



General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 August 2023
English
Original: Russian

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

National report submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21*

Uzbekistan

* This document is being issued without formal editing.



Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	3
II. Methodology and process for preparation of the report	3
A. Methodology for the preparation of the report.....	3
B. Description of the national follow-up process	3
C. Process for preparation of the report.....	4
D. Parliamentary participation in the preparation of the report	4
III. Progress made in the field of human rights	4
A. Strengthening the constitutional and legislative framework for the promotion and protection of human rights	4
B. Establishment of new national mechanisms for the protection and monitoring of human rights	5
C. Strategies for the development of New Uzbekistan up to 2030	5
D. Strengthening of strategic planning in the area of the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights.....	6
E. Human rights education	7
F. Annual report on compliance with the country's international human rights obligations ...	8
G. Cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms	8
H. Response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.....	9
IV. Implementation of the recommendations from the third cycle of the universal periodic review ..	10
V. Follow-up to voluntary commitments	27
VI. Emerging issues: Main challenges	27
VII. Expectations for the provision of technical assistance to Uzbekistan	28
VIII. Conclusion	28

I. Introduction

1. Uzbekistan welcomes the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review as an important mechanism for strengthening the protection of human rights in the world. Uzbekistan reaffirms its commitment to the universal periodic review process and the United Nations treaty reporting system, and also to the promotion of human rights at the international level.
2. Uzbekistan has since 2017 embarked on a comprehensive and transparent reform process to strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and sustainable development. The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022–2026 was adopted. It is aimed at actively involving citizens in the management of public affairs, improving living conditions and simplifying access to public services.
3. For the first time in its history as a State, Uzbekistan was elected to the United Nations Human Rights Council, for 2021–2023. This has given a new impetus to human rights in the country.
4. For Uzbekistan it is source of pride that on 30 April 2023 a genuine national Constitution was adopted for the first time by referendum, following a principle entitled “For human honour and dignity”. The constitutional amendments were supported by over 90 per cent of voters. During the public discussions on the draft, several hundred thousand people submitted proposals. The updated Constitution reaffirmed human rights guarantees and ensured the continuity of democratic reforms.
5. Uzbekistan is eager to ensure that the discussion of the present report should serve as a basis for constructive and transparent dialogue with the United Nations Human Rights Council that will contribute to the further strengthening of the national human rights system.

II. Methodology and process for preparation of the report

A. Methodology for the preparation of the report

6. This report has been prepared in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions ([A/HRC/RES/16/21](#) and [A/HRC/DEC/17/119](#)) and the guidance note on national reporting procedures for the fourth cycle.
7. The report contains information on progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights since the third cycle, in May 2018, including on the implementation of accepted recommendations from previous cycles, on legislative, judicial and administrative measures to improve the human rights situation and on measures taken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
8. Uzbekistan supported 198 recommendations and took note of 14 recommendations that it could not implement, either because of their inconsistency with the normative content or the meaning and application of the law, or with the country’s national interests. Uzbekistan has also given due consideration to the questions raised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the letter sent on 2 November 2018.
9. The report is accompanied by two annexes, which should be read in conjunction with it. Annex 1 provides information on the status of implementation of the recommendations of the third cycle. Annex 2 provides information on the fulfilment of the country’s voluntary commitments within the framework of membership in the Human Rights Council.

B. Description of the national follow-up process

10. In accordance with the recommendations of international organizations, on 10 December 2018 Uzbekistan established the National Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism, expanding the powers of the National Centre for Human Rights.
11. The National Centre for Human Rights ensures cooperation between State bodies and organizations in fulfilling international obligations, preparing national human rights reports,

developing national action plans (or road maps) for the implementation of the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms and expanding cooperation with international organizations.

12. The Government has created a special coordination system to monitor action on the recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms. Structures and officials responsible for constantly interacting with the National Centre for Human Rights and for providing information and statistical data on human rights have been identified in State bodies.

13. The Government hopes that the work of the National Centre for Human Rights will serve as an example of best practice for the National Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism.

C. Process for preparation of the report

14. The National Centre for Human Rights disseminated the recommendations adopted during the third cycle of the universal periodic review to all stakeholders so that they could take the necessary legislative, policy and administrative action.

15. For the preparation of this report, questionnaires were drawn up and sent to 30 key government bodies. Consultative meetings were organized with stakeholders including in the government sector, the courts, law enforcement agencies, national human rights institutions and civil society institutions.

16. The report also takes into account the results of consultations held in 2020–2023 prior to the submission of the country’s periodic reports to treaty bodies on the situation of women, children and persons with disabilities and on economic, social and cultural rights.

17. An innovation in the report preparation process was the online training on best practices in the preparation of national reports for the universal periodic review that was held for representatives of more than 20 government bodies on 31 March 2023, with support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the participation of UPR-Info.

D. Parliamentary participation in the preparation of the report

18. Uzbekistan supports resolution 35/29 of the Human Rights Council and notes that the national parliament plays a decisive role in translating the country’s international obligations into national policies and laws, including by supporting the implementation of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including recommendations issued under the universal periodic review mechanism.

19. Since 2018, a procedure has been in place for the approval by the national parliament of national action plans (or road maps) for the implementation of recommendations by United Nations bodies and treaty bodies.

20. A Parliamentary Commission on Compliance with International Human Rights Obligations was established in 2020, in line with the recommendations of OHCHR and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). On 21 July 2023, the Parliamentary Commission met to review the implementation of the recommendations made during the universal periodic review and to endorse the draft fourth report.

III. Progress made in the field of human rights

A. Strengthening the constitutional and legislative framework for the promotion and protection of human rights

21. Uzbekistan is carrying out extensive work to give concrete expression to the “For human honour and dignity” principle and to implement international human rights standards in domestic legislation and law enforcement.

22. The new Constitution enshrined a commitment to the ideals of democracy and social justice, universal human values and universally recognized principles and norms of international law. The number of norms on human rights guarantees tripled. From now on, all ambiguities in the law are to be interpreted in favour of the individual.

23. The new Constitution enshrines universally recognized institutions, including habeas corpus, the Miranda rules and pro bono service, and it guarantees the right to appeal before international organizations and national human rights institutions. It prohibits the death penalty and child and forced labour.

24. It is a source of pride for Uzbekistan that the country's national laws too are aimed at protecting human rights. In accordance with the country's international obligations, it has adopted 12 constitutional laws, 18 codes and more than 700 legislative acts on human rights and fundamental freedoms.

25. The Government is engaged in an active public dialogue. Draft laws are now publicly discussed on the web portal <https://regulation.gov.uz/uz>. Discussions have been held on 869 laws; 345 presidential decrees, 967 presidential decisions and 15 presidential directives; 3,522 decisions and 87 regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers; and 2,379 ministerial or departmental orders or decisions.

26. A procedure has been defined for the mandatory harmonization, with the National Centre for Human Rights, of laws relating to the observance or restrictions of citizens' rights and freedoms. In 2022, opinions on 95 draft regulatory legal acts were submitted (in 2021, 104), including 58 laws, 10 presidential decrees, 5 presidential decisions, 20 decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and 2 rulings of the Cabinet of Ministers.

B. Establishment of new national mechanisms for the protection and monitoring of human rights

27. The Government of Uzbekistan is happy to report that institutional mechanisms for the protection of human rights have been expanded and that the constitutional complaints mechanism has been strengthened.

28. The establishment in 2019 of a Children's Rights Ombudsman's Office and the creation in 2021 of a National Commission on Children and regional commissions, along with the Public Council for the Protection of Children's Rights, were important steps to further promote and protect children's rights in Uzbekistan.¹

29. In line with the recommendations of United Nations bodies and the treaty bodies, an effective national preventive mechanism has been established following the "Ombudsman Plus" model.

30. A National Commission on the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Society, Gender Equality and the Family has been established to increase women's activity in all spheres of the country's economic, political and social life.²

31. Uzbekistan has also strengthened its mechanisms for the monitoring and implementation of its international human rights obligations. Special parliamentary commissions have been established to ensure compliance with international human rights obligations and to monitor the implementation of the national sustainable development goals and targets for the period up to 2030.

C. Strategies for the development of New Uzbekistan up to 2030

1. New Uzbekistan development strategies for 2022–2026

32. The New Uzbekistan development strategy for 2022–2026³ was drawn up with extensive public consultations that allowed for an in-depth analysis of the development situation in the country. One hundred key goals and objectives for the country's further development were defined in seven strategic directions.⁴

2. National Human Rights Strategy of Uzbekistan

33. Based on a comprehensive study of the recommendations of the third cycle of the universal periodic review and from United Nations treaty bodies, and in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,⁵ a National Human Rights Strategy was adopted in June 2020 after broad public discussions (on the official website of the National Centre for Human Rights, regulation.gov.uz) and national and international consultations (with the support of OHCHR and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)).⁶

34. The Strategy's implementation is monitored, thus making it possible to positively assess how its tasks have been fulfilled. As at 1 August 2023, 79 per cent its activities have been implemented. The implementation of the remaining 21 per cent activities is ongoing.

3. National Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in 2020–2030

35. Uzbekistan has consistently carried out a policy to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework, to establish mechanisms providing comprehensive support for women and to eradicate outdated stereotypes about the status and role of men and women in the family and society.

36. In 2021, the country's parliament approved a National Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality for the period until 2030.

4. National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Uzbekistan in 2020–2025

37. Uzbekistan recognizes that bringing the national statistical system in line with international standards will improve the quality of statistical information and make it possible to create a comprehensive database of statistical indicators. The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Uzbekistan in 2020–2025 was adopted with the assistance of the World Bank in order to introduce modern statistical methods.⁷

D. Strengthening of strategic planning in the area of the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights

1. Engagement in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

38. Uzbekistan has taken action to align its national policies with the 2030 Agenda. National goals for sustainable development were defined in 2018 and revised in 2022.⁸ Sixteen sustainable development goals and 126 targets were defined. The monitoring system includes 190 indicators. Data are published for 128 of them on the portal of the Statistics Agency (nsdg.stat.uz).

39. Uzbekistan is proud to have submitted two voluntary national reviews on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (the first in 2020 and the second in July 2023).

40. In July 2021, Uzbekistan became the first country in the region to issue sovereign Sustainable Development Goal bonds, for \$235 million.

41. In the business relationship management⁹ Sustainable Development Goals Index ranking in 2023, the country's international ranking improved; it ranked sixty-ninth among the 166 countries, with an index of 71.1. This was an improvement of eight places over the 2022 results (when it was seventy-seventh, with an index of 69.9). The country has achieved positive development in 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. National Database for Follow-up to Human Rights Recommendations

42. In 2020 the Government started to introduce a National Database for Follow-up to Human Rights Recommendations in Uzbekistan. With the support of OHCHR, between 2020 and 2023 eight consultations on practical aspects of the database and the use and processing of data in practice were held with the National Centre for Human Rights and eight key government bodies, thus piloting the use of the updated version of the database.

43. Consultations are under way with stakeholders to develop standard operating procedures for the implementation of the National Database. Uzbekistan is confident that the database will enable the effective monitoring of the fulfilment of international obligations and the preparation of reports for submission to the United Nations human rights mechanisms and will make it possible to develop follow-up mechanisms for the mainstreaming of human rights in government policy.

3. Business and human rights

44. Uzbekistan, reaffirming its commitment to the promotion of human rights, undertakes to protect human rights from the adverse impacts of business activities and to provide effective remedies. The Government has drawn up a draft national action plan for the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

45. Extensive consultations have been carried out with government agencies, businesses and civil society institutions. These efforts have increased awareness in the public and private sectors of the need to develop a national action plan in this field.

46. The draft national action plan provides for legislative and other measures and for awareness-raising among all stakeholders of the obligation to respect human rights in business activities; it calls for the further development of cooperation between government and business entities and civil society and for measures to ensure a continuous, inclusive and transparent process for respecting human rights in business activities. The draft national action plan has now been submitted to the parliament for approval.

4. Establishment of a legal basis for handling individual communications

47. Uzbekistan considers that the individual communications procedure under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is an effective guarantee of the realization of human rights and freedoms. The Government has established a procedure for interaction between State bodies for the consideration of communications and decisions of United Nations bodies and human rights treaty bodies.¹⁰

E. Human rights education

1. National human rights education programmes

48. Uzbekistan recognizes that human rights education is fundamental to the promotion of universal respect for and widespread observance of human rights. The Government actively participates in the World Programme for Human Rights Education of the United Nations. Uzbekistan has:

- Instituted a national action plan to implement the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training¹¹ (2019);
- Carried out a National Programme for Human Rights Education as part of the fourth phase of the World Programme¹² (2023).

49. Starting with the 2023/24 academic year, training and special courses on human rights, women's rights and the rights of the child have been introduced in vocational and higher education.

50. Beginning on 1 June 2023, a national competition entitled "Education and Innovation in Human Rights and Freedoms" will be held annually.

51. Training courses are being initiated on the rights of persons with disabilities, women, children and migrants and on combating torture.

52. A series of textbooks and brochures on human rights will be published on an ongoing basis and an electronic platform for human rights education has been launched.

2. Programme of events dedicated to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

53. Uzbekistan, supporting the United Nations Secretary-General's call to action for human rights, has adopted a special State programme¹³ for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is aimed at fully informing the public about the essence and meaning of the Universal Declaration and at increasing the effectiveness of the national system for the protection of human rights.

54. From 1 to 10 December every year, the Human Rights Decade will be commemorated, coinciding with Human Rights Day. All schools, educational institutions and institutions of higher learning will conduct a nationwide lesson on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

F. Annual report on compliance with the country's international human rights obligations

55. Uzbekistan defends the universal and legally binding nature of human rights and promotes fundamental and human rights, democracy and the rule of law at the national level. Since 2019, in accordance with recommendations issued by the United Nations Human Rights Council, information has been provided annually on the state of compliance with the country's international human rights obligations, to the parliament, the President and the Government.

G. Cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with international organizations

56. The country's commitment to the protection of human rights permeates all areas of foreign policy and development cooperation. Uzbekistan firmly upholds human rights and fundamental freedoms in its multilateral relations, including within the framework of the United Nations.

57. Between 2018 and 2021, a number of important United Nations General Assembly resolutions were adopted at the initiative of Uzbekistan, for example on enhancing the role of parliaments in accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (A/RES/77/159);¹⁴ on enlightenment and religious tolerance;¹⁵ on strengthening cooperation in the Central Asian region (A/RES/72/283);¹⁶ on tourism and sustainable development in Central Asia (A/RES/74/214);¹⁷ on strengthening connectivity between Central and South Asia (A/RES/76/295);¹⁸ on cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (A/75/L.69);¹⁹ on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (A/RES/72/273), (A/RES/73/297), (A/RES/75/266);²⁰ and on the development of the Aral Sea region (A/RES/75/278)²¹ and the establishment of the United Nations multi-partner human security trust fund for the Aral Sea region in Uzbekistan.²²

58. On 27 November 2018, Uzbekistan became a member of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).²³ On 26 December 2018, the parliament ratified the IOM Constitution.²⁴

59. Uzbekistan seeks to further promote cooperation with international human rights mechanisms through active interaction with the United Nations Human Rights Council. During the period of its membership of the United Nations Human Rights Council, two resolutions were adopted on its initiative, under the titles, "Human rights implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on young people"²⁵ and "Youth and human rights".²⁶

60. Cooperation with OHCHR has been strengthened since 2017. In March 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Volker Türk, visited Uzbekistan. The country's parliament approved a road map for the implementation of his recommendations.²⁷ Uzbekistan is determined to continue to implement and follow up on those recommendations.

61. In support of United Nations efforts to implement the core objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Uzbekistan made a voluntary contribution of \$100,000 to OHCHR in 2023. Recognizing the importance of protecting human rights, Uzbekistan also made voluntary contributions in 2021 and 2018.

62. The Government of Uzbekistan, together with OHCHR and other international partners, organized four global international human rights forums.²⁸

63. To implement the overall strategy for the protection and promotion of human rights, a post of OHCHR national programme coordinator has been established at the United Nations office in Tashkent.

2. Cooperation with regional organizations

64. Uzbekistan places human rights at the heart of its regional cooperation efforts, viewing them as the foundation for sustainable development, peace and prosperity. Uzbekistan is strengthening cooperation with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and other organizations.

3. Mehr humanitarian operation

65. In response to a joint appeal from the United Nations special mechanisms for the repatriation of women and children, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, since 2019 Uzbekistan has implemented five Mehr humanitarian operations to return compatriots from armed conflict zones.

66. It has repatriated 531 people, mostly women (121) and children (379), from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. Between 2017 and 2020, 96 persons (23 men, 17 women and 56 children) were returned to Uzbekistan from Afghanistan. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Children's Fund and partner countries provided significant support to the repatriation process.

67. The Government has taken comprehensive measures to rehabilitate and reintegrate returnees into society, prevent stigmatization, ensure access to educational and social programmes and employment and improve housing conditions.²⁹

68. The country's model for the repatriation of compatriots, based on international law and principles of cooperation with international partners, can serve as a best practice for repatriation, ensuring the best interests of the child and the full reintegration of women returning from conflict zones.

4. Reduction of statelessness

69. The Government of Uzbekistan, supporting the United Nations Secretary-General's call regarding the #IBelong global campaign to end statelessness, has taken concrete steps to implement this important initiative in practice. Since 2016, the country has granted more than 76,000 stateless persons citizenship.

70. In line with the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014–2024 of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), changes in birth registration practices have been made to ensure universal birth registration, including for children born to undocumented parents, and a national campaign has been launched to identify and register all cases of unregistered births.

H. Response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

71. Following calls issued by the United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO), Uzbekistan took measures at the national level to address the pandemic's impact on gender-based violence prevention and the protection of women, children and young people, and it initiated a Human Rights Council resolution on the human rights implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on young people.³⁰ A code of voluntary commitments of States during pandemics was drawn up by Uzbekistan and circulated as an official document of the

seventy-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Government, together with international organizations, held a national dialogue on the protection of human rights in the context of the restrictions imposed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

72. Legislative and institutional measures were taken to ensure respect for and the protection of human rights while fighting the pandemic. A Special Commission for the Prevention of the Spread of COVID-19 and a crisis management fund with initial funding of 10 trillion sum (\$1 billion) were established.

73. Specialized quarantine zones were set up in the country's regions, a call centre was launched and an online resource centre was created. Measures were taken to bring Uzbek citizens who had been abroad back home.

74. To contain the risks associated with the spread of the disease and reduce the mortality rate (about 0.6 per cent of infected people), Uzbekistan purchased more than 75 million vaccines (Johnson & Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinovac, Sputnik Light, Sputnik V and ZF2001) and began production of the Sputnik V and Chinese-Uzbek ZF-UZ-VAC 2001 vaccines.

75. The Government adopted an ambitious post-crisis economic recovery programme for 2020–2021. Benefits for temporary incapacity to work were introduced for parents and persons in loco parentis who were quarantined and those caring for the children of such persons in situation where the children were under 14 years of age. Business entities were granted tax vacations, deferral of loan repayments and other benefits.

IV. Implementation of the recommendations from the third cycle of the universal periodic review

76. The recommendations of the third cycle of the universal periodic review have been incorporated into the National Human Rights Strategy.³¹ Of the 198 recommendations supported by Uzbekistan, 171 (86 per cent) have been fully implemented, 21 (11 per cent) have been partially implemented and the remaining 6 (3 per cent) are under consideration.

77. The Government notes that the implementation of the accepted recommendations has led to progress in ensuring respect for and the protection of human rights. Uzbekistan reaffirms its intention to implement the recommendations of previous cycles.

A12. Acceptance of international norms

Full implementation of the recommendations

78. Uzbekistan is a party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties and is constantly expanding its treaty obligations. Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in June 2021.³²

79. Within the framework of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Uzbekistan has acceded to 20 international labour conventions and 1 protocol, including the 9 fundamental conventions and 4 governance conventions. Between 2019 and 2023 it ratified four ILO Conventions: Conventions Nos. 81 (1947);³³ 129 (1969);³⁴ 187 (2006)³⁵ and 167 (1988).³⁶

Partial implementation of the recommendations

80. Uzbekistan is considering ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. A draft law on ratification³⁷ has been sent to the Cabinet of Ministers.

81. The Government is considering accession to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,³⁸ and also the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons³⁹ and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁴⁰ As part of this process, with the support of UNHCR, the treaties have been translated into Uzbek and the national legislation has been analysed and recommendations drawn up. Work has begun on the drafting of a bill on the status of refugees.

82. An analytical note has been presented to the Government regarding the possible ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.⁴¹

Recommendations under consideration

83. Ratification is currently under consideration for the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁴² and for the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).⁴³

84. Consideration is also being given to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁴⁴ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance⁴⁵ and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure; this has been included in the national action plan (see para. 111 of the report).

85. Uzbekistan has not ratified the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity⁴⁶ because domestic law provides for the non-applicability of statutory limitations to crimes against the peace and security of humanity, including genocide and war crimes (Criminal Code, arts. 150–157).⁴⁷

A21. National mechanisms for reporting and follow-up

Full implementation of the recommendations

86. In accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/268 and the recommendations of the Human Rights Council and the treaty bodies, a National Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism⁴⁸ has been established, by giving additional authority and staffing capacity to the National Centre for Human Rights (see paras. 10–13).

A22. Cooperation with treaty bodies

Full implementation of the recommendations

87. Uzbekistan has taken action to ensure that it meets its obligation to submit reports on time to the treaty bodies.⁴⁹ In the period from 2018 to 2023, reports were submitted on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR/C/UZB/5); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/UZB/5); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/UZB/3); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/UZB/6); the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/UZB/13-14); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD/C/UZB/1).

88. In 2022, United Nations treaty bodies considered three periodic reports from Uzbekistan: on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (15 and 16 February); on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (22 and 23 February); on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (31 August and 1 September). Over 10 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) observed the interactive dialogue online for the first time.

89. Uzbekistan updated its common core document in June 2023.⁵⁰

90. The Government provided information concerning 19 individual communications before the Human Rights Committee.

A24. Cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council

Full implementation of the recommendations

91. Uzbekistan attaches great importance to cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. In 2018, the Government issued a standing invitation to all United Nations special procedures mandate holders.⁵¹

92. Uzbekistan was visited in 2019 by Mr. Diego García-Sayán, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, and in 2021 by Ms. Fionnuala D. Ní Aoláin, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. The Government also invited Dr. Alice Jill Edwards, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,⁵² to visit the country in 2023.

93. Uzbekistan has accepted the recommendations of the special mandate holders and has used them as a guide for action. The country's parliament has approved the national action plan for the implementation of the special procedures' recommendations.

A41. Constitutional and legislative framework

Full implementation of the recommendations

94. Uzbekistan ensures the implementation of international human rights standards in its domestic legislation and in law enforcement.⁵³

95. The country's basic law recognizes the principle of supremacy of the Constitution and the law, sets out the principles of the separation of powers among the legislative, executive and judicial branches and establishes that State bodies and officials are responsible to the public (paras. 4 and 21–23).

96. The country's laws and draft legislation are the subject of expert evaluations relating to anti-corruption efforts, gender, human rights and linguistic and legal aspects (see paras. 24–26).

A42. Institution and policies – General

Full implementation of the recommendations

97. The following State programmes have been implemented within the framework of the action strategy on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan:⁵⁴ 2019, the Year of Active Investment and Social Development; 2020, the Year of Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy; 2021, the Year of Support for Youth and for the Promotion of Public Health; 2022, the Year of Individuals' Interests and Mahalla Development; and 2023, the Year of Care and Quality Education.⁵⁵

A43. Human rights policies

Full implementation of the recommendations

98. Uzbekistan continued its efforts to further improve its legal and administrative framework, in accordance with its international obligations. The National Human Rights Strategy was adopted (see paras. 33 and 34).

A45. National human rights institution

Full implementation of the recommendations

99. Uzbekistan has established a national system for monitoring respect for human rights and freedoms. The new Constitution for the first time enshrines the status of the national

human rights institution and the obligation of the State to ensure the conditions for its activities.

100. From 2017 to 2022, the Act on the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) was amended, in line with the recommendations of international organizations, to strengthen its independence in accordance with the Paris Principles, expand its powers and bolster its financial and human capacity, with the inclusion of regional representatives.

101. In 2020, the Ombudsman's Office obtained B status accreditation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.⁵⁶

102. It has since 2021 exercised the powers of the national preventive mechanism, with the participation of civil society institutions.

103. Financing of its activities is provided from the State budget. In 2022, the Office's budget amounted to over 8.4 billion sum.

104. A draft law on a children's Ombudsman has been introduced in the parliament.⁵⁷

105. A Business Ombudsman's Office, an extrajudicial body for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs, is in operation and its independence and autonomy are ensured.

A46. National plans of action on human rights

Full implementation of the recommendations

106. Uzbekistan attaches great importance to its obligations to report to United Nations bodies established under the Charter and to the treaty bodies and to its follow-up action. An important part of this process is the preparation and adoption of national action plans in response to reviews of its national reports.

107. The parliament has approved seven national action plans⁵⁸ for the implementation of international standards for human rights and freedoms:

- A national action plan following consideration of the tenth to twelfth periodic reports on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;⁵⁹
- A national action plan in response to the review of the sixth periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, for 2022–2025;⁶⁰
- A national action plan in response to the review of the third periodic report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, for 2022–2026;⁶¹
- A national action plan in response to the review of the fifth periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, for 2023–2027;⁶²
- A national action plan on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan, for 2023–2025;⁶³
- A national action plan on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security;⁶⁴
- A national action plan to implement the recommendations made by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism following her visit in 2021;⁶⁵ and
- A road map for the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights following his visit to Uzbekistan in 2023.⁶⁶

108. In order to effectively implement international standards, Uzbekistan has included specific human rights indicators in its latest national action plans for the protection of human rights.

A47. Good governance

Full implementation of the recommendation

109. Uzbekistan is taking consistent measures to combat corruption, to radically reduce this phenomenon in the State and public administration and to broadly involve the public in this process.

110. The country has been a party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption since 2008 and to the Istanbul Anti-corruption Action Plan of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development since 2010. Significant steps have been taken to implement the provisions of these instruments in law and in practice.⁶⁷

111. Two State programmes for combating corruption were implemented for the period from 2019 to 2022⁶⁸ and two laws, five presidential decisions and three government decisions were adopted.⁶⁹ A principle of “legislation free from corruption” is being implemented. In 2021, anti-corruption examinations were conducted for more than 800 legislative acts; more than 650 indications of corruption were found in 224 of them, or 28 per cent.

112. On 22 June 2023, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis approved a law on appraisals of national action plans to combat corruption. It introduces public appraisals of the national action plans.

113. Committees on anti-corruption and judicial and legal issues have been established in the parliament and standing commissions have been set up in local representative bodies. A National Anti-Corruption Council is in operation, with local councils, and an Anti-Corruption Agency is also operating.

114. In order to ensure transparency in the activities of State bodies and organizations,⁷⁰ a list has been approved of information of interest to the public, to be shared openly.

115. In 2023, Uzbekistan rose to thirtieth place among the 195 countries in the Open Data Inventory’s global ranking of open data, and remained in first place among the Central Asian countries.

116. In Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index for 2021, Uzbekistan ranked 140th out of 180 countries and moved up 17 positions, thus becoming one of the six countries with the most stable growth in the index.

117. Training courses on combating corruption have been organized for senior staff of government agencies and organizations. A total of 62,972 civil servants completed a training course entitled “Fighting Corruption” on the ilm.argos.uz e-platform.

118. The Government has implemented large-scale administrative reforms⁷¹ aimed at removing barriers in the provision of public services. A National Strategy for the Modernization and Accelerated Development of Public Services was adopted for 2022–2026 and a mobile-ID system has been introduced for personal identification.⁷²

119. Of more than 750 State services, 172 are offered through State Service Centres and 308 through the Single Interactive State Services Portal and the Litsenzia information system.

120. Uzbekistan ranked sixty-ninth in the E-Government Survey 2022 ranking, 18 places higher than previously.

A51. Human rights education

Full implementation of the recommendation

121. National programmes have been adopted to raise the population’s legal awareness (see para. 48) and a National Commission has been established for the implementation in Uzbekistan of the fourth phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education.⁷³

122. A Human Rights Week was held in 2023. It included conferences, seminars, contests, quizzes and flash mobs organized with the broad participation of young people.

123. In order to improve the qualifications of human rights personnel, the National Centre for Human Rights has organized training courses⁷⁴ for representatives of State bodies, law enforcement agencies and civil society institutions and has launched an electronic platform for human rights training.

124. All libraries and computer information centres in the country's regions have set up human rights literature corners.

125. A master's degree course in international human rights law has been established at the law enforcement academy of Tashkent State University of Law. A consortium for a master's programme in human rights has been established with the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia. Under the National Centre for Human Rights, a doctorate programme has been established with a specialization in human rights.

126. On the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the text was published in Uzbek, Karakalpak and Russian. Compendiums of international human rights instruments were published in the State language.

127. In order to develop the learning system, in 2021 the Government contributed to the United Nations voluntary fund for human rights education.

128. In implementing the initiatives put forward by the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, at the seventy-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly and the forty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council, a Global Forum on Human Rights Education was held in Samarkand under the auspices of OHCHR on 5 and 6 December 2022. The Samarkand Plan of Action for the Promotion of Human Rights Education was adopted.

B8. Racial discrimination

Partial implementation of the recommendation

129. Taking into account the recommendation of the Human Rights Council⁷⁵ and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, a law on equal treatment and non-discrimination was drafted. It was published for public discussion on 30 March 2021 (ID 34025).

130. The bill defines inter alia discrimination; direct, indirect, multiple and positive discrimination; the concept of an anti-discrimination assessment; and incitement to discrimination.⁷⁶

B6. Business and human rights

Full implementation of the recommendation

131. Uzbekistan has strengthened protection of the rights of landowners.⁷⁷ It adopted an Act on Eminent Domain for Land Holdings on 29 June 2022.⁷⁸

B8. Human rights and counter-terrorism

Full implementation of the recommendation

132. Uzbekistan is committed to protecting and promoting human rights while countering terrorism.⁷⁹ The country is a party to 14 international counter-terrorism treaties.

133. The National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism for 2021–2026⁸⁰ is currently being implemented and the Anti-Extremism Act was adopted on 30 July 2018.⁸¹

134. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism⁸² visited Uzbekistan in 2021 and a national action plan was adopted to implement her recommendations.

135. The recommendations issued by the Financial Action Task Force are implemented in the national legislation on combating money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

136. Uzbekistan ranks 134th in the Global Terrorism Index. Terrorism threats are assessed as negligible in terms of the global terrorist threat and the country is considered to have a high level of security and stability.

D25. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

Full implementation of the recommendation

137. Uzbekistan publicly condemns the use of torture. The President, in his statements⁸³ at the forty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council on 22 February 2021,⁸⁴ his address to the Oliy Majlis on 29 December 2020⁸⁵ and the report dedicated to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution,⁸⁶ emphasized the absolute inadmissibility of torture, psychological, physical pressure and other types of violence, as well as the impossibility of avoiding responsibility for acts of torture.

138. Torture and other forms of violence are prohibited at the constitutional and legislative levels. Article 235 of the Criminal Code has been brought into line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture.⁸⁷ Penalties for torture have been increased. Pardons cannot be applied to persons who have committed torture.

139. Illegally obtained confessions may not be invoked.⁸⁸ Amendments have been made to the Code of Criminal Procedure⁸⁹ and the Penalties Enforcement Code⁹⁰ in order to prevent torture⁹¹ in police work and investigations and by investigative bodies and penal enforcement agencies.

140. In 2021, additional preventive measures were identified in order to improve the mechanism for reviewing complaints of torture.⁹² These included extensively involving civil society organizations in torture prevention, informing the public about activities to detect and prevent torture and other measures.

141. Amendments were made to the Civil Code to improve the procedure for compensation of harm caused to victims of torture. This will make it possible to provide social, legal, psychological and medical assistance to victims of torture (29 March 2022).⁹³

142. In 2023, short training courses were held for employees of investigative and penal enforcement agencies, with over 500 participants receiving instruction.

143. In accordance with the recommendations of international organizations, the Zhaslyk colony in Karakalpakstan has been closed.⁹⁴

144. Video surveillance cameras⁹⁵ have been installed at closed institutions: 142 cameras with sound recording have been installed in investigation rooms; 4,330 video surveillance cameras in penal institutions (including 2,722 at penal colonies and 342 in settlement colonies); and 1,266 in remand centres.

145. Measures to ensure the personal safety of convicts have been expanded, and employees of the penal enforcement system have been provided with body cameras.⁹⁶

146. The powers of the Ombudsman have been expanded to ensure the prompt and effective investigation of torture.⁹⁷ Complaints sent to the Ombudsman from penal institutions are not subject to review by the prison administration. They are immediately forwarded to the Ombudsman.

147. In 2022, the Ombudsman considered 189 complaints of the use of unauthorized methods (for comparison, 192 in 2021 and 184 in 2020). As a result of internal affairs verifications, 11 employees (7 in 2021) faced disciplinary sanctions, 1 employee was dismissed from his position and criminal proceedings were instituted against 2 employees under articles 104 (infliction of grievous bodily harm) and 2301 (falsification or forgery of evidence) of the Criminal Code, as well as article 116 (improper performance of professional

duties) of the Criminal Code. In three cases, appeals were filed and disciplinary penalties against convicted persons were recognized as unlawful and annulled.

148. The Children's Rights Ombudsman, the National Centre for Human Rights and the Business Ombudsman are also authorized to carry out monitoring of penitentiary institutions.⁹⁸

149. As part of the strengthening of the mandate of the national preventive mechanism,⁹⁹ additional measures have been taken to improve the system for identifying and preventing cases of torture:¹⁰⁰ the Ombudsman's Office has set up public groups¹⁰¹ consisting of experts and representatives of NGOs and the media for this purpose.

150. In 2022, 381 visits (in 2021, 177) were conducted to places of deprivation of liberty. Meetings were held with convicted persons both collectively (over 6,000 meetings in 2022 and about 4,500 in 2021) and in individual interviews (1,657 in 2022 and 758 in 2021). In 2023, visits have been carried out to 113 high security penal colonies, 81 remand centres, 43 temporary holding facilities, 31 narcotics dispensary branches, 27 special reception centres, 16 *Sakhavat* and *Muruvat* houses, 15 rehabilitation centres, 10 psychiatric clinics, 8 internal affairs bodies and 4 medical assistance facilities for persons with alcohol intoxication. In the course of the monitoring, collective interviews have been conducted with about 7,000 convicted persons and individual interviews have been held with 2,417.

151. Regarding access by independent observers¹⁰² to closed institutions, a procedure has been approved for organizing visits to penitentiary institutions by representatives of the diplomatic corps, international and local NGOs and the media.¹⁰³

152. Visits were organized for the United Nations Special Rapporteurs on freedom of religion or belief (in 2017, at the Zhaslyk colony), on the independence of judges and lawyers (in 2019) and on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (in 2021).

153. There were no ICRC requests to visit penitentiary institutions.

154. Between 2020 and 2023 a total of 30 persons were convicted by criminal courts under article 235 of the Criminal Code.¹⁰⁴ Of these, 25 persons (83 per cent) were sentenced to deprivation of liberty and 5 (17 per cent) were sentenced to restriction of liberty.

D26. Conditions of detention

Full implementation of the recommendation

155. As a result of the reform of criminal legislation, Uzbekistan has become one of the States with the lowest incarceration rates in the world. According to the Institute for Crime and Justice Policy Research, in 2021 Uzbekistan ranked 177th out of 221 countries in the ranking of incarceration rates of convicted persons.

156. The reduction in the number of convicted persons led to the closing of four penal colonies in six years.

157. Regarding the reform of the prison service and improvement of conditions of detention, three laws, five presidential decisions and eight government decisions¹⁰⁵ have been adopted to strengthen measures to ensure the personal safety of convicted persons, to improve nutritional standards and to improve the health care system, including for psychological care.

158. The rights of certain categories of prisoners to participate in elections and to receive pensions have now been guaranteed for the first time and the number of allowed visits has increased.

159. As part of the penitentiary reform, in 2021 the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Department of Corrections was established, along with the probation service and its local units.

160. A programme was approved for further digitalization and automation of penitentiaries. It equips them with smart cameras to ensure transparency in the conditions of detention and to prevent violations of the law by the staff and inmates.

161. A set of measures has been taken for the social rehabilitation of persons who have served prison sentences, involving them in entrepreneurial activities and employment and promoting their social adaptation.¹⁰⁶

D27. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking

Full implementation of the recommendation

162. The Government is carrying out systemic reforms to combat human trafficking¹⁰⁷ and completely eliminate forced labour.¹⁰⁸ In 2022, three laws, a decree, two presidential decisions and four government decisions were adopted.¹⁰⁹

163. A National Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Forced Labour has been established, as has a post of National Rapporteur on this subject.

164. Uzbekistan has completely eliminated child labour and has achieved significant results in the area of forced labour, which have been praised by international organizations, including ILO, the World Bank and the Cotton Campaign.¹¹⁰

165. In 2022, multilateral monitoring was conducted of forced¹¹¹ and child labour¹¹² in all regions, including the use of independent monitoring by civil society; parliamentary oversight by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis; national monitoring by the Federation of Trade Unions; and monitoring by the State labour inspectorate. Two hotlines, 1176 and 71-200-06-00, have been set up and function around the clock to deal promptly with complaints and to eradicate forced labour.

166. Administrative and criminal liability¹¹³ has been strengthened for cases involving administratively forced labour and the coercion of minors.¹¹⁴ In 2022, 35 officials (in 2021, 65) were subjected to administrative fines.

167. The courts heard 124 criminal cases involving 163 persons involved in trafficking in persons, of whom 115 were subjected to deprivation of liberty, 32 subjected to restriction of liberty and 9 released on probation or parole. Damages in the amount of 540 million sum were sustained by 70 victims of the crime of trafficking in persons.

168. The website www.ht.gov.uz and the Ministry of Internal Affairs hotline, + 998-99-311-01-01-01 are operational and make it possible to identify victims of human trafficking¹¹⁵ and provide them with social and legal assistance.

169. More than 50 actions have been carried out to combat trafficking in persons and to prosecute cases and legally protect trafficking victims. An educational module on trafficking in persons and forced labour is included in the curriculum for the further training of judges. The first national simulation training on combating trafficking in persons was conducted in 2022 with the support of the OSCE project coordinator.

170. In 2022, a Department for Combating Crimes against Morals and Health was established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.¹¹⁶

D33. Arbitrary arrest and detention

171. The Constitution guarantees the right to liberty and security of person. Arrest, detention and custody are allowed only by court order.¹¹⁷

172. The concept of political prisoners does not exist in Uzbekistan.

173. Supervisory appeals¹¹⁸ against court decisions were abolished with effect from 13 January 2021; the procedure for challenging court decisions on appeal and in cassation has been changed; the powers of appeals and cassation courts have been expanded; and the authority to hear cases on administrative offences has been transferred to the criminal courts.

174. There is no concept or mechanism for the extension of sentences in the national legislation. Article 221 of the Criminal Code (Disobedience of the lawful demands of a penal institution's administration) establishes an independent corpus delicti.¹¹⁹

175. Penalties for multiple criminal offences are imposed in accordance with article 59 of the Criminal Code and aggregate sentences are applied in accordance with article 60 of the Criminal Code.

D42. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Full implementation of the recommendation

176. In accordance with the recommendations of international organizations,¹²⁰ a new Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations Act was adopted on 5 July 2021 and a simplified procedure for the registration of religious organizations was introduced, as well as a judicial procedure for the termination of their activities.¹²¹ The legal ban on wearing religious attire in public places has been rescinded. Religious rites are celebrated by minors accompanied by their parents.

177. There are 2,350 religious organizations of 16 denominations in the country. Between 2019 and 2023, 92 religious organizations (70 Muslim and 22 non-Muslim ones) of 8 denominations were registered.

178. Uzbekistan has put an end to the practice of surprise crackdowns¹²² and blacklisting of people involved in banned extremist groups. More than 20,000 persons believed to be adherents of radical religious movements or to have fallen under their influence have been removed from the law enforcement register.

179. A Waqf charity fund and a Council for Confessional Affairs have been set up.

180. A new religious education system has been introduced. An International Islamic Academy, a Centre for Islamic Civilization and institutions such as the Imam Bukhari, Moturidi and Imam Termizi centres have been established.

181. An international forum entitled “Dialogue of Declarations” was held in 2022 and the Bukhara Declaration was adopted; it was recognized as an official document of the seventy-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly.¹²³

182. Some 1,500 persons serving sentences for involvement in extremism and terrorism have been pardoned. Between 2018 and 2021, 934 persons were released under amnesties.

D43. Freedom of opinion and expression

Full implementation of the recommendation

183. The Government has passed more than 10 laws¹²⁴ to ensure freedom of speech.¹²⁵ With support from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a code of ethics has been developed for journalists.¹²⁶

184. There is no longer any criminal liability for libel or insults, and liability has been established for the dissemination of false information.¹²⁷

185. A public council has been set up in the parliament for the development of the computer technology and mass communications sphere and a committee on computer technology policy and transparency in the activities of State bodies has been established in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis.¹²⁸

186. Mechanisms have been established in support of the media: the time frames for media registration have been simplified and privileges and preferences and government subsidies, grants and public contracts have been established.

187. As at 1 January 2023, the number of registered media outlets was 2,110, of which 733 were Internet media outlets. Over 1,500 users have identified themselves as bloggers and are actively engaged in media activities.

188. From the foreign media, 65 journalists were accredited (including from the Voice of America, Eurasianet, the British Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters, *The Economist*, SkyNews and Agence France-Presse). Full access has been restored to the websites of foreign

publications and human rights organizations (including the Voice of America, Eurasianet, the British Broadcasting Corporation, Deutsche Welle, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and Reporters Without Borders).¹²⁹

189. In 2022 the number of foreign television channels broadcasting in Uzbekistan increased from 50 to 122. There are plans to increase the number to 200 by 2024.

190. The country's ranking is improving in the rating by the international non-governmental organization Reporters Without Borders. In the World Press Freedom Index for 2022, Uzbekistan ranked 133rd out of 180 countries, improving its position by 24 places in comparison with 2021.

191. The Government is taking measures to strengthen the role of the media and protect journalists. For example, it has established liability for unlawful interference and obstruction of media activities, including censorship by officials and the unlawful seizure of materials and equipment.

192. A draft information code has been developed and submitted for public discussion (<https://regulation.gov.uz/oz/d/72848>). The draft is being revised based on suggestions and comments from the public.

D45. Freedom of association

Full implementation of the recommendation

193. Uzbekistan views the activities of NGOs and the media as an important element of civil society and of the realization of democratic transformation in the country.¹³⁰ A policy outline has been adopted and target indicators have been approved for the development of civil society in the period from 2021 to 2025.

194. The procedure for the registration of NGOs¹³¹ has been simplified and a judicial procedure for the termination of their activities has been introduced. Since 2018, a notification procedure has been in place for events carried out by NGOs, and the types and forms of reporting have been simplified.

195. There are over 10,000 NGOs operating in the country. Over the last four years, the number has increased by 20 per cent, including more than 190 large national NGOs.

196. NGO Houses have been established in all the country's regions. An index of the openness of NGO activities is being introduced. In the lower house of parliament, a place has been established for a permanent representative of NGOs.

197. In 2022, the volume of State support for civil society institutions was 3.5 times greater than in 2020 and amounted to 97 billion sum (or about \$8.5 million).

198. The financial freedom of NGOs has been expanded, a simplified procedure for receiving funds from foreign donors has been introduced and the amount of grant funds received has been increased to 100 BRV (approximately \$2,500) per year. The amount of money raised by NGOs from foreign donors increased by 4.5 times, from \$9.2 million in 2018 to \$41.1 million in 2022.

199. A draft code on NGOs is currently being improved taking into account public opinion.¹³²

200. A decoration "For Contribution to the Development of Civil Society" was established and has been awarded to more than 100 activists of civil society institutions.

D51. Administration of justice and fair trial

Full implementation of the recommendations

201. Uzbekistan, based on the principle of "A New Uzbekistan - A New Court", is taking measures to further expand citizens' access to justice and to reform the judicial and legal

system.¹³³ A short-term strategy and a programme of action have been approved for the upgrading of the judiciary in the period from 2023 to 2026.¹³⁴

202. A Supreme Judicial Council has been established and administrative courts have been set up; a unified electronic system for court proceedings has been introduced in E-XSUD and the types of interactive electronic services provided to citizens and businesses have been expanded.

203. The maximum age for judges of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court has been set at 70 years and for judges of other courts at 65 years. The required age limit for first-time judicial appointees has been revised, with a mandatory minimum age set at 35 years.

204. Educational modules on human rights, women's rights and gender equality and the rights of persons with disabilities are included in the training programmes for candidates for positions as judges and judicial staff.¹³⁵

D48. Rights related to marriage and family

Full implementation of the recommendations

205. In accordance with the Constitution, the family is the basic unit of society and is protected by the society and the State. The Government has adopted 18 legislative acts to promote and protect family values and the rights of children, young people, women and older persons.¹³⁶ A Family Strengthening Framework,¹³⁷ which has defined the main areas for strengthening the institution of the family in Uzbekistan, is being implemented.

206. An institutional framework for family protection has been established, including the Family and Women's Committee under the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction, with its local offices, and the Oila Families Research Centre.

207. In order to increase the social and political engagement of students and their vocational training and preparation for family life, general education establishments have organized Kizlarzhon, Orasta kizlar and Skilled Hands clubs, with the participation of 491,359 girls.

208. The main directions of State policy to support older citizens have been defined with a view to further improving the standard of living and social activity of the country's older generation.

E1, E21. Economic, social and cultural rights, right to an adequate standard of living

Full implementation of the recommendation

209. Fundamental reforms are being carried out in the country to liberalize and develop the economy.¹³⁸ As a result:

- The percentage of the country's population living below the international poverty line at \$3.20 a day decreased between 2019 and 2021, from 26.3 per cent to 25 per cent, and at \$1.90/day from 5.9 per cent to 5.4 per cent.
- The poverty rate, calculated on the basis of minimum consumer expenditures, decreased by almost 3 per cent in 2022 compared with 2021, to 14 per cent, as did the national poverty rate in 2021.
- The average income per capita increased by 8.8 per cent.
- Between 2017 and 2021, the population receiving pensions and benefits of all types increased from 3.5 million to 4.3 million, with the average monthly pension almost doubling.
- The number of low-income families covered by social protection measures increased from 435,000 to more than 2 million (with more than 8 million people). Consequently,

public expenditures on social protection increased seven-fold and their share of gross domestic product rose from 0.8 per cent to 2.5 per cent.

- In the last five years, schools have expanded to accommodate 375,000 more students and 27,500 more preschool children, and about 1,700 medical facilities have been built.

210. The Government aims to reduce poverty by half by 2026.¹³⁹ To do so:

- A Social Protection Strategy to 2030 has been adopted and a National Social Protection Agency established under the Office of the President.
- A national model of targeted support for the poor, the Unified Register of Social Protection, has been introduced, along with a module on social services in mahallas.
- Unemployed people from low-income families are employed by means of vocational training and encouragement of entrepreneurship.
- A system of vocational training for the population has been established. By the end of 2021, 85,000 citizens, including 53,000 women and 26,000 men, had received training.
- A system of vocational training for the population has been established.
- Organized labour migration has been carried out with preliminary vocational training. In 2020 and 2021, 74,000 migrant workers were trained.
- The population has been provided with housing thanks to a simplification of the procedure for obtaining mortgages. Over the last three years, housing conditions have been improved for 91,800 families. Persons affected by the breach of the Sardoba reservoir have been provided with 1,480 apartments and 1,160 houses.

E31, E32. The right to work and the right to just and favourable conditions of work

Full implementation of the recommendation

211. With ILO support, a Decent Work Country Programme was adopted for 2021–2025.¹⁴⁰ The Occupational Safety Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Employment Act and the State Civil Service Act were adopted, as was a new version of the Labour Code.¹⁴¹

212. The Government is taking comprehensive measures to create new jobs and to protect the rights and interests of migrant workers. An Employment Promotion Fund and a Fund for the Support and Protection of the Rights and Interests of Citizens Working Abroad have been established.

213. One of the important innovations of the Labour Code has been the improvement of working conditions for women. Specifically, it establishes equal opportunities for women and men in employment and business, remuneration, training, further training and skills development; it also prohibits discrimination based on sex, provides for the protection of mothers and children and establishes conditions for combining work and family responsibilities.¹⁴²

214. Since November 2020, a project has been implemented under the titles “Women’s Notebook” and “Youth Notebook”. Women included in the Women’s Notebook are provided with comprehensive assistance, preferential loans for entrepreneurship and material assistance for rent, housing subsidies and other medical, psychological and legal services. By the end of 2022, 641,816 women had been provided with practical assistance (job placements had been found for 214,047 unemployed women in need of social protection and 45,616 women had been granted entrepreneurial loans amounting to 478.933 billion sum).¹⁴³ The State reimburses 70 per cent of the cost of vocational and entrepreneurial training courses. For low-income women, the training is completely free of charge.

215. A national commission has been established to systematically address women’s problems and provide social support for women. It studies and identifies women’s life

problems in all regions and coordinates activities aimed at reducing poverty and improving the well-being of the population.

216. The Government approved a Strategy for Agricultural Development for 2020–2030¹⁴⁴ and a coordination council for its implementation.

E41. Right to health

Full implementation of the recommendations

217. Uzbekistan plans to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals related to health. By 2030, the incidence of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS is expected to fall and hepatitis and other infectious diseases are expected to be under control. Measures have been taken to improve the system of specialized pulmonological and tuberculosis care.¹⁴⁵

218. By 2030, Uzbekistan aims to reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases by 30 per cent.¹⁴⁶

219. For Uzbekistan, questions related to reproductive health, family planning and abortion safety are of the utmost relevance.¹⁴⁷ The national clinical protocol on the procedure for artificial termination of pregnancy has been adapted in accordance with WHO recommendations.

220. Illegal abortion has been criminalized, as has coercion of a woman to have an abortion. As a result of these measures, no cases of maternal mortality due to induced termination of pregnancy (or abortion) and no cases of “unsafe” abortions have been detected in the last five years.

221. In November 2021, a presidential decree on additional measures to develop entrepreneurship in the Aral Sea region was adopted. It calls for the effective exploitation of available land and water resources and support for agriculture and entrepreneurship and for the provision of employment and increased incomes, and it creates a favourable environment for agribusiness in Karakalpakstan.¹⁴⁸

E51. Right to education

Full implementation of the recommendations

222. The Education Act of 23 September 2020 and the Preschool Education Act of 16 December 2019 enshrined the principles of equality and inadmissibility of discrimination in education and introduced the concept of inclusive education.

223. Measures have been taken to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas in terms of the availability of teaching staff at the primary level. In 2022, the number of elementary school teachers in rural areas was 79,135 (in 2010 it was 72,480).¹⁴⁹

224. There are 6.3 million students in the education system, including 3 million (49.3 per cent) girls. Of the 540,000 managers and teachers working in the system, 359,000 (or 67 per cent) are women. Forty-one per cent (15,567) of the higher positions in the system are occupied by women.

225. In order to ensure women’s access to education, beginning in the 2020/21 academic year, an additional 4 per cent of government grants were set aside for girls entering higher education.¹⁵⁰ As a result, women accounted for 60 per cent of students enrolled at that level.¹⁵¹

226. Since 2022 the State has been funding interest-free educational loans for seven years to pay for the education of female trainees. Payments for women studying for a master’s degree at State universities are financed from the State budget.

227. An additional 300 doctoral placements have been allocated to support women engaged in scientific research.

228. A barrier-free learning environment has been created for students with special educational needs.¹⁵² In the 2021/22 school year, 31 schools opened inclusive classrooms

with the use of adapted curricula. In the 2022/23 school year, inclusive classes were opened at 195 general education schools (one class in each district, across all regions of the country), with more than 500 children.

F12. Discrimination against women

Full implementation of the recommendations

229. Gender-sensitive laws have been adopted, prohibitions have been lifted for work that had previously been prohibited for women and other gender-asymmetric provisions of the labour legislation have been removed.¹⁵³

230. Under the Gender Strategy (see para. 36), nine tasks have been drawn up to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination.¹⁵⁴

231. A mandatory gender assessment of legislative acts has been introduced. It is aimed at identifying possible risks of discriminatory effects in their application.

232. A national programme has been adopted to increase women's activism in all spheres of economic, political and social life for the period from 2022 to 2026. Women account for 32 per cent of the country's parliamentarians. In 2021, Uzbekistan ranked forty-fifth among the countries of the world and entered the top 50 in the Women in Politics ranking of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The proportion of women in managerial positions reached 27 per cent and in political parties 44 per cent. A reserve list of more than 25,000 women candidates for leadership positions has been compiled.¹⁵⁵

233. In addition to the National Commission on the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Society, Gender Equality and the Family (see para. 30), other bodies have been established, including the Senate Committee on Women and Gender Equality, the Secretariat for Family and Women's Questions under the Cabinet of Ministers and the Family and Women's Committee under the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction and its local offices.¹⁵⁶

234. A State trust fund for the support of women has been established to provide comprehensive support for women, to promote their participation in family businesses, private entrepreneurship and the production of crafts and to help them acquire knowledge and skills in occupations that are in demand in the labour market.¹⁵⁷

F13, D29. Violence against women and domestic violence

Full implementation of the recommendations

235. The Act on Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence of 2019 was enacted¹⁵⁸ and a mechanism to protect women against harassment and violence was introduced in 2020.¹⁵⁹ In 2022, protection orders were issued for over 8,500 female citizens, including 62 underage girls. Of the recorded cases of violence against women, 7,605 were committed in their families.

236. In April 2023, a law was adopted criminalizing domestic violence,¹⁶⁰ including economic or psychological violence, and establishing legal liability for sexual violence and the harassment of women.¹⁶¹ Sexual assault offenders cannot be released on parole and cannot invoke extenuating circumstances.

237. In order to provide social, legal and psychological assistance and targeted support to women victims of violence, a hotline (1259) has been set up and 29 centres for the rehabilitation and adaptation of women have been established with funding from the State budget. In 2022, 14,235 women and girls were provided with critical social and legal assistance.¹⁶²

238. Behavioural correction programmes have been introduced in the field for offenders and persons with violent tendencies. In 2022, more than 7,000 offenders received behaviour correction training in individualized programmes.¹⁶³

239. The Government pays particular attention to developing correct attitudes towards gender equality and eradicating stereotypes from the very youngest age. Beginning in 2022, Tarbia, a school subject on nurturing and raising children, has been phased in for grades 1–9, and for grades 10 and 11 it will be introduced beginning in 2023.

240. In order to prevent cases of domestic violence during the pandemic, a Telegram channel entitled “No to Violence!” was launched to provide free legal counselling and psychological assistance to victims.

F31, F32, F33. Children: definition, general principles, protection; family environment and alternative care; and protection against exploitation

241. The Government has taken legislative measures to further improve the system for guaranteeing children’s rights.¹⁶⁴ It has:

- established the minimum age of marriage at 18 years
- raised the age of criminal responsibility from 13 to 14 years
- ensured the participation of a psychologist and a teacher in the questioning of minors who are witnesses or victims
- strengthened the right of children to apply independently to State bodies and the courts for the protection of their rights and legitimate interests
- guaranteed that children’s opinions, regardless of their age, must be taken into account in decisions on matters relating to their interests and that decisions are taken solely on the basis of the best interests of the child

242. Systemic measures are being taken to strengthen the organizational and legal mechanisms for ensuring respect for and protection of children’s rights.¹⁶⁵ The adopted texts include:

- A programme of comprehensive measures to strengthen the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of children (adopted on 29 May 2020)
- A plan of measures to further improve the system in place to secure children’s rights¹⁶⁶
- A road map on the introduction of an overhauled system of care for orphaned children and children deprived of parental care¹⁶⁷

243. The institutional framework for the protection of children’s rights has been strengthened¹⁶⁸ (see para. 28).

244. Since 1 August 2023, payments made for the education of children in educational institutions have not been subject to tax, regardless of their age.

245. A framework for the development of inclusive education in the period from 2020 to 2025¹⁶⁹ has been adopted and objectives have been set to improve the quality of educational services for children with disabilities.

246. In 2019, the Government launched a reform of closed institutions. In order to prevent orphanhood,¹⁷⁰ a gradual deinstitutionalization programme is being implemented from 2019 to 2023 at Mehribonlik homes and orphanages. As a result, in 2019–2022, the number of orphanages and shelters fell from 22 to 3 and the number of children in them decreased from 2,369 to 386.

247. Children left without parental care have the right to reserve housing; all types of social services for orphans are provided irrespective of their place of registration and citizenship.

248. Measures have been taken to improve the work of the Centres for Social and Legal Assistance for Minors.¹⁷¹ Fourteen such centres provide social and educational assistance; they have provided services to 18,163 minors.

249. For children requiring special conditions of upbringing and education:¹⁷² national educational institutions have been set up for boys (with 83 minors) and girls (with 51 minors).

In the internal affairs bodies, 2,000 posts have been established under the title “officer-psychologist for minors”. They provide their services directly in schools.

250. The expulsion from Uzbekistan of foreign citizens and stateless persons under 18 years of age has been prohibited if one of their parents or their guardian or custodian has the right to reside legally in the country.

251. The Government has taken measures to protect children against all forms of violence. It has defined types of harassment and violence against children. An Act adopted on 11 April 2023 strengthens the system of protection of children against violence; the penalties for sexual violence and sexual intercourse with persons under 16 years of age have been strengthened. For such crimes, there can be no reduction of sentences or reconciliation of the parties, and no release on parole is possible.

252. A register has been created of persons who are prohibited from working with children, regardless of the whether their offence has been expunged or struck off their criminal record, and such persons are prohibited from carrying out specific types of activities.

253. Measures against persons responsible for child labour have been strengthened. Forcing a minor to work is a criminal offence, and claims of administrative *res judicata* in such cases are inadmissible.¹⁷³ The legislation prohibits using the labour of persons under 18 years of age in jobs with difficult conditions or in underground work, manual cotton picking or lifting and moving heavy loads, and it prohibits hiring girls under 18 years of age in jobs that involve carrying loads of more than 4.1 kilograms.

254. Penalties have been increased for importing, producing or distributing pornographic material involving minors, for bringing minors to take part in pornographic acts and for procuring, organizing or maintaining brothels with the involvement of minors.¹⁷⁴

255. Information on the return of children from conflict zones is provided in paragraphs 65–68.

256. The Government is working to protect children in the context of migration. In 2020, the procedure was improved for the return of children of Uzbek citizens who have been left in other countries without parental care.¹⁷⁵ Thirty-five children were returned to the guardianship authorities and the Centres for Social and Legal Assistance for Minors.

Partial implementation of the recommendation

257. Article 135 of the Criminal Code establishes criminal liability for trafficking, buying or selling persons or recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving persons for the purpose of their exploitation, including in respect of persons known to the perpetrator to be under 18 years of age. The penalty provided under this article is deprivation of liberty of 8 to 12 years.

F41. Persons with disabilities: definition, general principles

Full implementation of the recommendation

258. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act was adopted in October 2020.¹⁷⁶ On 7 June 2021 the parliament ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the country’s initial report was submitted in July 2023.

259. An Interdepartmental Council for Persons with Disabilities¹⁷⁷ has been established to coordinate the implementation of State policy in ensuring and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities.

260. The Government is gradually introducing measures to improve the State system for the medical and social assessment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.¹⁷⁸ It is developing a State programme under the title “An Accessible Environment”.

261. The State ensures the publication of literature and educational and teaching materials using alternative forms of communication such as resources in Braille and audio versions. Reference and methodological materials have been prepared in Braille.¹⁷⁹

H1. Human rights defenders

Partial implementation of the recommendation

262. The legislation makes no provision for a separate legal status for human rights defenders.

263. The State ensures the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of NGOs and creates equal legal opportunities for them to participate in public life.

264. In order to ensure the rights of journalists, in 2018 amendments were made to the Media Act and the Protection of the Professional Activities of Journalists Act (see para. 191).¹⁸⁰

B51. Right to an effective remedy

265. Amendments have been made to the Civil Code (29 March 2022) aimed at improving the procedure for the compensation of harm caused to victims of torture, which is compensated in full by the State, irrespective of the guilt of officials of State bodies.

266. Moral harm is compensated irrespective of the guilt of the person who has caused the harm. The amount of compensation for moral harm is determined by the court. Moral harm is compensated independently of any property damage that is subject to compensation.¹⁸¹

V. Follow-up to voluntary commitments

267. The measures taken by Uzbekistan to fulfil its voluntary commitments are described in part II and in annex 2 to this report.

VI. Emerging issues: Main challenges

268. An analysis of the recommendations of the third cycle of the universal periodic review and of other international mechanisms, along with human rights monitoring in the country, confirms the need for a further deepening of democratic reforms, including:

- Improvement of human rights protection mechanisms
- Elimination of legal lacunas in the implementation of international standards in the legislation and in law enforcement activities
- Further improvement of the system of parliamentary and public oversight of the fulfilment of international human rights obligations
- Broader application of international human rights norms by the courts
- Improvement of the effectiveness of the human rights monitoring system
- Improvement of mechanisms for the implementation of treaty body decisions on individual communications
- Further improvement of the national system for human rights education, including in the courts and the law enforcement agencies, and the establishment of a culture of respect for human rights
- Ensured participation of civil society institutions in decision-making at all levels of government and a stronger practice of dialogue on human rights

VII. Expectations for the provision of technical assistance to Uzbekistan

269. Uzbekistan expresses its gratitude to all member States, international organizations and civil society institutions and encourages further expansion of cooperation programmes,

including the following: for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, for the improvement of the National Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism, for human rights education and for implementation of national action plans.

VIII. Conclusion

270. In accordance with its international human rights obligations, Uzbekistan remains committed to the observance and protection of human rights.

Notes

- ¹ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан №УП-6275 от 09.08.2021 г. «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы обеспечения гарантий прав ребенка» [//https://lex.uz/docs/5570494](https://lex.uz/docs/5570494)
- ² Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-146 от 01.03.2022 г. «Об организации деятельности государственного комитета семьи и женщин» <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5884829>
- ³ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-60 от 28.01.2022 г. «О стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022 — 2026 годы» [//https://lex.uz/docs/5841077](https://lex.uz/docs/5841077)
- ⁴ 101.45, 101.91, 101.45 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- ⁵ Принята на Всемирной конференции по правам человека, Вена, 25 июня 1993 года https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/viendec93.shtml
- ⁶ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-6012 от 22.06.2020 г. «Об утверждении Национальной стратегии Республики Узбекистан по правам человека» <https://lex.uz/docs/4872357>
- ⁷ Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-4796 от 03.08.2020 г. «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию и развитию национальной системы статистики Республики Узбекистан» <https://lex.uz/docs/4926743>
- ⁸ Постановление Кабинета Министров №83 от 21.02.2022 г. «О дополнительных мерах по ускорению реализации Национальных целей и задач в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года» <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5870397>
- ⁹ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings>
- ¹⁰ Приложение № 3 к Указу Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-6012 от 22 июня 2020 года «Об утверждении Национальной стратегии Республики Узбекистан по правам человека» <https://lex.uz/docs/4872357>
- ¹¹ Утвержден Совместным постановлением Кенгаша Законодательной палаты Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан и Кенгаша Сената Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан № 2600-III от 15.07.2019 г. <https://lex.uz/docs/4493780>
- ¹² Утвержден Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-46 от 07.02.2023 г. <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6378543>
- ¹³ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-70 от 12.05.2023 г. «О широком праздновании 75-летия принятия Всеобщей декларации прав человека» <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/6464219>
- ¹⁴ Резолюция ГА ООН «Усиление роли парламента в ускорении достижения целей в области устойчивого развития» <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3998544?ln=en>; <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/756/15/PDF/N2275615.pdf?OpenElement>
- ¹⁵ Резолюция ГА ООН «Просвещение и религиозная толерантность» <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/435/93/PDF/N1843593.pdf?OpenElement>
- ¹⁶ Резолюция ГА ООН «Укрепление регионального и международного сотрудничества в целях обеспечения мира, стабильности и устойчивого развития в Центрально-азиатском регионе» https://unrcca.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/a_res_72_283_r.pdf
- ¹⁷ Резолюция ГА ООН «Устойчивый туризм и устойчивое развитие в Центральной Азии» <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3848667?ln=en>
- ¹⁸ Резолюция ГА ООН «Укрепление взаимосвязанности между Центральной и Южной Азией» <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/421/22/PDF/N2242122.pdf?OpenElement>
- ¹⁹ Резолюция ГА ООН «Сотрудничество между Организацией Объединенных Наций и Шанхайской организацией сотрудничества» <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N21/067/53/PDF/N2106753.pdf?OpenElement>
- ²⁰ Три одноименные резолюции ГА ООН «Сотрудничество между Организацией Объединенных Наций и Международным фондом спасения Арала» https://unrcca.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/a_res_72_273_r.pdf; https://unrcca.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/a-res_73-297_r.pdf;

- <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/058/13/PDF/N2105813.pdf?OpenElement>
- 21 Резолюция ГА ООН «Объявление региона Приаралья зоной экологических инноваций и технологий» <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3927784?ln=en>
- 22 См.: http://cawater-info.net/yearbook/2020/06_yearbook2020_03_ru.htm (сайт фонда - <https://aral.mptf.uz/> или <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/ar100>)
- 23 101.148 – [A/HRC/39/7](#).
- 24 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-510 от 26.12.2018 г. «О ратификации Конституции Международной организации по миграции (Брюссель, 19 октября 1953 года)»// <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/4127908>
- 25 Принята 8 октября 2021 г. на 48-й сессии СПЧ ООН.
- 26 Принята 4 октября 2022 г. на 51-й сессии СПЧ ООН.
- 27 Утвержден Совместным постановлением Кенгашей палат Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан от 10 июня 2023года №3272-IV/ҚҚ-521-IV.
- 28 Азиатский форум по правам человека (22-23 ноября 2018 г., г. Самарканд); Самаркандский форум по правам человека, посвященный вопросам поощрения прав молодежи (28-29 мая 2020 г.); Всемирная конференция по правам молодежи “Вовлечение молодежи в глобальные действия” (12-13 августа 2021 г.); Глобальный форум по образованию в области прав человека (5-6 декабря 2022 г.).
- 29 101.190 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 30 Принята 8 октября 2022 г на 48-ой сессии СПЧ ООН.
- 31 Утверждена Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-6012 от 22.06.2020 г./ <https://lex.uz/docs/4872357>
- 32 101.1, 101.2, 101.14, 101.18-101.22, 101.24-101.26 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 33 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-556 от 27 августа 2019 г. «О ратификации Конвенции Международной Организации Труда № 81 об инспекции труда в промышленности и торговле» (Женева, 11 июля 1947 года).
- 34 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-555 от 27 августа 2019 г. «О ратификации Конвенции Международной Организации Труда № 129 об инспекции труда в сельском хозяйстве» (Женева, 25 июня 1969 года).
- 35 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-693 от 4 июня 2021 г. «О ратификации Конвенции Международной Организации Труда № 187 об основах, содействующих безопасности и гигиене труда (Женева, 15 июня 2006 года) № ЗРУ-693 от 4 июня 2021 г.
- 36 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-750 от 7 февраля 2022 г. «О ратификации Конвенции Международной Организации Труда № 167 о безопасности и гигиене труда в строительстве» (Женева, 20 июня 1988 года).
- 37 101.1, 101.2, 101.6–101.12, 101.18, 101.76, 101.78, 101.84 - [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 38 101.1, 101.37 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 39 101.36, 101.37– [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 40 101.36 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 41 101.1, 101.14, 101.23 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 42 101.5, 101.18, 101.185 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 43 101.23 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 44 101.18 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 45 101.15-101.17 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 46 101.27 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 47 <https://lex.uz/docs/111457>
- 48 101.66, 101.67 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 49 101.38, 101.39, 101.40, 101.41 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 50 [HRI/CORE/UZB/2023](#).
- 51 101.31 – 101.35, 101.42, 101.123. – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 52 101.33, 101.79 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 53 101.43, 101.45, 101.49 – [A/HRC/39/7](#).
- 54 101.152, 101.153 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 55 101.54 – [A/HRC/39/7](#).
- 56 101.56, 101.58–101.63, 101.65, 101.156 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 57 101.195 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 58 101.46, 101.55 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 59 Утвержден Совместным постановлением Кенгашей палат Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан от 15 октября 2020года №513-IV/ҚҚ-138- IV.
- 60 Утверждён Совместным постановлением Кенгашей палат Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан от 19 декабря 2022 г.
- 61 Утверждён Совместным постановлением Кенгашей палат Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан от 19 декабря 2022 г.

- 62 Внесен в парламент.
- 63 Утвержден Совместным постановлением Кенгашей палат Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан от 19 декабря 2022 года №2777-IV/ҚҚ-442-IV.
- 64 Утверждено Решением Сената Олий Мажлиса от 24 ноября 2022 г.
- 65 Утвержден Совместным постановлением Кенгашей палат Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан от 6 июня 2023 года №3266-IV/ҚҚ-517-IV.
- 66 Утвержден Совместным постановлением Кенгашей палат Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан от 10 июня 2023 года №3272-IV/ҚҚ-521-IV.
- 67 101.50 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 68 Государственная программа противодействия коррупции на 2019-2020 годы, утвержденная Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 27 мая 2019 года № ПФ-5729// <https://lex.uz/docs/4355399>, Государственная программа противодействия коррупции на 2021-2022 годы, утвержденная Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 6 июля 2019 года № ПФ-6257// <https://lex.uz/docs/5495531>
- 69 Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-5729 от 27.05.2019 г. «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы противодействия коррупции в Республике Узбекистан», Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-6247 от 16.06.2021 г. «О мерах по созданию среды нетерпимости к коррупции, кардинальному снижению факторов коррупции в сфере государственного и общественного управления и расширению участия в ней общественности», Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-5177 от 06.07.2021 г. ««О дополнительных мерах по эффективной организации по противодействию коррупции», Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-81 от 12.01.2022 г. «О мерах по внедрению рейтинговой системы оценки эффективности антикоррупционной работы».
- 70 101.64 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 71 101.51 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 72 Утверждена Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-113 от 20.04.2022 г. «О дополнительных мерах по упрощению предоставления государственных услуг, сокращению бюрократических барьеров и развитию национальной системы оказания государственных услуг» // <https://lex.uz/docs/5971609>
- 73 Образовано Распоряжение Президента Республики Узбекистан № Р-5664 от 7 июня 2021 г.
- 74 101.47 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 75 101.68 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 76 См. подробнее: пп. 36-41 Объединенные тринадцатый и четырнадцатый периодические доклады по выполнению положений Конвенции о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации CERD/C/UZB/13-14.
- 77 101.44 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 78 <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6087438>
- 79 101.52, 101.53 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 80 Утверждено Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-6255 от 01.07.2021 г. // <https://lex.uz/docs/5491628>
- 81 101.111 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 82 101.52, 101.53 – A/HRC/39/7.
- 83 101.77 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 84 <https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/4179>
- 85 <https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/4057>
- 86 <https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/1328>
- 87 Закон Республики Узбекистан от 4 апреля 2018 г. №ЗРУ-470 «О внесении изменений и дополнений в некоторые законодательные акты Республики Узбекистан в связи с принятием мер по усилению гарантий прав и свобод граждан в судебной-следственной деятельности».
- 88 101.78, 101.84 – A/HRC/39/7.
- 89 101.79, 101.83 – A/HRC/39/7, 3-й цикл.
- 90 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-617 от 14.05.2020 г. «О внесении изменений и дополнения в Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс Республики Узбекистан, направленных на усиление охраны прав и свобод граждан, участвующих в уголовном процессе»// <https://lex.uz/docs/4812307>
- 91 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-625 от 30.06.2020 г. «О внесении изменений и дополнений в Уголовно-исполнительный кодекс Республики Узбекистан, направленных на обеспечение надежной защиты прав и законных интересов осужденных»// <https://lex.uz/docs/4877839>
- 92 Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-5163 от 26.06.2021 г. // <https://lex.uz/docs/5475610>
- 93 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-761 от 29.03.2022 г. «О внесении дополнений в

- Гражданский кодекс Республики Узбекистан, направленных на совершенствование порядка возмещения причиненного вреда потерпевшим от пыток» // <https://lex.uz/docs/5930233>
- 94 101.76 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 95 101.73, 101.80, 101.82 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 96 Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 445 от 15.08.2022 года «О дополнительных мерах по дальнейшей эффективной организации деятельности департамента исполнения наказания при Министерстве внутренних дел Республики Узбекистан» // <https://lex.uz/docs/6155669>
- 97 101.76, 101.81, 101.84 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 98 101.73, 101.77 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 99 101.78, 101.84 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 100 Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-5163 от 26.06.2021 г. // <https://lex.uz/docs/5475610>
- 101 101.115 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл
- 102 101.71, 101.79 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 103 Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 85 от 19.02.2021 г. // <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5299511>
- 104 101.81, 101.84 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 105 101.69, 101.74 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 106 Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-299 от 29.06.2022 г. // <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/6086477>
- 107 101.132, 101.128, 101.129, 101.131, 101.135 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 108 101.142, 101.143, 101.138, 101.139, 101.145, 101.146, 101.133, 101.131 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 109 101.142 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 110 101.143 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 111 101.139, 101.92 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 112 101.143, 101.124 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 113 Закон Республики Узбекистан № ЗРУ-826 от 27.03.2023 г. «О внесении дополнений и изменений в Уголовный кодекс Республики Узбекистан и Кодекс Республики Узбекистан об административной ответственности в связи с усилением ответственности за воспрепятствование выполнению служебных обязанностей педагогическими работниками». // <https://lex.uz/docs/6416504>
- 114 101.92, 101.142, 101.139, 101.145, 101.146 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 115 101.132, 101.137 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 116 101.135 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 117 101.104 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 118 101.72, 101.75, 101.99, 101.104 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 119 101.104 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 120 101.109 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 121 101.107, 101.111 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 122 101.107. – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 123 101.111 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 124 Законы Республики Узбекистан «Об открытости деятельности органов государственной власти и управления», «О средствах массовой информации», «О гарантиях и свободе доступа к информации», «О принципах и гарантиях свободы информации», «О защите профессиональной деятельности журналиста», «Об информатизации» и т.д.
- 125 101.93, 101.94, 101.95, 101.101, 101.119, 101.122 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 126 101.102, 101.103, 101.119, 101.103 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 127 101.114, 101.121 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 128 101.105 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 129 101.95, 101.101 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 130 101.117, 101.120, 101.126, 101.121, 101.127 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 131 101.125, 101.116 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 132 101.64, 101.117, 101.120, 101.127, 101.125, 101.116. – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 133 101.85, 101.87, 101.88, 101.89, 101.90 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 134 Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-11 от 16.01.2023 г. «О дополнительных мерах по дальнейшему расширению доступа к правосудию и повышению эффективности деятельности судов» <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6358985>
- 135 101.85 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 136 101.147, 101.191 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 137 Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-3808 от 27.06.2018 г. «Об утверждении концепции укрепления института семьи в Республике Узбекистан».
- 138 101.150 – [A/HRC/39/7](#).

- 139 101.151 – [A/HRC/39/7A/HRC/39/7](#).
- 140 101.144, 101.140, 101.141, 101.148 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 141 101.175 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 142 101.163 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 143 101.175 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 144 Утверждено Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-5853 от 23.10.2019 г.
- 145 101.154 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 146 101.154, 101.149 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 147 101.162 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 148 101.155 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 149 101.160 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 150 101.157 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 151 101.177, 101.169, 101.173 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 152 101.158 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 153 101.174, 101.167, 101.178, 101.180, 101.166, 101.176, 101.168, 101.171, 101.185, 101.187, 101.179 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 154 101.170, 101.178, 101.176, 101.164, 101.165 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 155 101.172, 101.168 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 156 101.175, 101.169, 101.173, 101.177 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 157 101.162, 101.169, 101.173 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 158 Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан №3 от 04.01.2020 г. «О мерах по совершенствованию системы защиты женщин от притеснения и насилия»// <https://lex.uz/docs/4679532>
- 159 101.184, 101.185, 101.186, 101.181, 101.183 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 160 101.188, 101.186, 101.189 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 161 101.182 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 162 101.181, 101.183, 101.184. – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 163 101.181, 101.189. – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 164 101.195, 101.193 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 165 101.195 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 166 Приложение № 7 к Указу Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-6275 от 9 августа 2021 года «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы обеспечения гарантий прав ребенка»// <https://lex.uz/docs/5570494#5581328>
- 167 Приложение к Постановлению Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-5215 от 9 августа 2021 года «О мерах по внедрению кардинально обновленной системы воспитания детей-сирот и детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей»// <https://lex.uz/docs/5570975>
- 168 См.: Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-4736 от 29.05.2020 г. «О дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию защиты прав ребенка» // <https://lex.uz/docs/4831114>
- 169 Утверждена Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-4860 от 13.10.2020 г. «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы образования и воспитания детей с особыми образовательными потребностями»// <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5044745>
- 170 101.192, 101.193. – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 171 101.192, 101.193 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 172 101.190 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 173 101.196, 101.130, 101.197 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 174 101.197 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 175 Утвержден Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 6 от 07.01.2020 г. // <https://lex.uz/docs/4686630>
- 176 101.200, 101.201 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 177 Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 23.12.2021 г. № 769 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию деятельности Межведомственного совета по делам лиц с инвалидностью»// <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5790722>
- 178 101.198, 101.199 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 179 101.198, 101.199 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 180 101.118, 101.119, 101.112, 101.113 – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.
- 181 101.86 – [A/HRC/39/7](#) – [A/HRC/39/7](#), 3-й цикл.