

future to repeal this law which reflects traditions that have developed over more than 1,000 years. Uzbekistan in this respect shares the position of the Muslim countries expressed during the discussions of this issue within the Human Rights Council” [para 88]. Uzbekistan’s next UPR will be in January 2018.

In August 2015, the Human Rights Committee issued its Concluding Observations on Uzbekistan. At paras. 6 and 7, it **noted** that for the State to align with Convention obligations, its legal framework needs to ensure, *inter alia*, full protection from discrimination in all spheres, inclusive of SOGI and it provides for effective remedies in cases of violations. It also reiterated a previous recommendation concerning “any form of social stigmatization, hate speech, discrimination or violence” based on SOGI, ensuring “the investigation, prosecution and punishment of such violent acts”, and the repeal of Article 120.

YEMEN



Penal Code 1994.

Article 264

[HOMOSEXUALITY – MEN]

“Homosexuality between men is defined as penetration into the anus. Unmarried men shall be punished with 100 lashes of the whip or a maximum of one year of imprisonment, married men with death by stoning.”

Article 268

[HOMOSEXUALITY – WOMEN]

“Homosexuality between women is defined as sexual stimulation by rubbing. The penalty for premeditated commission shall be up to three years of imprisonment; where the offence has been committed under duress, the perpetrator shall be punishable with up to seven years detention.”

Following the unification of north and south Yemen, the 1994 Yemeni Penal Code (the Republic’s Rule number 12) requires stoning to death for consensual same-sex relations for men (Art. 264) and three to seven years imprisonment for women (Art. 268).

The situation in Yemen has become progressively worse for sexual and gender minorities since the takeover of much of the country by the Houthi militia in 2013. An **article** from August 2015 goes into some detail on the environment for LGBT people in Yemen. Murders of gay men **continue** to be reported.

In its 2nd cycle UPR in January 2014, there were no recommendations made by States to Yemen in regards to SOGI. In fact, it appears that there was only one passing **mention** of SOGI in the 18 civil society and other submissions. Unlike at its 1st cycle UPR in May 2009 where there was **one**, there were no oral statements made at the close of Yemen’s 2nd cycle UPR. Yemen’s next UPR will be in October 2018.