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resolution 16/21**

Uzbekistan

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1995)	OP-CRC-AC (2008)	OP-CAT
	ICESCR (1995)	OP-CRC-SC (2008)	ICRMW
	ICCPR (1995)	ICCPR-OP 2 (2008)	CPED
	CEDAW (1995)	CRPD	
	CAT (1995)	(Signature only, 2009)	
	CRC (1994)		
<i>Reservations, declarations and/or understandings</i>	OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3, para.2, age of recruitment 18 years, 2008)		
<i>Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action³</i>	ICCPR-OP 1 (1995)		ICERD, art. 14
	CAT, art. 20 (1995)		OP-ICESCR
			ICCPR, art. 41
			OP-CEDAW
			CAT, arts. 21 and 22
			OP-CRC-IC
			ICRMW
		OP-CRPD	
		CPED	

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Palermo Protocol ⁴ Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ⁵ ILO fundamental conventions except Convention No. 87 ⁶ UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	ILO Convention: No. 138 ⁷	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ⁸ Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁹ ILO Convention No. 87 ¹⁰ ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ¹¹

1. In 2010, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) encouraged Uzbekistan to consider ratifying ICRMW, CPED, and CRPD.¹²
2. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to sign and ratify OP-CEDAW.¹³
3. CERD urged Uzbekistan to consider making the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of ICERD.¹⁴
4. CERD, CEDAW and UNHCR encouraged Uzbekistan to ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Optional Protocol; and to consider acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹⁵
5. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) noted that Uzbekistan had signed CRPD in early 2009, but had not ratified it yet.¹⁶
6. UNCT also noted that Uzbekistan had ratified in August 2008 the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and children, but had not yet acceded to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.¹⁷

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

7. In 2010, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee), noting that a draft law on the state of emergency was under preparation, urged Uzbekistan to ensure that relevant legislation and regulations are compatible with article 4 of ICCPR.¹⁸
8. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to ensure that the Convention is applied by all branches of Government as a framework for laws and policies on gender equality.¹⁹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

9. CERD encouraged Uzbekistan to ensure the existence of a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles.²⁰

10. CEDAW reiterated its recommendation that Uzbekistan strengthen the Women's Committee.²¹

11. CERD welcomed the establishment of the National Plan of Action on Fulfilment of the Recommendations of CERD.²²

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies²³

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	March 2006	2012	Aug. 2010	Eighth and ninth reports pending consideration
CESCR	Nov. 2015	2010	–	Second report pending consideration
HR Committee	March 2005	2008	March 2010	Fourth report due in 2013
CEDAW	Aug. 2006	2008	Jan. 2010	Fifth and sixth reports due in 2016
CAT	Nov. 2007	2011	–	Fourth report pending consideration
CRC	June 2006	2010 and 2011	–	Third to fourth reports pending consideration/ Initial reports to OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC pending consideration

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CERD	2011	Right of refugees; racial discrimination. ²⁴	2011 ²⁵ . Follow-up dialogue ongoing ²⁶
HR Committee	2011	Impunity; torture and ill-treatment; structure and organization of the justice system; freedom of expression. ²⁷	
CEDAW	2008	Torture; conditions of detention; results of investigations. ²⁸	2012 ²⁹

CAT	2013	Detention places; human rights defenders	2008, 2010, 2011 ³⁰
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Views

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
HR Committee	15 ³¹	Follow-up dialogue ongoing ³²
CAT	1 ³³	Follow-up dialogue ongoing ³⁴

12. CERD noted that its recommendations and decisions had not resulted in structural change.³⁵ The HR Committee raised similar concerns regarding its recommendations and regretted the failure of Uzbekistan to implement any of its Views adopted on individual communications submitted under OP-ICCPR.³⁶

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁷

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	No
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Torture (2002)	
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	Human rights defenders	Human rights defenders
<i>Visits requested</i>	Independence of judges and lawyers	Independence of judges and lawyers
	Freedom of religion	Freedom of religion
	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
	Torture	Torture
	Violence against women	Violence against women
	Arbitrary detention	Arbitrary detention
		Contemporary forms of slavery
		Enforced or involuntary disappearances
		Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
		Cultural rights
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, 42 communications were sent. The Government replied to 36 communications.	

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations

A. Equality and non-discrimination

13. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to accelerate the process of adoption of the new revised version of the draft Law on equal rights and opportunities for women and men.³⁸ In 2012, UNCT noted that despite prolonged discussions, the draft Law had not yet been adopted.³⁹ Gender inequality persisted, particularly in the family context and in more conservative provinces, contributing to unequal participation in secondary education and decision-making.⁴⁰

14. CEDAW was concerned that the practices of polygamy, early marriage and the kidnapping of young girls for the purpose of forced marriage continued, particularly in rural areas.⁴¹ The HR Committee was similarly concerned at forced marriages and bride abductions.⁴²

15. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to implement a comprehensive national plan of action for the advancement of women and to strengthen the understanding of equality of women and men.⁴³ UNCT noted that more needed to be done to create mechanisms to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the national action plan.⁴⁴

16. CERD recommended that Uzbekistan include a definition of racial discrimination in its legislation.⁴⁵

17. The HR Committee was concerned that article 120 of the Criminal Code criminalizes consensual sexual activities between adult males. It urged Uzbekistan to review its legislation and align it with article 26 of ICCPR.⁴⁶ It was also concerned about incidents in which individuals had been harassed, physically attacked or discriminated against on the basis of their sexual orientation.⁴⁷

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

18. The HR Committee remained concerned that the definition of torture in article 235 of the Criminal Code might not be in line with article 1 of CAT.⁴⁸

19. The HR Committee urged Uzbekistan to ensure that cases of alleged torture are investigated by an independent body; that measures are strengthened to end torture, including audio-visual recordings of investigations; and that compensation is provided to victims of torture.⁴⁹

20. The HR Committee was concerned at the excessive length of custody for which a suspect or an accused may be held without being brought before a judge. While new legislation had been introduced on judicial control of detention (habeas corpus), the full effect of its implementation had yet to be seen.⁵⁰ CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to improve the conditions of detention for female detainees.⁵¹

21. UNCT noted that concerns remained with regard to trafficking for the purposes of forced labour and commercial prostitution. Although more crimes of this character had been investigated over the past few years, the number of persons trafficked had not decreased. More shelters were also required to cover the needs of identified victims.⁵²

22. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to increase international, regional and bilateral cooperation to prevent trafficking; ensure that trafficked women and girls have access to quality medical care, counselling, housing and free legal services; and take measures to prosecute and punish traffickers, in line with the 2008 Law on combating human trafficking, and the National Action Plan on trafficking.⁵³

23. CEDAW remained concerned about the absence of a specific law protecting women from domestic violence and the lack of prosecution and punishment of perpetrators.⁵⁴ The HR Committee urged continued awareness-raising campaigns to sensitize the population to domestic violence.⁵⁵

24. In 2012, three Special Rapporteurs transmitted a joint communication to Uzbekistan on the alleged detention and trial in a military court of a foreign national who had been arrested by the National Security Service in March 2011, charged with espionage and sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment. His appeal had been rejected in October 2011 by a military court. Reportedly, the detainee's health had dramatically deteriorated, and efforts to transfer him to a Tashkent prison-hospital had been unsuccessful.⁵⁶

25. Also in 2012, three special procedures mandates sent a communication to Uzbekistan on the case of an Uzbek national who was reported to have fled the country in 2008 due to religious persecution, but had been deported back to Uzbekistan in 2012 from a third country. His fate and whereabouts remained unknown.⁵⁷

26. In May 2008, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention declared that the detention of an Uzbek national who had been arrested by the National Security Service in 2006 on charges of disclosure of State secrets, among others, and sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment, was arbitrary. In March 2011 and May 2012, in a joint urgent appeal, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture alerted that in early February 2011, the detainee had been transferred to a high security prison in Navoi region, where he had reportedly been subjected to intermittent beating. He was reported to be in poor health.⁵⁸

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

27. While taking note of Uzbekistan's statement that it had conducted all necessary investigations in respect of the Andijan events of 2005 and that several individuals had been convicted, the HR Committee was concerned at the absence of a comprehensive and independent investigation into the circumstances of the events, during which 700 civilians, including women and children, had been killed by the military and security services. It urged Uzbekistan to conduct an independent investigation and ensure that those responsible for the killings are prosecuted and punished, and that victims and their relatives are given compensation.⁵⁹

28. The HR Committee urged Uzbekistan to ensure the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary by guaranteeing judges' security of tenure.⁶⁰

29. The HR Committee was concerned that the recent reform of the regulations governing defence lawyers had increased the role of the Ministry of Justice in matters related to the legal profession, including the disciplining of lawyers. It was also concerned that lawyers' licences were only valid for three years and subject to renewal thereafter by a qualification commission composed of representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the Lawyers' Chamber. Uzbekistan should review and amend its laws and practice so as to ensure the independence of lawyers.⁶¹

30. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to remove any impediments faced by women victims of violence in gaining access to justice and to immediate means of redress and protection.⁶²

31. UNCT noted that amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code in September 2010 provided for judicial review of extradition decisions by the General Prosecutor and introduced the principle of non-refoulement.⁶³

32. UNCT noted that a comprehensive review of existing mechanisms of juvenile justice in Uzbekistan conducted in 2010 had concluded that the current legislation, although

fragmented, was mostly in conformity with international standards, although its interpretation and implementation could be strengthened.⁶⁴

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

33. CEDAW was concerned that article 15 of the Family Code contained different marriage ages for girls (17 years) and boys (18 years).⁶⁵ In 2012, UNCT noted that Uzbekistan was considering amendments to the Family Code which would increase the marriage age of girls to 18 years.⁶⁶

E. Freedom of movement

34. The HR Committee remained concerned about the need for individuals to receive an exit visa in order to be able to travel abroad. It urged Uzbekistan to abolish the exit visa system.⁶⁷

35. The HR Committee was concerned that the compulsory registration of the addresses of individuals (*propiska*) might affect the enjoyment of a number of rights and freedoms, including those provided for in article 12 of the Covenant.⁶⁸

F. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

36. The HR Committee was concerned about the criminalization of missionary activities under article 216-2 of the Criminal Code. It urged Uzbekistan to amend its legislation in line with the requirements of article 18 of ICCPR.⁶⁹

37. The HR Committee was concerned at limitations and restrictions on freedom of religion and belief, including for members of non-registered religious groups, and at charges brought against such individuals.⁷⁰

38. The HR Committee was concerned that only members of a limited number of registered religious groups can apply for an alternative to military service. It urged Uzbekistan to adopt legislation recognizing the right of conscientious objection and to ensure that conscientious objectors are not subjected to discrimination or punishment.⁷¹

39. The HR Committee expressed concern at unreasonable restrictions on the registration of political parties and public associations by the Ministry of Justice. It urged Uzbekistan to bring its law, regulations and practices into line with articles 19, 22 and 25 of ICCPR.⁷²

40. The HR Committee urged Uzbekistan to review the provisions on defamation and insult in articles 139 and 140 of the Criminal Code and ensure that they are not used to harass, intimidate or convict journalists or human rights defenders.⁷³

41. The HR Committee urged Uzbekistan to allow representatives of international organizations and NGOs to work in the country and guarantee journalists and human rights defenders the right to freedom of expression in the conduct of their activities.⁷⁴ CEDAW made similar recommendations regarding independent monitors of women's rights.⁷⁵

42. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to create an environment in which organizations focused on women's rights and gender equality can operate; to revise and simplify the registration requirements for non-governmental organizations and to lift restrictions imposed on their activities.⁷⁶

43. In 2012, four Special Rapporteurs raised concern with regard to allegations of intimidation of peaceful protesters and the violation of fair trial safeguards in the context of two peaceful assemblies held in Tashkent. Peaceful assemblies had been organized in Mustaqilik Square and in Hamza district on 6 December 2010 and 4 April 2011 to raise awareness regarding the human rights situation in the country. Subsequently, activists had been detained and sentenced to large fines, without having received access to legal counsel.⁷⁷

44. A joint communication was also transmitted by three Special Rapporteurs on alleged threats and harassment against a member of the Human Rights Alliance of Uzbekistan, who, in April 2011, had spoken on a Russian television programme about the harsh living conditions of pensioners and disabled persons. The person concerned was ordered to pay several fines and had a travel ban imposed on her, and her family members had been subject to harassment.⁷⁸

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

45. The HR Committee remained concerned that children are still employed and subjected to harsh working conditions, in particular for cotton harvesting.⁷⁹

46. In 2012, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, with reference to ILO Convention No. 105 on the abolition of forced labour, expressed the hope that the Government would provide information on concrete measures taken to eliminate any possibility of using compulsory labour of public sector workers and university students in cotton production.⁸⁰

47. CEDAW encouraged Uzbekistan to introduce in its legislation a definition of discrimination in employment and to enact specific legal provisions to prohibit sexual harassment in the workplace.⁸¹

48. CEDAW was concerned at the high rate of unemployment among women as compared with men, and the existence of a significant gender wage gap.⁸² It urged Uzbekistan to ensure equal opportunities for women in the labour market; and to apply the principle of equal remuneration.⁸³

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

49. UNCT noted that a strong social policy was among the priorities of the Government.⁸⁴ However, in spite of consistent economic growth, poverty among the general population remained high.⁸⁵

I. Right to health

50. UNCT observed that health system reforms had increased the availability of mother and child health care, although a more holistic approach might still be needed. UNCT also noted that there was no nationwide health insurance system and that the health system was often faced with shortages of essential medicines, water, electricity, heating, equipment and hygienic materials. Although, in principle, health services were free in government facilities, it appeared that informal fees were often collected, which created additional barriers for access to health care for low income families. Better monitoring of health services was needed.⁸⁶

51. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to strengthen its efforts to increase knowledge of and access to affordable contraceptive methods.⁸⁷ It recommended that sex education be widely promoted and targeted at adolescent girls and boys.⁸⁸

J. Right to education

52. UNESCO stated that in recent years the infrastructures of schools had been considerably improved. A number of schools had been built and classes equipped with computer facilities. The provision of textbooks had also improved.⁸⁹ However, UNCT observed that some infrastructure deficiencies persisted and that there was a lack of effective monitoring of the quality of teaching and educational outcomes.⁹⁰

53. UNESCO noted that the United Nations provided assistance in developing the National Program for the Quality and Efficiency of Education for 2008-2012.⁹¹

54. UNCT noted that, although a large part of the budget was spent on education, parents were often asked for informal payments.⁹² CEDAW recommended that the Government ensure that primary education is free and accessible to all children, and that all hidden costs of school attendance are eliminated.⁹³ CEDAW also urged Uzbekistan to ensure equal access of girls and women to all levels of education.⁹⁴

55. UNESCO observed that during the cotton harvests schools and colleges are closed for months with the approval of the State.⁹⁵ CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to guarantee that the cotton harvest season not compromise the rights of both girls and boys to education.⁹⁶

K. Persons with disabilities

56. UNCT noted that in spite of a strong legislative framework to ensure the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in society, social discrimination remained a significant obstacle. National and local authorities still demonstrated limited capacity to enforce and institutionalize inclusion.⁹⁷

L. Minorities

57. UNCT observed the existence of good inter-ethnic relations in Uzbekistan, noting that schools taught, and the media broadcasted in several languages.⁹⁸ UNESCO noted that education was provided in the Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Tajik, Kyrgyz and Turkmen languages.⁹⁹

58. CERD noted that education levels of Roma appeared to be considerably lower than the nation's average. It urged Uzbekistan to adopt a strategy to protect Roma from discrimination.¹⁰⁰

M Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

59. UNCT noted that there were no laws on migrants, even though preliminary discussions on a draft law "on foreign labour migration" had taken place. In August 2012, Uzbekistan had tightened the punishment for breaking the rules relating to the stay of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the country.¹⁰¹

60. CERD and CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to elaborate a legislative framework for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers.¹⁰² CERD also urged Uzbekistan to amend its

legislation and remove administrative barriers to the acquisition of citizenship by stateless persons in the territory.¹⁰³

61. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Uzbekistan accept UNHCR's technical support in drafting national refugee legislation and developing a national refugee status determination procedure. It encouraged the Government to take all necessary safeguards to fully ensure the protection of asylum seekers and refugees against refoulement. It also recommended that Uzbekistan allow the reopening of its office in the country to enable it to pursue its protection mandate and cooperate on emergency preparedness.¹⁰⁴

62. CERD recommended that Uzbekistan ensure that no person will be forcibly returned to a country where there are substantial grounds to believe that his/her life or physical integrity may be put at risk, and that a mechanism be established to permit the review of decisions to remove aliens.¹⁰⁵ The HR Committee made similar recommendations.¹⁰⁶

63. UNHCR noted that in June 2010, following the outbreak of violence in southern Kyrgyzstan, a large number of Kyrgyz citizens of Uzbek ethnicity had sought refuge in Uzbekistan, which had actively cooperated with UNHCR to ensure the protection of refugees in this emergency situation. UNHCR was allowed to establish a temporary field presence to assist the Government in providing humanitarian assistance to these refugees. This field presence was eventually discontinued following the refugees' voluntary return to Kyrgyzstan.¹⁰⁷

64. UNHCR recommended that reception conditions for asylum seekers be enhanced and that all persons in need of international protection be ensured access to health services, employment and education. The Government should initiate public advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns so as to promote a better understanding of issues relating to human rights, migration, and persons in need of international protection.¹⁰⁸

65. CEDAW urged Uzbekistan to protect refugee women recognized under the mandate of UNHCR from gender-based violence; and ensure that refugee women can divorce legally.¹⁰⁹

N Human rights and counter-terrorism

66. The HR Committee remained concerned at the number of persons reportedly detained as suspects for involvement in extremist activities or on terrorist charges. It urged Uzbekistan to ensure that the rights of all persons suspected of involvement in terrorist activities are protected, that anyone arrested or detained on a terrorism charge has immediate access to a lawyer and that the grounds for detention are examined by a court.¹¹⁰

67. On 21 October 2011, four special procedures mandate holders transmitted a letter to Uzbekistan related to their joint study on global practices regarding secret detention in the context of countering terrorism, inviting Uzbekistan to provide information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the study.¹¹¹

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Uzbekistan from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/3/UZB/3).

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

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art.5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

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); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva 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). 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. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise 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 International Labour Organization Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment.
- ⁸ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).
- ⁹ 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.
- ¹⁰ ILO Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise.
- ¹¹ International Labour Organization Convention No.169, concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No.189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ¹² Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4), para. 51; concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7), para. 18.
- ¹³ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 46.
- ¹⁴ CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 20.
- ¹⁵ CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, paras. 11, 12; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 39; UNHCR submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, pp. 3-6.
- ¹⁶ UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 1.
- ¹⁷ Ibid., p. 3.
- ¹⁸ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/UZB/CO/3), para. 9.
- ¹⁹ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 12.
- ²⁰ CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 17.
- ²¹ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 16.
- ²² CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 6.
- ²³ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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| 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. |
- ²⁴ CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 24.
- ²⁵ CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7/Add.2.
- ²⁶ Letter dated 9 March 2012 from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan in Geneva, p. 1, available at http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/followup/CERD_Uzbekistan_Followup_March2012.pdf.
- ²⁷ CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, para. 28.
- ²⁸ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para.52.
- ²⁹ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4/Add.1.
- ³⁰ CAT/C/UZB/CO/3/Add.1; CAT/C/UZB/CO/3/Add.2; CAT/C/UZB/CO/3/Add.3. See also letter dated 13 September 2012 from CAT to the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan in Geneva, available at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/followup/FollowUpLetterUzbekistan13092011.pdf>.
- ³¹ CCPR/C/95/D/1334/2004; CCPR/C/95/D/1163/2003; CCPR/C/95/D/1418/2005; CCPR/C/95/D/1382/2005; CCPR/C/96/D/1280/2004; CCPR/D/96/D/1585/2007; CCPR/C/96/D/1378/2005; CCPR/C/97/D/1284/2004; CCPR/C/98/D/1589/2007; CCPR/C/98/D/1552/2007; CCPR/C/99/D/1225/2003; CCPR/C/100/D/1449/2006; CCPR/101/D/1769/2008; CCPR/C/102/D/147/8/2006; and CCPR/C/104/D/1914, 1915 and 1916.
- ³² CCPR/C/95/D/1334/2004; CCPR/C/95/D/1163/2003; CCPR/C/95/D/1418/2005; CCPR/C/95/D/1382/2005; CCPR/C/96/D/1280/2004; CCPR/D/96/D/1585/2007; CCPR/C/96/D/1378/2005; CCPR/C/97/D/1284/2004; CCPR/C/98/D/1589/2007; CCPR/C/98/D/1552/2007; CCPR/C/99/D/1225/2003; CCPR/C/100/D/1449/2006; CCPR/101/D/1769/2008; CCPR/C/102/D/147/8/2006; and CCPR/C/104/D/1914, 1915 and 1916.
- ³³ CAT/C/48/D/444/2010.
- ³⁴ Ibid.

- 35 CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 8.
- 36 CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, paras. 4 and 6.
- 37 For the titles of Special Procedures, see: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- 38 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, paras. 9 and 10.
- 39 UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, pp. 2 and 3.
- 40 Ibid., p. 8.
- 41 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 42.
- 42 CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, para. 13.
- 43 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, paras. 16 and 20.
- 44 UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 14.
- 45 CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 7.
- 46 CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, para. 22.
- 47 Ibid., para. 22.
- 48 Ibid., para. 10.
- 49 Ibid., para. 11.
- 50 Ibid., para. 14.
- 51 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 25.
- 52 UNCT submission to the UPR, on Uzbekistan, p. 8.
- 53 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 27.
- 54 Ibid., para. 21.
- 55 CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, para. 13.
- 56 Special Rapporteurs on the right to health; on the independence of judges and lawyers; and on the question of torture (A/HRC/21/49), p.25.
- 57 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; Special Rapporteurs on freedom of religion or belief, and on the question of torture (A/HRC/21/49), p. 27.
- 58 A/HRC/21/49, p. 34. See also A/HRC/21/18, paragraph 67.
- 59 CCPR/C/UZB/CO/3, para. 8.
- 60 Ibid., para. 16.
- 61 Ibid., para. 17.
- 62 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 23.
- 63 UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 7.
- 64 Ibid., p. 9.
- 65 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 42.
- 66 UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 10.
- 67 CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, para. 18.
- 68 Ibid., para. 18.
- 69 Ibid., para. 19.
- 70 Ibid., para. 19.
- 71 Ibid., para. 26.
- 72 Ibid., para. 25.
- 73 Ibid., para. 24.
- 74 Ibid.
- 75 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 18.
- 76 Ibid.
- 77 Special Rapporteurs on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; on the situation of human rights defenders and on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/HRC/20/30), p. 43.
- 78 Special Rapporteurs on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, on the situation of human rights defenders and on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/HRC/20/30), p. 61.
- 79 CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, para. 23.
- 80 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), adopted 2012, published 101st ILC session (2012), sixth paragraph, available from: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2699319.
- 81 CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 33.

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- ⁸² Ibid., para. 32.
⁸³ Ibid., para. 33.
⁸⁴ UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 5.
⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 10.
⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 11.
⁸⁷ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 35.
⁸⁸ Ibid.
⁸⁹ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, para. 27.,
⁹⁰ UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 12.
⁹¹ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, para. 28.
⁹² UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 12.
⁹³ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 31.
⁹⁴ Ibid.
⁹⁵ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, para. 34.
⁹⁶ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 31.
⁹⁷ UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 14.
⁹⁸ Ibid., p. 8.
⁹⁹ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, para.23.
¹⁰⁰ CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 16.
¹⁰¹ UNCT submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 3.
¹⁰² CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 12; CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 39.
¹⁰³ CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 11.
¹⁰⁴ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 3.
¹⁰⁵ CERD/C/UZB/CO/6-7, para. 12.
¹⁰⁶ CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, para. 12.
¹⁰⁷ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Uzbekistan, p. 2.
¹⁰⁸ Ibid., pp. 3-4.
¹⁰⁹ CEDAW/C/UZB/CO/4, para. 39.
¹¹⁰ CCPR /C/UZB/CO/3, para. 15.
¹¹¹ Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances; Special Rapporteurs on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and on the question of torture (A/HRC/19/44), p. 126.
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