

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

**Compilation of recommendations of the United  
Nations human rights mechanisms and of the Office  
of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human  
Rights addressed to Ukraine**

December 2019



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## **Acronyms**

CAT – Committee against Torture

CEDAW – Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

CERD – Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

CESCR – Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

CRC – Committee on the Rights of the Child

CRPD – Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

HRC – Human Rights Committee

ICCPR – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

IDPs – Internally Displaced Persons

OHCHR – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

SPT – Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

United Nations - UN

UPR – Universal Periodic Review

Working Group on the use of mercenaries – Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

This booklet, prepared by the Office of the OHCHR in Ukraine, contains a thematic compilation of the latest<sup>1</sup> recommendations made to Ukraine by the UN Human Rights mechanisms – treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR – as well as by OHCHR. It reflects information available as of December 2019.<sup>2</sup>

The December 2019 issue links the recommendations of the UN Human Rights Mechanisms to the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs), on the basis of the information generated by an experimental data mining project developed in close collaboration between OHCHR and the Danish Institute for Human Rights – the SDG-Human Rights Data Explorer.

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## **Theme 1: Administration of Justice, Accountability and the Rule of Law**

### **1.1. Judicial system and access to justice**

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### HRC:

- Ensure that judges are not subjected to any form of political influence in their decision-making and that the process of judicial administration is transparent. Adopt a law providing for clear procedures and objective criteria for the promotion, suspension and dismissal of judges. Ensure that prosecuting authorities are not involved in deciding on disciplinary actions against judges and that judicial disciplinary bodies are neither controlled by the executive branch nor affected by any political influence. Ensure that prosecutions under article 365 of the Criminal Code fully comply with the requirements of the Covenant. SDGs: 16.3 16.7
- Ensure that judges and law enforcement officers receive adequate training to enable them to interpret domestic law in the light of the Covenant and disseminate knowledge of the provisions of the Covenant among lawyers and the general public to enable them to invoke its provisions before the courts. 16.6 16a
- Reconsider its position in relation to Views adopted by the Committee under the First Optional Protocol. Take all necessary measures to establish mechanisms and appropriate procedures, including the possibility of reopening cases, reducing prison sentences and granting *ex gratia* compensation, to give full effect to the Committee's Views so as to guarantee an effective remedy when there has been a violation of the Covenant, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 3, of the Covenant. 16.3

#### CESCR:

- Address the root causes of corruption and adopt all necessary legislative and policy measures to effectively combat corruption and related impunity and ensure that public affairs, in law and in practice, are conducted in a transparent manner. Make politicians, members of parliament and national and local government officials aware of the economic and social costs of corruption, and make judges, prosecutors and the police aware of the need for strict enforcement of the law. 16.3 16.5

#### CRPD:

- Ensure equal access to judicial and administrative proceedings to all persons with disabilities, including access to court buildings to persons with physical impairments and to documents in accessible formats. 16.3

#### CEDAW:

- Remove any possible barriers to women's access to justice, including by ensuring free legal aid and waiving court costs for women without sufficient financial means. 5.1 16.3

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<sup>1</sup> For different human rights mechanisms the dates of issuance of the latest recommendations vary between 2008 and 2019.

<sup>2</sup> As of the date of issuance of this publication the recommendations it contains may be at various stages of implementation: not implemented, partially implemented, implemented.

- Enhance women’s awareness of their rights and their legal literacy in all areas covered by the Convention, to enable them to claim their rights. 16.3

*Special procedures*

Working Group on arbitrary detention:

- Provide the legal and operational framework for an independent and effective judiciary, including through appropriate recruitment. 16.6

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Ensure that judges, lawyers and other justice professionals are fully protected from threats, intimidation and other external pressures that seek to challenge and threaten their independence and impartiality. 16.1 16.3
- Ensure that the justice sector reform strategy for 2015–2020 is further implemented to improve access to justice, strengthen independence and eliminate corruption. 16.3 16.5
- Establish an impartial judicial system, including by: establishing an anti-corruption court; empowering anti-corruption institutions (such as the national anti-corruption bureau of Ukraine); and eliminating the potential for political use of the judiciary and Prosecutor General’s Office. 16.3 16.5
- Complete the judicial reform and the anti-corruption policy by reforming the Prosecutor General’s Office, reforming the State Security Service according to international standards, as drawn up with the support of Euro-Atlantic institutions, and introduce, as provided for in the relevant legislation, specialized anti-corruption courts. 16.5
- Fully implement the reforms necessary to establish an independent, effective and transparent judicial system that would not only strengthen Ukraine’s capacity to fight corruption, but would also establish an overarching framework for upholding the rule of law and protecting fundamental rights and freedoms. 16.3 16.5  
16.6  
16.10

*OHCHR*

- Ensure that judges, lawyers and other justice professionals are fully protected from threats, intimidation and other external pressures that seek to challenge and threaten their independence and impartiality.<sup>3</sup> 16.1 16.3
- Ensure the safety of courtrooms, including judges, lawyers, accused, victims and witnesses through adequate and effective Police presence during trials with adequate support and resources allocation.<sup>4</sup>
- Ensure that there is sufficient number of judges in local courts to administer justice promptly and effectively.<sup>5</sup> 16.3

## 1.2. Criminal justice and accountability

*Treaty bodies*

CAT:

- Further take effective measures to guarantee that all detained persons are afforded, by law and in practice, all the fundamental legal safeguards from the very outset of deprivation of liberty, in 16.1 16.3

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<sup>3</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Report and OHCHR Report on accountability for killings.

<sup>4</sup> See OHCHR 16<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>5</sup> See OHCHR 26<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> Report.

accordance with international standards, including through:

- ensuring that all persons deprived of their liberty are informed about their rights and provided with prompt access to a lawyer in line with legislation in force; and providing adequate financial resources for the effective functioning of the free legal aid system;
  - ensuring that detained persons are able to notify a member of family or another appropriate person of their own choice;
  - establishing a single national register of detention that includes factual details about detention, including transfers, and ensure that it contains the exact date, time and place of detention from the outset of deprivation of liberty and not from the time of writing of the protocol of detention;
  - ensuring that resort to, and the duration of, administrative detention are reduced and that guarantees exist regarding all fundamental procedural rights.
- Carry out and complete prompt, impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all allegations of the use of violence, including torture and ill-treatment, by law enforcement officials and prosecute and punish those responsible, including for the Maidan, Odessa and Mariupol incidents and thereby combat impunity. 16.1 16.3
  - Establish an independent monitoring and oversight mechanism to ensure such criminal investigations are prompt, effective and impartial. 16.1 16.3

SPT:

- Reform the system of legal aid so that legal representatives of detainees are remunerated for all work done on behalf of their clients rather than only for the work done on the specific charge brought against them. 16.3
- Ensure that legal advice provided through its legal aid system is prompt, professional and given in the interests of the detainee, not of the detaining authorities. 16.3
- Provide appropriate training by independent professional bodies to lawyers providing legal aid, including counsel representing detainees accused of crimes in connection with the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine.
- Ensure that all individuals, including those accused of offences under articles 109-115, 258, 260-261 and 437-438 of the Criminal Code, be tried without undue delay, in accordance with fair trial standards established by international human rights law. 16.3
- Guarantee to international and national monitors, including the national preventive mechanism, the United Nations human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine, the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the International Committee of the Red Cross, full and open access to all places where people are or may be deprived of their liberty, regardless of whether those places have been recognized officially as detention facilities. 16.1 16.3

*Special procedures*

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions:

- Establish a system of independent oversight of all those who perform law enforcement functions, focusing in particular on allegations of ill-treatment by the Security Service of Ukraine. This mechanism should be empowered to conduct investigations into suspected informal detention facilities, including by granting it comprehensive power of search within military or Security Service of Ukraine facilities. 16.1 16.3
- The investigations into the events at Maidan in February 2014 and into the events in Odesa on 2 May of the same year must be completed as a matter of priority, and accountability for loss of life established. The systemic failures that contributed to the eventual loss of life, such as the low profile of the police and the delayed response of the fire brigade in Odesa, should also be investigated and, 16.1 16.3

where appropriate, rectified.

- The events at Ilovaisk in August 2014 must be independently and impartially investigated and any perpetrators brought to justice. 16.1 16.3

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Expedite the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. 16.3
- Ratify the European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes. 16.1
- Fully integrate provisions on the criminalization of enforced disappearance into its national legislation. 16.1 16.3
- Finalize the establishment of the State bureau of investigations and accord it the resources and independence needed to investigate crimes committed by public officials, judges and law enforcement officers, thereby addressing impunity. 16.3
- Ensure progress in the investigations into the murders committed during the Maidan revolution in Odessa in May 2014, and into the murder of journalist Pavel Sheremet on 20 July 2016. 16.1 16.3  
16.10
- Ensure that human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, illegal detentions, torture and gender-based violence, committed by all sides in the Russian-instigated conflict in eastern Ukraine are recorded, investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice. 5.2  
16.1 16.3
- Support efforts to prevent human rights abuses in Crimea and Donbas by facilitating access for monitors, human rights defenders, journalists, and lawyers, and investigate thoroughly any credible allegations of abuses by Ukrainian forces, and use all appropriate methods to promote accountability for abuses. 16.10

*OHCHR*

- Ensure that investigations into the violent deaths which occurred during assemblies in 2014 and 2015, such as during the Maidan events and Odesa events, are completed in accordance with international standards and without undue delay.<sup>6</sup> 16.1 16.3
- Ensure consistency of practice regarding criminal charges against members of the armed groups and proportionality of sanctions applied to them to ensure their right to equal treatment before the law.<sup>7</sup> 16.3
- Ensure that trials of individuals on charges of affiliation with armed groups are carried out without undue delay and in full respect of all fair trial guarantees.<sup>8</sup> 16.3
- Ensure effective representation of defendants in conflict-related criminal cases by legal aid lawyers.<sup>9</sup> 16.3
- Refrain from automatic extension of measure of restraint of custodial detention for conflict-related detainees charged with affiliation with the armed groups.<sup>10</sup>
- Conduct rigorous review of all plea bargains and refuse to accept them, when there are reasonable grounds to believe that pleas bargains were obtained by coercion or under psychological pressure due to prolonged pre-trial detention and when no evidence of guilt is presented.<sup>11</sup> 16.3

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<sup>6</sup> See OHCHR Report on accountability for killings.

<sup>7</sup> See OHCHR 14<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>8</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>9</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>10</sup> See OHCHR 24<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>11</sup> See OHCHR 25<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> Reports.

- Allow regular and unhindered access to external monitors to all places of deprivation of liberty and guarantee that interviews can be conducted in confidentiality.<sup>12</sup>
- Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.<sup>13</sup>

16.1 16.3

16.3

### 1.3. Juvenile justice

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### CAT:

- Establish a system of juvenile justice which promotes whenever possible alternative measures to deprivation of liberty and guarantees international standards, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (Havana Rules), and the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System.

16.3

#### SPT:

- Introduce alternatives to detention for juveniles, who ought to be detained only as a measure of last resort. Where detention is absolutely necessary, ensure that all juveniles benefit from educational and recreational opportunities, as well as peer interaction, on an equal basis.
- Clarify the role of child reception centres in its system of detention, providing an appropriate legal basis and adequate funding for institutions that have been kept open following the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code.

16.3 4.1

#### CRC:

- Put in place a juvenile justice system as outlined in the National Plan of Action for Children. To this end, it ensure that the new Concept of Development of Criminal Justice Regarding Juveniles in Ukraine, and the act to be adopted for its implementation, is fully in line with the Convention and with other relevant standards:
  - system that promotes alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, such as mediation, diversion, probation, counselling, community service or suspended sentences, wherever possible;
  - establish by law and in practice one minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with the Committee's general comment No. 10 (2007) on children's rights in juvenile justice;
  - consider abolishing, in line with the preceding recommendation, schools for social rehabilitation where children aged 11 to 14 can be remanded after having been found guilty for committing socially dangerous actions, and develop alternative measures of care;
  - strengthen the social support services, including through training and an increase in the number of specialists from social centres for families, children and young persons, to ensure psychosocial rehabilitation and programmes for children in conflict with the law;
  - ensure that the juvenile justice system in practice diverges from a punitive to a restorative juvenile justice.
- Initiate comprehensive trainings for members of the Police and the Ukraine State Border Guard Services on the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment and on international standards relating to juvenile justice.

16.3

3.4

16.1 16.2

16.3

<sup>12</sup> See OHCHR 19<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports; OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence; and OHCHR Report on accountability for killings.

<sup>13</sup> See OHCHR Report on accountability for killings, OHCHR 27<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> Reports.



- Ensure by law and in practice that all child victims or witnesses of crimes, e.g. child victims of abuse, domestic violence, sexual and economic exploitation, abduction and trafficking, and witnesses of such crimes, are provided with the protection required by the Convention and that it take fully into account the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex). 16.2 5.2  
8.7

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Step up efforts to prevent ill-treatment of minors deprived of liberty and guarantee their effective rehabilitation. 16.1

**Theme 2: Torture and Ill-Treatment Prevention**

**2.1. Prevention of torture and ill-treatment**

*Treaty bodies*

HRC:

- Reinforce measures to eradicate torture and ill-treatment, ensure that such acts are promptly, thoroughly, and independently investigated, that perpetrators of acts of torture and ill-treatment are prosecuted in a manner commensurate with the gravity of their acts, and that victims are provided with effective remedies, including appropriate compensation. 16.1 16.3
- As a matter of priority, establish a genuinely independent complaints mechanism to deal with cases of alleged torture or ill-treatment. 16.3
- Amend the Criminal Procedure Code to provide for mandatory video recording of interrogations, and pursue its efforts towards equipping places of deprivation of liberty with video recording devices with a view to discouraging any use of torture or ill-treatment. 16.1

CAT:

- Amend legislation to include a definition of torture in the Criminal Code that is in conformity with the Convention and covers all the elements contained in article 1, including the inflicting of torture by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity who can be prosecuted under article 127 of the Criminal Code, as well as the element of discrimination. 16.1 16.3
- Amend its legislation to ensure that persons who are alleged to have committed acts of torture are prosecuted under article 127 of the Criminal Code and that appropriate penalties for acts of torture are applied that are commensurate to the gravity of the crime, as set out in article 4 (2) of the Convention. 16.1 16.3
- Take the steps necessary to ensure in practice that confessions obtained as a result of torture and ill-treatment in all cases and in line with domestic legislation and the provisions of article 15 of the Convention are not admissible in court. Improve the methods of criminal investigation to end practices whereby confession is relied on as proof in criminal prosecution, in some cases in the absence of any other evidence. 16.1 16.3
- Establish a genuinely independent complaints mechanism to deal with cases of alleged torture and ill-treatment and ensure that persons who have complained about allegations of torture and ill-treatment are protected from reprisal. 16.1 16.3
- Provide the Committee with information on the results how many cases of violence by law enforcement officials have been investigated, prosecuted for acts of torture and ill-treatment and the penalties applied for those found guilty. 16.1 16.3

- Allocate additional financial and staffing resources to ensure the full and effective operation of the national preventive mechanism in compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention.
- Amend the legislation to include explicit provisions on the right of victims of torture and ill-treatment to redress, including fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation, in accordance with article 14 of the Convention, while also bearing in mind recent events. In practice, provide all victims of torture or ill-treatment with redress, including fair and adequate compensation, and as full rehabilitation as possible, and should allocate the necessary resources for the effective implementation of rehabilitation programmes. 16.1 16.3
- Reinforce measures to prohibit and eliminate ill-treatment in the armed forces and ensure prompt, impartial and thorough investigation of all allegations of such acts; establish the liability of direct perpetrators and those in the chain of command, prosecute and punish those responsible with penalties that are consistent with the gravity of the act committed, make the results of such investigations public and provide the Committee with information on the follow-up to the confirmed cases of hazing in the army. 16.1 16.3
- Document and undertake prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into all acts of torture or other ill-treatment, including enforced disappearances and deprivation of life, committed in any territory under its jurisdiction; keep thorough documentation on the victims of inhuman treatment in areas not under governmental control, on the type of violations of the Convention against them, damage inflicted, as well as the identity, if possible, of the alleged perpetrators to be able to fully exercise its duties under the Convention when effective control is re-established. 16.1 16.3  
16.6
- Ensure that alleged perpetrators are duly prosecuted, including persons in position of command and those who provided legal cover for torture, and, if found guilty, are punished with penalties commensurate with the grave nature of their act. 16.1 16.3

SPT:

- Bring the provisions of the Criminal Code regarding the definition of torture into full compliance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture, thereby closing actual or potential loopholes for impunity.
- Ensure that the offence of torture is prosecuted under the provision relating to torture — rather than under those relating to abuse of power or authority — and that acts of torture and ill-treatment are made punishable by penalties commensurate with their gravity.
- Ensure that allegations of torture and ill-treatment, as well as suspicions of such acts arising from observable injuries and/or medical examinations, are systematically acted upon in the same way and that those making the allegations are protected from reprisals. 16.1 16.3
- Establish and maintain a national register of all allegations of torture and ill-treatment that includes the following information:
  - (a) the details of each allegation received;
  - (b) an indication of the institution or location where the act or condition is alleged to have taken place;
  - (c) the date when the allegation was received;
  - (d) the rationale for the decision taken in respect of the allegation and the date of that decision;
  - (e) any action taken as a result.
- Revise the multiple roles of public prosecution in order to enhance the independence and effectiveness of investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment. 16.6

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Include a definition of torture in the Criminal Code in full compliance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment in an impartial, thorough, transparent, efficient and effective manner so as to bring perpetrators to justice and fight impunity. 16.1 16.3  
16.6
- Grant the national preventive mechanism the legal authority and the practical means, including financial, to access all places where the mechanism suspects that persons are deprived or may be deprived of liberty, in accordance with article 4 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. 16.1 16.3  
16.10
- Investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, including against persons detained for reasons linked to the conflict, in accordance with its international obligations. 16.1
- Further improve the investigation of allegations of torture and ill-treatment, as well as of disproportionate use of force by security personnel, and ensure the prosecution of perpetrators. 16.1

### *OHCHR*

- Provide training on the Istanbul Protocol for medical personnel, forensic and legal professionals (judges, lawyers, prosecutors and police officers) and other officials, particularly those dealing with detainees and involved in the investigation and documentation of cases of torture, and to incorporate relevant training into the curricula of vocational, graduate and postgraduate educations of these professional groups.<sup>14</sup> 16.1
- Refer the victims to psychiatric forensic examination to establish the impact of an investigated crime, including sexual violence, as suggested by Istanbul Protocol.<sup>15</sup> 16.3

## **2.2. Conditions of detention**

### *Treaty bodies*

#### HRC:

- Take immediate and effective steps to ensure that cases of death in custody are promptly investigated by an independent and impartial body, that sentencing practices and disciplinary sanctions against those found responsible are not overly lenient, and that appropriate compensation is provided to families of victims. 16.3

#### CAT:

- Enhance steps to improve material conditions of detention in conformity with the appropriate provisions of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, including by renovating existing prison facilities, closing those unfit for use, building new ones and ensuring the best existing international standards of living space. 16.1
- Improve the quality and quantity of food and water provided to detainees and prisoners and reduce current overcrowding. 2.1 6.1  
16.1
- Examine the adequacy of health-care resources available in places of detention, ensure that the health-care services and medical assistance provided to detainees and prisoners are speedy and of high quality in order to bring conditions of detention in line with international standards. 3.8 16.1
- Provide detained persons with access to a medical examination by an independent doctor, and if requested, a doctor of their own choice; and ensure that all health-related tasks in police stations are performed by qualified medical personnel. 3.8 16.1

<sup>14</sup> See OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

<sup>15</sup> See OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

- Provide systematic medical screening on injuries and medical examination of detainees within 24 hours of their admission to prison; carry out periodic examinations of prisoners; make available appropriate treatments, especially to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis infected detainees that include anti-retroviral medication; implement programmes related to treatment of tuberculosis and the distribution and monitoring of medicines taken in penitentiary facilities throughout territory. 3.3 3.8  
16.1
- Provide training on the Istanbul Protocol for medical personnel and other officials involved in dealing with detainees and asylum seekers in the investigation and documentation of cases of torture. 16.1
- Establish an independent mechanism to deal freely and independently with any complaints of inmates about their treatment and conditions of detention, provide effective follow-up to such complaints for the purpose of remedial action and ensure that inmates who file complaints are not subjected to reprisals and that should any cases of reprisals arise, investigation should be launched, victims provided with protection and perpetrators sanctioned. 16.1 16.3  
16.6 16.a
- Enhance steps to reduce inter-prisoner violence, including at the instigation of prison officials, by launching independent investigations into all such incidents, reducing overcrowding, improving prison management and the prisoner/staff ratio, training prison staff and medical personnel on communication with and managing of inmates and on detecting signs of vulnerability and by strengthening the monitoring and management of vulnerable prisoners. 16.1 16.3  
16.6 16.a
- Ensure that all cases of deaths in custody are investigated promptly, thoroughly, effectively and impartially and that persons suspected of having committed acts of torture, physical or psychological ill-treatment and wilful negligence are prosecuted and, if found guilty, punished in accordance with the gravity of their acts. Allow independent forensic examinations of all cases of death in custody, permit family members of the deceased to commission independent autopsies and ensure that their results are accepted by the State party's courts as evidence in criminal and civil cases. 16.1 16.3  
16.6 16.a
- Continue to resort more to alternatives to incarceration, taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules). 16.1 16.3  
16.6 16.a

SPT:

- Continue the programme of renovating ageing detention facilities and provide the SPT with information concerning progress made in the framework of that programme.
- Ensure the independence of prison medical services by placing medical services in criminal justice institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Health, as that would help to ensure that persons in detention receive health care that is of a standard equal to that received by persons not in detention. 3.8
- Discontinue the practice of performing medical examinations through bars, since such examinations are demeaning by nature and lack the thoroughness envisioned in the Istanbul Protocol. 3.8 16.1
- Include routine mental health screenings in medical examinations given upon entry to a place of detention and incorporate assessments of mental health in daily check-ups conducted by adequately trained personnel. Ensure prompt access to mental health services and programmes, including access to a psychiatrist, upon referral by staff or through self-referral. 3.4
- Make drug rehabilitation services universally available to persons in detention and evaluate ways to improve communication and collaboration between health, psychological and social service providers in detention facilities. 3.8
- Strengthen the services provided to detainees in order to ensure that social assistance, such as supported living and counselling, is in place and coordinated in order to ease detainees' transition back into society and prevent their return to detention. 1.3  
11.1
- Review and reform the system of record-keeping in order to ensure that records are, at all times, comprehensive, accurate, precise and up to date and that a third party may easily follow the movement, location and well-being of a person in detention without the need to locate and examine 3.8

numerous files, papers or slips.

- Evaluate the system of transfers to ensure that transfers are made only after appropriate justifications and that they do not result in detainees being held in short-term detention centres, such as ITTs, for lengthy periods. 16.3

#### CRPD:

- Repeal laws that allow for deprivation of liberty on the basis of impairment. Take measures to implement its legislation providing for reasonable accommodation in prisons in order not to aggravate incarceration conditions based on disability. 16.b

#### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Increase resources to protect the rights and living conditions of people in detention and prisoners. 16.1
- Continue efforts to improve the situation of prisoners, in particular in pre-trial detention, by, inter alia, increasing the minimum space attributed to each prisoner, allocating necessary financial means, increasing custodial staff and ensuring necessary medical treatment. 3.8 16.1

#### *OHCHR*

- Close all *ad hoc* detention facilities and ensure that detainees are kept only in officially recognized and supervised places of detention, and that all their rights are fully respected. Guarantee that all detainees can communicate with and be visited by their families, have access to doctors and legal counsels.<sup>16</sup> 3.8 16.3
- Establish an electronic registry of detained persons, including those who were held in detention facilities in territory controlled by the self-proclaimed ‘Donetsk people’s republic’ and self-proclaimed ‘Luhansk people’s republic’, before the outbreak of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine.<sup>17</sup>
- Guarantee independence of medical personnel in pre-trial detention facilities *vis-à-vis* the management of these facilities and subordinating them to the Ministry of Healthcare.<sup>18</sup>
- Ensure that medical personnel in pre-trial detention facilities (SIZO) provide medical certificates to detainees and register any recorded injuries with specific attention to the situation of female detainees.<sup>19</sup>

## **Theme 3: Fundamental Freedoms**

### **3.1. Freedom of expression and protection of journalists**

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### HRC:

- Ensure that journalists, human rights defenders and individuals are able to freely exercise their right to freedom of expression, in accordance with article 19 of the Covenant and the Committee’s general comment No. 34 (2011) on the freedoms of opinion and expression. Any restrictions on the exercise of freedom of expression should comply with the strict requirements of article 19, paragraph 3, of the Covenant. 16.10 16.3
- Ensure that acts of aggression, threats and intimidation against journalists are investigated, 16.3

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<sup>16</sup> See OHCHR 7<sup>th</sup> Report

<sup>17</sup> See OHCHR 25<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>18</sup> See OHCHR 17<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>19</sup> See OHCHR 16<sup>th</sup> Report.

prosecuted and punished and victims are provided with appropriate remedies.

#### *Special procedures*

##### Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression:

- Guarantee that crimes against media professionals and opinion-makers will not go unpunished. [16.3](#)
- Revise the legislation, especially on TV and radio broadcasting, to increase TV and radio broadcasting bodies' independence from political lobbies. [16.10](#)
- Ensure that human rights defenders do not face harassment or discrimination and create a safe environment conducive to their work. [16.10](#)

##### Special Rapporteur on minority issues:

- Ensure that all journalists are free to conduct their work in safety and without threat of detention or violence and that freedom of the media is protected. Censorship of media should be used only as a last resort and any restrictions on the media and freedom of expression must be legitimate, proportionate and in conformity with international standards. Avoid any propaganda or misinformation which may incite unrest or violence. [16.10](#)

#### *Other mechanisms*

##### UPR:

- Coordinate with international experts to conduct a review of recent legislation and decrees concerning the media and civil society, to determine whether these measures are consistent with Ukraine's international obligations. [16.10](#)
- Further strengthen the protection of journalists, human rights defenders and individuals to ensure their rights to freedom of opinion and expression. It is crucial that crimes against media professionals do not go unpunished. [16.10](#)
- Ensure respect for freedom of expression, in particular with regard to journalists, associations and non-governmental organizations defending fundamental rights, including the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. [5.1](#) [16.10](#)
- Strengthen the protection of journalists and investigate those responsible for spreading personal data of journalists and inciting attacks against them. Investigate and prosecute as a matter of priority killings of journalists, such as that of Pavel Sheremet. [16.1](#) [16.10](#) [16.3](#)

#### *OHCHR*

- Promptly proceed with the investigation into Pavel Sheremet's death on 20 July 2016 to ensure accountability and ensure effective investigation into the killing of Oles Buzyna on 15 April 2015.<sup>20</sup> [16.10](#) [16.3](#)
- Ensure that violent attacks against groups at risk (such as journalists, civic activists, political opponents etc.) are appropriately classified, effectively and timely investigated, and that perpetrators are held accountable regardless their affiliation with extreme right-wing groups or any other entities.<sup>21</sup> [16.10](#) [16.3](#)

### **3.2. Freedoms of peaceful assembly and association**

#### *Treaty bodies*

##### HRC:

- Adopt a law regulating the freedom of assembly, imposing only restrictions that are in compliance [16.10](#)

<sup>20</sup> See OHCHR 16<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>21</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> Report.

with the strict requirements of article 21 of the Covenant.

*Special procedures*

Special Rapporteur on minority issues:

- Freedom of expression, assembly and the right to peacefully protest must be protected even in times of political unrest and must only be restricted under exceptional circumstances. All relevant authorities must uphold those rights for all. Violent protest, the forced or armed occupation of public buildings or territories, the formation of armed militia groups and activities to intimidate, threaten or coerce are not legitimate in a democratic society and should be addressed according to the law and international standards. 16.10

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Coordinate with international experts to conduct a review of recent legislation and decrees concerning the media and civil society, to determine whether these measures are consistent with Ukraine's international obligations. 16.10
- Ensure that legislation on the declaration of assets by non-governmental organizations does not weaken civil society and does not unnecessarily compel the disclosure of intrusive information. 16.10 16.7
- Revoke the amendments of March 2017 to the Law on prevention of corruption, which compel members of anti-corruption non-governmental organizations to release financial declarations. 16.5
- Adopt legislation that is conducive to the development and safeguarding of today's strong and vibrant NGO community in Ukraine.

*OHCHR*

- Adopt legislation needed to ensure the right to peaceful assembly and review legislation and policies applicable to the management of peaceful assemblies to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards.<sup>22</sup> 16.10
- Provide adequate security to public assemblies throughout Ukraine ensuring the protection of participants, irrespective of their political views, and provide law enforcement personnel with methodological guidelines and training on handling rallies and protests in line with the international human rights standards.<sup>23</sup>

### **3.3. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion**

*Treaty bodies*

HRC:

- Alternative service arrangements should be accessible to all conscientious objectors without discrimination as to the nature of the beliefs (religious or non-religious beliefs grounded in conscience) justifying the objection, and should neither be punitive nor discriminatory in nature or duration by comparison with military service. 10.3

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Uphold and respect the rights of all religious communities to their institutional autonomy, their property and their procedures at all times.

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<sup>22</sup> See OHCHR 8<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>23</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports.

## *OHCHR*

- Uphold ensure the right to freedom of religion or belief for all without discrimination while avoiding interference of non-religious groups in religious matters.<sup>24</sup>

### **3.4. Freedom of movement**

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### CERD:

- Revise its regulations and ease freedom of movement for persons who would like to cross the administrative borders between non-government-controlled areas and Government-controlled areas.

9.1  
10.3

## *OHCHR*

- Lift unnecessary and disproportionate restrictions on freedom of movement, and ensure that 1) civilians may cross the contact line by all types of vehicles, including public transportation; 2) civilians may transfer personal belongings necessary for their adequate standard of living; 3) permits for crossing the contact line can only be invalidated on proved legal grounds, with proper notification and an established appeal procedure.<sup>25</sup>
- Facilitate the movement of civilians across the contact line by increasing the number of transport corridors, especially in Luhansk region, restore public transportation between the checkpoints and nearest towns, equip all checkpoints with medical services, water, sanitation and heating facilities to create favourable conditions for crossing, including during winter.<sup>26</sup>
- Entrust one state entity with overall responsibility for maintenance of checkpoints, including administrative, sanitary and security measures, and ensure its financial capacity.<sup>27</sup>
- Collect sex- and age-disaggregated data on people crossing the contact line in order to provide adequate facilities for men, women and children, thus mitigating restrictions on freedom of movement.<sup>28</sup>
- Establish and ensure effective functioning of a complaint procedure for victims of human rights violations at checkpoints.<sup>29</sup>
- Undertake comprehensive measures to protect civilians travelling across the contact line, ensure that crossing routes and entry-exit checkpoints are a no-fire area and enhance protection against sexual- or gender-based violence.<sup>30</sup>
- Investigate, in a timely and impartial manner, allegations of human rights violations committed at so-called ‘internal checkpoints’ in the conflict zone, in particular, incidents involving the use of disproportionate and unnecessary force or violence by law enforcement.<sup>31</sup>
- Train members of all State structures carrying out service at the entry-exit checkpoints on international human rights law principles pertaining to the freedom of movement, as well as prohibition of sexual violence.<sup>32</sup>

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16.1 16.3

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<sup>24</sup> See OHCHR 26<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>25</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>26</sup> See OHCHR 24<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>27</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>28</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>29</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>30</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>31</sup> See OHCHR 19<sup>th</sup> Report.



## **Theme 4: Right to Health**

### **4.1. Health care**

#### *Treaty bodies*

##### CESCR:

- Take concrete measures to address the problem of the high health care costs, the shortage of certain drugs and the limited availability of health care services, especially in rural areas, in order to ensure de facto access to affordable, quality and timely health care and medical treatment for all segments of the population, including disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups. 3.8 9.1  
10.3 11.a
- Expedite the process of establishing a mandatory national health insurance system in the context of ensuring a sustainable public social security system without prejudice to maintaining the guaranteed universal health care services provided free of charge. 1.3 3.8
- Progressively increase the health care expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) with a view to giving practical expression to its obligation in fulfilling the right to health under the Covenant and the State party's Constitution. 3.8
- Take measures to further improve the infrastructure of the primary health care system, including dental care. 3.8 9.1
- Reverse the current negative trend in vaccination coverage. 3.8
- Step up its efforts with a view to further reducing the high rate of infant, child and maternal mortality, including by improving the quality, availability and accessibility of medical assistance throughout the country. 3.1 3.2
- Step up its measures with a view to improving its policies and strategies for disease prevention and detection, ensuring sufficiency and accessibility of specialized tuberculosis treatment and medication and adequate service delivery for patients at the primary health care level. 3.3 3.8

##### CEDAW:

- Ensure equal access to and the availability of mammograms and screening services for women throughout its territory. 3.7 3.8  
3.c 5.6
- Provide effective access for women and girls to health-care information and affordable services, in particular regarding reproductive health and contraceptive methods, collect disaggregated data and provide training to medical and health professionals, in particular in rural areas. 3.7 3.8  
3.c 5.6  
17.18

##### CRC:

- Recommit to child immunization and provide factual information to the general public in this respect. 3.8
- Undertake a comprehensive study on adolescent health problems and use this as basis for formulating adolescent health policies and programmes in the school curriculum. It recommends that such programmes focus on the prevention of teenage pregnancies, unsafe abortions and sexually transmitted diseases, taking into account the Committee's general comment No. 4 (2003) on adolescent health and development in the context of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Invest in adolescent-health-care personnel, facilities and services, especially in rural areas. Take urgent measures to reduce maternal deaths relating to teenage abortions and ensure by law and in practice that the views of the child always be heard and respected in abortion decisions. 3.1 3.3  
5.6 11.a
- Develop a comprehensive national child mental health policy, along with all obligatory components of core recommendations by WHO, including mental health promotion, counselling, prevention of mental health disorders in primary health care, schools, communities, and child-friendly outpatient 3.4 3.8  
4.5 16.7

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<sup>32</sup> OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

and inpatient child mental health services. Strengthen efforts aimed at suicide prevention among children and youth, including by increasing available psychological consultation services and social workers in schools.

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Take measures to improve access to health care, in particular with regard to combating infant and maternal mortality. 3.1 3.2 3.8 5.6
- Implement systems to extend vaccination coverage and monitoring with a view to countering outbreaks of polio, measles and other predictable diseases. 3.8
- Continue to prioritize health care in the national budget. 3.c
- Make efforts to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of health care and education, in the case of internally displaced people. 4.1 4.5

*OHCHR*

- Ensure that legislation is in place to support health care reform in a manner which guarantees accessibility and availability of quality health services for all Ukrainian citizens, without discrimination.<sup>33</sup> 3.8 10.3

## 4.2. HIV and AIDS

*Treaty bodies*

CESCR:

- Continue its efforts to prevent and combat HIV/AIDS, including through the effective implementation of the National HIV/AIDS Programme 2014–2018, *inter alia* by: 3.3
  - (a) improving the coverage of adequate confidential testing throughout the country;
  - (b) enhancing its counselling and referral services;
  - (c) addressing shortages of antiretroviral drugs;
  - (d) providing for access to adequate laboratory monitoring for HIV-infected persons;
  - (e) progressively increasing the antiretroviral therapy coverage, including by considering the introduction of generic-based antiretroviral drugs.

## 4.3. Drug use prevention, treatment and care

*Treaty bodies*

CRC:

- Develop specialized youth-friendly drug-dependence treatment and harm-reduction services for children and young people, ensure that criminal laws do not impede access to such services and address root causes of substance use and abuse among children and youth. 3.3 3.5 16.2
- Ensure that health and law enforcement personnel working with at-risk children are appropriately trained in HIV prevention and that abuses by law enforcement against at-risk children are investigated and punished. 3.3 3.8 16.2

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<sup>33</sup> See OHCHR 19<sup>th</sup> Report.

## **Theme 5: Prevention of Gender-Based and Domestic Violence**

### *Treaty bodies*

#### HRC:

- Strengthen its efforts to prevent and combat all forms of domestic violence, including by adopting a new law on prevention of domestic violence and ensuring its effective implementation. Facilitate complaints from victims, ensure that they are thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished with appropriate sanctions and that victims, including children, have access to effective remedies and means of protection, including an adequate number of shelters available in all parts of the country.

5.2  
16.2 16.3

#### CEDAW:

- Criminalize domestic violence and accelerate the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.
- Provide mandatory capacity-building programmes for judges, prosecutors, police officers and other law enforcement officials on the strict application of legislation criminalizing violence against women and on gender sensitive procedures to deal with women who are victims of violence, in particular women with disabilities.
- Make sure that mediation is not used in situations of domestic violence.
- Adopt legislation requiring that gender-based violence against women in the domestic sphere be taken into account in child custody or visitation decisions, and raise the awareness of the judiciary of the relationship between such violence and children’s development.
- Provide adequate redress, assistance and protection to women who are victims of violence, including women and girls with disabilities, by establishing shelters, including in rural areas, and enhancing cooperation with non-governmental organizations that provide shelter and rehabilitation to victims.
- Collect statistical data on domestic, sexual and other forms of violence against women, disaggregated by age and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.
- Ensure that women and girls have access to justice and adopt gender-sensitive procedures to investigate sexual violence, conduct training and adopt gender-sensitive codes of conduct and protocols for the police and the military and build the capacity of the judiciary so as to ensure its independence, impartiality and integrity.
- Amend article 152 of the Criminal Code so as to incorporate provisions on sexual violence, including a broader definition of rape, in line with international standards, which will include the conditions “committed by force, or by threat of force, or coercion such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power against such person or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment or committed against a person incapable of giving genuine consent” in order to ensure accountability for conflict-related sexual violence.

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16.2 16.3

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16.6

5.2 16.3

#### CAT:

- Amend its legislation in order to strengthen efforts to specifically criminalize, prevent and combat domestic violence and ensure the effective implementation of legislation on domestic and family violence in practice.
- Facilitate and ensure that complaints from victims are promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, punished with appropriate and effective penalties.
- Ensure that victims of domestic violence benefit from protection and effective remedies, including

5.2 16.3

16.3

3.4 5.2

access to medical and legal services, psychosocial counselling, to redress, including rehabilitation, and to safe and adequately funded shelters in all parts of the country. 16.3

- Ensure that law enforcement and judicial authorities as well as medical and social workers are provided with appropriate training to deal with cases of domestic violence; continue to enhance awareness-raising efforts in order to sensitize members of the general public. 4.5 5.2 16.3
- Compile and provide the Committee with disaggregated data on the number and nature of complaints, investigations, prosecutions and sentences handed down for acts of domestic violence, on the provision of redress to the victims and on the difficulties experienced in preventing such acts. 5.2 16.3 17.18

#### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention). 5.2
- Amend the articles of the Criminal Code dealing with rape and sexual violence, in line with international standards and the recommendations of OHCHR and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to ensure accountability for conflict-related sexual violence. 5.2
- Implement further legislation, law enforcement reform and practical efforts to combat violence against women and to advance gender equality. 5.2 5.c
- Provide adequate capacity-building programmes for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials to better implement laws criminalizing violence against women and better assist and protect women victims of violence. 5.2 16.3
- Review legislation and its application, and commit resources to training for police and prosecutors in order to eliminate the widespread impunity for domestic violence. 5.2 16.3 16.b
- Improve the prosecution and prevention of domestic violence and ensure that victims of domestic violence have access to shelters and other support services. 5.2

#### *OHCHR*

- Amend the Criminal Code of Ukraine to align it with international standards and practice and to ensure accountability for sexual violence. In particular, the following changes should be introduced: 5.2
  - in article 152 the following definition of rape could be suggested as all-encompassing and gender neutral: “penetration, however slight, of any part of 35 the body of the victim or of the perpetrator with a sexual organ, or of the anal or genital opening of the victim with any object or any other part of the body. The invasion was committed by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment, or the invasion was committed against a person incapable of giving genuine consent”. Such definition would also encompass acts that are currently included in article 153 “unnatural gratification of sexual desire”;
  - in articles pertaining to sexual violence the following conditions should be included “committed by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment, or was committed against a person incapable of giving genuine consent”;
  - at the very least, in articles 152 and 153 replace the notion of “helpless condition” to “vulnerable condition” as used in articles 149 and 303.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> See OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

- Strengthen accountability and protection services to ensure survivors' rights to seek redress and reparation for sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>35</sup> 16.3
- Issue instructions for law enforcement bodies on how to investigate cases of conflict-related sexual violence, ill-treatment and torture based on international standards and practice (e.g. Istanbul Protocol and the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict) and investigate all such allegations with due regard to the rights of survivors.<sup>36</sup> 5.2 16.1 16.3
- Improve the collection of statistics on cases of domestic violence by registering the use of weapons in cases of domestic violence, separating cases of domestic violence committed in families of armed forces personnel or IDPs.<sup>37</sup> 17.18
- Ensure that conflict-related sexual violence is comprehensively addressed in any future transitional justice processes, encompassing the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures, including prosecution initiatives, truth-seeking, reparations programmes, institutional reform or an appropriate combination thereof, as well as comprehensive national consultations, particularly with those affected by human rights violations and abuses.<sup>38</sup> 5.2 16.3 16.7

## **Theme 6: Combatting Trafficking in Persons**

### *Treaty bodies*

#### HRC:

- Continue its efforts to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons, including by effectively implementing the existing relevant legal and policy frameworks and by cooperating with neighbouring countries. 8.7 16.2
- Ensure that allegations of trafficking in persons are thoroughly investigated, that those responsible are brought to justice, and that victims receive adequate medical care, free social and legal assistance and reparation, including rehabilitation. Ensure that legal alternatives are available to victims that may face hardship and retribution upon removal. 8.7 16.3

#### CAT:

- Continue taking measures to prevent and eradicate human trafficking, including vigorous enforcement of anti-trafficking legislation and provide sufficient funds for the financing of the State Targeted Social Programme. 8.7 16.2
- Promptly, effectively and impartially investigate, prosecute and punish trafficking in persons and related practices. 8.7 16.2 16.3
- Provide effective remedy to all victims of the crime of trafficking, ensuring prompt and adequate psychological support, medical care, access to welfare benefits, adequate shelter and work permits, irrespective of their ability to cooperate in the legal proceedings against traffickers. 3.4 8.7 16.2
- Provide the Committee with comprehensive disaggregated data on the number of investigations, prosecutions and sentences handed down for human trafficking and on the provision of redress to the victims. 8.7 16.2 17.18
- Provide specialized training to the police, prosecutors and judges, migration officers, border police, community support officers, psychologists and trainers, including on the Protocol to Prevent, 8.7 16.2

<sup>35</sup> See OHCHR 16<sup>th</sup> Report; OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

<sup>36</sup> See OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

<sup>37</sup> See OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

<sup>38</sup> See OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, on effective prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of acts of trafficking and continue nationwide awareness-raising and media campaigns about the criminal nature of such acts. 16.3

- Enhance international cooperation to combat human trafficking, in particular for the purpose of sexual and labour exploitation; including through bilateral agreements, and monitor its impact. 5.2 8.7 16.2

#### CEDAW:

- Address the root causes of trafficking by enhancing educational and economic opportunities for women and girls and their families, thereby reducing their vulnerability to exploitation by traffickers. 1.5 4.5 8.7 16.2
- Build the capacity of the judiciary, law enforcement officers, border control officers, social workers and health workers with respect to the early referral of victims of trafficking and gender-sensitive ways to deal with them. 8.7 16.2
- Provide shelters and crisis centres specific to women, exit and reintegration programmes and alternative income-generating opportunities for women who are victims of trafficking and for women who wish to leave prostitution. 1.5 4.5 5.2 8.7 11.1 16.2

#### CRC:

- Continue to step up its efforts in harmonizing national legislation with the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, in particular as it relates to child prostitution and all other forms of sexual exploitation of children. 1.2 8.7 16.2
- Intensify public information and awareness campaigns on trafficking of children, focusing on the risks of being enticed through, inter alia, promises of work abroad, modelling, studies abroad and participation in beauty contests. 8.7 16.2

#### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Strengthen existing law and practice to counter trafficking in human beings for sexual and labour exploitation, particularly of young women, focusing also on the situation in conflict-affected areas where the risk of being exposed to sexual violence or trafficking is higher. 5.2 8.7
- Continue its efforts in combating human trafficking, including through training for law enforcement officials and cooperation with countries of transit and destination. 8.7
- Continue efforts to prevent human trafficking and protect the rights of victims, and provide them with necessary assistance. 8.7 16.2
- Consider allocating adequate funding to anti-trafficking initiatives in order to ensure the successful implementation of the national action plan for the period 2016-2020. 8.7 16.2

## **Theme 7: Equality and Non-Discrimination**

### **7.1. Non-discrimination policies**

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### HRC:

- Step up its efforts to ensure that alleged hate crimes are thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted under article 161 of the Criminal Code and, if convicted, punished with appropriate sanctions, and that victims are adequately compensated. 10.3 16.3
- Strengthen its efforts to combat hate speech and racist attacks, by, inter alia, instituting awareness- 4.7 10.3

raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity.

CESCR:

- Expedite the adoption of amendments to the anti-discrimination legislation to ensure adequate protection against discrimination in line with article 2(2) of the Covenant, taking also into account the Committee's general comment No. 20 (2009) on non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights, inter alia by:
  - (a) explicitly including all the prohibited grounds for discrimination listed in article 2(2) of the Covenant in its comprehensive anti-discrimination law;
  - (b) prohibiting discrimination in both public and private spheres;
  - (c) providing for a reversal of the burden of proof in civil proceedings;
  - (d) adding provisions for access to redress in cases of discrimination, including through judicial and administrative procedures, and providing for effective and appropriate remedies for victims of discrimination.
- Establish a statistical data collection system to assess the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights situation by disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups, including but not limited to Crimean Tatars, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and non-citizens, with due respect for the principles of confidentiality, informed consent and voluntary self-identification of persons as belonging to a particular group.

10.3 16.3  
16.b

3.3 10.2  
17.18

CERD:

- Include national origin and descent as grounds for racial discrimination in the act on the principles of preventing and combating racial discrimination and in other legislation relating to the prohibition of racial discrimination.
- Take measures to ensure an effective application of article 161 of the Criminal Code, by removing requirements that prevent its application. Ensure that complaints of racial discrimination are properly registered by the police as such and duly investigated and that the final decision as to whether the crime has a discriminatory racial motive is left to the appreciation of the courts.
- Collect and make available disaggregated statistics on the number of reported cases relating to hate speech and hate crimes, the number and the nature of hate-speech and hate crimes committed, the number of cases brought to court and the origin and outcome of those cases.
- Condemn the practice of denying certain groups access to public places and to investigate all reports of denial of access to public facilities.
- Take appropriate measures to strongly condemn and distance itself from racist hate speech and discriminatory statements in public discourse, including by public figures, and call upon those responsible to ensure that their public statements do not contribute to incitement of racial hatred.
- Increase public awareness-raising campaigns and other measures to counter incitement to hatred and hate crimes and continue to train law enforcement officials in this area.
- Give effect to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, taking into account the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva in April 2009.

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16.b

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17.18

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16.b

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CRC:

- To incorporate in domestic legislation the principle of non-discrimination and the prohibition of discrimination against children on any of the grounds spelled out in article 2 of the Convention.
- To take effective measures to combat racist and xenophobic activities among youth, including by identifying as priority programmes for State funding in support of children's and youth organizations

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10.3

those that promote intercultural dialogue, tolerance and respect for diversity.

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Amend the legal definition of discrimination so that it includes a comprehensive list of banned reasons for discrimination. 10.3
- Continue efforts to fight discrimination in all spheres of life, also taking measures against all expressions and manifestations of prejudices, such as hate speech, racism and xenophobia. 10.3
- Conduct public campaigns to promote cultural diversity and tolerance and establish a governmental monitoring mechanism for hate crimes. 4.7 10.3
- Strongly condemn hate speech, adequately investigate racist hate speech and racially motivated violence and prosecute the perpetrators. 10.3 16.3
- Enforce the strictest standards on banning political declarations and programmes encouraging racism, xenophobia and hate speech or inciting to hatred or intolerance, including of an ethnic or religious nature. 10.3
- Continue its efforts to address discrimination based on race, national identity or religious belief and to promote cultural diversity and tolerance, including through the implementation of article 161 of the Criminal Code. 10.3 16.3

*OHCHR*

- Ensure immediate and effective investigation of allegations of hate crimes based on ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity or other grounds to prevent impunity and guarantee access of victims to legal redress.<sup>39</sup> 10.3 16.3

## **7.2. Equality between men and women**

*Treaty bodies*

HRC:

- Adopt a State programme for equal rights and opportunities for women and men and other measures aimed at ensuring gender equality, and effectively implement them. 5.1
- Intensify its efforts to achieve equitable representation of women in Parliament and at the highest levels of Government within specific time frames, including through temporary special measures, to give effect to the provisions of the Covenant. 5.5

CESCR:

- Take steps to eliminate the persistent gender pay gap by combating vertical and horizontal segregation in employment that results in women occupying lower paid jobs and facing obstacles in the enjoyment of career opportunities on an equal footing with men. 5.4 5.5 8.5
- Taking into account the Committee's general comment No. 16 (2005) on the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights: take measures to change society's perception of gender roles, including through awareness-raising campaigns on shared family responsibilities for men and women and about equal career opportunities as a result of education and training in fields other than those traditionally dominated by either sex. 4.1 5.4 5.5 8.5

CEDAW:

- Amend the Equal Rights and Opportunities Act to strengthen the complaints and sanctions mechanisms and to bring the definition of discrimination against women into conformity with the 5.1 10.2

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<sup>39</sup> See OHCHR 27<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports.



Convention, by encompassing both direct and indirect discrimination.

- Adopt a national plan of action with a comprehensive approach to gender equality and to allocate sufficient resources for its implementation. 5.1
- Strengthen the national mechanism for the advancement of women by raising its authority and provide it with adequate resources. 5.1
- Adopt and implement temporary special measures, including time bound goals and quotas, directed at achieving the substantive equality of women and men in all areas in which women are underrepresented or disadvantaged, including in public and political life, education, health and employment. Adopt legislation to encourage the use of temporary special measures covering both the public and private sectors. 5.5
- Use innovative measures targeting the media to strengthen understanding of the substantive equality of women and men and to enhance positive and non-stereotypical portrayals of women in all areas, with special emphasis on the education system. 5.1 4.5  
4.7
- Intensify its efforts to review school curricula and textbooks to eliminate negative stereotypes of women and girls. 4.1 4.5  
4.7 5.1
- Ensure that the same curricula apply to boys and girls so that it offers the same “life skills lessons” to boys and girls, including through the use of temporary special measures. 4.1 4.5  
4.7 5.1
- Ensure the equal access of women to the universities of the Ministry of the Interior and Defence, including through the adoption of temporary special measures. 4.1 4.5  
4.7 5.1
- Review the list of prohibited occupations and sectors and promote and facilitate the access for women to previously prohibited occupations by improving working conditions and occupational health and safety. 5.1 8.8
- Reinforce legislation to specifically define and prohibit sexual harassment in the workplace. 5.1 8.8
- Effectively guarantee the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, adopt measures to narrow and close the gender pay gap and regularly review wages in sectors in which women are concentrated. 5.1 8.5  
10.2
- Develop a gender indicator system to improve the collection of data, disaggregated by sex and other relevant factors, necessary to assess the impact and effectiveness of policies and programmes aimed at mainstreaming gender equality and enhancing women’s enjoyment of their human rights. In this regard, the Committee draws the State party’s attention to its general recommendation No. 9 (1989) on statistical data concerning the situation of women and encourages the State party to seek technical assistance from the relevant United Nations agencies and to enhance its collaboration with women’s associations that could assist in the collection of accurate data. 5.c 17.18

#### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Fully implement the Law on ensuring equality of the rights and opportunities for women and men, in order to eliminate the gender equality gaps in all spheres of the society. 5.c
- Continue efforts to ensure equality of rights and opportunities between women and men in all spheres of society, through legal recognition, the implementation of special measures and the elimination of disparities in opportunities between women and men. 5.1 5.5
- Provide the commission on gender equality with the necessary infrastructure and budget to carry out its important work, in particular to reduce the pay gap between women and men. 5.4 8.5
- Strengthen women’s rights, in particular with respect to representation in public life, as well as the fight against domestic violence and the wage gap between women and men. 5.2 5.5  
8.5 16.1

#### *OHCHR*

- Adopt temporary measures to ensure greater participation of women in public life, including in Parliament.<sup>40</sup> 5.5

### 7.3. Combatting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### HRC:

- State clearly and officially that any form of social stigmatization of homosexuality, bisexuality or trans-sexuality, or hate speech, discrimination or violence against persons because of their sexual orientation or gender identity is not tolerated. 5.1 10.3
- Provide effective protection to LGBT persons and ensure the investigation, prosecution and punishment of any act of violence motivated by the victim's sexual orientation or gender identity. 5.1 16.3
- Take all necessary measures to guarantee the exercise in practice of the rights to freedom of expression and assembly of LGBT persons and defenders of their rights. 5.1 16.10
- Amend order No. 60 and other laws and regulations with a view to ensure that: 5.1 10.3 16.1
  - (a) the compulsory confinement of persons requiring a change (correction) of sex in a psychiatric institution for up to 45 days is replaced by a less invasive measure;
  - (b) any medical treatment should be provided in the best interests of the individual with his/her consent, should be limited to those medical procedures that are strictly necessary, and should be adapted to his/her own wishes, specific medical needs and situation;
  - (c) any abusive or disproportionate requirements for legal recognition of a gender reassignment are repealed.

#### CEDAW:

- Provide the necessary protection against discrimination and violence against lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, in particular through the adoption of anti-discrimination legislation and the revision of the existing discriminatory laws that prohibit intersecting forms of discrimination, and provide access to shelter and assistance for lesbian, bisexual and transgender women who are victims of violence, as well as training to medical personnel and the police and law enforcement officials. 5.1 10.3 16.b 5.2

#### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Carry out awareness programmes and sensitivity training on violence and discrimination for law enforcement, judicial and other authorities to prevent discrimination in society based on sexual orientation or gender. 5.2 10.3
- Continue to work on effective measures to ensure legal and judicial advances in the fight against hate crime, including hate crime related to racial discrimination or sexual orientation and gender identity. 5.1 10.3
- Further strengthen the protection of the rights of minorities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the Roma community, by effective implementation of existing legislation and effective law enforcement. 5.1 10.3
- Continue working to eliminate all forms of stigmatization or discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity. 10.3
- Review relevant legislation and its application in order to eliminate impunity for hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity. 5.1 16.3

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<sup>40</sup> See OHCHR 8<sup>th</sup> Report.

- Fully implement its 2015 national human rights strategy, including with respect to protecting the rights of internally displaced persons; ending discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation through the ratification of the Istanbul Convention; and addressing hate crimes through a strengthened criminal justice framework. 10.3

## **Theme 8: Protection of Vulnerable Groups**

### **8.1. Protection of the rights of the child**

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### CRC:

- Undertake a comprehensive review of all domestic legislation so as to ensure its full compliance with the Convention. Adopting a comprehensive child rights act which fully incorporates the provisions of the Convention and its Optional Protocols. 16.2
- Accede to the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption. 16.2
- Strengthen the deinstitutionalization policy in accordance with the State Programme for reforming the child protection system (Res. No. 1242, Cabinet of Ministers) and: 1.2 11.1
  - (a) expand the placement of children in extended and foster families and other types of family-type placements;
  - (b) strengthen the legislative and regulatory framework in order to facilitate family reintegration;
  - (c) effectively monitor all care arrangements for children, particularly the placement of children with disabilities or special needs in institutions, including by strengthening the technical, human and financial resources of the Children’s Affairs Offices;
  - (d) take into account the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (General Assembly resolution 64/142, annex) and the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly resolution 1762 (2010) on children without parental care: urgent need for action in the implementation of the above recommendations.
- Prioritize the elimination of all forms of violence against children, including by ensuring implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children, paying particular attention to gender. 5.2 16.2
- Develop a national strategy for the prevention of, support to and social reintegration of children in street situations. 1.2 11.1
- Increase the number and quality of available shelters and psychosocial rehabilitation centres for children in street situations. 1.2 11.1
- Ensure that children in street situations are provided with adequate nutrition, clothing, housing, health care and educational opportunities, including vocational and life-skills training, in order to support their full development. 2.2 3.4  
4.3 4.4  
4.5 11.1
- Enhance monitoring of child labour in the informal sector through use of the Child Labour Monitoring System operated by the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour. 8.7 16.2
- Ensure the effective enforcement of applicable sanctions against persons violating existing legislation on child labour, in particular through training on international standards relating to child labour for inspectors of the State Labour Service and the law enforcement agencies. Consider expanding the mandate of State Labour Service to comprise also the informal sector of the economy 8.7 8.8  
16.2

and the family realm.

- Address poverty in families with children in the Poverty Reduction and Prevention Programme. Ensure that poverty reduction reforms focus on social assistance and benefit to low-income families and on child protection. 1.2
- Take the necessary measures for the creation of a national database with comprehensive data, disaggregated by age, sex, and ethnic and socio-economic origin, on the observance of children's rights. In particular, the system should provide adequate attention to children in vulnerable situations who may require special protection measures. 16.2 17.18

#### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Take further necessary measures and accede to The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, as previously recommended. 16.2
- Continue its efforts to ensure access to education for all children. 4.5
- Consider adopting specific legislation on child rights to ensure the protection of all children without any discrimination. 10.3
- Take all necessary steps towards effective implementation of the national action plan on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the period 2017–2022.
- Take further steps to harmonize national legislation with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. 16.2
- Introduce a clear definition of child pornography into national legislation. 8.7 16.2
- Take further steps to improve access to quality education for internally displaced children, in particular children with disabilities. 4.5

## **8.2. Protection of the rights of persons with disabilities**

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### CRPD:

- Take all appropriate measures to ratify and implement the Marrakesh Treaty as soon as possible. 10.2
- Replace Ukraine's guardianship and mental health law with supported decision making mechanisms and abolish all deprivation of legal capacity both fully and partially in relation to all persons with disabilities. 3.4 10.3 16.7
- Adopt measures for deinstitutionalization and to allocate sufficient resources for development of support services in local communities that would enable all persons with disabilities, to choose freely with whom, where and under which living arrangements they will live. 11.1
- Abolish the practice of sterilization without free and informed consent of the person with disability, and to abolish Article 281(5) of the Civil Code accordingly. Provide remedies to the victims of forced sterilization. 5.6 16.1
- Ensure access to premises open to the public for persons with disabilities, including children and especially deaf persons, blind persons and persons with intellectual disabilities, by providing sign language interpretation, Braille print signage, and augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of communication, such as pictograms. In doing so, the Committee recommends to consult its General comment no. 2 (2014) on accessibility. 10.2 11.3
- Allocate sufficient financial resources for training and hiring of sign language interpreters in the area of public services and ensure sufficient amount of broadcasting services accessible to persons with 10.2 11.3

- hearing impairments, take measures to invest in Braille and audio publications, as well as make available Ukrainian language audio description and captioning of video content. 16.10
- Efficiently implement its plan “Ukraine without Borders” and monitor implementation of accessibility standards by:
    - (a) clearly defining the organs with the mandate to monitor the implementation at all levels;
    - (b) capacity-building and continuous training in charge of monitoring;
    - (c) involving organizations of persons with disabilities in the implementation and monitoring;
    - (d) imposing effective sanctions on those who fail to apply accessibility standards.
  - Amend the relevant laws so that all persons with disabilities can enjoy the right to vote and stand for election regardless of guardianship or other regimes. Ensure, through legislative and other measures, the accessibility of ballots and election materials, and of polling stations. 10.3 11.3  
16.7
  - Ensure the safety of all boys and girls with disabilities in its conflict affected areas by all possible means and especially those living in institutions to be among the priority groups to be evacuated in emergencies. Strengthen its efforts for deinstitutionalization and, in the interim period, provide boys and girls with disabilities in institutions with adequate standards of living including quality nutrition and access to privacy. 1.2 2.1  
6.1 11.1
  - Implement immediate protection measures for children with disabilities who remain institutionalized and take measures to eliminate any risks of organ trafficking involving children with disabilities. 8.7 16.2

CRC:

- Develop a comprehensive policy for the protection of the rights of children with disabilities and their equal access to educational, social and other services in their own family and community environment. In this endeavour, address all priorities highlighted in the WHO European Declaration on the Health of Children and Young People with Intellectual Disabilities and their Families (endorsed by member States of the WHO European Region in 2010). 3.8 4.5  
16.7
- Develop and strengthen early intervention services for children with disabilities and support to their families to prevent the institutionalization of children, in cooperation with parents’ organizations. 3.8 16.7
- Establish a monitoring system for residential institutions for children with disabilities which closely examines the situation of their rights in these facilities, and ensure that monitoring favours the participation of civil society organizations and incorporates concrete steps to follow up recommended actions. 16.7

CEDAW:

- Abolish the practice of forced sterilization without the free and informed consent of women with disabilities and provide remedies for victims of forced sterilization. 5.1 5.6  
16.1

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Take necessary measures to prevent degrading and cruel treatment of persons with disabilities, especially minors. 10.2 16.2
- Continue efforts to implement the national action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 16.3
- Train the judiciary on the rights of persons with disabilities, taking into account their needs and special skills. 16.6
- Take further steps to improve access to quality education for internally displaced children, in particular children with disabilities. 4.5

## 8.3. Protection of the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples

### 8.3.1. Policies on minority issues

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### CESCR:

- Ensure the meaningful and comprehensive participation of concerned minorities in the process of drafting the new language law with a view to giving expression to the linguistic diversity of different minorities. 16.7

#### CERD:

- Develop in consultation with all minority representatives, a clear and coherent institutional framework on minority issues and establish a specialized institution mandated to deal with minority issues and provide it with all necessary human and financial resources. 16.7 16.a
- Take all steps necessary to facilitate the access of minorities to justice, disseminate information on legislation relating to racial discrimination and inform the population residing in its territory about all the legal remedies available to them and of the possibility of obtaining legal assistance. 10.3 16.3
- In the light of General Assembly resolution 68/237, in which the Assembly proclaimed 2015-2024 the International Decade for People of African Descent, and resolution 69/16 on the programme of activities for the implementation of the Decade, the Committee recommends that the State party prepare and implement a suitable programme of measures and policies. 10.3

#### *Special procedures*

#### Special Rapporteur on minority issues

- Ensure that any revisions to existing legislation or policy as well as newly adopted laws, including relating to the status and use of minority languages, fully conform with international standards relating to equality, non-discrimination and minority rights. 10.3
- Any revised language law must be carefully considered and sensitively addressed to ensure that it fully conforms with international standards for the protection of the linguistic rights of minorities, while equally not undermining the knowledge and use of Ukrainian. It should not weaken standards previously established in the 2012 Language Law. 10.3
- Recognize the wider scope of minority rights that includes, but goes beyond cultural issues and ensure appropriate ministerial-level attention to minority issues.
- Consider establishing a dedicated Ombudsperson or similar structure mandated to address minority issues and receive complaints from minorities. 16.6
- Establish a consultative and advisory body on minority with frequent and regular sessions, empowered to consider a wide range of issues of relevance to minorities, including issues of minority languages and education, religious affairs, and measures to address practically and prevent ethnic tensions from emerging. 16.6
- Begin a process of national dialogue with the objective of understanding the concerns and issues of all communities and ensuring that they are addressed appropriately and rapidly. Moderate voices must come to the fore. This must be achieved through decision making processes that are inclusive and which respect diversity and political structures that ensure the participation of all, including minorities. 16.7
- Consider the introduction of policies to guarantee representation of minorities in Parliament, which include reserved seats or the re-drawing of electoral districts to allow compact minority communities to elect their own representatives. 16.7
- Ensure that education curriculums reflect the diversity of Ukraine and enable students to learn about their own origins, cultures and religions, but also those of others, in a positive way that recognizes 4.7

the contributions of all groups to society. Minority and mother tongue schools, while legitimately maintaining minority languages and cultures, should also be required to educate on the wider ethnic, national, social and religious make-up of society. National curriculum should include education on active citizenship.

- Act swiftly to protect all religious groups in all localities, their places of worship, monuments and burial sites, particularly during periods of heightened tension, and to prosecute the perpetrators of violations against them.

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Ensure that the new education law, with its emphasis on the Ukrainian language, does not lead to discrimination against minorities. 10.3 16.b
- Maintain the level of education in one’s mother tongue for the persons belonging to national minorities, as per paragraph 167 of its national report regarding education in mother tongue, with due attention paid to the content and the number of hours. 4.5
- Fully ensure the protection of cultural, educational, religious and linguistic rights of all the communities and minorities living in Ukraine, welcoming in this regard the submission of the recent Law on education to the Venice Commission for an expert opinion, which should be fully taken into account. 4.5 10.2  
11.4

*OHCHR*

- Parliament and Government of Ukraine to ensure that the current language education policy does not lead to violations of the rights of minorities or discriminate against certain minority groups, in particular by holding an inclusive and effective consultation process in relation to the implementation framework for article 7 of the Law on Education. 10.3<sup>41</sup>
- Elaborate, in an inclusive consultative process and without undue delay, a law on the realisation of the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine, ensuring a fair correlation between the protection of the rights of minorities, and the preservation of the State language as a tool for integration within society. 10.3<sup>42</sup>

**8.3.2. Situation of Crimean Tatars**

*Treaty bodies*

CERD:

- Increase its efforts, in consultation with Crimean Tatars community, to find durable solutions for an appropriate settlement of Crimean Tatars in Ukraine, including by providing or facilitating access to employment, social services and education and providing education in Tatar language to children. 1.4 4.5  
8.5 16.7
- Strengthen the measures aimed at ensuring favorable conditions for Crimean Tatars to preserve, develop and promote their identity, language and culture.
- Provide adequate financial support to cultural organizations for their activities and create more opportunities for Crimean Tatars to promote and use their mother tongue in education and daily life.

**8.3.3. Situation of Roma**

*Treaty bodies*

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<sup>41</sup> See OHCHR 22<sup>nd</sup> Report.

<sup>42</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> Report.

#### HRC:

- Create the necessary conditions for the social integration of Roma and their equal access to social services, health care, employment, education and housing. 1.4 3.8  
4.5 10.2  
10.3 11.1
- Remove any obstacles, including administrative, to ensure that all Roma are provided with personal documents, including birth certificates, which are necessary for them to have access to their basic rights. 16.9
- Allocate sufficient resources for the effective implementation of the Strategy on protection and integration of Roma. 10.2

#### CESCR:

- Collect statistical data, on the basis of voluntary self-identification, on the number of Roma living in the country and on their situation in the areas of employment, social security, housing, healthcare and education with a view to formulating, implementing and monitoring targeted and co-ordinated programmes and policies at national and regional levels aimed at improving their socio-economic situation. 1.3 3.8  
4.5 10.2  
10.3 11.1  
17.18
- Adopt all appropriate measures to ensure access to adequate housing for Roma, *inter alia* by ensuring that adequate resources are allocated to increase the supply of social housing units and by providing appropriate forms of financial support, such as rental subsidies. Take steps to ensure that Roma communities are consulted throughout the eviction procedures, are afforded due process guarantees and are provided with alternative accommodation or compensation enabling them to acquire adequate accommodation, taking into account the guidelines adopted by the Committee in its general comment no. 7 (1997) on forced evictions. 1.1 11.1  
11.3 16.6

#### CERD:

- Firmly combat any discriminatory act against Roma and investigate incidents of attacks and killings of Roma including the areas of eastern Ukraine that are under the control of the government of the State party. 10.2 10.3  
16.1
- Firmly address employment challenges faced by Roma, in particular Roma women. 10.2 10.3  
5.1 8.7
- Strengthen its efforts to provide all Roma with identity documents free of charge. 16.9
- Strengthen its measures to improve access to education for Roma children, reduce the illiteracy rate and the school attendance drop-out of Roma children. 4.1 4.5  
4.6
- Provide all necessary resources for the implementation of the Strategy for the Protection and Integration of Roma National Minority until 2020 and its Action Plan including at the local level. 10.2

#### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Strengthen initiatives to combat exclusion, marginalization and poverty, including that of the Roma population, among other groups. 1.2 10.2
- Enhance efforts to better integrate the Roma community into society. 10.2
- Adopt a progressive strategy aimed at increasing educational opportunities and improving the housing and living conditions of the Roma community. 4.5 11.1

### **8.4. Protection of the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons**

#### *Treaty bodies*



### HRC:

- Ensure that all persons applying for international protection are given access to a fair and full refugee determination procedure, are effectively protected against refoulement, and have access to counsel, legal aid and an interpreter. 16.1 16.3
- Ensure that detention of asylum-seekers is only used as a last resort, and where necessary, for as short a period as possible and provide alternatives to detention. 16.3
- Consider increasing the time span for filing appeals and ensure that rejected applicants are not deported immediately after the conclusion of the administrative proceedings before they can submit an appeal against a negative asylum decision. 16.1 16.3

### CESCR:

- Take effective measures to secure access to adequate housing and food for asylum-seekers. 1.2 2.1 6.1 11.1
- Take all the necessary measures to guarantee that asylum-seekers have full access to free emergency medical assistance.
- Consider signing and ratifying the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

### CAT:

- Ensure that all persons applying for international protection have access to a fair refugee determination procedure and are effectively protected against refoulement. 16.1 16.3
- Refrain from detaining asylum-seekers for prolonged periods, use detention only as a measure of last resort for as short a period as possible, promote alternatives to detention and revise policy in order to bring it in line with the Guidelines on the Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum Seekers and Alternatives to Detention of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 16.3
- Consider increasing the time for filing appeals and ensure that rejected applicants are not deported immediately upon conclusion of administrative proceedings before they are able to submit an appeal against a negative asylum decision; make available legal aid and interpreters. 16.1 16.3

### CERD:

- Improve its asylum procedure by: a) enabling access to its territory to persons in need of international protection; b) allocating adequate resources for professional interpretation at all stages of the refugee status determination procedure; and (c) providing training to the officers of the State Migration Service. 10.2 10.7 16.1
- Improve the reception conditions of asylum seekers and provide alternative housing solutions and support for those who cannot be accommodated. 1.2 10.2 10.7 11.1
- Firmly prevent and protect refugees and asylum seekers from any hate crime and hate speech and facilitate the integration of refugees including through access to the labour market and improve their access to education, language skills, and vocational training and employment services. 4.3 8.7 10.2
- Establish a mechanism to determine the status of persons in a situation of statelessness and facilitate their integration, including by providing them with valid documents and the necessary support. 10.7 16.9

### CRC:

- Take prompt steps to put in place an effective data collection and information storage system with respect to the registration of refugees and asylum-seekers and ensure that official statistics on asylum-seeking children and refugees comprise all persons under the age of 18. 17.18
- Ensure that unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are promptly appointed a legal representative in order to effectively access the asylum procedure, as well as assistance and protection, including 10.7 16.2

- access to free interpretation. 16.3
- Ensure that no asylum-seeking or refugee child is deprived of his or her liberty. 16.2 16.3
- Amend existing regulations to ensure the birth registration of and issuance of birth certificates to children of asylum-seekers born in the State party. 16.9

## 8.5. Protection of the rights of internally displaced persons

### *Treaty bodies*

#### CERD:

- Avoid linking social benefits to the IDPs status and the duty to register or to live in the areas controlled by the State party. 1.3
- Facilitate the registration of IDPs and strengthen its efforts to assist IDPs to obtain documentation. 1.3 16.9
- Facilitate access to housing for internally displaced persons or provide them with the assistance needed to find alternative housing. 1.2 11.1
- Make efforts to facilitate the integration of and durable solutions for IDPs. 11.1
- Adopt a national policy on IDPs and establish a national mechanism mandated to prevent and protect against internal displacement. 10.7

#### CEDAW:

- Address the specific needs of the different groups of internally displaced women who are subjected to multiple forms of discrimination, including widows, women with disabilities, older women, Roma women and lesbian, bisexual or transgender women, and provide long-term interventions to address the needs of internally displaced women and girls. 5.1 10.3
- Ensure that internally displaced women and girls have adequate access to health services, education, food, shelter, free movement, registration, social benefits and opportunities to secure justice and durable solutions, as well as sustainable employment opportunities. 1.2 2.1 3.8 4.5 6.1 8.5 10.3 16.3

#### CRPD:

- Systematically register internally displaced persons with disabilities and provide them with adequate standard of living. 1.2

### *Special procedures*

#### Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons:

- Ensure as an urgent priority that appropriate accommodation, including winterized shelter, where necessary, is provided for all IDPs, to alleviate the severity of the challenges. Take every measure to ensure that no one lacks access to heated housing in which they can live in dignity. 1.2 11.1
- Provide free access to medicines for all IDPs who lack resources. 3.8
- Ensure access to kindergarten and school, and assist students to find places to continue higher education courses without additional costs. 4.1 4.2 4.5
- Give particular attention to those IDPs belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, such as Roma, to ensure that all have equal access to assistance and support services and that no discrimination exists with regard to their seeking and gaining assistance. Lack of documentation should not be a criteria for denying assistance and pro-active outreach to such population groups. 1.3 10.2

should be undertaken.

- Ensure that urban development and upgrading plans, as well as poverty reduction plans, include aspects specific to internal displacement through establishing integrated planning informed by displacement dynamics. 1.5 11.1  
11.3
- Gather comprehensive data on the number, location and needs of IDPs. Full registration and profiling, including a comprehensive needs assessment, are essential. Data should also be gathered on the needs of families and communities hosting IDPs that may be significantly affected and also require assistance. 17.18

#### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Provide all eligible citizens with the benefits to which they are entitled, including pensions and social payments, regardless of their status as displaced persons or their place of residence in their own country. 1.3
- Make efforts to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of health care and education, in the case of internally displaced people. 3.8 4.5
- Increase the human and financial resources of the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and International Displaced Persons in order to fulfil its mandate fully.

#### *OHCHR*

- Adequately address the housing and accommodation situation of IDPs living in collective centres.<sup>43</sup> 11.1
- Ensure that IDPs with disabilities are provided with adequate accommodation, access to in-home and other services, and means for inclusion in the community.<sup>44</sup> 11.1
- Adopt legislative amendments which would allow IDPs and other internal migrants to fully exercise their voting rights.<sup>45</sup> 10.3
- Ensure the effective functioning of the Unified Information Database of IDPs and provide special training on its use for social protection departments across Ukraine.<sup>46</sup>

## **8.6 Protection of the rights of conflict-affected population**

#### *Treaty bodies*

#### CEDAW:

- Strengthen its efforts to provide women affected by conflict, including women with disabilities, widows and women heads of household, with sustainable economic opportunities and effectively address all barriers to the equitable participation of women in the labour market. 5.1 5.5  
5.c 8.8
- Pay due attention to the negative impact of the conflict on rural women and ensure that their specific needs are addressed and that they have equal access to basic services, infrastructure and new technologies. 1.4 5.a  
9.1 11.1

#### CRPD:

- Prioritize persons with disabilities in the evacuation plans, including by training the personnel involved. Mainstream disability in all humanitarian aid channels and involve organizations of persons with disabilities in setting priorities on aid distribution.

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<sup>43</sup> See OHCHR 21<sup>st</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>44</sup> See OHCHR 21<sup>st</sup> Report.

<sup>45</sup> See OHCHR 27<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>46</sup> See OHCHR 17<sup>th</sup> Report.

### *Special procedures*

#### Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions:

- The difficult situation and suffering of the families of those who lost their lives should be acknowledged by the Government. Their safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy must be protected, and they must be promptly informed of progress in the investigations. Public officials must treat them with respect. 16.3

### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Intensify cooperation with the international community in order to ensure access of international human rights and humanitarian actors and monitoring mechanisms to the whole territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders with the aim to monitor, report on and address the human rights situation. 16.10
- Support efforts to prevent human rights abuses in Crimea and Donbas by facilitating access for monitors, human rights defenders, journalists, and lawyers, and investigate thoroughly any credible allegations of abuses by Ukrainian forces, and use all appropriate methods to promote accountability for abuses. 16.a
- Use all existing instruments and mechanisms to protect the human rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens living on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine while taking political and diplomatic steps aimed at restoring Ukraine's territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders. 16.3
- Implement the recommendations contained in the latest report by the human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine of September 2017, notably to develop a national mechanism to make available to civilian victims of the conflict adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate remedies, including reparation. 10.7
- Simplify access to public administrative services for Crimean residents and enable Ukrainian citizens to move smoothly between Crimea and the rest of Ukraine, recognizing General Assembly resolutions 68/262 and 71/205 and Ukraine's sovereignty over Crimea. 16.a
- Increase the human and financial resources of the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and International Displaced Persons in order to fulfil its mandate fully.
- Establish a mechanism for the periodic and independent review of the necessity and the proportionality of measures taken in derogation from Ukraine's obligations under human rights conventions of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. 16.a

### *OHCHR*

- Ensure that civilians enjoy general protection from the dangers arising from military operations, including the possibility to voluntarily and rapidly leave areas affected by violence, to this end, facilitate movement across the contact line and remove any obstacles to the free and safe passage of civilians and humanitarian assistance.<sup>47</sup>
- Ensure that any evacuation or transport of children is done in their best interests, with a goal to keep families unified and to ensure, when separation is necessary, that children maintain the ability to have contact with family, as well as needed documents and plans for reunification with family as soon as safe options allow and within their best interests.<sup>48</sup>
- Guarantee that residents of all villages in immediate proximity to the contact line can exercise their social and economic rights and enjoy their fundamental freedoms. In particular, either by establishing a new local administration or by extending powers of the existing ones, to ensure that

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<sup>47</sup> See OHCHR 5<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>48</sup> See OHCHR 17<sup>th</sup> Report.

executive authorities effectively operate in the villages of Pisky, Vodiane, Sieverne, and Opytne in Donetsk region.<sup>49</sup>

- Prioritise demining activities, in particular, in places of expected returns of IDPs and conduct mine risk awareness outreach to children and communities.<sup>50</sup>
- Develop a national mechanism to make adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate remedies, including reparation, available to civilian victims of the conflict, especially those injured and the families of those killed;<sup>51</sup> adopt specific remedy and reparation measures for children with the Status of a Child Affected by Armed Hostilities and Armed Conflict.<sup>52</sup> 16.3
- Establish independent, transparent, and non-discriminatory procedures of documentation and verification of housing, land, and property ownership, and to establish a specific registry of destroyed or damaged housing and other property and a comprehensive legal mechanism for restitution of property and compensation for any damages and destruction, including for people residing in territory controlled by armed groups.<sup>53</sup> 16.3
- Guarantee all eligible citizens of Ukraine the right to receive their entitlements, including pension and social payments, regardless of IDP registration or place of residence with particular attention afforded to persons living in conflict-affected areas.<sup>54</sup> 1.8
- Ensure the development and provision of timely, non-discriminatory and comprehensive assistance to all conflict-affected individuals, particularly injured civilians and victims of torture and conflict-related sexual violence, including medical, psycho-social and legal services, livelihood support, and other multi-sectoral services, taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities.<sup>55</sup> 3.8 16.3
- Provide support and assistance, as well timely and adequate information, to the families of persons deprived of liberty by armed groups in connection with the conflict.<sup>56</sup>
- Establish an administrative procedure for registration of births and deaths occurring in territory controlled by self-proclaimed “republics” and in Crimea that is practical and responsive to the circumstances of families living there.<sup>57</sup> 16.9
- Establish, with the participation of civil society, a mechanism for periodic review of the necessity of derogation measures and lift the derogation as soon as it is no longer strictly required; ensure full compliance of Ukrainian legislation with ICCPR provisions.<sup>58</sup>

## **Theme 9: Implementation of International Humanitarian Law and Peace Building**

### *Treaty bodies*

#### CEDAW:

- Place high priority on the meaningful and inclusive participation of women at all stages of the peace process and in all reconstruction initiatives, as well as in transitional justice processes, in particular decision-making, at the national and local levels, and develop capacity-building programmes for women seeking to participate in such processes. 5.5 16.3  
16.7

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<sup>49</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>50</sup> See OHCHR 10<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>51</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>52</sup> See OHCHR 23<sup>rd</sup> Report.

<sup>53</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>54</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>55</sup> See OHCHR 19<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>56</sup> See OHCHR 15<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>57</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> Reports.

<sup>58</sup> See OHCHR 27<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports.

### *Special procedures*

#### Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

- All parties to the conflict should refrain from using weapons that do not allow sufficient precision in this context. They should also refrain from installing their weaponry or artillery pieces in the vicinity of inhabited areas, to say nothing of avoiding schools, hospitals, kindergartens or similar locations. 16.1
- Ratify the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions. 16.3
- All remaining illegal volunteer battalions and militias must be disbanded and disarmed, or effectively integrated into the regular armed forces, with effective control and accountability. 16.1 16.3
- Ultranationalist groups and other armed militias, such as Pravyi Sektor, Svoboda and “Self-defence”, should be declared illegal and effectively disarmed, disbanded and prosecuted, or brought under the control of the law. Acts of violence or intimidation by leaders and members of these groups must not be tolerated by the Government at any level, and their incitement to violence and hatred against other communities should be sanctioned. 16.1

#### Working Group on the use of mercenaries:

- Refrain from indiscriminate shelling of populated areas, where civilians are at grave risks of death and injuries. 16.1
- Address the problem of impunity, investigation, prosecution and judicial proceedings against persons responsible for serious violations or abuses of international human rights law or international humanitarian law. 16.3
- Prosecute alleged mercenaries in accordance with article 447 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. 16.3

### *Other mechanisms*

#### UPR:

- Ensure the observance of the principles of international humanitarian law by all parties in conflict. 16.3
- Abstain from any practice that could endanger the lives of civilians. 16.1

### *OHCHR*

- Refrain from indiscriminate shelling of populated areas and locating military objectives within or near densely populated areas, medical facilities, and schools, in line with precautionary measures called for under international humanitarian law.<sup>59</sup>
- Terminate all military activity around civilian infrastructure and objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, especially near power lines and water facilities.<sup>60</sup>
- Develop and adopt a national policy framework that establishes clear institutional authorities and responsibilities for the protection of civilians and civilian objects in hostilities, as recommended in the 2018 United Nations Secretary General’s report on protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2018/462).<sup>61</sup>
- Ensure that no illegal armed formations are taking part in the hostilities on the side of Governmental forces.<sup>62</sup>
- Report on, and investigate all cases and incidents of civilian casualties caused by military action.<sup>63</sup> 16.3

<sup>59</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>60</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>61</sup> See OHCHR 26<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>62</sup> See OHCHR Report on accountability for killings in Ukraine.

<sup>63</sup> See OHCHR 6<sup>th</sup> Report.

- Establish a unified registry and determine legal status of civilians injured as a result of hostilities to ensure their rights to remedy and recognition, consider extending social entitlements to this category of persons.<sup>64</sup> 16.3
- Revise the Law on War Veterans so that all civilians who acquired a disability as a result of hostilities in eastern Ukraine in 2014-2019 can be eligible for receiving status of war veterans and appropriate social protection.<sup>65</sup>
- Improve the collection of forensic and preservation of other material evidence related to acts of arbitrary deprivation of life in the conflict zone, including documenting signs of torture or ill-treatment in accordance with international standards.<sup>66</sup> 16.1 16.3
- Develop a non-discriminatory and accessible mechanism for restitution and compensation for property, which is in military use, including keeping records of civilian property and infrastructure in military use.<sup>67</sup> 16.3
- Ensure that all military personnel carrying out service, in particular those in the conflict area, are aware of the legal procedure of detention and adequately supervised to abide by it.<sup>68</sup>
- Implement demining activities along major transport routes to checkpoints to remove explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices from roadsides; clearly and properly mark territories which have not been demined; cease the practice of planting booby traps.<sup>69</sup>
- Ensure free and unimpeded access for humanitarian actors to all necessary areas as well as the rapid and non-discriminatory delivery of humanitarian assistance, while adhering to international norms and ensuring the protection of humanitarian actors.<sup>70</sup>
- Ensure that the bodies and remains of people killed as a result of hostilities are treated with due respect and dignity, providing free and safe access to areas where bodies are buried, ensuring their identification and return to their families.<sup>71</sup>
- Establish an independent and impartial, centralized State authority for tracing missing persons and identifying human remains, with sufficient capacity and reach to carry out its mandate effectively.<sup>72</sup> 16.3 16.6
- Exchange information and otherwise cooperate to establish the whereabouts of people who went missing in the conflict zone, and provide unimpeded access of relatives of missing persons to the information related to the whereabouts and condition of their relatives.<sup>73</sup> 16.3
- Commit to no amnesty being given to those persons suspected of, accused of, or sentenced to war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, including conflict-related sexual violence, recalling that amnesties are impermissible if they interfere with victims' right to an effective remedy, including reparation, or restrict victims' and societies' right to know the truth about violations of human rights and humanitarian law.<sup>74</sup> 16.3

## **Theme 10: National Human Rights Institutions**

### *Treaty bodies*

#### HRC:

<sup>64</sup> See OHCHR 17<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>65</sup> See OHCHR 25<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>66</sup> See OHCHR Report on accountability for killings in Ukraine.

<sup>67</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>68</sup> See OHCHR 19<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>69</sup> See OHCHR 13<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>70</sup> See OHCHR 17<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>71</sup> See OHCHR 14<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>72</sup> See OHCHR 28<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Reports.

<sup>73</sup> See OHCHR 8<sup>th</sup> Report.

<sup>74</sup> See OHCHR Report on conflict-related sexual violence.

- Provide the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights with additional financial and human resources commensurate with its expanded role, to ensure fulfilment of its current mandated activities and to enable it to carry out its new functions effectively. 16.a

CAT:

- Ensure that the Parliamentary Commissioner and other independent mechanisms regularly monitor and visit all places of detention and are able to carry out unannounced visits. 16.a

*Special procedures*

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

- The mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson must be strengthened, including by giving it clear oversight of all places of detention or interrogation, defined broadly as any place in which State officials have (or the Ombudsperson suspects that they have) the ability to detain an individual for any purpose, including questioning. 16.a

*Other mechanisms*

UPR:

- Review the procedure for the selection of the ombudsman and, more broadly, the selection, training and status of judges, taking into account the recommendations of the Venice Commission. 16.3 16.a
- Secure sufficient resources for the ombudsperson's office so that it can fully carry out its functions. 16.a
- Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the strengthening of the office of the Ombudsman.

*OHCHR*

- Revise the procedure for selection and appointment of the Ombudsperson in line with the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and include requirements to: publicize vacancies broadly, assess candidates on the basis of predetermined, objective and publicly available criteria, and promote broad consultation and/or participation in the screening, selection and appointment process.<sup>75</sup> 16.3
- Amend the law 'On the Civil Service' to prevent any interference in the independence of the Institution of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with the 'Paris Principles'.<sup>76</sup>



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<sup>75</sup> See OHCHR 18<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> Reports.


<sup>76</sup> See OHCHR 15<sup>th</sup> Report.





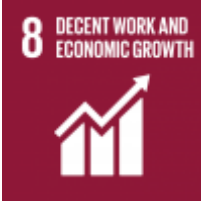
## Sustainable Development Goals and Targets



Goal	Target	Description
<p>1</p>  <p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</p>	1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
	1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
	1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
	1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
	1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
	1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
	1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.
	<p>2</p>  <p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</p>	2.1
2.2		By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
2.3		By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
2.4		By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
2.5		By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.



	2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
	2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.
	2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.
3 	3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
	3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
	3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
	3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
	3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
	3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
	3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
	3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
	3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
	3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.



	3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.
<p>4</p>  <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p>	4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
	4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
	4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
	4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
	4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
	4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
	4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
	4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
	4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
	4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.
<p>5</p>  <p>Achieve gender equality and</p>	5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
	5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
	5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
	5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
	5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political,

empower all women and girls.		economic and public life.
	5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
	5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
	5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
	5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
<p>6</p>  <p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p>	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
	6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
	6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
	6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
	6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
	6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
	6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.
<p>7</p>  <p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and</p>	7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
	7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
	7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
	7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
	7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with


modern energy for all.		their respective programmes of support.
<p>8</p>  <p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p>	8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
	8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
	8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
	8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.
	8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
	8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
	8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
	8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
	8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
	8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
	8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
	8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.
9	9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
	9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
	9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including



 <p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster</p>		affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
	9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
	9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
	9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
	9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
	9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.
 <p>Reduce inequality within and among countries.</p>	10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
	10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
	10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
	10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
	10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
	10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
	10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
	10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.
	10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.
	10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher

		than 5 per cent.
<p>11</p>  <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</p>	11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
	11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
	11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
	11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
	11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
	11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
	11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
	11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
	11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
	11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.
<p>12</p>  <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> <p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production</p>	12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
	12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
	12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
	12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
	12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

patterns.	12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
	12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
	12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
	12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
	12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
	12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account their specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.
13  Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
	13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
	13.3	Improve education, awareness- raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
	13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.
	13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.
14  Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine	14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
	14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
	14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
	14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science- based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.



resources for sustainable development.	14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
	14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.
	14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
	14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.
	14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.
	14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.
15 	15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
	15.3	By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land- degradation-neutral world.
	15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
	15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
	15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
	15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
	15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

	15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
	15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems.
	15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.
	15.c	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.
16  Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
	16.2	End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
	16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
	16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
	16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
	16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
	16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
	16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
	16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
	16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
	16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
	16.b	Promote and enforce non- discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.
17 	17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
	17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.
	17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.	17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.
	17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.
	17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
	17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
	17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.
	17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
	17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.
	17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
	17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.
	17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
	17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
	17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
	17.16	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
	17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources strategies of partnerships.
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high- quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.	

	17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.
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