



General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 March 2020

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Forty-fourth session
15 June–3 July 2020
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*


Kyrgyzstan

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

GE.20-04229(E)



* 2 0 0 4 2 2 9 *

Please recycle 



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Kyrgyzstan was held at the 1st meeting, on 20 January. The delegation of Kyrgyzstan was headed by the First Deputy Foreign Minister of Kyrgyzstan, Nuran Niyazaliev. At its 9th meeting, held on 24 January, the Working Group adopted the report on Kyrgyzstan.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kyrgyzstan: Peru, Qatar and Togo.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Kyrgyzstan:
 - (a) A national report submitted and a written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KGZ/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KGZ/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KGZ/3 and Corr.1).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Spain, Uruguay and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Kyrgyzstan through the troika. Those questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Kyrgyzstan noted that the national report had been prepared in cooperation with the OHCHR regional office and civil society in Kyrgyzstan.
6. In the Constitution, human rights and freedoms were the highest values and were not subject to any restrictions.
7. Kyrgyzstan had acceded to eight international human rights treaties and regularly submitted national periodic reports to the monitoring bodies thereof. In recent years, Kyrgyzstan had submitted reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture. In 2020, it planned to submit reports on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
8. It was asserted that the country was actively cooperating with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. All requests to visit had been satisfied, and there were none pending. Recently, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Special Rapporteur on minority issues had visited Kyrgyzstan. They had developed useful recommendations that the country was implementing. Kyrgyzstan had sent invitations to six other special procedures mandate holders and expected them to visit.
9. In 2015, for the second time, Kyrgyzstan was elected as a member of the Human Rights Council, for the period 2016–2018.

10. It was highlighted that, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Kyrgyzstan was the first country to have comprehensively addressed the problem of statelessness, having undertaken efforts to identify 13,700 stateless persons, who now enjoyed full rights as citizens.

11. Progress in the implementation of recommendations from the second universal periodic review cycle included the human rights action plan for the period 2019–2021 and the entry into force, on 1 January 2019, of the Criminal Code, the Code on Minor Offences, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Penal Enforcement, in compliance with international standards.

12. The main purpose of the new Codes was the humanization of justice, the decriminalization of certain acts and the reform of punishments. Under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, an investigating judge, for judicial control, and a Council of Judges, for judicial self-government, were introduced.

13. An electronic database of judicial acts had been created and audio and video recordings of judicial proceedings introduced in 80 out of 159 courtrooms. Automated court information software had also been launched, with support from the European Union, and public access to information on proceedings had been expanded.

14. In 2019, a targeted State programme on the development of the judicial system in Kyrgyzstan had been developed to meet international standards in the administration of justice and was before the parliament for approval.

15. The delegation noted the adoption of the national strategy for achieving gender equality, 2012–2020, and the national plan of action for achieving gender equality, 2018–2020, and the work of the National Council for Women and Gender Development. In 2017, the Government had approved the action plan for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women contained in its concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of Kyrgyzstan (CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/4).

16. In the Supreme Court, the representation of women among judges stood at 44.4 per cent in 2017, and, under the Law on the election of deputies to the local parliament, 30 per cent of such positions were reserved for women. Women were also creating small enterprises and developing a new direction for social entrepreneurship.

17. In 2019, 27 committees for the prevention of domestic violence had been created at the local level, and there were plans to establish them in all 453 districts. There were 14 crisis centres providing assistance to victims, and the opening of 2 State crisis centres was planned for 2020. With the support of the European Union and United Nations, the Government was also developing a programme to eradicate all forms of violence against women.

18. A working group had been established to amend legislation on criminal liability for discrimination on the basis of gender and violence in labour relations and to develop a road map for ratifying the Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

19. Regarding the question from the United Kingdom on assessment of the implementation of the national plan of action for gender equality, the Government evaluated the completion rate as 65 per cent, and civil society would monitor implementation in 2020.

20. Legislation prohibited the exploitation of child labour and forced labour, and Kyrgyzstan had ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

21. The recommendations made in the context of the second review cycle by Albania and Mexico on simplifying the birth registration procedure and registering all children born in Kyrgyzstan had been included in the human rights action plan, 2019–2021. In addition, the Government was conducting a needs assessment among migrant children to ensure social support.

22. Regarding the question from Germany, in 2019, a new draft children's code had been completed, including such basic guarantees as the prohibition of corporal punishment.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 89 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue may be found in section II of the present report.
24. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the plan for the protection of women and the family, 2018–2028.
25. Viet Nam noted with appreciation the acceptance by Kyrgyzstan of its recommendations from the second universal periodic review cycle and the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to provide social services to families and children.
26. Afghanistan congratulated Kyrgyzstan on the action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, for the period 2018–2020, and the human rights action plan for the period 2019–2021.
27. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the development programme for the social protection of the population and the amendments to electoral legislation guaranteeing persons with disabilities the right to vote.
28. Argentina congratulated Kyrgyzstan on the modifications made to its criminal legislation to include a definition of the crime of forced disappearance.
29. Armenia was pleased to note the human rights action plan for the period 2019–2021 and noted the conceptual framework of the State policy on the religious sphere for the period 2014–2020.
30. Australia welcomed the criminalization in 2019 of enforced disappearance but remained concerned by reports of the persecution of certain sectors of society on the basis of ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity and religion.
31. Austria welcomed the fact that provisions regarding “foreign agents”, which would have placed restrictions on civil society, and the so-called “anti-gay propaganda bill”, were not passed by the parliament.
32. Azerbaijan noted with satisfaction the measures aimed at addressing gender-based violence and violence against children and welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
33. Belarus welcomed the elaboration of the human rights action plan and the strengthening of criminal liability for trafficking in persons.
34. Belgium made recommendations.
35. Bhutan commended Kyrgyzstan on the judicial reforms undertaken, most notably the revision of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, among others, in order to conform to international standards.
36. Brazil noted with appreciation the adoption in 2017 of a law on domestic violence and encouraged efforts to combat the practices that lead to child, early or forced marriage.
37. Brunei Darussalam noted the national development strategy, 2018–2040, and the “Unity, trust and creation” programme, 2018–2022, aimed at contributing to economic growth.
38. Bulgaria noted the adoption in July 2019 of a conceptual framework on inclusive education development and an associated action plan, 2019–2023, addressing the issues of children with disabilities.
39. Cambodia congratulated Kyrgyzstan on the policy measures and initiatives in strategic areas, such as the promotion of gender equality in education and culture, and in the socioeconomic sphere.
40. Canada welcomed the strengthening of the Office of the Ombudsman to align with national and international standards and was encouraged to see that Kyrgyzstan engaged with its civil society organizations.
41. Chile highlighted the Human Rights Coordination Council, the national human rights action plan, 2019–2022, and the national action plan on the implementation of the

recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 2019–2022.

42. China praised the work aimed at sustainable socioeconomic development to improve the social protection of the vulnerable.

43. Croatia encouraged Kyrgyzstan to adopt further measures to prevent religiously motivated violence and remove restrictive religious limitations, including the denial of burial rights for Christians and other religious minority groups.

44. Cuba noted the updating of legislation and the creation of policies, institutions and mechanisms, in particular for the promotion of women's rights and the full equality of women in society.

45. Czechia stated that journalists investigating corruption allegations should be able to do so freely and without any interference and that the right of citizens to peaceful protest must be ensured.

46. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to strengthen the sociopolitical and judicial system to ensure the human rights of its people.

47. Denmark commended Kyrgyzstan for observing the recommendation of Denmark made in the context of the second review cycle to refrain from adopting the draft law on "foreign agents".

48. Egypt commended Kyrgyzstan on the adoption of the human rights action plan, 2019–2021, and noted progress made in the promotion of the independence of the judiciary.

49. Estonia encouraged Kyrgyzstan to continue efforts to safeguard freedom of expression and urged Kyrgyzstan to do more to enforce laws that criminalized bride kidnapping and child marriage.

50. Ethiopia applauded the efforts to empower women through normative frameworks, including the adoption of the national strategy and action plan for achieving gender equality.

51. Fiji made recommendations.

52. Finland made recommendations.

53. France welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of a law on domestic violence.

54. Georgia acknowledged the steps taken to ensure gender equality and the realization of women's rights, including the national action plan for achieving gender equality, 2018–2020.

55. Germany commended Kyrgyzstan on the efforts to combat torture and ill-treatment and noted the efforts to reduce the incidence of child marriage. It remained concerned about the ongoing discrimination against minority groups.

56. Haiti congratulated Kyrgyzstan on the first peaceful transition of power after the presidential elections in 2017 and the efforts undertaken to protect the environment.

57. The Holy See welcomed the various action plans to improve the enjoyment of fundamental rights in the country.

58. Honduras congratulated Kyrgyzstan on the incorporation of a definition of the crime of enforced disappearance into its criminal legislation and expressed satisfaction that irregular stay in the country was no longer a crime.

59. Iceland made recommendations.

60. India noted with appreciation the establishment of the Human Rights Coordination Council and the approval of the human rights action plan, 2019–2021.

61. Indonesia commended Kyrgyzstan on the adoption of the human rights action plan, 2019–2021, and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

62. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Kyrgyzstan on its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including through the adoption of the programme on combating trafficking in persons, 2017–2020.

63. Iraq commended Kyrgyzstan on the national strategy for development for the period 2018–2040 and the programme on combating trafficking in persons for the period 2017–2020.
64. Ireland called for the full implementation of the Human Rights Committee Views of 31 March 2016 regarding the detention of Azimjan Askarov (CCPR/C/116/D/2231/2012) and supported the calls from international bodies for his release.
65. Italy commended Kyrgyzstan on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of the national action plan on human rights.
66. Japan welcomed the amendments to the Criminal Code and the Family Code to prevent underage marriage but was concerned about reports of violence against women and girls, including bride kidnapping.
67. Kenya noted with appreciation the establishment of the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture and the action plans on the elimination of racial discrimination and on combating terrorism.
68. Kuwait welcomed the establishment in 2018 of the Religious Council and the adoption of the programme to support families and children.
69. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic appreciated the progress made in implementing recommendations from the second universal periodic review cycle, especially in advancing gender equality, poverty reduction and education.
70. Latvia welcomed the information regarding the cooperation of Kyrgyzstan with the special procedures mechanisms.
71. Lithuania welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the legislative measures to protect women’s and children’s rights.
72. Maldives recognized the legislative amendments to the Constitution that came into effect in January 2019 to enhance fair trial processes and the independence of the judiciary.
73. Mexico recognized the reform of legislation on migration in 2019 that ensured that irregular migration and undocumented stay were no longer considered crimes.
74. Mongolia commended Kyrgyzstan on the Law on the prevention and protection against family violence and urged Kyrgyzstan to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
75. Montenegro welcomed the adoption of the human rights action plan and enquired about measures to enforce the laws criminalizing bride kidnapping and child marriage.
76. Myanmar commended Kyrgyzstan on the human rights action plan, 2019–2021, and on its various guidelines, particularly to assist women and children who were victims of various forms of violence.
77. Namibia commended Kyrgyzstan on the adoption of a strengthened Law on the prevention and protection against family violence in 2017 and the criminalization of domestic violence in 2019.
78. Nepal appreciated the implementation of the national sustainable development strategy, 2018–2040, and various social protection measures, especially for senior citizens and persons with disabilities.
79. The Netherlands welcomed the national gender action plan and the law on domestic violence and regretted the lack of progress regarding the protection of LGBTI persons.
80. The Niger noted the progress made by Kyrgyzstan in the field of human rights since the previous universal periodic review cycle.
81. Nigeria hailed the efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights and the efforts to develop the juvenile justice system.
82. Oman noted the strategies and legislation to strengthen human rights, particularly the judicial reform programme.

83. Pakistan commended the national strategy on gender equality and its three national action plans, the national development strategy and the achievement of universal primary and lower secondary education.
84. Paraguay made recommendations.
85. Peru recognized areas of progress made by Kyrgyzstan, in particular in the universalization of primary and lower secondary education.
86. The Philippines was pleased to acknowledge the human rights action plan for the period 2019–2021 and lauded the efforts to strengthen mechanisms for gender equality and women’s rights.
87. Poland welcomed the new Criminal Code and commended Kyrgyzstan on the eradication of statelessness, while noting with concern the situation of ethnic minority groups and the allegations of violations of the rights of detainees.
88. Portugal welcomed the progress made in ensuring protection from enforced disappearance and on the prevention of torture.
89. Qatar commended Kyrgyzstan on the adoption of the national human rights action plan and the national action plan on the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
90. The Republic of Korea congratulated Kyrgyzstan for eradicating statelessness and recognized its efforts to tackle corruption and implement judicial reform.
91. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the modification of the Criminal Code and the adoption of the Law on the prevention and protection against family violence.
92. The Russian Federation commended Kyrgyzstan on the efforts to eradicate poverty, to increase the number of social benefits and to ensure the participation of women in all government bodies.
93. Saudi Arabia praised measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and to guarantee their access to services in the areas of health, education and transportation.
94. Senegal noted the measures to guarantee the human rights of persons with disabilities and welcomed the adoption of the programme for development of the juvenile justice system, 2014–2018.
95. Serbia welcomed in particular measures on the improvement of the judiciary and the situation of women.
96. Singapore commended Kyrgyzstan on the efforts to enhance the active participation of persons with disabilities and the adoption of a national strategy and a second national action plan on achieving gender equality.
97. Slovenia welcomed the introduction of a children’s rights ombudsman but was concerned about the reports of torture and ill-treatment and the impunity related to those crimes.
98. Spain commended Kyrgyzstan on recent legislative reforms to combat child marriage and gender-based violence but observed that much remained to be done.
99. Sri Lanka noted the adoption of the national human rights action plan, the national action plan on the elimination of racial discrimination and the programme on combating trafficking in persons, 2019–2022.
100. The Sudan welcomed the positive steps taken to enhance human rights principles, in particular the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
101. Switzerland made recommendations.
102. The Syrian Arab Republic commended Kyrgyzstan on the adoption of the national programme on combating extremism and terrorism for 2017–2022.
103. Thailand applauded the success of Kyrgyzstan in resolving all known cases of statelessness and welcomed efforts to combat trafficking in persons and child labour.
104. Timor-Leste noted with appreciation the development of the national action plan for the prevention of torture, 2015–2017.

105. Tunisia commended Kyrgyzstan on the ratification of a number of international conventions and on amendments made to the Criminal Code regarding trafficking in persons.

106. Turkey welcomed the introduction of the Business Ombudsman and noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the two national action plans for achieving gender equality.

107. Turkmenistan commended Kyrgyzstan on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and welcomed the adoption of the State programme for family support and child protection for the period 2018–2028.

108. Ukraine noted the elaboration of the national human rights action plan and the implementation of legislative measures to combat enforced disappearance and torture.

109. The United Kingdom welcomed the improvement of legislation on gender-based violence and on child, early and forced marriage and urged Kyrgyzstan to protect freedom of the media.

110. The United States of America urged Kyrgyzstan to release the human rights defender, Mr. Askarov, on humanitarian grounds and noted that the amendment made in 2019 to the law on extremism has helped to protect freedom of religion.

111. Uruguay recognized the legislative efforts of Kyrgyzstan to promote and protect women's rights but was concerned about the persistent violations of the rights of minority groups.

112. Uzbekistan welcomed the reforms undertaken with regard to the independence of the judiciary, the social rights of vulnerable groups and gender equality.

113. During the interactive dialogue, it was reported that, since 2014, the Ministry of Health in Kyrgyzstan had been applying the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Government had also adopted a plan of action to combat torture.

114. The delegation stated that there was no need to create an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture related to the violent events of 2010, given that all torture complaints had been considered and relevant decisions had been made. It was asserted that the complaints had been received long after the events – two to three years – and after the disappearance of the signs of torture.

115. To combat corruption, several legal acts had been adopted, and the national Security Council had developed action plans. The Government had also launched a nationwide programme of digital transformation to build an information society based on transparent public administration and universal access to information for citizens.

116. Measures had been developed to ensure unimpeded access to pretrial detention facilities for the Ombudsman and the national centre for the prevention of torture. Mandatory video surveillance had been introduced in all temporary holding facilities and unscheduled checks initiated. In 2019 and 2016, with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), temporary holding facilities had been constructed in line with international standards.

117. Kyrgyzstan had adopted a programme for combating trafficking in persons and an action plan for its implementation, as well as a national mechanism for the referral of victims. The Government was furthering cooperation with the law enforcement bodies of other States and conducting awareness-raising campaigns.

118. It was asserted that, according to the Constitution, everyone had the right to peaceful assembly and that there was no ban or restriction on organizing and conducting peaceful assemblies. It was prohibited to adopt by-laws restricting the right to peaceful assembly, and legislation was envisaged on liability for hindrance to peaceful assembly.

119. The representative office of the Ministry of the Interior operated in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan to protect the rights and interests of citizens of Kyrgyzstan.

120. Laws established administrative and criminal liability for the destabilization of inter-ethnic relations. Legal amendments had been made on local State administration to ensure

that such bodies undertook activities to prevent inter-ethnic conflicts. There were also quotas for different ethnic groups in the parliament.

121. The Government was trying to form a new trilingual generation of citizens who mastered the State, official and foreign languages, while preserving the native language of ethnic communities. Kyrgyzstan had adopted a programme on multilingual education, 2017–2030. With the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Kyrgyzstan had also articulated its vision for a civic nation.

122. Regarding the recommendation of Finland and the statement of Ireland on the liberation of Mr. Askarov, based on the Views adopted in 2016 by the Human Rights Committee, it was stated that the courts of Kyrgyzstan had undertaken all the necessary steps in the criminal case against Mr. Askarov, in line with the Code of Criminal Procedure. A judicial assessment of the case had been made and the relevant judicial decisions had been taken in accordance with legislation. On 13 January 2020, the Supreme Court had received an appeal from Mr. Askarov that would be considered.

123. In December 2019, a law had been adopted introducing amendments to the Law on the freedom of worship and religious organizations, repealing the requirement of coordinating with local councils to register a religious organization.

124. To resolve conflicts with regard to the burials of Christians and members of other non-Muslim minority groups, the Government had developed a temporary instruction in which the mandatory sectoral division of municipal cemeteries based on faith was envisaged, which was being discussed with State bodies.

125. It was asserted that the Office of the Ombudsman had an independent budget and representatives in every region of the country. In order to bring the Office into line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), a new draft law on the Office of the Ombudsman had been prepared and was currently under parliamentary review.

126. The national centre for the prevention of torture had undertaken 4,854 preventive visits, and the State budget annually allocated funds to ensure its effective functioning.

127. It was asserted that Kyrgyzstan had taken steps to adapt its national legislation to international standards regarding the rights of members of the LGBTI communities, and every citizen had the right to gender reassignment.

128. It was noted that the draft legal amendment aimed at designating non-governmental organizations as foreign agents and affording wider State control over the financial flows and activities of non-governmental organizations had been rejected in May 2016.

129. The delegation stated that the Constitution, the Law on the protection of the professional activities of journalists and the Law on mass information guaranteed the protection of journalists and their right to freedom of expression. Acts of intimidation and violence against human rights defenders and journalists were therefore investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.

130. It was asserted that the Law on the guarantees of the President's activities established the protection of the Head of State from the dissemination of discrediting information attacking his dignity and honour. Amendments had been made whereby the Prosecutor-General would now defend the President only with the agreement of the President and his preliminary agreement on the sum of damages.

131. Regarding the question posed by Belgium on early and forced marriage, it was noted that the new Criminal Code had established accountability for forcing a person to enter into de facto relations of marriage, forcing a person to enter into marriage or violating the age of marriage during religious ceremonies.

132. With regard to the recommendation made by Germany, the new Code of Criminal Procedure had established that evidence obtained through torture was inadmissible.

133. In the new Criminal Code, it was stipulated that possession of extremist materials for the purposes of distribution was not grounds for a criminal trial and did not imply criminal prosecution if there was no evidence of intent to distribute to trigger violence.

134. The Law on the law enforcement service had been adopted, which, inter alia, regulated procedures on the use of force and investigations into acts entailing the use of force.

135. Kyrgyzstan had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted a strategy and programme for the development of inclusive education for the period 2019–2023 and introduced personal aides for children in need of constant care. Regarding the question posed by Germany on the integration of persons with disabilities, the Government intended to adopt a plan for the implementation of the Convention, for the period 2020–2023, to create a council and to develop a programme for an accessible country.

136. Kyrgyzstan had adopted the plan for enhancing the living conditions of senior citizens, 2019–2025, following the results of a survey conducted in 2015 with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

137. The Government had been implementing the “Affordable housing 2020 programme and was considering establishing a specialized housing fund.

138. As a result of measures undertaken, the poverty rate had fallen in recent years, and 2020 was declared by presidential decree as the year for the development of the regions of Kyrgyzstan, digitalization and support for children.

139. Kyrgyzstan had achieved much in the protection of human rights and was working on closing gaps. The Government would continue to work with OHCHR, the Human Rights Council and civil society in Kyrgyzstan on further strengthening human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

140. **The following recommendations will be examined by Kyrgyzstan, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council:**

140.1 **Consider ratifying the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Brazil); Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);**

140.2 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Honduras) (Japan) (Lithuania) (Mongolia) (Senegal);**

140.3 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger) (Sri Lanka);**

140.4 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq); Accede to and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, taking into account Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Paraguay); Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy); Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**

140.5 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria) (Chile) (Honduras);**

140.6 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and enact implementing legislation (Croatia); Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia); Accede to and fully align its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia); Accede to and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay); Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, taking into account Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Paraguay);**

- 140.7 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and issue a standing invitation to all the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Czechia);**
- 140.8 **Issue a standing invitation to all the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ukraine);**
- 140.9 **Cooperate further with the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and the special procedures (Egypt);**
- 140.10 **Continue to invite all the special procedures of the Human Rights Council for official visits to the country and respond positively to and schedule all pending requests of special procedures mandate holders to visit the country (Honduras);**
- 140.11 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**
- 140.12 **Sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Slovenia);**
- 140.13 **Ratify the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), of ILO (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 140.14 **Continue the harmonization of national legislation with the Constitution and international human rights law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 140.15 **Comply with obligations under core international human rights documents, while elaborating, implementing and revising policy and legislation (Ukraine);**
- 140.16 **Continue working towards aligning national legislation with international obligations (Kuwait);**
- 140.17 **Continue its work to bring its national legislation into line with its international obligations (Pakistan);**
- 140.18 **Continue to bring its legal framework into line with its international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);**
- 140.19 **Proceed with steps to ensure the practical introduction of the Paris Principles into national legislation by adopting the law on the Ombudsman of Kyrgyzstan (Georgia); Consider completing the new bill on the Ombudsperson to bring the Office into compliance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**
- 140.20 **Consider further strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman, as the national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (India); Accelerate the efforts to bring the Office of the Ombudsperson into compliance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea); Continue efforts to develop the institution of the Ombudsman, in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 140.21 **Consider establishing an office of and an ombudsman for children (Ukraine);**
- 140.22 **Scale up efforts in the promotion and protection of the human rights of its population (Nigeria);**
- 140.23 **Request cooperation from OHCHR to establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up with regard to recommendations on human rights, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);**
- 140.24 **Work towards fully incorporating the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into domestic law and policy, as appropriate, and in consultation with persons with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders (Singapore);**

- 140.25 **Reverse the constitutional reform of 2016 and ensure in the constitution the supremacy of international human rights law over domestic law (Spain);**
- 140.26 **Make appropriate efforts towards realizing the human rights action plan, 2019–2021 (Turkmenistan);**
- 140.27 **Ensure funding for the appropriate functioning of national human rights initiatives and mechanisms, including the national preventive mechanism (Ukraine);**
- 140.28 **Continue implementing measures for the effective protection and promotion of the human rights of vulnerable groups (Bhutan);**
- 140.29 **Amend legislation to comprehensively protect vulnerable groups, such as women and minorities, combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and remove barriers to access for vulnerable groups to State programming, justice and protection from violence (Canada);**
- 140.30 **Ensure that the anti-discrimination law prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);**
- 140.31 **Clearly define unlawful discrimination under its laws and take proactive steps to ensure the protection of all targeted groups, including LGBTIQ persons, persons with disabilities, women and ethnic minorities (Fiji);**
- 140.32 **Adopt legislation enabling the condemnation of discrimination based on sexual orientation (France);**
- 140.33 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, with the definitions of all forms of discrimination in accordance with international standards (Germany);**
- 140.34 **Include the concept of incitement to hatred in the Criminal Code, expressly including sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds for protection (Honduras);**
- 140.35 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that addresses direct and indirect discrimination and encompasses all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 140.36 **Continue the measures for promoting the rights of socially vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (India);**
- 140.37 **Introduce legislation, in full compliance with international standards, which protects women and LGBTI persons from all forms of discrimination, harassment and violence (Ireland);**
- 140.38 **Undertake all measures necessary to prevent all forms of discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons (Italy);**
- 140.39 **Adopt measures to develop awareness-raising campaigns aimed at combating stigmatization and ethnic or racial stereotypes, with a view to promoting tolerance and understanding (Argentina);**
- 140.40 **Take measures to combat acts of discrimination and violence against LGTBIQ persons, guaranteeing investigations into and sanctions against such acts (Argentina);**
- 140.41 **Adopt comprehensive legislation against discrimination with definitions of all of its forms in line with international standards, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);**
- 140.42 **Adopt and implement legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Netherlands);**
- 140.43 **Adopt further measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, especially women and children, and persons with disabilities (Nigeria);**

140.44 **Adopt further legislative and institutional measures to combat all types of discrimination, especially discrimination of a religious and racial nature (Oman);**

140.45 **Continue its diligent work on the issues covered by the conceptual framework for the State policy on the religious sphere for the period 2014–2020 and the action plan for its implementation of the conceptual framework for the period 2015–2020, through the promotion of tolerance and non-discrimination (Armenia);**

140.46 **Adopt a comprehensive legal framework for combating discrimination that includes, inter alia, the prohibition of all forms of direct and indirect discrimination against women, racial discrimination and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and provides for special measures to promote equal opportunities and address structural discrimination (Portugal);**

140.47 **Make further efforts to promote tolerance and combat hate speech and negative stereotyping against ethnic minorities (Qatar);**

140.48 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);**

140.49 **Make further efforts on combating, and include in the Constitution, discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity as an additional grounds of prohibited discrimination (Spain);**

140.50 **Step up its efforts to promote tolerance and combat hate speech (Timor-Leste);**

140.51 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination on ethnic, religious or sexual grounds (Tunisia);**

140.52 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**

140.53 **Ensure that all mining activities on its territory contribute concretely to reducing the poverty rate (Haiti);**

140.54 **Take further steps to prevent torture, to provide access to justice to victims, and to guarantee the effective punishment of perpetrators, including by developing a national action plan for the prevention of torture (Brazil);**

140.55 **Fully investigate allegations of torture and bring perpetrators to justice (Canada);**

140.56 **Improve prison and detention conditions by strengthening monitoring, bringing perpetrators of human rights violations to justice and providing human rights training to members of the judiciary, prison officials and law enforcement authorities (Canada);**

140.57 **Establish appropriate mechanisms for the investigation of allegations of torture to be carried out in a timely manner by an independent body (Chile);**

140.58 **Ensure sufficient financing of the national preventive mechanism against torture to safeguard its independent functioning and to ensure compliance with international standards for the treatment of detainees in detention centres (Czechia);**

140.59 **Establish concrete and measurable steps to strengthen national human rights institutions, the Office of the Ombudsman and the national centre for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment (Finland);**

140.60 **Guarantee conditions of detention in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);**

- 140.61 Ensure that investigations into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment are carried out by an independent body and that preliminary investigations into such complaints are carried out and completed without delay (Germany);
- 140.62 Make further efforts to prevent acts of torture and ensure that allegations of torture and ill-treatment are investigated promptly and efficiently (Italy);
- 140.63 Provide sufficient resources for the national mechanism for prevention against torture and develop a new national action plan for the prevention of torture to strengthen its institutional framework in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Paraguay);
- 140.64 Take further steps towards ensuring the humane treatment of detained persons in line with international standards (Poland);
- 140.65 Ensure that investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment are carried out by an independent body and the perpetrators punished (Switzerland);
- 140.66 Ensure that investigations into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment are carried out by an independent body (Austria);
- 140.67 Credibly address allegations of arbitrary detention and torture by authorities and uphold obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to hold perpetrators accountable and prohibit the use of evidence obtained through torture (United States of America);
- 140.68 Ensure that all victims of the conflict in 2010 are appropriately compensated, with specific attention given to vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities and, in particular, women and children (Belgium);
- 140.69 Strengthen resources to prevent, investigate, punish and provide appropriate compensation in cases of crimes of kidnapping and related sexual abuse, including forced marriage and child marriage (Chile);
- 140.70 Continue to take effective measures to combat extremism and terrorism and participate in international anti-terrorism cooperation, so as to provide a safe environment for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 140.71 Continue measures on strengthening the independence of the judiciary and protecting the rights of accused persons in legal proceedings, including through potential collaboration with victim protection agencies in other States (Indonesia);
- 140.72 Take further steps to ensure, in law and in practice, the independence of the judiciary, in full compliance with the relevant international norms (Italy);
- 140.73 Support and implement judiciary programmes, especially those related to children (2014 and 2018) (Oman);
- 140.74 Consider undertaking a broad transitional justice process (Peru);
- 140.75 Ensure respect for fair trial and due process guarantees to all citizens, irrespective of their ethnicity (Republic of Korea);
- 140.76 Continue its efforts in fighting drug trafficking and corruption and strengthen that area of work at the legislative and institutional levels (Russian Federation);
- 140.77 Ensure due process and accountability in the administration of justice for victims of enforced disappearance, including by conducting open and thorough investigations into outstanding cases of disappearance (Australia);
- 140.78 Adopt a comprehensive freedom of information law in line with its obligations under article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);

- 140.79 Take further measures to prevent the misuse of legislation on extremist activity and terrorism, incitement of ethnic hatred and defamation, in order to prevent the targeting of journalists, media organizations and human rights defenders (Canada);
- 140.80 Ensure the freedom of religion or belief, both in law and in practice, and root out all cases of religious persecution and the exploitation of laws against members of religious minority groups (Croatia);
- 140.81 Take the steps necessary to ameliorate the right to freedom of expression and the right to access to information (Croatia);
- 140.82 Step up efforts to protect media freedom and the freedom of assembly (Czechia);
- 140.83 Continue to carry forward the State policy for building peace and harmony among different religious faiths in the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 140.84 Amend the overly broad definition of extremism contained in the Law on countering extremist activities to ensure the compatibility of the legislation with international legal standards, including on freedom of expression (Denmark);
- 140.85 Ensure freedom of expression online and offline, including by instituting a cap on moral damages in all civil defamation cases (Estonia);
- 140.86 Amend article 313 of the Criminal Code to bring it into compliance with articles 19 (3) and 20 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);
- 140.87 Immediately release human rights activist Azimjan Askarov in line with the Views of the Human Rights Committee issued in 2016 (Finland);
- 140.88 Ensure compliance with the Law on the protection of the professional activities of journalists and guarantee the safety of journalists (France);
- 140.89 Ease registration for religious communities and ensure the freedom of religion or belief in line with international standards (Holy See);
- 140.90 Enhance protections for civil society, journalists and human rights defenders to ensure they are able to carry out their work in a safe environment free from intimidation, harassment and attacks (Ireland);
- 140.91 Create an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, including by bringing the appropriate national laws into full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and international human rights obligations (Lithuania);
- 140.92 Continue to strengthen its ongoing efforts to ensure the implementation of the law on peaceful assembly by developing a plan of action (Maldives);
- 140.93 Avoid any undue restrictions on the freedom of expression by ensuring that the Criminal Code is in full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);
- 140.94 Ensure that everyone, including human rights defenders and journalists, can exercise their right to freedom of expression, including online, without fear of reprisals, in compliance with international law and standards (Switzerland);
- 140.95 Ensure that relevant legislation guarantees the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association for all individuals, in particular journalists (Austria);
- 140.96 Take steps aimed at guaranteeing the free exercise of religious freedoms (Ukraine);

140.97 Ensure that legislation is not adopted, including the so-called “foreign agents law”, that would limit the ability of non-governmental organizations to operate freely (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

140.98 Strengthen democratic institutions by protecting freedom of expression and media freedom, both online and offline, eliminating corruption at all levels by holding officials and non-State actors accountable and protecting civil society’s role in promoting good governance and transparency (United States of America);

140.99 Continue taking efforts in the area of combating trafficking in persons, including under the national action plan, strive to address the root causes of trafficking and strengthen measures for the identification of victims of trafficking (Belarus);

140.100 Ensure the allocation of adequate resources to competent institutions to further strengthen the implementation of programmes on combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);

140.101 Strengthen assistance afforded to victims of trafficking in persons (Qatar);

140.102 Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in persons with regular monitoring (Sri Lanka);

140.103 Enhance the assistance provided to victims of trafficking in persons (Syrian Arab Republic);

140.104 Adopt comprehensive measures to expand cooperation with international institutions in the fields of the prevention of and combating trafficking in persons (Uzbekistan);

140.105 Strengthen further the programmes for social protection for all the people of Kyrgyzstan, especially vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

140.106 Continue combating poverty and social inequality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

140.107 Continue its efforts to strengthen and implement a poverty reduction strategy (Brunei Darussalam);

140.108 Continue to promote economic and social development, step up efforts to reduce poverty and improve the livelihoods of its people (China);

140.109 Further strengthen its efforts to enhance the socioeconomic well-being of its people (Ethiopia);

140.110 Take all measures necessary to ensure access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation throughout the country, particularly for marginalized groups (Germany);

140.111 Continue all socioeconomic measures for ensuring access to health care, education and affordable housing and reducing poverty, particularly in rural areas (India);

140.112 Strengthen programmes aimed at poverty reduction (Iraq);

140.113 Continue its poverty reduction strategy, with a view to improving socioeconomic conditions, including in rural areas, for poverty eradication in the country (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);

140.114 Work on developing a national plan to reduce homelessness and poverty, by increasing the minimum wage and developing programmes to help poor families (Saudi Arabia);

140.115 Continue to implement a national strategy to reduce the number of homeless persons (Serbia);

- 140.116 Continue to work on the effective realization of the human rights to drinking water and sanitation, such as by developing a comprehensive strategy to manage hydraulic resources (Spain);
- 140.117 Continue and strengthen social protection, such as through the programme adopted by the Government to develop the social protection of the population for the period 2015–2017 (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 140.118 Set up national strategies to reduce poverty, in particular in rural areas (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 140.119 Continue to increase investment in health-care personnel (Cambodia);
- 140.120 Remove barriers faced by adolescents and unmarried young people in access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including contraception, and address misconceptions and biases about their sexuality, so that the Law on reproductive health and rights of 2015 can be duly implemented in practice (Iceland);
- 140.121 Reduce the maternal, infant and child mortality rates by ensuring funding for the relevant programmes, facilitating access to health-care institutions and to qualified medical staff and improving access to family planning (Algeria);
- 140.122 Provide high-quality health care and access to health-care services in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Maldives);
- 140.123 Strengthen health-care services for ethnic minorities, including the Uzbek, Uighur, Mugat and Lyuli peoples (Peru);
- 140.124 Make further efforts to eliminate discrimination in access to health-care services and improve access to maternal health-care services, taking into account the technical guidelines of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on reducing and preventing maternal mortality (Serbia);
- 140.125 Continue prioritizing education for all, including by increasing budgetary allocations to ensure free access to quality education and providing poor families with support (Brunei Darussalam);
- 140.126 Continue to increase budgetary allocations to ensure free access to high-quality education (Cambodia);
- 140.127 Continue implementing its national programmes and policies to improve the education, health and social security systems (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 140.128 Take the appropriate measures to provide access to quality, multilingual and inclusive education for children, especially for children with disabilities and minorities (Afghanistan);
- 140.129 Promote the rights of the child by fighting against school dropout and by regulating the education offered by private schools (France);
- 140.130 Ensure that the right to education is offered effectively to all, especially to children in the context of labour migration (Holy See);
- 140.131 Increase the budget to ensure free access for all to quality education and to provide support to families living in conditions of poverty (Algeria);
- 140.132 Address the challenges that restrict children from completing higher education and continue its efforts to ensure access to quality education for children of various socioeconomic status (Myanmar);
- 140.133 Strive to allocate sufficient budgetary resources to education to ensure free access for all to quality education and to support families living in poverty (Niger);
- 140.134 Support the comprehensive education action plan for all, 2019–2030 (Oman);

- 140.135 Increase budgetary allocations to ensure free access to quality education for all children (Qatar);
- 140.136 Strengthen its efforts to promote access to education, including for vulnerable groups, to reduce school dropout rates (Sri Lanka);
- 140.137 Intensify efforts to promote and safeguard the right to education for all (Sudan);
- 140.138 Increase budget allocations to ensure free access to quality education and provide support to poor families (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 140.139 Continue the noble efforts of enhancing gender equality and effectively implement the national action plan for achieving gender equality (Bhutan);
- 140.140 Effectively implement its national strategy to achieve gender equality, 2018–2020, in order to continue moving towards full equality and the empowerment of women (Cuba);
- 140.141 Continue efforts geared towards gender parity and the representation of women in decision-making organs (Egypt);
- 140.142 Create mandatory training programmes for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials on the application of criminal law dealing with violence against women (Estonia);
- 140.143 Encourage women to report cases of violence, sexual violence and forced marriage to law enforcement bodies and not to elders' courts (Estonia);
- 140.144 Scale up its efforts with regard to programmes that promote the economic and social empowerment of women (Ethiopia);
- 140.145 Adopt a comprehensive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, to address the economic, cultural and social impacts and challenges that climate change represents, for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights for all (Fiji);
- 140.146 Enhance support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence and take measures to raise awareness among law enforcement officials, lawyers and judges of the serious nature of domestic and gender-based violence (Fiji);
- 140.147 Take further legal and practical measures to combat all forms of violence against women and domestic violence, including forced marriage (Finland);
- 140.148 Adopt a comprehensive strategy for gender equality in the area of economic, social and cultural rights and ensure the integration of a gender perspective into the post-2018 development framework (Afghanistan);
- 140.149 Further combat domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, in particular against the abduction of brides, forced marriage and religious child marriage (France);
- 140.150 Continue its efforts towards fighting domestic violence and violence against women (Georgia);
- 140.151 Remove the legal obstacles which contribute to the low and decreasing participation of women in the labour market, in follow up to the recommendations in paragraphs 117.31, 117.34 and 117.35 of the report of the Working Group from the second universal periodic review cycle (A/HRC/29/4) (Haiti);
- 140.152 Implement the laws and plans for ensuring the participation of women at decision-making levels in the political and economic spheres (India);

- 140.153 Take further steps to strengthen the gender mainstreaming strategy, including incorporating gender-responsive budgeting for government programmes and creating an environment which enables a higher number of women parliamentarians (Indonesia);
- 140.154 Enhance the empowerment of women in political, social and economic affairs (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.155 Make further efforts to eliminate discrimination against women (Iraq);
- 140.156 Continue to train law enforcement personnel on the application of the relevant criminal law provisions dealing with violence against women (Japan);
- 140.157 Continue efforts in promoting the representation and participation of women in the political, social and economic spheres (Kenya);
- 140.158 Continue its efforts towards promoting the role of women in political, social and economic areas (Kuwait);
- 140.159 Continue its efforts to realize the national strategy for achieving gender equality, 2020 (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 140.160 Continue its efforts in promoting the representation and participation of women in the three main areas of political, social and economic empowerment (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 140.161 Continue to address gender-based violence (Latvia);
- 140.162 Take all necessary action, including through awareness-raising campaigns and training, to effectively implement legislation on violence against women and girls and ensure that all reports of violence are thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Lithuania);
- 140.163 Redouble its efforts to address forced marriage and bride kidnapping (Myanmar);
- 140.164 Adopt legislation criminalizing marital rape and take effective measures to end the practice of bride kidnapping (Namibia);
- 140.165 Establish a body to oversee the coordination and implementation of domestic violence prevention and protection measures, as required under the Law on the prevention and protection against family violence (Namibia);
- 140.166 Carry out effective measures to increase the representation of women and ethnic and minority groups in political and public life (Nepal);
- 140.167 Continue support for the adopted national action plan, 2018–2020, with the aim of prohibiting all types of discrimination against women and ensuring the equal enjoyment by women of their rights in all fields of life (Oman);
- 140.168 Continue its efforts in promoting the representation and participation of women in all three main areas of empowerment: political, social and economic (Pakistan);
- 140.169 Adopt measures to address the traditional attitudes and social norms that legitimize bride kidnapping, including making registration in the civil registry of marriages a requirement for the religious nuptial ceremony to take place and advance with regard to Sustainable Development Goal 5 and target 10.3 (Paraguay);
- 140.170 Guarantee equal access for women to property and inheritance rights (Peru);
- 140.171 Ensure the full implementation of its national action plan for achieving gender equality for the period 2018–2020 (Philippines);
- 140.172 Devote all efforts to eradicating bride kidnapping, as well as child, early and forced marriage (Poland);

- 140.173 Take effective measures to combat the persistent immunity for perpetrators of domestic violence and bride kidnapping (Republic of Korea);
- 140.174 Take the necessary measures in order to prevent and combat the practice of bride kidnapping, including by organizing awareness-raising campaigns on the subject, as well as setting up reception centres for the victims of abduction (Republic of Moldova);
- 140.175 Foster action to increase the role of women in political and public life (Republic of Moldova);
- 140.176 Implement comprehensive policy and budgetary measures to ensure that laws on gender equality and domestic violence, including bride kidnapping, are enforced effectively (Australia);
- 140.177 Consider developing campaigns to raise awareness of violence against women among the most affected communities, including by working with relevant United Nations entities, such as OHCHR and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as appropriate, to educate them of their rights and available remedies (Singapore);
- 140.178 Adopt and implement concrete prevention and awareness-raising programmes against gender-based violence and the persistent practice of bride kidnapping (Spain);
- 140.179 Continue to take measures to increase access to maternal health-care services to reduce preventable maternal morbidity and mortality (Sri Lanka);
- 140.180 Continue to take measures to prevent and protect women and girls from any incident of gender-based violence (Sri Lanka);
- 140.181 Take effective measures to ensure the implementation of laws against domestic violence, in particular by ensuring adequate training of judicial personnel, as well as creating a functional entity with the mandate to supervise the coordination and application of prevention and protection measures against domestic violence (Switzerland);
- 140.182 Ensure that the legislation concerning domestic violence against women is implemented (Austria);
- 140.183 Continue its efforts to eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination and to advocate gender equality by providing sufficient funds for the implementation of the national strategy on gender equality for the period 2012–2020 and its three national plans on gender equality (Thailand);
- 140.184 Provide for mandatory training for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials on the application of the relevant criminal law provisions dealing with violence against women (Timor-Leste);
- 140.185 Pursue efforts to combat violence against women (Tunisia);
- 140.186 Ensure the effective application of current legislation on the rights of women, deepen measures to eradicate forced marriage and provide assistance to victims of domestic violence (Uruguay);
- 140.187 Continue working towards the full implementation of the national plan of action for achieving gender equality for the period 2018–2020 (Uzbekistan);
- 140.188 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and children (Azerbaijan);
- 140.189 Promote gender equality and foster the participation of women in political and public life (Azerbaijan);
- 140.190 Ensure sufficient training, follow-up and monitoring to allow for the Law on forced marriages of children of 2016 and for the Law on domestic violence of 2017 to achieve their full effect (Belgium);

- 140.191 Fully implement the Criminal Code provisions on bride kidnapping and the Law prohibiting child marriage of 2016 and ensure that those breaching those laws are held accountable (Germany);
- 140.192 Adopt and implement legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings, including in the home (Iceland);
- 140.193 Fully implement the Criminal Code provisions on bride kidnapping and the Law prohibiting child marriage of 2016 and ensure that those breaching those laws are held accountable (Iceland);
- 140.194 Implement effectively the programme for family support and child protection for the period 2018–2028 (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.195 Implement fully the Criminal Code provisions on bride kidnapping and the Law prohibiting child, early and forced marriage and take additional measures to fight all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence (Italy);
- 140.196 Continue implementing the programme for family support and child protection of 2018 (Kenya);
- 140.197 Enhance the efforts to protect children’s rights by adopting specific practical measures to effectively tackle violence against children and child labour (Lithuania);
- 140.198 Enhance efforts to combat the labour exploitation of children (Montenegro);
- 140.199 Step up measures to combat the labour exploitation of children (Myanmar);
- 140.200 Continue to implement the programme for family support and child protection, 2018–2028 (Pakistan);
- 140.201 Continue to conduct awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on the implementation of the Law on the prevention and protection against family violence (Philippines);
- 140.202 Expedite the implementation of legislative changes regarding the prohibition of child labour and build on previous efforts, as well as launch new initiatives to prevent and combat violence against children (Republic of Moldova);
- 140.203 Develop an inter-agency plan to combat child labour exploitation (Saudi Arabia);
- 140.204 Accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour, ensuring that legal action is taken against perpetrators (Sri Lanka);
- 140.205 Continue its efforts in upholding the rights of the child, including promoting equal access to education and health care, eliminating violence against children and providing conditions for realizing their rights (Thailand);
- 140.206 Pursue efforts to protect and promote the rights of the child (Tunisia);
- 140.207 Take essential measures to successfully implement the government programme for family support and child protection for the period 2018-2028 (Turkmenistan);
- 140.208 Strengthen equal participation in decision-making for all persons, including those belonging to minority groups (Czechia);
- 140.209 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation aimed at protecting the fundamental rights of all minority groups (Denmark);
- 140.210 Take concrete action to ensure minority rights and efficiently combat all forms of discrimination, including against persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons (Finland);

- 140.211 Ensure the representation of persons belonging to ethnic minority groups in government bodies (France);
- 140.212 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Honduras);
- 140.213 Ensure that strategies for the prevention of violent extremism are based on international human rights standards and include a focus on social development, and not just security, which will contribute to social cohesion, and prevent divisions between communities and ethnic groups (Mexico);
- 140.214 Undertake the measures necessary to ensure the full enjoyment by individuals, including by persons belonging to ethnic minority groups, of their human rights (Poland);
- 140.215 Provide protection for ethnic and religious minorities against discrimination in education, employment and social services and combat hate speech (Senegal);
- 140.216 Protect the rights of minorities and marginalized groups, in particular by adopting an anti-discrimination law in line with international standards and by ensuring its application (Switzerland);
- 140.217 Uphold its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, particularly with respect to minorities, including by improving their economic livelihood opportunities, implementing best practices in policing and protecting the right of all individuals to practice their faith freely through the approval of all religious organizations seeking to register (United States of America);
- 140.218 Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to quality care services that meet their needs and allocate sufficient human and financial resources for schools to strengthen their access to inclusive education (Bulgaria);
- 140.219 Establish community-based services for children with intellectual disabilities, with the involvement of the health, education and social sectors (Bulgaria);
- 140.220 Provide better social services to families and children in difficult situations and rehabilitation programmes for persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 140.221 Continue advancing in national efforts for comprehensive care for persons with disabilities and older persons (Cuba);
- 140.222 Facilitate the further employment of persons with disabilities in the labour market (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.223 Eliminate obstacles for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in order to guarantee that all public buildings, such as schools, hospitals and governmental institutions, are fully accessible (Mexico);
- 140.224 Create favourable conditions for the active participation of persons with disabilities in political and cultural life and their participation in society as equal members (Montenegro);
- 140.225 Develop alternative methods of support for persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities that respect their rights, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by combating institutionalization, stigma, violence and over-medicalization and by providing community-based and people-centred mental health-care services (Portugal);
- 140.226 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women, children and persons with disabilities (Sudan);
- 140.227 Continue implementing measures to ensure the rights and improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities (Turkmenistan);

140.228 **Take all steps necessary to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including ensuring access to work and education and ensuring that all public buildings are accessible (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

140.229 **Continue measures aimed at the social protection of persons with disabilities and ensure their social inclusion (Azerbaijan);**

140.230 **Further promote and protect the rights of migrant workers and members of their families, particularly with regard to extending consular assistance to migrant workers abroad and access to medical services (Indonesia);**

140.231 **Consider further bilateral and multilateral agreements to ensure better protections for migrant workers (Niger);**

140.232 **Develop a human rights-based national implementation plan for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Portugal).**

141. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Kyrgyzstan was headed by H.E. Mr. Nuran Niyazaliev, First Deputy Foreign Minister of Kyrgyzstan, and composed of the following members:

- Mrs. Janyl Alybaeva, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Development, Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Esenbek Togonbaev, Deputy Director of the State Agency for Local Self-Government and Inter-Ethnic Relations under the Government of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Keneshbek Toktomambetov, Judge of the Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Daniyar Mukashev, Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
 - Mr. Bekbolu uulu Zhailoo, Senior Prosecutor of the General Prosecutor's Office of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Baktiir Orozov, Head of the Sector for Support of the Human Rights Coordination Council of the Legal Expertise Division of the Government's Office of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Ms. Elmira Isakova, Head of the Department for the development of legal acts of the Department of Legal Support and International Cooperation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Ms. Kunduz Amanzholova, Chief specialist Department for the development of legal acts of the Ministry of Justice of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Ernek Turgunaliyev, Counsellor of the 5th Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Ms. Saikal Esengeldieva, First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations Office in Geneva.
-