and data leaks. It also stressed that laws adopted in 2018 gave Russian law enforcement agencies virtually unrestricted powers to access the central database of biometric data under the pretext of public security.¹¹³ Several contributions recommended to stop excessive personal information collection in violation of the right to privacy and ban the use of facial recognition technology and ensure freedom of expression.¹¹⁴

Right to marriage and family life

47. JS2 and JS22 indicated that the Russian Federation did not officially recognize same-sex relationships.¹¹⁵ JS2 noted a threatening attack on the family rights of transgender people, including deprivation of rights acquired during marriage.¹¹⁶ JS22 recommended to create a legal mechanism to ensure that family rights of LGBT+ people are respected.¹¹⁷

48. JS12 indicated that article 13 of the Family Code provided the minimum age of marriage at 18 although marriage at 16 could be allowed by local authorities due to "justifiable reasons". JS12 recommended to fix the minimum age of marriage to 18 in all territories the Russian Federation without any exceptions.¹¹⁸

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

49. ECLJ indicated that the Russian Federation was a source, destination and transit country for human trafficking and that in most cases it involved forced labour and victims were largely migrant workers. It recommended to train law enforcement personnel and prioritize investigation and victim identification as well as assist and rehabilitate the victims.¹¹⁹

50. JS14 indicated that the Russian Federation had never adopted a framework law on prevention of human trafficking nor had national coordination mechanisms among authorities responsible for trafficking prevention.¹²⁰ JS14 added that the Russian legislation lacked a definition of the term "victim", therefore posing a significant obstacle to their subsequent protection.¹²¹ In addition, authorities were unable to conduct effective investigations in cases of trafficking and often collided with perpetrators or, in some instances, were the perpetrators.¹²² JS14 recommended to adopt a comprehensive anti-trafficking law and national action plan that included both a national coordination and a national referral mechanisms.¹²³

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

51. JS2 recommended to cancel the list of professions banned for women.¹²⁴

Right to an adequate standard of living

52. JS17 alerted that the nuclear weapons modernisations contrasted with the amount of funds dedicated to social spending. It recommended to significantly reduce the nuclear weapon budget and redirect those funds towards fulfilling the obligation to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights and the right to life.¹²⁵

Right to health

53. MAAT reported that public hospitals in the Russian Federation struggled with long waiting times and overcrowding, and that healthcare was underfunded.¹²⁶

54. Concerning people using drugs, and women in particular, ARFHSJ indicated that the Russian Federation had not implemented the recommendations from the previous cycles.¹²⁷ JS15 indicated that the country had pursued highly punitive, abstinence-centred approach to drugs, characterized by criminalization and repression. It recommended to align domestic drug laws and policies with international human rights law and standards.¹²⁸ ARFHSJ recommended to repeal administrative and criminal punishment for drug use, possession for personal use and social distribution¹²⁹ as well as ensure access to shelters and protective services for women who use drugs and are victims of violence.¹³⁰

55. JS31 indicated that, due to the “LGBT propaganda” law, “foreign agents” communities were excluded from publicly funded HIV prevention programmes and that the existing system of epidemic surveillance obliged doctors in public institutions to report personal data of each persons tested positive for syphilis, gonorrhoea and chlamydia.¹³¹

Right to education

56. Broken Chalk highlighted issues related to regional and socioeconomic inequalities and discrimination based on ethnicity.¹³² It also underlined that the economic sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation in recent years, the impact of COVID-19 and the war against Ukraine led to significant financial cuts affecting education.¹³³ It recommended to allocate extra funds towards education in those disadvantaged regions and to improve the quality of its education system to attract and retain students.¹³⁴

57. SAR highlighted that reform passed in 2021 banned educational activities and engagements with foreign academics not approved by the government, and the Foreign Agents law gravely harmed higher education across the country. It recommended to take immediate action to restore international academic exchange between the Russian Federation scholars, students and universities and their counterparts abroad.¹³⁵

Cultural rights

58. JS13 expressed concern regarding the destruction, damage, seizure and pillaging of cultural property in Ukraine by Russian shelling, drone attacks, and missile strikes. JS13 recommended to cease and desist from such attacks, pay reparations for the reconstruction of damaged cultural property and repatriate all seized and pillaged cultural property.¹³⁶

2. Rights of specific persons or groups*Women*

59. JS12 indicated that gender-based violence, and domestic violence in particular, was a systemic problem that was getting worse. The national legislation did not criminalize domestic violence and draft laws were being halted.¹³⁷ JS12 and JS25 reported that there were gaps on sexual violence in the Criminal Code such as a narrow definition, not including marital rape and persistence of stereotypes in the justice system, which allowed for actual and potential impunity for perpetrators.¹³⁸ JS12 and MAAT highlighted the lack of effective protection measures for victims and of services such as free legal assistance for survivors.¹³⁹ JS2, JS12, JS25 and MAAT recommended to adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and

address domestic violence and ensure that it criminalises all forms of domestic violence and to amend the definitions of rape and other acts of sexual nature to base them on free, genuine and voluntary consent.¹⁴⁰

60. JS2 stated that the updated National Strategy of Actions in the Interests of Women (2023–2030) recognized the lack of gender equality in society although not enough attention was paid to the problem of domestic violence, discrimination of HIV+ women and female poverty.¹⁴¹

Children

61. JS9 reported on the systematic deportation of children from Ukraine to the Russian Federation and highlighted the lack of transparency and the practice of placing deported children under temporary guardianship and subsequent adoption. JS9 indicated that this practice could fall under the definition of torture and the conventional definition of genocide. It recommended to implement effective judicial oversight over the practice of deportation and adoption of children from occupied territories, ensure unhindered access of international human rights and humanitarian organizations to children and create a commission of inquiry to transparently investigate these deportations.¹⁴²

62. JS12 pointed out that much of the violence perpetrated against children went unchallenged because of inadequate laws and the lack of child-friendly reporting mechanisms and that certain forms of abusive behaviour were accepted practices leading to impunity for perpetrators.¹⁴³

Persons with disabilities

63. Broken Chalk highlighted the lack of a comprehensive government initiative to provide lifelong education for children with disabilities and facilitate their integration into professional retraining programs.¹⁴⁴

64. JS22 indicated that the Conception on the Development of the Penal and Correctional System was approved in 2021, yet no specific action to implement its provisions was adopted. JS22 recommended to respect and protect the rights of people with disabilities in places of detention and to consider alternatives to detention for them.¹⁴⁵

65. JS25 recommended to adopt a human rights model of disability and to stop using the term “invalidi” in official documents and discourse.¹⁴⁶

Indigenous peoples and minorities

66. JS5 questioned the government’s criteria to legally recognize Indigenous Peoples as well as the “List of the Places of Traditional Residence and Traditional Economic Activities of Indigenous Small-Numbered peoples of the Russian Federation” and the “List of the Types of Traditional Economic Activities of Indigenous Small-Numbered Peoples of the Russian Federation”. In addition, the new legislation introduced in 2020 to create a Registry of Indigenous Peoples only extended domestic protections to registered Indigenous Peoples, violating the rights to self-determination and to use their land for traditional activities.¹⁴⁷ JS5 recommended to apply Indigenous Peoples’ own self-determined practices of local registration in consultation with Indigenous Peoples.¹⁴⁸

67. JS1 and JS5 highlighted the continuing suffering of Indigenous Peoples in the Russian Federation from the activities of mining companies. The legislation did not recognize their ownership rights to traditional territories nor ensured the principle of free, prior and informed consent.¹⁴⁹ JS1 recommended to assign special status to territories of traditional residence and nature used by Indigenous Peoples at the federal level and enshrine the procedure of free and informed consent.¹⁵⁰

68. JS1 and CPTI-IFOR indicated that the “partial mobilization” disproportionately affected the poorest regions of the Russian Federation, where ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples lived.¹⁵¹ CPTI-IFOR reported that this conscription was imposed in the annexed Crimea.¹⁵² CPTI-IFOR recommended to revise the military service duty act in line with international standards and to cease all military recruitment in Crimea and other occupied territories.¹⁵³

69. JS5 stressed that the Russian government used intimidation tactics like the threat of criminal prosecution to dissuade Indigenous rights activists sometimes considering them as “foreign agents”.¹⁵⁴

70. JS1 reported that racism and prejudice against Roma were widespread and often verbalized by public officials. Segregated education of Roma children was still widely practiced and schools refused to accept Roma children and even excluded them *en masse*.¹⁵⁵ JS1 recommended to improve and implement a state programme of comprehensive support for Russia’s Roma population to overcome structural discrimination.¹⁵⁶

71. Broken Chalk noted the forced dominance of the Russian language and culture in education and the limited or non-existent presence of Indigenous culture in formal education.¹⁵⁷ It recommended to re-establish a federal committee to empower Indigenous Peoples.¹⁵⁸ JS5 recommended to introduce and resource the position of Indigenous ombudsperson and other mechanisms of monitoring and protection of Indigenous Peoples rights.¹⁵⁹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

72. JS1 and JS18 stated that the repressive legislation on “foreign agents” affected the rights of dozens of organizations and individuals, and the toughened law on the so-called “LGBT propaganda” has made it impossible even to mention LGBTI+ in public space.¹⁶⁰

73. JS22 and JS31 indicated that, in 2022, the Duma adopted the so-called “LGBT+ propaganda” introducing additional discriminatory restrictions for citizens based on their sexual orientation and gender identity.¹⁶¹ JS2 highlighted as manifestations of state homophobia the federal law on a so-called “ban on the promotion of non-traditional sexual relations” and the law imposing a total ban on the promotion of LGBTI+ issues to both minors and adults (2022).¹⁶² Science4truth expressed an opposite opinion.¹⁶³ AI recommended to repeal all homophobic legislation.¹⁶⁴

74. JS2 reported that, although Russian laws provided liability for inciting hatred or enmity, public figures have made extremely xenophobic statements against LGBTI+ people and law enforcement agents regularly refused to open cases concerning incitement of hatred against the LGBTI+ community.¹⁶⁵ OSCE-ODIHR expressed concern about the high number of anti-LGBTI hate incidents reported by civil society.¹⁶⁶ JS2 recommended to recognize the motive of hate toward LGBTI+ people as aggravating factor in accordance with criminal law and duly investigate such hate crime,¹⁶⁷ and to take measures to suppress hate speech and intolerance relating to LBGBTI+ people in public space.¹⁶⁸

75. JS22 and JS31 recommended to repeal laws and policies that discriminate against LGBT+ people and ensure that their rights are respected in the Russian Federation.¹⁶⁹

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

76. JS1 denounced that racial and ethnic profiling by law enforcement officials remained an unrecognized problem in the Russian Federation. The actions of the police were supported by anti-migrant statements of the authorities.¹⁷⁰ HRW pointed out that racial profiling of migrants of non-Slavic appearance in public spaces and during special operations by law enforcement remained prevalent, as well as the use of harmful tropes, incitement of xenophobia and anti-migrant rhetoric, including by politicians and state media.¹⁷¹ JS1, HRW and JS22 recommended to put an end to ethnic profiling by law enforcement officers.¹⁷² HRW recommended to ensure in practice that use of racist and hate speech against migrants by officials and politicians and the dissemination of negative stereotypes and prejudices by media outlets is not tolerated.¹⁷³

77. JS2 recommended to guarantee international protection for refugees subject to persecution.¹⁷⁴ HRW recommended to ensure access to asylum and commit to the principle of non-refoulement.¹⁷⁵

78. JS6 underlined the unresolved problems related to the treatment of foreign nationals in temporary detention centres. These include long detention periods, humiliating conditions, lack of medical care and family separation. It recommended to stop detaining foreign nationals if the deportation to their country of origin is impossible.¹⁷⁶

79. JS14 reported that Russian authorities criminalized assistance to foreigners with irregular migration status.¹⁷⁷

80. JS21 and JS25 addressed the situation of Belarusian citizens temporarily or permanently residing in the Russian Federation that were detained, extradited, or deported back to Belarus where they could face human rights violations or victims of enforced disappearances.¹⁷⁸ PSCORE addressed the situation of North Korean nationals.¹⁷⁹

Stateless persons

81. JS1 stressed the need to introduce stateless persons in the Law on Acts of Civil Status and to adopt the relevant amendments to the Administrative Code to introduce a judicial control over the terms and grounds in cases of detention.¹⁸⁰ JS1 recommended to improve the procedure to grant protection status and nationality to stateless persons ensuring their protection from administrative persecution and expulsion measures, and to put in place a mechanism for the periodic judicial review of the lawfulness of detention in deportation centres.¹⁸¹

82. JS1 reported about the recent stripping of Russian nationality from former USSR citizens and that it was used as a punitive measure against oppositionists and civil activists.¹⁸² JS1 recommended to review the provisions for the deprivation of nationality of naturalized Russian citizens.¹⁸³

3. Specific regions or territories

83. JS10 recalled the lack of state progress in effectively investigating and resolving enforced disappearances perpetrated between 1999 and 2006 by Russian security forces in the Chechen Republic and surrounding North Caucasus region within a climate of impunity and disregard to the suffering of relatives.¹⁸⁴

84. FLD highlighted the continuous failure to protect human rights defenders in the North Caucasus.¹⁸⁵ JS30 stressed the prevalence of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.¹⁸⁶

85. JS2 and JS30 highlighted the situation of violence against women in the North Caucasus, including “honour killings”, kidnappings by relatives, taking away children from mothers and child marriages.¹⁸⁷ JS12 stressed that child and forced marriages and bride kidnappings, often followed by rape, were not specifically criminalized.¹⁸⁸ JS30 recommended to stop these crimes, to fully investigate them and bring those responsible to justice.¹⁸⁹

86. JS12, JS25 and JS30 underlined the prevalence of harmful practices against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation (FGM), including its “medicalization”, in the Northern Caucasus.¹⁹⁰ JS12 stressed that, due to the lack of explicit criminalization of FGM, it was difficult to apply existing provisions in the Criminal Code.¹⁹¹ JS2 recommended to pass a specific law criminalizing the practice of FGM.¹⁹²

Notes

¹ A/HRC/39/13, A/HRC/39/13/Add.1 and A/HRC/39/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International
AI

ADF International, 1202 Geneva (Switzerland);
Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

ARFHSJ	Andrey Rylkov Foundation for Health and Social Justice, Moscow (Russian Federation);
Broken Chalk CPTI-IFOR	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands); Conscience and Peace Tax International, Grand Lancy (Switzerland);
CW	HR NGO Citizens' Watch, St. Petersburg (Russian Federation);
DHSF	Droits de l'homme sans frontières/ Belgique, Soignies (Belgium);
ECG	Environmental crisis group, Saint-Petersburg (Russian Federation);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
FIDH FLD	International Federation for Human Rights, Paris (France); Front Line Defenders – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Blackrock, county Dublin (Ireland);
Forum 18 Golos	Forum 18, Oslo (Norway); Движение в защиту прав избирателей “Голос”, Moscow (Russian Federation);
H.R.F	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
HRW HRWF IFOR	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland); Human Rights Without Frontiers, 1040 Brussels (Belgium); International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Utrecht (Netherlands);
IPC JUBILEE	Центр Международной Защиты, Strasbourg (France); JUBILEE CAMPAIGN, FAIRFAX, VA (United States of America);
MAAT	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
MMDC OVD-Info PSCORE	Mass Media Defence Centre, Voronezh (Russian Federation); OVD-Info, Moscow (Russian Federation); People for Successful COrean REunification, Seoul (Republic of Korea);
PVF	фонд “Общественный вердикт”, Moscow (Russian Federation);
PZ SAR	Project “Zabralo”, Nizny Novgorod (Russian Federation); Scholars at Risk Network, New York, NY (United States of America);
Science4Truth	Наука за правду, САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ (Russian Federation);
SCM	Syrian center for media and freedom of expression, Paris (France);
TRP	The Reckoning Project, Tinton Falls (United States of America);
WILPF	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva (Switzerland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Antidiscrimination Centre Memorial Brussels, Brussels (Belgium); Antidiscrimination Centre Memorial, Russian LGBT Network, DELO LGBT+, Side by Side International LGBT Film Festival;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Antidiscrimination Centre Memorial Brussels, Brussels (Belgium);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); Mark Kalla, pro-bono attorney;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Basel Peace Office, Basel (Switzerland); Aotearoa Lawyers for Peace, Basel Peace Office, World Future Council and Youth Fusion;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Cultural Survival,

- Cambridge, MA 02140 (United States of America); Cultural Survival, IWGIA, International Committee of Indigenous Peoples of Russia (ICIPR) and Society for Threatened Peoples (STP) Switzerland;
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** HR NGO Citizens' Watch, St. Petersburg (Russian Federation) and Public Verdict (Russian Federation);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** DIGNITY – Danish Institute Against Torture (Denmark); European Prison Litigation Network, Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, Protection for Prisoners of Ukraine, Ukraine Without Torture;
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** European Association Of Jehovah's Witnesses (Belgium); The European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses; Asia-Pacific Association of Jehovah's Witnesses, African Association of Jehovah's Witnesses and; Asociación Simple de los Testigos de Jehová en las Américas;
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Every Human Being, (Lithuania);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** European Human Rights Advocacy Centre, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Memorial Human Rights Defence Centre and Stichting Justice Initiative;
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** European Prison Litigation Network, Paris (France); Russia Behind Bars (Русь Сидящая);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Equality Now (Kenya); the Consortium of Women's Non-Governmental Associations, Stichting Justice Initiative Project, the Independent Charity Center for Survivors of Sexual Violence "Sisters";
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Hogan Lovells International LLP, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Memorial Human Rights Defence Center (Russian Federation); Human Rights Defence Centre "Memorial"; SafeHouse Foundation; and Russia Behind Bars Foundation.;
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Harm Reduction International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); UnModeEuropean Prison Litigation Network;
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** International Bar Association (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI); Hogan Lovells International LLP;
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (Switzerland); Women International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Justice for Journalists Foundation, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Justice for Journalists Foundation, OVD Info, Access now, Article 19;
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Lawyers for Lawyers, (Netherlands); Lawyers for Lawyers (L4L); The International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI); Lawyers Rights Watch Canada (LRWC);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, (United States of America); Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, Western States Legal Foundation, IALANA Deutschland;
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Московская Хельсинкская Группа, (Russian Federation); Civic Assistance Committee, Russia.;
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Mass Media Defence

- Centre (Russian Federation); Movement of conscientious objectors (MCO); The Movement for Defence of Voters' Rights Golos; OVD-Info; FIDH (International Federation for Human Rights); Transparency International-R; Roskomsvoboda; Sphere; Coming Out; Citizens Watch; Delo LGBT+; Moscow Helsinki Group; Free Buryatia Foundation; European Prison Litigation Network (EPLN); Public Verdict; Stichting Justice Initiative Project; Human Rights House Foundation;
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Man and Law, (Russian Federation); Citizens' Watch; European Prison Litigation Network (EPLN);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** World Organisation Against Torture, (Switzerland); The Human Rights Centre ZMINA (Ukraine), the Media Initiative for Human Rights (Ukraine);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** OVD-Info, (Russian Federation); OVD-Info Movement of conscientious objectors (MCO); The Movement for Defence of Voters' Rights Golos; Mass Media Defence Centre; FIDH Transparency International-RRoskomsvoboda Sphere; Coming Out Citizens Watch Delo LGBT+Moscow Helsinki Group; Free Buryatia Foundation European Prison Litigation Network (EPLN) Public Verdict; Equality Now The Consortium of Women's Non-Governmental Associations; Stichting Justice Initiative Project; Independent Charity Center for Survivors of Sexual Violence; Sisters' Human Rights House Foundation;
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Physicians for Human Rights, (United States of America); eyeWitness to Atrocities; Insecurity Insight; Media Initiative for Human Rights; Physicians for Human Rights; Ukrainian Healthcare Center;
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Independent Human Rights Project "Political Prisoners Support. Memorial", (Lithuania); Independent Human Rights Project "Political Prisoners Support. Memorial" (main submitting organisation); Memorial Human Rights Defence Centre (Other submitting organisation);
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** ЗАХИСТ В'ЯЗНИВ УКРАЇНИ, (Ukraine); Protection for Prisoners of Ukraine (PPU), European Prison Litigation Network (EPLN), Русь Сидящая (Russian Imprisonment / Russia Behind Bars Foundation, RBB);
- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** фонд "Общественный вердикт", (Russian Federation); European Prison Litigation Network;
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** Stuchting Justice Initiative, (Netherlands); Memorial; NC SOS;
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** Фонд Сфера, St. Petersburg (Russian Federation); Sphere Foundation, LGBT-Initiative group "Coming Out", ECOM, DELO LGBT+;
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Coalition of NGOs for UPR-Country Russia, (Russian Federation); the Crew Against Torture and the World Organisation against Torture;
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** Coalition of Media and Human Rights NGOs for UPR of Russia, (Ukraine); Detector Media, Internews Ukraine, Institute of Mass Information, TEXTY, Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, VoxUkraine, DT Institute;
- JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by:** World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, (France); The Advocates for Human Rights;
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by:** eyeWitness to Atrocities,

Insecurity Insight, Media Initiative for Human Rights,
Physicians for Human Rights, Ukrainian Healthcare Center.

Regional intergovernmental organizations:

CoE Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France);
OSCE-ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human
Rights/Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe,
Warsaw (Poland).

³ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁴ JS3, para. 44; JS26 para. 24; TRP, p. 4; JS34, para. 44 and JS35, para. 24. See also JS16, paras. 3.10; and 4.9–4.10.

⁵ JS3, para. 44; JS16, para. 5.1 and JS34, para. 44.

⁶ JS12, p. 14.

⁷ Jubilee, para. 4; JS24, p. 12; JS32, para. 40; TRP, p. 4.

⁸ HRW, p. 9; Jubilee, para. 4; PSCORE, p. 6.

⁹ JS32, para. 55.

¹⁰ JS24, p. 12. See also WILPF, p. 17.

¹¹ JS1, para. 44 and JS5, p. 15.

¹² HRW, p. 9 and JS1, p. 2, paras. 4 and 44.

¹³ JS22, p. 4; JS24, p. 12; JS24, p. 12; JS26, para. 24; JS32 para. 1.

¹⁴ JS3, para. 44; HRF, p. 15 and JS34, para. 44. See also JS24, p. 12.

¹⁵ JS20, para. 16. See also JS24, p. 12 and WILPF, p. 15.

¹⁶ CoE, pp. 2; 4 and 8. See also HRWF, p. 1; JS25, p. 15; JS32, paras. 47–51; JS34, paras. 34–36.

¹⁷ JS3, para. 34; AI, para. 8; JS10; JS 12, para. 8.

¹⁸ JS25, p. 15.

¹⁹ JS24, p. 12. See also JS32, para. 51.

²⁰ JS30, para. 24.

²¹ JS32, para. 51.

²² <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Countries/NHRI/StatusAccreditationChartNHRIs.pdf>.

²³ JS23, paras. 5 and 16–20 and JS32, paras. 1 and 41–45.

²⁴ JS32, para. 46. See also JS23, para. 28 and JS34, para. 44.

²⁵ JS1, para. 44; JS14, paras. 12 and 80.

²⁶ JS3, paras. 1 and 33; JS16, paras. 3.10 and 4.11 and JS34, paras. 1 and 33.

²⁷ JS3, para. 44. See also JS34, para. 44.

²⁸ JS3, paras. 37–38 and JS34, paras. 36–37.

- ²⁹ AI, paras. 24, 27–28. See also CoE, p. 3; JS15, pp. 5–6; JS22, p. 6; JS23, paras. 1; JS25, p. 6; OVD-info, paras. 3–16; JS29, paras. 10–11; JS32, paras. 1 and 34; JS35, paras. 3 and 13–20.
- ³⁰ JS3, paras. 41–42 and JS34, paras. 41–42. See also JS6, paras. 1–5; JS15, pp. 5–6; JS22, p. 7; OVD-info, paras. 10–16.
- ³¹ JS15, p. 9; JS22, p. 2; JS29, para. 37; and JS32, paras. 1; 4 and 8.
- ³² AI, paras. 36 and 13. See also CW, p. 2; JS25, p. 3; JS29, para. 37; JS32, paras. 1 and 35; JS34, para. 44.
- ³³ FLD, para. 7.2. See also JS16, para. 5.1.
- ³⁴ JS23, paras. 21 and 28. See also JS3, para. 44.
- ³⁵ JS3, para. 44 and JS34, para. 44.. See also JS28, para. 20.
- ³⁶ JS22, p. 2 and PVF, p. 5. See also JS29, para. 16.
- ³⁷ AI, para. 31. See also TRP, paras. 4–12.
- ³⁸ JS24, paras. 1; 39–48 and TRP, paras. 5–12.
- ³⁹ JS24, pp. 3 and 12.
- ⁴⁰ JS28, para. 2. See also JS25, paras. 40–41.
- ⁴¹ JS16, paras. 4.1, 4.2, 4.8, 4.9. See also JS24, para. 41.
- ⁴² JS7, paras. 6–8. See also TRP, paras. 5–12.
- ⁴³ JS7, paras. 19–24 and 28 and TRP, paras. 13–18.
- ⁴⁴ JS7, paras. 19–24 and 28. See also TRP, paras. 11–18.
- ⁴⁵ JS7, para. 31; JS16, para. 5.1 and JS24, pp. 3 and 12. See also TRP, paras. 22–24.
- ⁴⁶ JS7, para. 31.
- ⁴⁷ AI, para. 18. See also IPC, p. 1; MAAT, p. 1; MMDC, p. 6; JS22, pp. 9–10; OVD-info, paras. 21 and 42; JS25, p. 6; JS27, para. 18; PZ, para. 1; JS30, para. 4; JS34, para. 44; WILPF, p. 4.
- ⁴⁸ AI, para. 32; HRW, p. 3; OVD-info, p. 11; JS25, p. 2; JS27, p. 8; JS19, paras. 27–32 and PZ, para. 21. See also JS31, para. 19 and JS25, p. 2.
- ⁴⁹ JS1, paras. 39–43. See also JS33, p. 6.
- ⁵⁰ JS1, para. 44.
- ⁵¹ JS11, paras. 1–47. See also JS14, paras. 77 and 80; IFOR, paras. 4 and 22; JS28, para. 13; SCM, para. 16.
- ⁵² JS17, pp. 3 and 5; JS4, pp. 2–5 and JS20, paras. 1–10.
- ⁵³ JS20, para. 25 and JS4, p. 6.
- ⁵⁴ IFOR, paras. 1; 6 and 36. See also JS19, para. 21.F; JS25, p. 4; JS25, p. 16; WILPF, pp. 9–10.
- ⁵⁵ JS26, paras. 2; 10; 16 and 18 and JS35, paras. 2 and 7–12. See also JS33, p. 12–13 and SCM, paras. 2 and 9 and WILPF, pp. 10–11 in relation to the situation in Syria.
- ⁵⁶ ADF International, paras. 12–17 and 24.
- ⁵⁷ AI, paras. 2; 9; 17 and 22. See also HRF, paras. 19–22; Golos, para. 2.4; JS16, para. 7.4; OSCE-ODIHR, paras. 4–5.
- ⁵⁸ ADF, International paras. 12–17, 29 and 38; HRF, paras. 19–22; JS22, p. 4; OSCE-ODIHR, paras. 4–5; CPTI, paras. 8–11; JS27, para. 17.
- ⁵⁹ AI, para. 33. See also JS22, p. 2; JS27, p. 8; WILPF, p. 6.
- ⁶⁰ ADF International, paras. 12–17, 24, 29 and 38. See also JS25, p. 5; CPTI, paras. 8–11; HRF paras. 16–22; JS27, para.14.
- ⁶¹ HRF, p. 15. See also JS26, para. 24; JS27, para. 23.
- ⁶² HRF, paras. 23 and 28 and JS16, para. 7.7.
- ⁶³ CW, p. 2.
- ⁶⁴ CW, p. 2 and HRF, p. 15.
- ⁶⁵ JS16, para. 7.1. See also JS19, para. 10.
- ⁶⁶ JS16, para. 7.1–7.2.
- ⁶⁷ JS16, para. 8.1. See also JS22, p. 5.
- ⁶⁸ JS3, paras. 29 and 31; JS16, paras. 4.14 and 7.4; JS19, paras. 14; 34 and 37; OVD-info, paras. 24–28; JS25, pp. 3 and 7–10; JS32, paras. 13 and 34; TRP, p. 4.
- ⁶⁹ JS18, para. 13; JS19, para. 34; JS25, p. 7; JS32, paras. 12–14 and 34; JS34, paras. 28–29.
- ⁷⁰ JS16, para. 8.1. See also JS25, p. 3.
- ⁷¹ AI, para. 16; JS32, para. 1; OVD-info, para. 3; JS25 p. 14.
- ⁷² AI, paras. 1, 16 and 24. See also FIDH, p. 2; HRF, paras. 16–22; JS18, para. 30; MAAT, p. 7; JS33, p. 9; HRW, p. 2 and JS19, para. 10.
- ⁷³ Forum 18, paras. 13–20. See also HRW, p. 2 and JS19, para. 10.
- ⁷⁴ OVD-info, para. 5. See also JS25, p. 7.
- ⁷⁵ AI, para. 11.
- ⁷⁶ WILPF, p. 1. See also AI, paras. 9 and 13 and JS25, p. 5; HRF, para. 19.
- ⁷⁷ AI, paras. 9; 13 and 21. See also JS25, p. 5; HRF, para. 16; HRW, pp. 5–6; HRWF, p. 3; JS18, paras. 33–39; JS19, para. 17; WILPF, p. 4.

- ⁷⁸ ADF international, paras. 17 and 29. See also JS3, paras. 43–51; JS5, p. 14; HRF, paras. 16–22; JS25, pp. 4–5.
- ⁷⁹ JS2, para. 24 and 49; JS5, p. 14; FIDH, pp. 2 and 4; AI, paras. 15 and 21–25; FLD, paras. 2.1 and 2.2; Golos, para. 2.3; HRF, paras. 16–18; JS14, para. 25; HRW, pp. 2–3. JS18, paras. 26–30; JS19, paras. 16–24; MAAT, pp. 1 and 5–6; MMDC, pp.4–6; CoE, p. 4; FLD, para. 2.1; HRW, pp. 5–6; JS19, paras. 16–24; OSCE-ODIHR, para. 6; OVD-info, para. 45; JS25, p. 5; JS27, paras. 2 and 27; JS31, paras. 8–17; JS34, para. 46; WILPF, p. 4; ADF international, paras. 17 and 29. See also JS3, paras. 43–51; JS5, p. 14; HRF, paras. 16–22; JS25, pp. 4–5; FLD, paras. 2.2–2.3. See also JS14, para. 30; OVD-info, p. 11.
- ⁸⁰ AI, para. 21; FIDH, pp. 2–5; FLD, paras. 2.3–2.5, 3.1–3.4; Golos, para. 2.3; HRF, paras. 16–34; HRW, pp. 3 and 6–7; HRF, p. 2 and paras. 19 and 24–29; JS16, para. 7.6; JS18, paras. 20–25; MAAT, pp. 5–6; MMDC, pp. 4–6; JS22, pp. 8–9; OSCE_ODIHR, para. 6; OVD-info, paras. 8 and 46; JS25, p. 6; JS27, paras. 29–30; JS31, para. 21; DHSF; JS34, paras. 43–51; ECG, paras. 1–14.
- ⁸¹ AI, para. 37; HRF, p. 15; FIDH, p. 7; FLD, para. 7.1; JS14, para. 80; HRW, pp. 3 and 6–7; JS18, p. 6; JS19, p. 13; JS25, p. 2; JS27, p. 8; WILPF, p. 6.
- ⁸² OVD-info, paras. 20–23 and 31 and p. 10. See also JS25, p. 2; WILPF, p. 6.
- ⁸³ JS25, p. 2.
- ⁸⁴ HRW, p. 5. See also JS18, p. 16; JS25, p. 2; JS32, para. 11.
- ⁸⁵ JS2, paras. 2 and 24–30; JS3, para. 45–51; CoE, p. 2–3; FIDH, pp. 1 and 4; FLD, para. 2.1; HRF, para. 21; JS18, para. 18; JS19, para. 10; MAAT, p. 3; MMDC, pp. 6 and 8; JS23, para. 27; JS25, p. 4; SAR, para. 19; JS31, paras. 8–13; JS34, para. 46.
- ⁸⁶ HRF, p. 15; JS18, p. 16; JS22, p. 3; OSCE_ODIHR, para. 11; WILPF, p. 6; MAAT, p. 8.
- ⁸⁷ IPC, pp. 1–3 and JS19. See also WILPF, p. 5.
- ⁸⁸ JS19, para. 10.
- ⁸⁹ JS19, para. 13.
- ⁹⁰ FLD, para. 7.1.3.
- ⁹¹ FLD, para. 7.1.6. See also HRF, paras. 23–29; JS19, para. 16; WILPF, p. 2.
- ⁹² JS19, para. 16 and p. 13; JS22, p. 3.
- ⁹³ JS2, para. 24 and 49 and JS5, p. 15. See also AI, paras. 15 and 21–25; JS18, paras. 30; 49–50; WILPF, p. 4.
- ⁹⁴ JS5, p. 15.
- ⁹⁵ HRF, paras. 30–34. See also JS18, pp. 6–7; JS22, p. 9; JS25, p. 5.
- ⁹⁶ JS18, paras. 6–17; JS19, paras. 25–26; MMDC, pp. 4–5; WILPF, p. 7. AI, para. 19; JS5, p. 14; HRF, paras. 16–22; HRW, p. 2.
- ⁹⁷ JS18, p. 6.
- ⁹⁸ MMDC, pp. 7–8; JS22, pp. 12–13; OVD-info, para. 35–43; JS33, p. 2; MAAT, p.8; HRF, para. 32.
- ⁹⁹ MAAT, p. 8. See also JS22, p. 2; OVD-info, p. 11; JS33, p. 4.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS25, pp. 7–8.
- ¹⁰¹ OSCE-ODIHR, paras. 9–10 and Golos, paras. 2.1–2.5. See also OVD-info, paras. 3–4; JS25 p. 7.
- ¹⁰² JS25, p. 2.
- ¹⁰³ Golos, paras. 2.1–2.5. See also OSCE-ODIHR, para. 10; JS25, p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁴ OSCE-ODIHR, para. 11. See also JS25, p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁵ JS3, para. 44. See also JS27, para. 20; PZ, para. 20; WILPF, p. 5.
- ¹⁰⁶ AI, para. 11; FLD, paras. 6.1–6.6 and JS30, para 51.
- ¹⁰⁷ FLD, para. 7.1.2.
- ¹⁰⁸ ADF, paras. 3–5 and 29. See also AI, para. 26; JS27, para. 32.
- ¹⁰⁹ ECJL, para. 33. See also Jubilee, paras. 19–22.
- ¹¹⁰ Jubilee, para. 21.
- ¹¹¹ JS1, para. 3 ; ADF International, paras. 15–17; AI, paras. 26; CoE, p. 2–4; CPTI-IFOR, paras. 8–18; 26 and 29; JS8, paras. 1–80; ECLJ, paras. 13–26; Forum 18, paras. 1–20; IFOR, paras. 2 and 33–35; Jubilee, paras. 10–12; JS22, pp. 4 and 17–18; JS25, p. 16; JS27, paras. 39–42.
- ¹¹² JS8, p. 1. See also AI, para. 42.
- ¹¹³ HRW, p. 4. See also OVD-info, p. 11; WILPF, p. 5.
- ¹¹⁴ HRW, p. 4; OVD-info, p. 11 and para. 42; WILPF, p. 5. JS18, paras. 59–63 and p. 16; JS22, p. 4 and 15–16.
- ¹¹⁵ JS2, paras. 17–18 and JS22, p. 3. See also JS31, paras. 33–37.
- ¹¹⁶ JS2, para. 48. See also JS31, paras. 33–37.
- ¹¹⁷ JS22, p. 3. See also JS31, p. 2.
- ¹¹⁸ JS12, pp.12–14.
- ¹¹⁹ ECLJ, paras. 27 and 34.
- ¹²⁰ JS14, paras. 20 and 22.
- ¹²¹ JS14, paras. 17–18 and 32–33.

- 122 JS14, paras. 49–53.
123 JS14, para. 80.
124 JS2, paras. 4 and 49. See also AI, para. 4.
125 JS17, pp. 10 and 12.
126 MAAT, p. 4.
127 ARFHSJ, pp. 2–4.
128 JS15, p. 2.
129 ARFHSJ, p. 2.
130 ARFHSJ, p. 2.
131 JS31, paras. 38–40.
132 Broken Chalk, paras. 1–7.
133 Broken Chalk, paras. 11–13.
134 Broken Chalk, paras. 58–59.
135 SAR, paras. 16–19 and 39. See also Science4truth, p. 3.
136 JS13, pp. 5–9. See also JS22, p. 4.
137 JS12, paras. 12–14. See also MAAT, pp. 7–8 and JS25, p. 8.
138 JS12, paras. 18–20; JS25, p. 8.
139 JS12, paras. 25–27 and MAAT, p. 7. See also JS14, para. 12.
140 JS2, paras. 5, 6 and 49; JS12, p. 13 and JS25, pp. 2–3; MAAT, p. 8.
141 JS2, paras. 5, 6 and 49.
142 JS9, pp. 1–2. See also JS13, pp. 8–9.
143 JS12, para. 24.
144 Broken Chalk, paras. 39–44.
145 JS22, pp. 2 and 7.
146 JS25, pp. 3 and 11.
147 JS5, pp. 3–4.
148 JS5, p. 15.
149 JS1, paras. 18–20 and JS5, p. 4, para. 19.
150 JS1, para. 44. See also JS5, pp. 6, 13 and 15.
151 JS1, paras. 26 and 28 and CPTI, paras. 19–23. See also WILPF, pp. 7–8.
152 CPTI, paras. 19–23. See also WILPF, pp. 7–8.
153 CPTI, paras. 28 and 35.
154 JS5, p. 14. See also OVD-info.
155 JS1, paras. 11–14.
156 JS1, para. 44.
157 Broken Chalk, paras. 22–30.
158 Broken Chalk, paras. 61–62. See also JS5, pp. 8–9 and 15; FLD, para. 3.2.
159 JS5, p. 15.
160 JS1, p. 3, para. 8 and JS18, para. 38.
161 JS22, p. 13 and JS31, p. 1–2. See also AI, p. 4, para. 30.
162 JS2, para. 31. See also JS31, paras. 2 and 20.
163 Science4truth, pp. 3–4.
164 AI, para. 44. See also JS22, p. 13 and JS31, p. 1–2.
165 JS2, paras. 12–13.
166 OSCE-ODIHR, para. 13. See also JS31, para. 32; JS33, p. 11.
167 JS2, para. 49.
168 JS2, para. 49. See also OSCE-ODIHR, para. 15; JS25, p. 5; JS30, para. 51.
169 JS22, p. 3 and JS31, p. 2. See also OSCE-ODIHR, para. 15.
170 JS1, paras. 23 and 25. See also HRW, pp. 8–9.
171 HRW, p. 7.
172 JS1, para. 44; HRW, p. 8 and JS22, p. 3.
173 HRW, p. 9.
174 JS2, para. 49.
175 HRW, p. 9. See also PSCORE, p. 6.
176 JS6, para. 8. See also JS14, para. 39.
177 JS14, para. 26.
178 JS21, pp. 1–12; JS25, pp. 12–13. See also JS31, para. 25.
179 PSCORE, p. 1–6.
180 JS1, paras. 32–36.
181 JS1, para. 44.
182 JS1, paras. 37–38.
183 JS1, para. 44.

¹⁸⁴ JS10, paras. 1–9 and 15–32. See also JS32, paras. 35–39.

¹⁸⁵ FLD, paras. 5.1–5.5.

¹⁸⁶ JS30, paras. 44–48.

¹⁸⁷ JS2, paras. 7 and 49 and JS30, paras. 34–38.

¹⁸⁸ JS12, paras. 28–33.

¹⁸⁹ JS30, para. 51.

¹⁹⁰ JS12, paras. 28–33; JS25, pp. 3 and 9–10 and JS30, paras. 39–40.

¹⁹¹ JS12, paras. 28–33.

¹⁹² JS12, p. 14.
