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**COMPILATION PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15(B) OF
THE ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Russian Federation

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	4 February 1969	Yes (article 17 paragraph 1)	Individual complaints (article 14): Yes
ICESCR	16 October 1973	Yes (article 26 paragraph 1)	-
ICCPR	16 October 1973	Yes (article 48 paragraph 1)	Inter-State complaints (article 41): Yes
ICCPR-OP 1	1 October 1991a	Yes (article 1)	-
CEDAW	23 January 1981	None	-
OP-CEDAW	28 July 2004	None	Inquiry procedure (articles 8 and 9): Yes
CAT	3 March 1987	None	Inter-State complaints (article 21): Yes Individual complaints (article 22): Yes Inquiry procedure (article 20): Yes
CRC	16 August 1990	None	-
OP-CRC-AC	24 September 2008	Binding declaration under art 3: 18 years	

Core treaties to which Russian Federation is not a party: ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-SC, ICRMW, CPD, CPD-OP and CED.

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No
Palermo Protocol ³	Yes
Refugees and stateless persons ⁴	Yes, except 1954 and 1961 Conventions
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁵	Yes
ILO fundamental conventions ⁶	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Yes

1. The Russian Federation was encouraged by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)⁷ and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)⁸ to ratify ICRMW and by the Committee against Torture (CAT) to ratify OP-CAT.⁹

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. In 2006, the High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that the Constitution guarantees rights and freedoms of Russian citizens.¹⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) welcomed the fact that international treaties can be directly invoked in domestic courts.¹¹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) welcomed the establishment of the Federal Commissioner for Human Rights¹² (“Ombudsman”), granted “B” accreditation status by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions (ICC) in 2001. At the request of the Ombudsman, its accreditation status was reviewed at the ICC Sub-Committee session in November 2008.¹³

4. CERD welcomed the establishment of an institutional framework for the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.¹⁴ UNICEF noted that the enforcement of the legislation on children rights is still poor and the structures responsible for children rights issues are still not well developed.¹⁵

D. Policy measures

5. In 2005, the Committee on the Rights of Child (CRC) welcomed the introduction in the school curricula of education on human rights.¹⁶ In 2002, CEDAW welcomed the National Action Plan to increase women’s representation in decision-making positions.¹⁷

6. The 2008-2010 UNDP Country Programme noted that initiatives were launched to support the worst-off regions.¹⁸

7. A 2007 UNAIDS report noted that the ministries of transport, regional development, finance and defence have started to be involved in AIDS strategic planning.¹⁹

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body²⁰</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CESCR	2001	November 2003	-	Fifth report overdue since 2008
HR Committee	2002	November 2003	Jan. 2005	Sixth report due in 2007 submitted February 2008, scheduled for consideration in 2009
CERD	2006	August 2008	-	Combined twentieth to twenty-second reports due in 2012
CRC	2004	September 2005	-	Combined fourth and fifth reports due in 2012
CEDAW	1999	February 2002	-	Sixth and seventh reports overdue since 2002 and 2006 respectively
CAT	2006	November 2006	Aug. 2007	Fifth report due in 2010
OP-CRC- AC	-	-	-	Initial report due in 2010-

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Special Rapporteur on violence against women (17-24 December 2004); Special Rapporteur on racism (12-17 June 2006); Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (19-29 May 2008).

<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances; Representative of Secretary-General on internally displaced persons. Special Rapporteur on the question of torture (Invitation received in May 2006 but dates not yet agreed upon).
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	Special Rapporteur on toxic waste, requested in 2005; Special Rapporteur on summary executions, requested in 2000, follow-up letters sent in 2003, 2004 and 2005; Special Rapporteur on indigenous people, requested in 2006; Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, requested in 2008.
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The Special Rapporteurs appreciated the Government's cooperation during their respective visits.
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	About 107 communications were sent within the four-year periodicity. In addition to communications sent for particular groups, 211 individuals, including 57 women, were covered by these communications. In the period under review, the Government replied to 79 communications (73 per cent).
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i> ²¹	The Russian Federation responded to 6 of the 12 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders ²² during the period under review, within the deadlines. ²³

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

8. The former High Commissioner for Human Rights visited the Russian Federation twice, in February 2005 and February 2006. The second mission included a visit to the Republics of Chechnya, Ingushetia and North Ossetia.²⁴ A human rights presence was established within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Moscow to assist the UNCT in integrating human rights in their programmes and activities, and to build the capacity of the Government and civil society. As a follow-up to the visit of the High Commissioner, a framework for cooperation with the Russian Federation was agreed upon in 2007 and a Human Rights Adviser was deployed. The work programme focuses on the rule of law; equality and tolerance; and education and information on human rights.²⁵

9. In 2006, 2007 and 2008, the Russian Federation made financial contributions to OHCHR.²⁶

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

10. In 2002, CEDAW expressed concern at the persistence of stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes with respect to the role of women and men in the family and society.²⁷ It was also concerned that the Constitution does not expressly prohibit discrimination on the ground of sex.²⁸ In 2003, CESCR remained concerned about gender inequality.²⁹

11. In 2006, the Special Rapporteur on racism noted that while there is no State policy of racism, the society is facing a profound trend of racism and xenophobia, one of the most striking manifestations being the increasing number of racially motivated crimes and attacks.³⁰ The HR Committee, CAT and CERD and UNICEF raised similar concerns.³¹

12. While efforts have been made to reinforce legislation, particularly the Criminal Code, the Special Rapporteur on racism noted that such efforts have not sufficiently addressed non-violent forms of discrimination. A number of legislative texts, State policies and administrative measures

reflect the existence of institutionalized discrimination. He noted the profound social, economic and political marginalization faced by ethnic minorities and other discriminated groups.³² In 2008, CERD recommended that the Russian Federation consider adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.³³

13. In 2008, CERD noted that ethnic minorities such as Chechens, other persons from the Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as Roma and Africans, continue to be subjected to disproportionately frequent identity checks, arrests, detentions and harassment by law enforcement officers.³⁴

14. CERD recommended that the State intensify efforts to combat ethnically motivated hate speech.³⁵

15. CERD was concerned about reports that the police is often reluctant to grant residence registration to Chechens, other persons originating from the Caucasus, Roma, Meshketian Turks, Yezidis, Kurds and Hemshils in Krasnodar Krai, Tajiks, non-citizens from Africa and Asia, as well as asylum-seekers and refugees.³⁶

16. CRC was concerned at reports of incidents of discrimination against children and families without residence permits, as well as against children belonging to different religious and ethnic minorities.³⁷

17. CERD was concerned about reports that former Soviet citizens who did not acquire Russian citizenship in the early 1990s are barred from the simplified procedure for granting Russian citizenship if they cannot prove residence registration.³⁸

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

18. In 2003, the HR Committee recommended that the Russian Federation abolish the death penalty *de jure* and accede to ICCPR-OP 2.³⁹ The State provided information in 2005 indicating that the legislative abolition of the death penalty was one of the goals of the current judicial and legal reforms.⁴⁰

19. The HR Committee concluded that there had been a violation of the right to life in two cases of death in detention facilities. While the Russian Federation responded to the Committee's request for follow-up information, it has not yet provided a satisfactory response in either case, and the follow-up dialogue remains ongoing.⁴¹

20. In 2006, CAT was concerned *inter alia* at the numerous, ongoing and consistent allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed by law enforcement personnel.⁴² CRC was concerned that persons under 18 allegedly continued to be subjected to torture and cruel treatment, in many cases when in police custody or during the pre-trial stage.⁴³ CAT recommended that the Russian Federation adopt clear legal provisions prescribing the measures to be taken by courts should evidence appear to have been obtained through torture or ill-treatment.⁴⁴

21. CAT recommended that the Russian Federation apply a zero-tolerance approach to the continuing problem of hazing (*dedovshchina*), torture and ill-treatment in the armed forces.⁴⁵

22. In 2005, CRC was concerned about the use of torture and ill-treatment in boarding and other educational institutions,⁴⁶ including abuse by educators.⁴⁷ It was also concerned that corporal punishment of children remains socially acceptable.⁴⁸

23. Following her visit to the Chechen Republic in 2006, the High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern about the use of torture to extract confessions and information, and the intimidation of those who make complaints against public officials.⁴⁹ CAT was concerned at reliable reports of unofficial places of detention in the North Caucasus and the allegations that those detained in such facilities face torture or ill-treatment.⁵⁰ In 2003, the HR Committee was deeply concerned about extrajudicial killings, disappearances and torture, including rape, in the Chechen Republic.⁵¹ The Russian Federation informed in 2005 that adequate measures have been taken to address these concerns.⁵²

24. In 2006, CAT was also concerned at numerous, ongoing and consistent allegations that abductions and enforced disappearances in the Chechen Republic, in particular during anti-terrorist operations, are undertaken by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of public officials, and at the failure to investigate and punish the perpetrators.⁵³ The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances transmitted a communication to the Government on allegations that many enforced disappearances are perpetrated by federal troops in Chechnya.⁵⁴ The Working Group noted that allegedly between 3,000 and 5,000 persons have disappeared since 1999.⁵⁵ Those detained are reportedly ill-treated and eventually killed. No reply was received from the Government regarding this allegation.⁵⁶ In 2007, the Working Group was deeply concerned about new cases that continued to occur in the Russian Federation, and encouraged the Government to take steps to clarify outstanding cases, including the large number of unresolved cases arising from the conflicts in the Northern Caucasus.⁵⁷ In 2008, The Working Group continued to be concerned about the suspension of investigations in disappearance cases.⁵⁸ In 2005, CRC was also concerned about reported cases of arrests and disappearances by security agents of young persons suspected of being associated with insurgency groups.⁵⁹

25. CRC was concerned that there has been limited identification and marking of mined areas, or efforts to clear mines in Chechnya and the Northern Caucasus.⁶⁰

26. In 2006, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted that while violence against women occurs mainly in the home, women are reportedly exposed to multiple forms of violence in society at large, including trafficking; rape; sexual harassment; violence within the context of the military operations in the North Caucasus; and violence in prison.⁶¹

27. She also noted that CEDAW and CESCRC have both expressed concern about the high rates of domestic violence and the lack of legislative protection.⁶² The lack of specific legislation contributes to impunity for crimes committed in the private sphere. It deters women from seeking recourse and reinforces police unwillingness, or even refusal, to deal seriously with the problem, as they do not consider it a crime.⁶³ UNFPA also mentioned the long-standing and painful problem of domestic violence.⁶⁴

28. The HR Committee concluded that there had been a violation of the right to liberty and security of the person in three cases, including, *inter alia*, failure to be informed of the grounds of arrest or of any of the charges against the complainant, and unlawful arrest and detention and denial of access to a lawyer. While the Russian Federation responded to the Committee's request for follow-up information in all three cases, it has not yet provided a satisfactory response in any, and the follow-up dialogue remains ongoing.⁶⁵

29. CAT was concerned about the reported practice of detention of persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the system for registration of residence.⁶⁶

30. While noting the significant efforts undertaken by the Government, CAT remained concerned about continuing overcrowding and inadequate health care in penal institutions.⁶⁷

31. CAT noted the overcrowding and inadequate living conditions in psychiatric hospitals for patients, including children, as well as lengthy periods of confinement.⁶⁸

32. The HR Committee was concerned about the large number of persons who are being trafficked for sexual and labour exploitation, mainly to destinations outside the borders.⁶⁹

33. CRC was concerned about the large number of children and young people being sexually exploited,⁷⁰ the increasing number of children living and/or working on street, and their lack of access to public health and education services.⁷¹

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

34. In 2008, while noting recent reform initiatives, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers was concerned about, inter alia, the lack of equal access to the courts; the high percentage of judicial decisions that are not implemented; reports of political interference and other criticism with regard to transparency in the selection process of judges, and proposals to amend the 2002 federal law governing the activities of defence lawyers, which may threaten the independence of lawyers.⁷² In 2006, CAT was concerned about the system of tenure of judges and its impact on the independence of the judiciary and the system of election of jurors.⁷³

35. CAT remained concerned about the failure of the 2001 Criminal Procedure Code to impose mandatory limits on pre-trial detention.⁷⁴ It noted, inter alia, that laws and practices obstruct access to lawyers and relatives of detainees, as well as reported reprisals against defence lawyers alleging that their client has been tortured or otherwise ill-treated.⁷⁵

36. The HR Committee concluded that there had been a violation of the right to fair trial, in one case. While the Russian Federation responded to the Committee's request for follow-up information, it has not yet provided a satisfactory response, and the follow-up dialogue remains ongoing.⁷⁶

37. In 2005, the High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that law enforcement officers abuse their powers with impunity and that civilians have no effective remedies for violations of their rights by State agents.⁷⁷ The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances also noted in 2006 that the practice of disappearance in Chechnya occurs in an overall climate of impunity.⁷⁸

38. CAT was concerned about lack of adequate compensation of victims of torture, as recognized by the Constitutional Court, as well as the absence of appropriate measures for the rehabilitation of victims of torture.⁷⁹

39. CRC encouraged the Russian Federation, inter alia, to expedite the reform of the juvenile justice system to allow those under 18 to be tried by a specific juvenile justice system and to develop an effective system of alternative sentencing.⁸⁰ In this regard, UNICEF noted in 2008 that juvenile justice is still an issue under discussion.⁸¹

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

40. UNICEF mentioned that the key right of a child to live in its family is not sufficiently protected.⁸² CRC was concerned at the increasing number of children in institutional care and that efforts to implement a national policy on deinstitutionalization had not been successful.⁸³ Similar concerns were raised by UNICEF.⁸⁴

5. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

41. In 2006, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders was concerned that the situation of defenders seems to be increasingly vulnerable, and that defenders as well as their families reportedly are in almost constant danger both from State actors and non-State actors.⁸⁵ She remained gravely concerned particularly regarding lawyers working for the defence of human rights and journalists who seek to document human rights violations.⁸⁶ The HR Committee had already expressed its concern at the high incidence of harassment, violent attacks against and murders of journalists.⁸⁷ The United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) informed that the insecurity of journalists remained a real danger to freedom of the press in the Russian Federation.⁸⁸

42. In 2008, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders called on the Government to proceed with thorough impartial investigations of the killing of the journalist Anna Politkovskaya and the other cases of threats and assaults of journalists.⁸⁹ The High Commissioner for Human Rights had previously stated that such an action would send a clear message against impunity and for the protection of human rights defenders.⁹⁰ The Special Representative expressed grave concerns regarding the psychiatric treatment of human rights defenders following their detention and urged the Government to cease any involvement it may have in such cases.⁹¹

43. The Special Representative expressed most serious concern regarding registration laws and regulations which may have as their sole objective the stifling of criticism and the curbing of civil society movements.⁹² CAT was also concerned at the entry into force on 17 April 2006 of the law governing the activities of non-commercial organizations, which expanded the State's discretion to interfere in and severely hamper the activities of NGOs.⁹³

44. The HR Committee expressed concern that the definition of "extremist activity" in the Federal Law of July 2002 "On Combating Extremist Activities" is too vague to protect individuals and associations against arbitrariness in its application.⁹⁴

45. It also noted with concern the closure in the preceding years of a number of independent media companies and an increase in State control of major media outlets.⁹⁵

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

46. In 2003, CESCR remained concerned about the relatively high rates of unemployment, particularly among young people, women, people of pre-pensionable age and persons with disabilities. It was also concerned about the significant regional disparities regarding unemployment rates,⁹⁶ and about the low level of wages.⁹⁷

47. CERD was concerned about reports that non-citizens and workers from ethnic minorities are often subjected to exploitative conditions of work and discrimination in recruitment.⁹⁸ CESCR

recommended that the Russian Federation strengthen efforts to protect the human rights of workers in the informal labour market, and protect migrants' legal rights and interests.⁹⁹

48. CEDAW was deeply concerned that women are the overwhelming majority of workers in lower level and low-paying jobs in the various parts of the public sector. It urged the enactment of an equal employment opportunity law.¹⁰⁰

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

49. In 2003, CESCR remained concerned about the inadequate amounts paid in pensions and social benefits.¹⁰¹

50. The 2004-2007 UNDP Country Programme noted that the average gross domestic product per capita level in the country and the recent pace of economic growth cannot explain such considerable areas of poverty as observed in many regions and social groups.¹⁰² CESCR was concerned that the increasing income disparities affected the standard of living in a considerable part of Russian society.¹⁰³ In 2002, CEDAW was concerned at the feminization of poverty, as also noted by a 2006 UNDP report,¹⁰⁴ and at the poverty of older women.¹⁰⁵

51. CESCR was concerned about the general deterioration of the level of availability and accessibility of health care, and noted with concern that hospitals and clinics in poor regions often do not stock all essential drugs.¹⁰⁶ It remained concerned about the high incidence of tuberculosis, particularly in prisons, in Chechnya and in the regions of the far north, in particular among indigenous communities.¹⁰⁷

52. CESCR was concerned about the high levels of infant and maternal mortality, and that unsafe abortion remains a main cause of maternal mortality.¹⁰⁸ UNFPA noted that in the area of reproductive health main problems are connected with adolescent and reproductive health, the spread of HIV and maternal health.¹⁰⁹

53. UNICEF informed that HIV-infected and affected children face stigma that lead parents to abandon them in hospitals.¹¹⁰ CRC raised similar concerns.¹¹¹

54. CESCR urged the Russian Federation to strengthen efforts to address the problem of homelessness.¹¹² In 2008, the bulletin *UN in Russia* mentioned that issues related to housing legislation and to compensations are especially acute in the Chechen Republic.¹¹³

55. In 2003, CESCR called upon the Russian Federation to guarantee that timely and adequate compensation is duly provided to all persons whose property has been destroyed during the military operations in Chechnya.¹¹⁴

56. CERD was concerned about the destruction of Roma settlements in numerous cities and regions, and about the disproportionate effects that such demolitions and forced evictions may have on the families concerned.¹¹⁵

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

57. In 2005, CRC recommended that the Russian Federation take all appropriate measures to ensure that primary education is free-of-charge.¹¹⁶ In 2003, CESCR remained concerned about reports that a sizeable number of children do not attend school, due to migration, homelessness

and neglect.¹¹⁷ CRC was concerned about the number of adolescent illiterates and the increase in the proportion of girls among them.¹¹⁸

58. CERD noted with concern reports about segregation of children belonging to ethnic minorities in special remedial classes, in particular Roma, as well as about instances where children from ethnic minorities whose parents lack a residence registration were denied access to education by local school authorities, despite contrary instructions from the Federal Ministry of Education.¹¹⁹

59. UNICEF informed that physical difficulties for disabled children also result in their exclusion from society.¹²⁰ CRC recommended that the Russian Federation provide equal educational opportunities for children with disabilities, including by abolishing the practice of “corrective” and “auxiliary schools”.¹²¹

60. UNICEF informed that the right to education of HIV-infected and affected children is often violated.¹²²

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

61. CERD noted with concern reports about searches of Georgian businesses, police demands for lists of names of Georgian students, identity checks, destruction of identity papers, detention in inhumane conditions, deportations under a simplified procedure and other repressive measures against Georgian nationals and ethnic Georgians in 2006.¹²³

62. CESCR was concerned about the precarious situation of indigenous communities.¹²⁴ CERD recommended that the Government, inter alia, re-introduce the concept of free-of-charge use of land by indigenous peoples into the revised Land Code and the Law on Territories of Traditional Nature Use; seek the free informed consent of indigenous communities and give primary consideration to their special needs prior to granting licenses to private companies for economic activities on territories traditionally occupied or used by those communities; and ensure that licensing agreements provide for adequate compensation of the affected communities.¹²⁵

63. CERD recommended that the Russian Federation consider introducing guaranteed seats or mandatory quotas to ensure that the small indigenous peoples of the north, Siberia and the Far East are represented in the legislative bodies, as well as in the executive branch and in public service.¹²⁶

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

64. A 2007 UNHCR report noted that the Russian Federation faces significant challenges related to economic migration and illegal entry.¹²⁷

65. In 2003, the HR Committee expressed concern about the long delay in the processing of asylum claims.¹²⁸ A 2007 UNHCR report mentioned that the situation of asylum-seekers has not improved significantly and refugee recognition rates remain very low.¹²⁹

66. CAT was concerned about the widespread and broad use of administrative expulsion for minor violations of immigration rules.¹³⁰

67. CRC recommended that the Russian Federation ensure that unaccompanied and separated minors have access to the national refugee status determination procedure and subsequent

assistance, and to ensure that birth certificates are issued to all internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Chechnya for their children born in Ingushetia.¹³¹

11. Internally displaced persons

68. CERD was concerned about reports that IDPs from Chechnya are sometimes pressured to return and to relocate from temporary accommodation centres in Ingushetia and Grozny, and that IDPs within Chechnya are not eligible for, and those outside Chechnya are sometimes denied, forced migrant status.¹³²

69. A 2007 UNHCR report informed that the security situation in the Northern Caucasus remains volatile, and that both IDPs and returnees continue to rely on humanitarian assistance and protection. In Chechnya, however, the needs of people of concern to UNHCR could not be met by humanitarian assistance alone and recovery-oriented support was required to sustain the reintegration of the displaced.¹³³

12. Human rights and counter-terrorism

70. The HR Committee acknowledged that abuse of and violations against civilians also involve non-State actors, but reiterated that this does not relieve the Russian Federation of its obligations. It was concerned about the provision in the Federal Law "On Combating Terrorism" which exempts law enforcement and military personnel from liability for harm caused during counter-terrorist operations.¹³⁴ The Russian Federation informed that such concern was groundless and provided further information on the law.¹³⁵

71. CAT was also concerned about this federal law, which fails to explicitly outline the applicability of the safeguards for detainees contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure to counterterrorist operations; and about allegations of widespread practice of detaining relatives of suspects of terrorism.¹³⁶

72. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted that in the North Caucasus, women have become even more vulnerable to human rights violations due to the counter-terrorist strategy adopted in response to suicide bombings allegedly committed by Chechen women.¹³⁷

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

73. UNICEF informed that the country still seriously lags behind on the social front, as illustrated by incomplete system reforms (child welfare, health, education).¹³⁸ Demography and health are two key challenges among others, such as socio-economic inequality and child poverty; poor education and health services; a fast growing HIV epidemic¹³⁹; and increasing flows of children into institutions.¹⁴⁰ The 2007 United Nations Resident Coordinator's annual report noted that social vulnerability and unequal access to the benefits of economic growth are widely seen as key challenges.¹⁴¹

74. The 2008-2010 UNDP Country Programme noted that the country needs to overcome institutional challenges, including corruption, and weak public sector governance. It also needs to complete the establishment of a fully independent, effective judicial system. Given the size of the country, sustaining growth and improving social services also depend on a rational and stable division of autonomy and responsibility between federal and subnational levels of government.¹⁴²

75. The 2004-2007 UNDP Country Programme informed that conflict in the North Caucasus continued to jeopardize human rights and development in the region.

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Pledges by the State

76. In 2006, the Russian Federation informed that it attaches great importance to the development of constructive international cooperation in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights. It further noted that active cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council constitutes an integral part of its policy.¹⁴³

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

77. CERD requested the Russian Federation to provide information, by 15 August 2009 at the latest, on the measures it has taken to implement its recommendations in relation to: efforts to combat incitement to racial, ethnic and religious hatred; racially motivated violence; demolitions and forced evictions in Roma settlements.¹⁴⁴

78. In 2006, CAT requested information on its recommendations in relation to inter alia: safeguards for detainees; hazing in the military; torture and ill-treatment in the armed forces; independence of the Procuracy and impunity; the use of written assurances regarding refoulement; violent attacks on human rights defenders; the applicability of the law governing the activities of non-commercial organizations; and the situation in the Chechen Republic.¹⁴⁵ Replies by the Government were received on 23 August 2007.

79. On 13 January 2005, further to a request by the HR Committee in November 2003 that the Russian Federation provide information on the death penalty and the situation in the Chechen Republic¹⁴⁶, the State replied¹⁴⁷ and the Committee decided that no further action was required.¹⁴⁸

80. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture has received information from the Government on positive steps taken, in particular in the area of legislative and penitentiary reform.¹⁴⁹ In view of reports of disappearances in Chechnya, the Special Rapporteur urged the Government to take all measures necessary to investigate past disappearances, and to consider ratification of CED. He recommended that the Government ratify OP-CAT, and reiterated his request to carry out a visit, in accordance with its invitation of 22 May 2006.¹⁵⁰

81. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women issued general recommendations concerning inter alia accountability for human rights violations and the elimination of discrimination against women in all fields. Further recommendations related to domestic violence and violence against women in the North Caucasus.¹⁵¹

82. The Special Rapporteur on racism issued recommendations concerning inter alia racial profiling; prevention; ratification and implementation of ICRMW; attention to the Caucasian and Central Asian population and the Roma community; and the role and responsibility of the media.¹⁵²

83. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers issued recommendations concerning support to the new working group on judicial reform and the then recently created anti-corruption council; the functioning of the judicial system as a whole; establishment of mechanisms for the rapid and comprehensive execution of judicial decisions;

adoption of a draft law on the establishment of a juvenile justice system; and establishment of an administrative court system to effectively fight corruption and to ensure the liability of state officials. He also recommended that the proposed amendments to the 2002 Federal law governing the activities of defence lawyers must not be adopted.¹⁵³

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

84. CRC recommended that the Russian Federation seek technical assistance from, inter alia, UNAIDS, WHO and UNICEF.¹⁵⁴

85. UNFPA mentioned that the projects it supports are focused on population and development policy, reproductive health including HIV/STI prevention, and advocacy and gender equity.¹⁵⁵

86. UNICEF informed that it supports national processes to address the needs of the most vulnerable children, with the greater emphasis on policy analysis and advocacy regarding social welfare issues.¹⁵⁶

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://untreaty.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

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

³ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War

(Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No.105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁷ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 30.

⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 45

⁹ Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture, CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 27.

¹⁰ E/CN.4/2006/12, para. 31.

¹¹ Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, A/57/38, para. 369. See also the concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee, CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 5 and E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 4.

¹² CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 6. See also concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 14.

¹³ Report of the Secretary-General on National Institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, A/HRC/7/69, p. 51. For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/7/69, annex VIII, and A/HRC/7/70, annex I.

¹⁴ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 7.

¹⁵ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 2, para. 7.

¹⁶ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para.4.

¹⁷ A/57/38, para. 320.

¹⁸ 2008-2010 UNDP Country Programme for the Russian Federation, 2007, p. 2, available at [http://www.undp.ru/index.phtml?iso=RU&lid=1&pid=167&cmd=text&id=\\$200](http://www.undp.ru/index.phtml?iso=RU&lid=1&pid=167&cmd=text&id=$200).

¹⁹ UNAIDS *Annual Report 2006*, pp. 31 and 70, available at http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2007/2006_unaids_annual_report_en.pdf

²⁰ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

²¹ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder.

²² See (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (b) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006; (c) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23),

questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006; (d) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005; (e) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007; (f) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005; (h) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005; (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent on July 2006; (j) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2005/78), questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet sent in July 2004; (k) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/7/8), questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation sent in July 2007; (l) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices, and (m) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/8/10), questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations sent in 2007.

²³ Questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities (A/HRC/4/29, para 47); questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants (A/HRC/4/24, para 9); questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15, para 7); questionnaire on the right to education for girls (E/CN.4/2006/45, para 89); questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet (E/CN.4/2005/78, para 4); questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation sent in July 2007 (A/HRC/7/8, para 35).

²⁴ United Nations press release of 17 February 2006.

²⁵ See Framework for Cooperation with the Russian Federation for 2007 and beyond, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/ENACARegion/Pages/RUFramework.aspx>.

²⁶ OHCHR, *Annual Report 2005*, p. 15 and *Annual Report 2006*, p. 158.

²⁷ A/57/38, para. 379.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 373.

²⁹ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 14.

³⁰ A/HRC/4/19/Add.3, paras. 69-70.

³¹ CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 24; CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 23; CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 18; UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 3, para. 10.

³² A/HRC/4/19/Add.3, paras. 75-77.

³³ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 11. See also ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Convention and Recommendations, 2008, Geneva, Doc. No. 092008RUS111, para. 2.

³⁴ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 12. See also CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 24.

³⁵ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 16.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 22. See also E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 12.

³⁷ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 23.

³⁸ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 23.

³⁹ CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 11.

⁴⁰ CCPR/CO/79/RUS/Add.1, p. 2.

⁴¹ Communication No.763/1997, Views adopted on 26 March 2002 and communication No.888/1999, Views adopted on 29 March 2004 (A/60/40).

⁴² CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 9. See also CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 12; communication No. 888/1999, Views adopted on 17 March 2006 (A/61/40).

⁴³ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 32.

⁴⁴ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 21.

⁴⁵ Ibid., para.10.

⁴⁶ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 34.

⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 46.

⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 36.

⁴⁹ United Nations press release of 24 February 2006.

⁵⁰ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 24.

⁵¹ CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 13.

⁵² CCPR/CO/79/RUS/Add.1 pp. 2-4.

⁵³ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 24.

⁵⁴ A/HRC/4/41, paras. 353-359. See also A/HRC/7/2, para. 315.

⁵⁵ A/HRC/4/41, para. 354.

⁵⁶ Ibid., paras. 354-355.

⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 359.

⁵⁸ A/HRC/7/2, para. 317.

⁵⁹ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 68. See also A/HRC/Sub.1/58/23, paras. 16 and 32.

⁶⁰ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 68.

⁶¹ E/CN.4/2006/61/Add.2, para. 24. See also A/57/38, para. 391.

⁶² E/CN.4/2006/61/Add.2, para. 37.

⁶³ Ibid., para. 38. See also A/57/38 para. 389 and *UN in Russia*, “Translating economic growth into sustainable human development with human rights”, March-April 2008, No.2 (57), p. 14, available at http://www2.unrussia.ru/eng/Newsletter/02_2008/OON57.pdf.

⁶⁴ UNFPA submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 3.

⁶⁵ Communication No.712/1996, Views adopted on 5 July 2004; communication No. 770/1997, Views adopted on 20 July 2000 (A/60/40). Communication No. 1218/2003, Views adopted on 1 November 2005 (A/61/40).

⁶⁶ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 24.

⁶⁷ Ibid., para.17. See also CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 15; Communication No.712/1996, Views adopted on 5 July 2004, A/60/40 and communication No.763/1997, Views adopted on 26 March 2002 (A/60/40).

⁶⁸ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para.18.

⁶⁹ CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 10. See also E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 51 and UNFPA, *State of the World Population 2006*, p. 25, available at: <http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2006/english/introduction.html>

⁷⁰ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 78.

⁷¹ Ibid., para. 74.

⁷² United Nations Press Release, “United Nations expert calls for renewed efforts for a comprehensive judicial reform in the Russian Federation”, 29 May 2008.

⁷³ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 13.

⁷⁴ Ibid., para.17.

⁷⁵ Ibid., para. 8.

- ⁷⁶ Communication No.815/1998, Views adopted on 5 July 2004 (A/60/40).
- ⁷⁷ United Nations press release of 14 February 2005.
- ⁷⁸ A/HRC/4/41, para. 354.
- ⁷⁹ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 20.
- ⁸⁰ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 85.
- ⁸¹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 2, para. 7.
- ⁸² Ibid., para. 10.
- ⁸³ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 38.
- ⁸⁴ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 2, para. 10.
- ⁸⁵ E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1397. See also A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, paras. 1723-1725.
- ⁸⁶ A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, para. 1723.
- ⁸⁷ CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 22.
- ⁸⁸ UNIC submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 1.
- ⁸⁹ A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, para. 1723.
- ⁹⁰ United Nations press release of 9 October 2006.
- ⁹¹ A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, para. 1724.
- ⁹² Ibid., para. 1723. See also A/HRC/4/58, paras. 23-24-25.
- ⁹³ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 22.
- ⁹⁴ CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 20.
- ⁹⁵ Ibid., para. 18.
- ⁹⁶ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 15.
- ⁹⁷ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 46.
- ⁹⁸ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 25
- ⁹⁹ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 45.
- ¹⁰⁰ A/57/38, paras. 382, 383 and 385.
- ¹⁰¹ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 22.
- ¹⁰² 2004-2007 UNDP Country Programme for the Russian Federation, op.cit., p. 2.
- ¹⁰³ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 25.
- ¹⁰⁴ UNDP, *Europe and the CIS Regional MDG Report 2006*, p. 34, available at http://www.undp.ru/publications/NMDG-AFFA_eng.pdf .
- ¹⁰⁵ A/57/38, para. 387.
- ¹⁰⁶ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 31.
- ¹⁰⁷ Ibid., para. 33. See also, UNDP, *Human Development Report 2005*, p. 159, available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR05_complete.pdf.
- ¹⁰⁸ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 35.
- ¹⁰⁹ UNFPA submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 2.
- ¹¹⁰ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 2, para. 9.
- ¹¹¹ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 60. See also UNODC, *Annual Report 2007*, p. 43, available at http://www.unodc.org/documents/about-unodc/AR06_fullreport.pdf.

¹¹² E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 55.

¹¹³ *UN in Russia*, “Translating economic growth into sustainable human development with human rights, May-June 2008, No.3 (58)”, p. 16, available at: http://www2.unrussia.ru/eng/Newsletter/03_2008/OON58.pdf.

¹¹⁴ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 56.

¹¹⁵ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 26.

¹¹⁶ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 64.

¹¹⁷ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 37.

¹¹⁸ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 64.

¹¹⁹ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 27.

¹²⁰ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 2, para. 9.

¹²¹ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 49.

¹²² UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 2, para. 10.

¹²³ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 13.

¹²⁴ E/C.12/1/Add.94, para. 11.

¹²⁵ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 24.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

¹²⁷ UNHCR, *Global Appeal Report 2007*, Strategies and Programmes, p. 252, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/static/publ/ga2007/ga2007toc.htm>.

¹²⁸ CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 25

¹²⁹ UNHCR, *Global Appeal Report 2007*, op.cit.

¹³⁰ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 15.

¹³¹ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 66.

¹³² CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 21.

¹³³ UNHCR, *Global Appeal Report 2007*, op.cit..

¹³⁴ CCPR/CO/79/RUS, para. 13.

¹³⁵ CCPR/CO/79/RUS/Add.1, p. 5.

¹³⁶ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 24.

¹³⁷ E/CN.4/2006/61/Add.2, para. 56. See also A/HRC/Sub.1/58/23, paras. 16 and 32.

¹³⁸ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 1, para. 4.

¹³⁹ See UNFPA submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 3.

¹⁴⁰ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 3, para. 12. See also UNFPA submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 2; UNDG, 2006 Resident Coordinator Annual Report, available at <http://www.undg.org/rcar.cfm?fuseaction=RCAR&ctyIDC=RUS&P=490>; 2004-2007 UNDP Country Programme for the Russian Federation, 2003, p. 2, available at [http://www.undp.ru/index.phtml?iso=RU&lid=1&pid=167&cmd=text&id=\\$82](http://www.undp.ru/index.phtml?iso=RU&lid=1&pid=167&cmd=text&id=$82)

¹⁴¹ 2007 Resident Coordinator’s Annual Report and Workplan 2008, p. 2, available at [www.undp.ru/download.phtml?\\$697](http://www.undp.ru/download.phtml?$697).

¹⁴² 2008-2010 UNDP Country Programme for the Russian Federation p. 2, available at [http://www.undp.ru/index.phtml?iso=RU&lid=1&pid=167&cmd=text&id=\\$200](http://www.undp.ru/index.phtml?iso=RU&lid=1&pid=167&cmd=text&id=$200).

¹⁴³ Russian Federation’s Voluntary Pledge submitted in support of its candidacy to the membership of the HRC, New York, 2006, p. 1-2, accessible at <http://www.un.org/ga/60/elect/hrc/russianfed.pdf>.

¹⁴⁴ CERD/C/RUS/CO/19, para. 36.

¹⁴⁵ CAT/C/RUS/CO/4, para. 29.

¹⁴⁶ CCPR/CO/79/RUS/Add.1, para. 26..

¹⁴⁷ Ibid..

¹⁴⁸ Letter from the Special Rapporteur for Follow-up on Concluding Observations, Human Rights Committee, 12 October 2005.

¹⁴⁹ A/HRC/7/3/Add.2, para. 532. See also E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.2, paras. 249-274.

¹⁵⁰ A/HRC/4/33, para. 15

¹⁵¹ E/CN.4/2006/61/Add.2, para. 86.

¹⁵² A/HRC/4/19/Add.3, aras. 80-95.

¹⁵³ United Nations press release of 29 May 2008, op.cit.

¹⁵⁴ CRC/C/RUS/CO/3, para. 60.

¹⁵⁵ UNFPA submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 4.

¹⁵⁶ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Russian Federation, p. 4, para. 16.
