



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-ninth session
Geneva, 28 April–9 May 2025

Kyrgyzstan

Compilation of information prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a compilation of information contained in relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. Human rights mechanisms and the United Nations country team recommended that Kyrgyzstan ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.² Various human rights mechanisms, the country team and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.³

3. Kyrgyzstan contributed financially to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2024 and made pledges in the context of its 2023–2025 Human Rights Council membership and the commemorations for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁴

III. National human rights framework

Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

4. Notwithstanding its increased budget, and a revised draft law regarding its mandate and resources, human rights mechanisms noted that the Office of the Ombudsman was not fully in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and lacked resources.⁵ Human rights mechanisms and the United Nations country team recommended that Kyrgyzstan strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman, in line with the Paris Principles, and ensure sufficient resources to enable it to execute its mandate independently and effectively.⁶



5. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended accelerating the adoption of draft legislative amendments to ensure the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman.⁷ The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families recommended providing it with a broad mandate to protect the rights of migrant workers and ensuring that it established a transparent process of selecting members and cooperated with civil society.⁸ The Special Rapporteur on minority issues recommended modifying the law on the Ombudsman to remove political vulnerability, including “premature dismissal” by the parliament.⁹

6. The Committee against Torture noted that the Criminal Code provision penalizing obstruction of the exercise of authority by the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture (art. 146-2) had been repealed and that the Centre lacked resources.¹⁰

7. Human rights mechanisms recommended ensuring that the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture be given the resources to execute its mandate effectively.¹¹ The Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee recommended investigating interference in the Centre’s work.¹² The Committee against Torture recommended reintroducing article 146-2 into the Criminal Code.¹³ The United Nations country team recommended preserving the Centre as a separate independent entity focused on preventing torture.¹⁴

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

8. The Human Rights Committee noted the lack of a full, independent and effective investigation into the human rights violations committed during and in the aftermath of the June 2010 ethnic conflict in the south of Kyrgyzstan, the failure to compensate victims without discrimination based on ethnicity and that Kyrgyzstan had not fully addressed the root causes of the conflict.¹⁵

9. The same Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan conduct an independent, impartial, thorough and effective investigation into all alleged human rights violations related to the 2010 ethnic conflict, prosecute those responsible, provide victims with remedies without discrimination based on ethnicity, establish an impartial complaint mechanism, ensure remedies for all forms of discrimination and collect data on discrimination complaints and their outcomes.¹⁶

10. Human rights mechanisms expressed concern about structural inequalities and persistent discrimination¹⁷ and delays in adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.¹⁸

11. Human rights mechanisms and the United Nations country team recommended adopting comprehensive legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination.¹⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Kyrgyzstan adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation with a definition of discrimination against women covering direct and indirect discrimination and intersecting forms of discrimination.²⁰ The Human Rights Committee recommended encouraging the reporting of hate crimes and hate speech and ensuring that all cases were investigated, perpetrators prosecuted and punished, and victims provided with reparation.²¹ The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights recommended adopting a legislative framework prohibiting discrimination across all fields covered by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.²²

2. Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

12. Concerned at the lack of proper and impartial investigations into deaths in custody, the Human Rights Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that all such deaths were thoroughly and impartially investigated.²³

13. While welcoming article 56 of the Constitution, making torture a crime, the Committee against Torture expressed concern at numerous cases of torture of persons deprived of their liberty and the low proportion of related criminal investigations and that no reparation mechanism had been established.²⁴ Two human rights mechanisms recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure effective investigations into all allegations of torture by law enforcement officers and that perpetrators were prosecuted and victims compensated.²⁵

14. Despite the renovation of certain detention facilities, two treaty bodies were concerned about poor conditions.²⁶ They recommended intensifying efforts to improve detention conditions.²⁷ The Committee against Torture recommended alleviating overcrowding, including through non-custodial measures.²⁸ The Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that all detention facilities where persons served short-term arrests were managed by the State Penitentiary Service.²⁹

15. The Committee against Torture noted that some legislative provisions might precipitate violations of the principle of non-refoulement.³⁰ The Human Rights Committee expressed concern that individuals were reportedly extradited despite a risk of torture.³¹ The Committee against Torture recommended ensuring that no one could be expelled, returned or extradited to another State where there were substantial grounds for believing that there existed a risk of torture.³² The Human Rights Committee, the United Nations country team and UNHCR recommended enforcing the absolute prohibition of refoulement.³³

3. International humanitarian law

16. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan further repatriate its nationals from conflict zones and provide them with rehabilitation, reintegration and family reunification.³⁴ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended continuing to repatriate all children from camps in a third country in conflict.³⁵

4. Human rights and counter-terrorism

17. The Human Rights Committee expressed concern at the broad and vague definitions in counter-terrorism legislation. It recommended that Kyrgyzstan clarify and narrow those definitions, provide safeguards for human rights limitations and ensure that the limitations served legitimate aims and were necessary and proportionate.³⁶

18. Special procedure mandate holders expressed similar concerns about broad definitions in the law on countering terrorism, about restricted freedom of expression and about the implications for accountability of the confidentiality principle. They urged Kyrgyzstan to adopt a definition of terrorism consistent with the core legal meanings adopted by the Security Council.³⁷

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

19. Human rights mechanisms noted the lack of independence and impartiality of the judiciary, particularly given the President's involvement in selecting judges,³⁸ allegations of corruption and political interference in judicial cases, that the President could request the Constitutional Court to revise and annul its decisions,³⁹ and political pressure, and threats from law enforcement officials, against defence lawyers.⁴⁰

20. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure the impartiality and independence of the judiciary, address corruption and take legislative measures to prevent undue interference by executive and legislative bodies in the judiciary.⁴¹ The Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that procedures for the selection, promotion and removal of judges complied with international standards, eradicating all undue interference and guaranteeing the independence of lawyers.⁴²

21. Noting reports that detainees did not have timely access to a lawyer, the Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that all persons arrested or detained were afforded all fundamental legal safeguards from the outset of deprivation of liberty.⁴³ The Human Rights Committee recommended abolishing pre-investigative inquiry.⁴⁴

22. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed concern about barriers to women's access to justice.⁴⁵ The Committee on Migrant Workers noted that entitlement to free legal aid was limited in civil and administrative proceedings to Kyrgyz citizens.⁴⁶

23. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Kyrgyzstan strengthen awareness-raising among women about legal remedies, ensure that women had access to affordable or free legal assistance and train the judiciary and law enforcement officials on gender equality.⁴⁷ The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended ensuring that migrant workers had opportunities equal to those of nationals to file complaints and obtain redress.⁴⁸

24. The Committee against Torture recommended ensuring that the custody period before being brought before a judge did not exceed 48 hours and that pretrial detention was used as a last resort, and considering replacing pretrial detention with non-custodial measures.⁴⁹

25. Noting that Elders' courts performed judicial functions, the Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that they functioned in compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁵⁰ The same Committee and the United Nations country team recommended human rights training for members of Elders' courts.⁵¹

26. While welcoming measures to establish a child justice system, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Kyrgyzstan allocate adequate resources to ensure specialized child justice systems, limit the duration of pretrial detention, train relevant officials on children's rights, ensure access to legal aid, promote non-judicial measures and non-custodial sentences, ensure that detention was used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest period of time, ensure that children were not detained with adults and develop community-based, family support and reintegration services.⁵²

6. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

27. The Human Rights Committee noted reports of government pressure on human rights defenders, lawyers, politicians and journalists for expressing their opinion.⁵³ Many special procedure mandate holders issued related communications.⁵⁴

28. Human rights mechanisms recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that human rights defenders were able to conduct their work freely.⁵⁵ Human rights mechanisms and the United Nations country team recommended investigating all violations committed against human rights defenders and journalists and punishing those found guilty.⁵⁶ The Human Rights Committee recommended completing in a timely manner an impartial investigation into the death of human rights defender Azimjan Askarov and refraining from using criminal prosecution to suppress critical reporting.⁵⁷

29. Concerned about the 2021 amendments to the Act on Non-Commercial Organizations, which imposed unreasonable reporting requirements on non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the further amendments, adopted in 2024, to the same Act, under which authorities were granted broad power to interfere in the internal affairs of NGOs stigmatized as "foreign representatives" due to receipt of foreign funding, the Human Rights Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan revise the Act to bring it into compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁵⁸ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended revising legislation on NGOs to ensure the independence of civil society.⁵⁹ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that any legislation governing NGOs did not lead to undue control over their activities.⁶⁰ The United Nations country team recommended repealing the "foreign representatives" law.⁶¹ Special procedure mandate holders issued related communications, including on the "foreign representative" labelling of NGOs for vaguely defined political activities and on growing NGO self-censorship.⁶²

30. A human rights mechanism expressed concern about the overly broad applicability of the draft law on the mass media, barriers created by the proposed mandatory registration of mass media outlets, and restrictions on content, foreign media and ownership.⁶³ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended revising the draft law on mass media to ensure that the legislative framework provided favourable conditions for journalists and media outlets to conduct their activities.⁶⁴ The Human Rights Committee recommended reviewing the Act on Protection from Unreliable (False) Information and ensuring safeguards and judicial overview of all decisions on blocking media resources, and reviewing the legal and institutional framework that could unduly restrict media freedom to ensure compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁶⁵

31. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan refrain from undue interference in the right of peaceful assembly, ensure the investigation of all cases of violence against and arbitrary arrest and detention of peaceful protesters and bring those responsible to account, and train law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges.⁶⁶ Special procedure mandate holders issued a related communication.⁶⁷

7. Right to marriage and family life

32. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Kyrgyzstan to prohibit all marriages for those under 18 years, address their root causes, including gender stereotypes and socioeconomic vulnerability, and raise awareness about their harmful effects.⁶⁸

33. While noting strengthened penalties for bride kidnapping, human rights mechanisms expressed concern about the persistent abduction of women for forced marriages.⁶⁹ Two treaty bodies recommended prosecuting and punishing perpetrators of bride kidnapping and protecting victims.⁷⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended addressing the root causes of bride kidnapping and forced marriage, encouraging reporting, punishing complicity and establishing detection mechanisms.⁷¹ The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls recommended reviewing legislation, training officials and undertaking educational activities.⁷²

34. Noting that women in unregistered marriages were not protected under the Family Code, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended ensuring civil registration before religious wedding ceremonies,⁷³ and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended ensuring that such women were protected should their marriages be dissolved.⁷⁴

8. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

35. While welcoming the 2019 national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking,⁷⁵ and the legislative and institutional measures taken,⁷⁶ human rights mechanisms expressed concern at persistent trafficking,⁷⁷ at poor implementation of legislation,⁷⁸ at the lack of measures to address root causes,⁷⁹ at the scarcity of victim shelters,⁸⁰ that no cases had been referred through the mechanism and at low numbers of investigations, prosecutions and convictions.⁸¹

36. Various human rights mechanisms recommended that Kyrgyzstan effectively investigate, prosecute and punish trafficking in persons, and ensure that victims had access to support services, including shelters,⁸² train relevant professionals⁸³ and enhance awareness-raising.⁸⁴

37. The Committee against Torture recommended providing sufficient funds to implement the plan of action to combat trafficking in persons.⁸⁵ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended designating a government body to coordinate anti-trafficking efforts, adopting standard operating procedures for the national referral mechanism, addressing complicity among law enforcement and ensuring early victim identification.⁸⁶ The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended implementing the 2022–2025 Programme to Combat Trafficking in Persons and enhancing the victim identification guidelines.⁸⁷ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended ensuring implementation of the national referral mechanism and that child victims had access to support services and investigating and prosecuting child trafficking cases.⁸⁸ The Human

Rights Committee recommended revising the Criminal Code to ensure appropriate sanctions for child trafficking.⁸⁹

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

38. While noting related efforts, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about high unemployment rates.⁹⁰ The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty asserted that high youth unemployment stemmed from a lack of qualified workers and jobs, that a gender gap in employment persisted due to the allocation of unpaid domestic and care work to women, that most workers were informal workers and that limited employment had led to significant labour migration.⁹¹

39. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended implementing public sector employment schemes, vocational training and private sector partnerships and ensuring that labour rights fully applied in the informal economy.⁹² The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty recommended that Kyrgyzstan accelerate the transition from the informal to the formal economy.⁹³

40. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted that the legislative framework did not guarantee certain worker rights and that there were reports of judicial harassment and detention of trade union leaders and members.⁹⁴ It recommended adopting a legislative framework on trade unions guaranteeing the right of workers to freely form and join the trade union of their choice, the rights to collective bargaining and to strike and that there was no undue interference with trade union activities.⁹⁵ The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended guaranteeing the right of migrant workers to participate in trade union activities and freely join trade unions.⁹⁶

10. Right to social security

41. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about insufficient social spending in key public sectors and the lack of progressivity in personal income taxes in a context of unequal wealth distribution.⁹⁷ It recommended increasing the level of social spending, particularly on social security, housing, healthcare and education, reviewing its taxation and fiscal policies, making them more efficient and progressive, and increasing the mobilization of national economic resources to close gaps and improve their redistributive effect.⁹⁸

42. Human rights mechanisms noted insufficient coverage of the population under social security schemes,⁹⁹ low levels of benefits, poor quality of social services, evasion of social security contributions in the formal sector, and uneven coverage.¹⁰⁰

43. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Kyrgyzstan improve its social protection programmes, including by allocating sufficient budgetary resources, guaranteeing universal coverage and providing sufficient and equitable social protection for all, removing access barriers, and indexing benefits to the cost of living.¹⁰¹ The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty recommended introducing a more generous child benefits scheme, with broader coverage.¹⁰² The United Nations country team recommended developing a new social protection strategy.¹⁰³

11. Right to an adequate standard of living

44. Noting a 50 per cent rise in poverty between 2020 and 2022, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty highlighted that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and regional conflict had exposed the fragility of an economic model dependent on the extractive and tourism industries and on remittances from migrant workers and the need to diversify the economy.¹⁰⁴

45. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Kyrgyzstan adopt a multidimensional national action plan to eradicate poverty.¹⁰⁵ The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty recommended social protection and tax reform to address high income inequality.¹⁰⁶

46. Human rights mechanisms noted that women faced higher levels of poverty and earned less than men,¹⁰⁷ the low employment rate of women, the disproportionate share of

unpaid domestic and care work carried by women and the concentration of women's employment in low-profit and informal sectors.¹⁰⁸

47. Human rights mechanisms recommended promoting women's access to formal employment.¹⁰⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls recommended removing discriminatory provisions regarding professions for women.¹¹⁰ Two treaty bodies recommended ensuring maternity protection for women in the informal economy.¹¹¹ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls recommended promoting the equal sharing of household and childcare responsibilities between women and men, including through expanded use of paternity leave, flexible working arrangements and childcare services.¹¹² The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended adopting a law on a national care system and fiscal policies to meet the needs imposed by care work, increasing women's social benefits, promoting women's access to markets and adopting legislation to ensure equal pay for work of equal value.¹¹³ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended accelerating efforts to close the gender pay gap.¹¹⁴ The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty recommended adopting temporary special measures focused on achieving economic equality for women and improving their access to education and vocational training.¹¹⁵

48. The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and the Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the large number of children in poverty.¹¹⁶ The same Committee recommended ensuring children's access to adequate social housing and amending legislation to enable the parents of asylum-seeking children to access employment.¹¹⁷

49. Notwithstanding housing loan measures, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty expressed concern about inadequate social housing and inadequate legal protections against forced evictions, resulting in homelessness.¹¹⁸ They recommended that Kyrgyzstan adopt a law on social housing and guarantee the availability of legal safeguards against arbitrary land expropriation and forced evictions.¹¹⁹

50. The same Committee recommended intensifying efforts to realize the rights to water and sanitation, notably by implementing targeted programmes in rural areas and providing resources.¹²⁰

51. Despite government food assistance, human rights mechanisms noted growing food insecurity.¹²¹ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended adopting a comprehensive national strategy to protect the right to food, incorporating trade, land management, education and fiscal policy elements.¹²²

12. Right to health

52. While acknowledging law reform on restructuring hospital care,¹²³ a contributions system,¹²⁴ and the compulsory health insurance system,¹²⁵ human rights mechanisms noted that many patients had to make out-of-pocket payments,¹²⁶ limited access to healthcare in rural areas,¹²⁷ a low budget for healthcare, corruption,¹²⁸ the inadequate quality of healthcare, an insufficient number of qualified medical staff and persistent discrimination in access.¹²⁹

53. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Kyrgyzstan increase the budget for healthcare, to improve primary healthcare infrastructure and ensure all hospitals had qualified medical personnel, supplies and medicines, improve the coverage and quality of healthcare provided under national health insurance and ensure access without discrimination.¹³⁰ The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended ensuring healthcare access for migrant workers.¹³¹

54. Notwithstanding the decreasing maternal mortality rate,¹³² the law on reproductive rights and access to legal abortion up to the twelfth week of pregnancy,¹³³ human rights mechanisms expressed concern about high maternal mortality rates,¹³⁴ about the increased number of women living with HIV/AIDS,¹³⁵ that adolescent girls were restricted from accessing sexual and reproductive healthcare services without parental consent and that women's access to contraceptives remained limited.¹³⁶

55. Human rights mechanisms recommended that Kyrgyzstan address the causes of maternal and infant mortality by ensuring access to safe abortion and obstetric services and ensure access to reproductive healthcare.¹³⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended combating corruption in the healthcare system and gender-based discrimination by healthcare personnel, improving healthcare access for migrant women and decriminalizing HIV transmission through consensual sexual relations between adults.¹³⁸ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended ensuring primary healthcare access for migrant and stateless children and strengthening measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.¹³⁹

13. Right to education

56. While recognizing measures taken to improve access to education, including the Education Development Programme 2021–2040,¹⁴⁰ human rights mechanisms observed insufficient infrastructure and teacher shortages,¹⁴¹ inequalities in outcomes experienced by girls, children from minority groups and socioeconomically disadvantaged children,¹⁴² the low proportion of children with disabilities enrolled in mainstream schools, the prevalence of bullying in schools,¹⁴³ poor quality education due to schools operating in shifts, the COVID-19 pandemic and long journeys to school, and financial demands on parents.¹⁴⁴

57. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Kyrgyzstan improve its educational infrastructure, especially in rural areas, address socioeconomic barriers and take targeted measures for children from marginalized backgrounds.¹⁴⁵ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended strengthening measures for equal access, allocating resources to improve school infrastructure, establishing minimum school safety standards, increasing the number of teachers, integrating a definition of “multilingual education” as the right to acquire education in a child’s mother tongue, ensuring that children from minority groups had access to multilingual education, ensuring inclusive education in mainstream schools for children with disabilities and combating bullying.¹⁴⁶ The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty recommended improving the quality of education by training teachers and raising their salaries, and rehabilitating schools.¹⁴⁷

58. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended ensuring girls’ enrolment, including through information campaigns and financial support to families, addressing the causes of school dropout among girls, including marriage and pregnancy, ensuring that mothers could return to school following childbirth and integrating into school curricula gender equality and sexuality education.¹⁴⁸

59. The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended ensuring that all children of migrant workers, irrespective of status, had equal access to education.¹⁴⁹

14. Development, the environment, and business and human rights

60. While noting efforts towards a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed concern about the absence of legal obligations for businesses to exercise human rights due diligence, the lack of effective human rights and environmental impact assessments and consultations with local communities for development projects, and the effects of industrial pollution and ground contamination.¹⁵⁰

61. The same Committee and the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Kyrgyzstan conduct human rights and environmental impact assessments of development projects, in consultation with affected communities.¹⁵¹ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended enacting legislation on human rights due diligence and strengthening climate change adaptation efforts.¹⁵² The same Committee and the United Nations country team recommended expediting the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights.¹⁵³ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended ensuring the legal accountability of the business sector.¹⁵⁴

62. While noting anti-corruption efforts,¹⁵⁵ human rights mechanisms expressed concern about a reportedly steep increase in corruption, a lack of information on investigations into corruption, the draft law on voluntary legalization and amnesty for property and income of individuals, which suggested removing asset declarations by public officials from public

access,¹⁵⁶ that the 2022 law on public procurement eliminated competitive selection, the inadequate implementation of anti-corruption measures and the high prevalence of corruption at all levels,¹⁵⁷ and that bribes were required to access a wide range of public services and conduct business.¹⁵⁸

63. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended addressing the root causes of corruption, applying anti-corruption measures, ensuring transparency in public administration and protecting anti-corruption activists.¹⁵⁹ The Human Rights Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that all acts of corruption were investigated and those responsible prosecuted and sanctioned; ensure asset recovery; train law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judges on investigating and prosecuting corruption; review the draft law on voluntary legalization and amnesty for property and income, and refrain from removing asset declarations by public officials from public access; and review the law on procurement to ensure accountability in public procurement.¹⁶⁰ The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty recommended awareness-raising.¹⁶¹

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

64. Human rights mechanisms recommended strengthening measures to eliminate patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes.¹⁶²

65. While welcoming initiatives to combat violence against women, human rights mechanisms noted its continued prevalence,¹⁶³ that the maximum penalty for domestic violence was seven days of administrative detention,¹⁶⁴ impunity for perpetrators, limited enforcement of protection orders, lack of victim support, barriers to access to justice, that only one shelter was State-funded and that marital rape was not recognized as a crime.¹⁶⁵

66. Several treaty bodies and the United Nations country team recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that all cases of violence against women were investigated, perpetrators were prosecuted and punished and victims received redress, ensure protection and access to services, including shelters, for victims, provide training to law enforcement personnel, judicial authorities and medical and social workers and enhance awareness-raising.¹⁶⁶ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls recommended amending the Criminal Code to criminalize marital rape and ensuring the enforcement of protection orders.¹⁶⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended reviewing the Act on Protection and Defence against Domestic Violence to ensure it addressed all forms of gender-based violence.¹⁶⁸ The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls recommended allocating sufficient funds, training relevant authorities, establishing a police unit to conduct investigations into gender crimes and improving victim services.¹⁶⁹

67. While acknowledging relevant measures taken, human rights mechanisms expressed concern about the low level of representation of women in the judiciary and legislative and executive bodies,¹⁷⁰ about gender-based violence and hate speech against women candidates¹⁷¹ and that women were significantly underrepresented in decision-making positions.¹⁷²

68. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls recommended introducing temporary special measures.¹⁷³ The same Committee recommended providing capacity-building to women politicians and protecting women candidates from gender-based violence and hate speech.¹⁷⁴

69. The same Committee recommended adopting a national strategy to prevent violent extremism that integrated a gender perspective.¹⁷⁵

2. Children

70. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Kyrgyzstan to develop a strategy to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and enforce child labour laws, and provide

sufficient resources for the implementation of those laws; intensify labour inspections, and ensure sanctions for infringement of the law; strengthen measures to withdraw children from child labour and ensure their access to education and reintegration; and conduct awareness-raising.¹⁷⁶ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended criminalizing the economic exploitation of children and developing a strategy to eliminate such exploitation.¹⁷⁷

71. Although corporal punishment was unlawful in schools, the penal system and certain care settings, two treaty bodies expressed concern that a large number of children experienced corporal punishment and that it remained acceptable in the home and alternative care settings.¹⁷⁸

72. Three treaty bodies recommended strengthening awareness-raising.¹⁷⁹ The Committee against Torture recommended prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings.¹⁸⁰ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended legally prohibiting corporal punishment in the home and alternative care settings, enforcing the prohibition of corporal punishment in schools, developing relevant protocols and adopting a national action plan to end all violence against children.¹⁸¹

73. Concerned about the large number of children in institutions and reports of deaths and violence against them, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended adopting a national strategy for deinstitutionalization, ensuring that disability or migration status was never the sole justification for family separation and that children were separated only as a last resort, ensuring reviews of placement, strengthening the capacity of relevant professionals, strengthening the foster care system and investigating cases of deaths and violence.¹⁸²

74. The same Committee recommended ensuring the investigation of the sale of girls for forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and that such offences were punishable by criminal sanctions; addressing the online sale of children; ensuring victim support; and establishing extraterritorial jurisdiction over crimes under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography for Kyrgyz victims.¹⁸³

3. Persons with disabilities

75. While welcoming the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of the “Accessible Country” State Programme, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities recommended developing an overarching strategy, implementing community-based services and ensuring participation and legal capacity for persons with disabilities.¹⁸⁴ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Kyrgyzstan adopt the draft amended law on disability, regulate reasonable accommodation, invest in the individual development of children with disabilities and social integration, prevent and investigate abuse and ensure remedies and support, and strengthen awareness-raising.¹⁸⁵

76. The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty noted that persons with disabilities were disproportionately affected by poverty and that Act No. 38 on persons with disabilities was poorly implemented, including regarding employment and education. He recommended fully implementing the Act.¹⁸⁶

4. Indigenous Peoples and minorities

77. Human rights mechanisms noted slow progress in increasing ethnic minorities’ representation in political bodies and decision-making positions, their low representation in the police, that there were fewer Uzbek-language schools, the lack of measures for education in minority languages, that language requirements for civil servants disadvantaged ethnic minority candidates¹⁸⁷ and that the Uzbek language was underrepresented in education.¹⁸⁸

78. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues urged Kyrgyzstan to increase minority language use, notably of Uzbek, in education, ensure budgetary resources and re-establish university admission tests in Uzbek.¹⁸⁹ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the United Nations country team recommended ensuring the availability of

education in all minority languages.¹⁹⁰ The Human Rights Committee recommended reconsidering the draft law on education and securing the right to education in minority languages.¹⁹¹

79. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues recommended introducing affirmative action programmes to increase the hiring of minorities in the civil service.¹⁹² The Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that ethnic minorities were adequately represented in government bodies, including through positive measures.¹⁹³

80. Despite efforts to protect the rights of religious minorities, human rights mechanisms noted burdensome administrative requirements,¹⁹⁴ tighter regulation of their religious practices, restrictions under the draft law on freedom of religion and religious associations, administrative and judicial harassment,¹⁹⁵ excessive censorship of religious materials and reports that Christians could not be buried in local cemeteries.¹⁹⁶

81. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended ensuring the full enjoyment by minorities of their right to practise their religion without undue restrictions.¹⁹⁷ The Human Rights Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan expedite amendments to the Freedom of Religion and Religious Organizations Act, providing for a fair registration process and decriminalizing religious activity by unregistered religious organizations, and regulate cemetery administration, preventing discrimination.¹⁹⁸ The Special Rapporteur on minority issues recommended reviewing administrative requirements and addressing difficulties with burials.¹⁹⁹

5. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

82. Human rights mechanisms noted hate speech based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and related harassment, violence and discrimination conducted with impunity by State officials,²⁰⁰ sanctions for disseminating information that denied “family and traditional social values” and promoted “non-traditional sexual relations”²⁰¹ and the lack of reference to sexual orientation as a ground for discrimination.²⁰²

83. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Kyrgyzstan criminalize hate speech and attacks against lesbian, bisexual and transgender women.²⁰³ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended repealing all legislative provisions that discriminated against LGBTIQI+ persons.²⁰⁴ The Human Rights Committee recommended adopting a comprehensive approach to addressing discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, providing protection against related discrimination and violence, ensuring investigations and training State officials.²⁰⁵

6. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

84. The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended amending the definition of a migrant worker in legislation to include those in an irregular situation and eliminating discriminatory stereotypes about migrant workers by applying criminal law provisions and raising awareness.²⁰⁶

85. UNHCR recommended strengthening the quality of refugee status determination procedures and ensuring that national legislation afforded refugees equal access to social services and asylum-seekers the right to work.²⁰⁷

86. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Kyrgyzstan reduce processing times for asylum applications, provide migrant children with durable solutions and develop guidelines on the rights of unaccompanied children.²⁰⁸

7. Stateless persons

87. While congratulating Kyrgyzstan for almost ending statelessness in the country, human rights mechanisms noted amendments to the law on citizenship enabling citizenship revocation for serving in a foreign military or being convicted of terrorism,²⁰⁹ barriers to birth registration, inadequate safeguards to prevent statelessness upon renunciation of nationality, and that the statelessness determination procedure was not applicable to all cases.²¹⁰

88. Two treaty bodies recommended ensuring that children born in Kyrgyzstan were registered at birth and had access to Kyrgyz nationality.²¹¹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended reviewing the citizenship law and relevant legislation to ensure that stateless women, Mugat or Lyuli women, and women of undetermined nationality had access to birth registration, ensuring that renunciation of nationality was contingent on possessing another nationality and expanding statelessness determination to recent arrivals.²¹² UNHCR recommended developing a formal statelessness determination procedure.²¹³ The Special Rapporteur on minority issues invited Kyrgyzstan to review legislation allowing citizenship to be withdrawn from terrorism suspects.²¹⁴

Notes

- ¹ A/HRC/44/4, A/HRC/44/4/Add.1 and A/HRC/45/2.
- ² CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 51; E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 67; A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 94 (a); and United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Kyrgyzstan, p. 11.
- ³ CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 30 (d); CERD/C/KGZ/CO/8-10, para. 30 (d); CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 20 (c); CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 38; United Nations country team submission, p. 19; and UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Kyrgyzstan, p. 6.
- ⁴ See A/77/319, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/udhr/publishingimages/75udhr/Kyrgyzstan_EN.pdf and <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/aboutus/fundingbudget/voluntarycontributions2024.pdf>.
- ⁵ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 10; A/HRC/46/57/Add.1, paras. 23 and 24; E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 8; and CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 21.
- ⁶ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 11; E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 9; CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 12 (b); CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 22; CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 8; A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 94 (c); A/HRC/46/57/Add.1, para. 102; and United Nations country team submission, p. 3.
- ⁷ CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 16. See also E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 9 (a).
- ⁸ CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 22.
- ⁹ A/HRC/46/57/Add.1, para. 102.
- ¹⁰ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 12. See also https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCAT%2FFUL%2FKGZ%2F56484&Lang=en, p. 1.
- ¹¹ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 13 (b); CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 30 (a); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 94 (c). See also https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCAT%2FFUL%2FKGZ%2F56484&Lang=en, p. 1.
- ¹² CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 13 (a); and CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 30 (a).
- ¹³ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 13 (a).
- ¹⁴ United Nations country team submission, p. 3.
- ¹⁵ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 25.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 26.
- ¹⁷ E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 20.
- ¹⁸ CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 9; CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 27; E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 20; and A/HRC/46/57/Add.1, para. 22.
- ¹⁹ E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 21; CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 28 (a); CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 12 (a); A/HRC/46/57/Add.1, para. 101; and United Nations country team submission, p. 4.
- ²⁰ CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 10.
- ²¹ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 12 (c).
- ²² A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 79 (d).
- ²³ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, paras. 35 and 36 (a).
- ²⁴ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, paras. 5 (a) and 24.
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 25 (a); and CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 30 (c).
- ²⁶ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 22; and CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 35.
- ²⁷ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 23; and CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 36 (b).
- ²⁸ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 23.
- ²⁹ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 36 (d).
- ³⁰ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 30.
- ³¹ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 29.
- ³² CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 31.
- ³³ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 30 (d); United Nations country team submission, p. 18; and UNHCR submission, p. 3.

- ³⁴ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), paras. 19 and 20 (c).
- ³⁵ [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 47. See also communication KGZ 1/2021. All communications, and replies thereto, mentioned in the present report are available from <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>.
- ³⁶ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), paras. 19 and 20 (a) and (b).
- ³⁷ See communication KGZ 3/2020. See also the Government's reply thereto.
- ³⁸ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 37; and [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 6.
- ³⁹ [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 6.
- ⁴⁰ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 37.
- ⁴¹ [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 7. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 8.
- ⁴² [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 38.
- ⁴³ [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), paras. 14 and 15; and [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), paras. 31 and 32 (a).
- ⁴⁴ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 30 (b).
- ⁴⁵ [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 11.
- ⁴⁶ [CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2](#), para. 29.
- ⁴⁷ [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 12.
- ⁴⁸ [CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2](#), para. 30.
- ⁴⁹ [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), paras. 16 and 17.
- ⁵⁰ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), paras. 39 and 40.
- ⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 40; and United Nations country team submission, p. 15.
- ⁵² [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 46.
- ⁵³ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 45.
- ⁵⁴ See communications KGZ 2/2020, KGZ 2/2021, KGZ 3/2021, KGZ 1/2022, KGZ 2/2022, KGZ 3/2022, KGZ 1/2023, KGZ 5/2023 and KGZ 1/2024. See also the Government's replies thereto.
- ⁵⁵ [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 27 (a); [CERD/C/KGZ/CO/8-10](#), para. 9 (b); [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 11 (c); [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 14 (b); [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 46 (b); and [A/HRC/46/57/Add.1](#), para. 110.
- ⁵⁶ [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 27 (b); [CERD/C/KGZ/CO/8-10](#), para. 9 (a); [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 11 (c); [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 46 (b); and United Nations country team submission, p. 9.
- ⁵⁷ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), paras. 36 (e) and 46 (a).
- ⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 49 and 50.
- ⁵⁹ [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 14 (a).
- ⁶⁰ [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 11 (a); and [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 50.
- ⁶¹ United Nations country team submission, p. 9. See also <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-briefing-notes/2024/04/kyrgyzstan-new-law-risks-undermining-work-ngos>.
- ⁶² See communications KGZ 1/2020, KGZ 5/2021 and KGZ 4/2023; and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/kyrgyzstan-has-chance-not-be-missed-implement-rights-persons-disabilities>.
- ⁶³ See communication KGZ 3/2023. See also the Government's reply thereto.
- ⁶⁴ [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 11 (b).
- ⁶⁵ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 46 (c) and (d). See also UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Kyrgyzstan, paras. 16 and 23–26.
- ⁶⁶ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 48. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 9.
- ⁶⁷ See communication KGZ 4/2022. See also the Government's reply thereto.
- ⁶⁸ [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 28. See also UNESCO submission, paras. 5 and 22 (iv).
- ⁶⁹ [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 18; [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 21; [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 26 (c) and (d); and [A/HRC/53/39/Add.1](#), paras. 53 and 54.
- ⁷⁰ [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 22 (b); and [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 27 (d) and (f). See also [CEDAW/C/OP.8/KGZ/1](#).
- ⁷¹ [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 50 (c). See also [CEDAW/C/OP.8/KGZ/1](#).
- ⁷² [A/HRC/53/39/Add.1](#), para. 99 (k).
- ⁷³ [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), paras. 49 (a) and 50 (a).
- ⁷⁴ [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), paras. 40 and 41.
- ⁷⁵ [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 23.
- ⁷⁶ [A/HRC/53/39/Add.1](#), paras. 73 and 74.
- ⁷⁷ [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 20; [CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2](#), para. 51; and [A/HRC/53/39/Add.1](#), para. 73.
- ⁷⁸ [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 20.
- ⁷⁹ *Ibid.*; and [CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2](#), para. 51.
- ⁸⁰ [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 20; and [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 21.
- ⁸¹ [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 21.
- ⁸² [CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 21 (b) and (c); [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 24 (c) and (e); [CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2](#), para. 52 (b) and (d); and [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 22 (a) and (b).

- 83 CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 21 (d); CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 52 (e); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 99 (l).
- 84 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 24 (g); and CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 52 (f).
- 85 CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 21 (a).
- 86 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 24 (a), (c) and (d).
- 87 CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 52 (a) and (b).
- 88 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 45.
- 89 CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 22 (c).
- 90 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 26.
- 91 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 52–63.
- 92 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, paras. 27 and 35.
- 93 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 79 (f).
- 94 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 36.
- 95 Ibid., para. 37.
- 96 CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, paras. 33 and 34. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
- 97 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 16.
- 98 Ibid., para. 17.
- 99 Ibid., para. 38.
- 100 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 67–74.
- 101 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 39.
- 102 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 79 (a).
- 103 United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
- 104 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 4.
- 105 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 49.
- 106 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 11 and 12.
- 107 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 24 (a) and (c); CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, paras. 33 (a) and 37 (b); A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 26 and 27; and A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 13.
- 108 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 33 (a), (b) and (e); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, paras. 24–34.
- 109 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 34 (a) and (e); E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 25 (c); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 96 (c) and (d).
- 110 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 34 (a) and (e); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 96 (c) and (d).
- 111 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 34 (f); and E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 25 (c).
- 112 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 25 (c); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 96 (e).
- 113 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, paras. 34 (b) and (h) and 38.
- 114 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 25 (c).
- 115 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 79 (h).
- 116 Ibid., para. 15; and CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 38.
- 117 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 38 (a) and (b).
- 118 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 44; and A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 38–46.
- 119 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 45; and A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 79 (c).
- 120 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 47.
- 121 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 47–49; and E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 50.
- 122 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 51.
- 123 A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, paras. 40–44.
- 124 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 33–37.
- 125 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 54.
- 126 A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 41; A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 33 and 37; and E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 54 (b).
- 127 A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 42.
- 128 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 34–36.
- 129 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 54 (a) and (c).
- 130 Ibid., para. 55 (a)–(c).
- 131 CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, paras. 35 and 36.
- 132 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 35.
- 133 A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, paras. 45–50.
- 134 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 35 (a); E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 56; and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 45.
- 135 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 35 (c).
- 136 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 56.
- 137 Ibid., para. 57; CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 36 (a) and (e); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 97 (a) and (c).
- 138 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, paras. 36 (c) and (d) and 44 (a).
- 139 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 35 (b) and (c).
- 140 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 60; and CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 40.

- 141 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 60; CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 40 (a); and A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 26.
- 142 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 60; and CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 40 (b).
- 143 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 40 (c) and (d).
- 144 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 26–30.
- 145 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 61.
- 146 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 41 (a)–(c) and (e)–(h).
- 147 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 79 (g). See also UNESCO submission, paras. 4 and 22 (ii) and (iii).
- 148 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, paras. 31 and 32 (a)–(c).
- 149 CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2, paras. 39 and 40 (a). See also UNESCO submission, paras. 3 and 22 (i).
- 150 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 12.
- 151 Ibid., para. 13 (c); and CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 15 (b).
- 152 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, paras. 13 (a) and 53.
- 153 Ibid., para. 13 (b); and United Nations country team submission, p. 5.
- 154 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 15 (a).
- 155 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 18.
- 156 CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 9.
- 157 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 18.
- 158 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 20–24.
- 159 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 19.
- 160 CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 10.
- 161 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, para. 79 (e).
- 162 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 25 (b); CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 20 (a); CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 27 (b); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 98 (b).
- 163 CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 18; CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 21; E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 40; CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 23; and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, paras. 59–63.
- 164 See https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCAT%2FFUL%2FKGZ%2F56484&Lang=en, p. 2.
- 165 A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, paras. 64–72.
- 166 CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 19 (a) and (c)–(e); CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 22 (d) and (f)–(h); E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 41; CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 27 (b), (d), (e) and (g); CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 24 (a), (c) and (e); and United Nations country team submission, p. 15.
- 167 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 22 (c) and (e); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 99 (c) and (d).
- 168 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 22 (a).
- 169 A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 99 (e)–(h).
- 170 CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 15.
- 171 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 25 (b).
- 172 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 24 (d); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, paras. 11 and 13.
- 173 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 26 (a); and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1, para. 95 (d).
- 174 CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5, para. 26 (c) and (d).
- 175 Ibid., para. 28 (c).
- 176 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, paras. 43 and 44 (a) and (c)–(e).
- 177 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 43. See also UNESCO submission, paras. 8 and 22 (vi).
- 178 CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 28; and CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 24.
- 179 CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 29 (a); CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 42; and CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 24 (c).
- 180 CAT/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 29 (a).
- 181 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, paras. 24 (a) and (b) and 25 (a).
- 182 Ibid., paras. 30 and 31 (a)–(e) and (g).
- 183 Ibid., para. 48.
- 184 See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/kyrgyzstan-has-chance-not-be-missed-implement-rights-persons-disabilities>; and the statement of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on her visit to Kyrgyzstan from 23 September to 3 October 2024, available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-disability/country-visits>.
- 185 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6, para. 34 (a), (b) and (d)–(f). See also United Nations country team submission, p. 17.
- 186 A/HRC/53/33/Add.1, paras. 17–19 and 79 (b).
- 187 CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3, para. 51; and A/HRC/46/57/Add.1, paras. 30–47 and 50–59.
- 188 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 62. See also https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCERD%2FFUL%2FKGZ%2F43706&Lang=en, p. 2.
- 189 A/HRC/46/57/Add.1, para. 104.
- 190 E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4, para. 63; and United Nations country team submission, p. 14.

- 191 [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 52 (b).
192 [A/HRC/46/57/Add.1](#), para. 106.
193 [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 52 (a).
194 [A/HRC/46/57/Add.1](#), para. 108.
195 [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 64.
196 [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 43. See also communications KGZ 4/2021 and KGZ 6/2023.
197 [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 65.
198 [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 44.
199 [A/HRC/46/57/Add.1](#), para. 108.
200 [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 13.
201 [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 22.
202 See
https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCAT%2FFUL%2FKGZ%2F56484&Lang=en, p. 3.
203 [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 48 (d).
204 [E/C.12/KGZ/CO/4](#), para. 23.
205 [CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/3](#), para. 14.
206 [CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2](#), paras. 12 and 28 (d).
207 UNHCR submission, pp. 3 and 4.
208 [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 42 (b)–(d).
209 [A/HRC/46/57/Add.1](#), para. 26.
210 [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 29.
211 *Ibid.*, para. 30 (b); and [CRC/C/KGZ/CO/5-6](#), para. 20 (a).
212 [CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/5](#), para. 30 (a)–(c).
213 UNHCR submission, p. 6.
214 [A/HRC/46/57/Add.1](#), para. 103.
-