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Kyrgyzstan

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

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

| | <i>Status during previous cycle</i> | <i>Action after review</i> | <i>Not ratified/not accepted</i> |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Ratification, accession or succession</i> | ICERD (1997) | ICCPR-OP 2 (2010) | CRPD (signature, 2011) |
| | ICESCR (1994) | CRPD (signature, 2011) | ICPPED |
| | ICCPR (1994) | | |
| | CEDAW (1997) | | |
| | CAT (1997) | | |
| | OP-CAT (2008) | | |
| | CRC (1994) | | |
| | OP-CRC-AC (2003) | | |
| | OP-CRC-SC (2003) | | |
| | ICRMW (2003) | | |
| <i>Reservations and/or declarations</i> | | | |
| <i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i> | ICCPR-OP 1 (1994) | | ICERD, art. 14 |
| | OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2002) | | OP-ICESCR |
| | CAT, art. 20 (1997) | | ICCPR, art. 41 CAT, arts. 21 and 22 OP-CRC-IC ICRMW, arts. 76 and 77 OP-CRPD ICPPED, arts. 31 and 32 |

Other main relevant international instruments

| | <i>Status during previous cycle</i> | <i>Action after review</i> | <i>Not ratified</i> |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Ratification, accession or succession</i> | Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Palermo Protocol ⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol ILO fundamental conventions ⁵ Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ⁶ UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education | | Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Conventions on stateless persons ⁷ ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁸ Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ⁹ |

1. It was recommended that Kyrgyzstan ratify OP-CRC-IC, OP-ICESCR, CRPD and OP-CRPD, ICPPED¹⁰ and the Conventions on stateless persons.¹¹

2. Kyrgyzstan was recommended to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of ICERD, ratify the amendment to article 8, paragraph 6, of ICERD,¹² and to consider making the declarations under articles 21 and 22 of CAT.¹³

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. The United Nations country team (UNCT) stated that Kyrgyzstan adopted a new Constitution in 2010, incorporating significant provisions on human rights.¹⁴

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures**Status of national human rights institutions¹⁵**

| <i>National human rights institution</i> | <i>Status during previous cycle</i> | <i>Status during present cycle¹⁶</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Ombudsman | | B (2012) |

4. The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) was concerned about the insufficient guarantees of independence of the Office of the Ombudsman.¹⁷ The High Commissioner for Human Rights (HC) stated that 'B status' accorded to the Ombudsman meant that independence and effectiveness of the Ombudsman Institution needed to be strengthened.¹⁸ The Committee against Torture (CAT) recommended bringing the Office of the Ombudsman into compliance with the Paris Principles.¹⁹

5. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended establishing an independent State body responsible for women's rights and gender equality.²⁰ UNCT stated that, despite rejecting the recommendations put forward during the universal periodic review of 2010 (UPR recommendations) to establish a specialized body

responsible for gender issues, the Government, in 2012, had established a National Council on Gender Issues, which had not been fully operational.²¹

6. In 2014, the HR Committee welcomed the establishment of the Human Rights Coordination Council, mandated to enforce implementation of international human rights obligations.²²

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies²³

1. Reporting status

| <i>Treaty body</i> | <i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i> | <i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i> | <i>Latest concluding observations</i> | <i>Reporting status</i> |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| CERD | August 2007 | 2012 | February 2013 | Eighth to tenth reports due in 2016 |
| CESCR | August 2000 | 2012 | -- | Second and third reports pending consideration in 2015 |
| HR Committee | July 2000 | 2012 | March 2014 | Third report due in 2018 |
| CEDAW | October 2008 | 2013 | -- | Fourth report pending consideration in 2015 |
| CAT | November 1999 | 2012 | November 2013 | Third report due in 2017 |
| CRC | October 2004 (to CRC) / February 2007 (to OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC) | 2010 | June 2014 (to CRC) | Fifth and sixth reports due in 2019 |
| CMW | -- | 2014 | -- | Initial report pending consideration in 2015 |

7. In 2010, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) considered the situation of Kyrgyzstan under its early warning and urgent action procedure.²⁴

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

Concluding observations

| <i>Treaty body</i> | <i>Due in</i> | <i>Subject matter</i> | <i>Submitted in</i> |
|--------------------|---------------|--|---------------------|
| CERD | 2008 | Denial of asylum; and clashes between Kyrgyz and Dungan communities ²⁵ | -- |
| | 2014 | Ethnic conflicts; human rights violations during the June 2010 violence; and representation of | 2014 ²⁷ |

Concluding observations

| <i>Treaty body</i> | <i>Due in</i> | <i>Subject matter</i> | <i>Submitted in</i> |
|--------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | minorities in political life ²⁶ | |
| HR Committee | 2015 | Inter-ethnic violence; torture; and freedom of expression ²⁸ | |
| CEDAW | 2009 | Domestic violence; bride abduction, forced marriage and polygamy ²⁹ | 2011 ³⁰ 2014 ³¹ |
| CAT | 2014 | Fundamental legal safeguards; conduct investigations; and use of evidence obtained through torture ³² | -- |

Views

| <i>Treaty body</i> | <i>Number of views</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| HR Committee | 10 ³³ | Further information requested. |

Country visits and/or inquiries by treaty bodies

| <i>Treaty body</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject matter</i> |
|--------------------|----------------|--|
| SPT | September 2012 | Prevention of torture and ill-treatment of persons deprived of liberty ³⁴ |

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁵

| | <i>Status during previous cycle</i> | <i>Current status</i> |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Standing invitation</i> | No | No |
| <i>Visits undertaken</i> | Violence against women (2009) Toxic and dangerous products and wastes (2009) Independence of judges and lawyers (2005) | Torture (2011) ³⁶ Sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2013) |
| <i>Visits agreed to in principle</i> | Adequate housing (2008) | Enforced disappearances Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association |
| <i>Visits requested</i> | Freedom of religion or belief Summary or arbitrary executions | Human rights defenders (2012) |
| <i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i> | During the period under review 24 communications were sent. The Government replied to 16 communications. | |

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

8. The HC, in 2012,³⁷ and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (ASG-HR), in 2013,³⁸ visited Kyrgyzstan.

9. In 2011 and 2012, the HC welcomed the cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and OHCHR.³⁹ OHCHR Mission to Osh was deployed as of July 2010 to monitor and report on the human rights situation.⁴⁰ OHCHR, through its Regional Office for Central Asia (based in Bishkek⁴¹), provided technical assistance to the Government.⁴² Kyrgyzstan contributed financially to OHCHR in 2011.⁴³

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

10. The HR Committee was concerned about reports that the state of emergency imposed in 2010 did not comply with the safeguards of article 4 of ICCPR, and recommended that the relevant legislation and its application be compatible with the Covenant.⁴⁴

A. Equality and non-discrimination

11. The HR Committee remained concerned about the lack of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.⁴⁵ The HC stated that discrimination, especially on ethnic, religious and gender grounds, remained a problem.⁴⁶

12. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was concerned about discriminatory practices against and increased segregation of minority groups.⁴⁷ CERD was concerned that, since the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence in the south of Kyrgyzstan (the June 2010 violence), a climate of discriminatory attitudes, racial stereotypes, nationalistic discourse and exclusion continued to exist.⁴⁸ The HC⁴⁹ made similar observations. CERD recommended combating racial stereotypes, discriminatory attitudes, nationalistic discourse including in media,⁵⁰ condemning the discriminatory statements and hate speech by politicians and media, and investigating, prosecuting and punishing such acts and preventing them.⁵¹

13. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women stated that gender stereotypes promoting subordinate roles of women and discriminatory traditions appeared to be gaining increasing support among the population.⁵² UNCT stated that, notwithstanding the improved legislative framework to eliminate gender-based discrimination and the attempts to implement the UPR recommendations on women's rights, the gap in the implementation of the national and international law remained wide.⁵³

14. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted a high level of homophobia, discrimination and violence against LGBT persons.⁵⁴ The HR Committee and UNCT made a similar observation.⁵⁵ CAT was concerned at reports of police harassment, arbitrary arrest and torture perpetrated against LGBT persons.⁵⁶

15. UNCT stated that persons living with HIV/AIDS experienced stigma and discrimination.⁵⁷

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

16. The HC referred to reports on killings, including of children, on the basis of ethnicity during the June 2010 violence.⁵⁸ CRC recommended ensuring effective investigation into those killings.⁵⁹

17. CAT and the HR Committee noted the reports of deaths in custody, and the failure of Kyrgyzstan to investigate such cases.⁶⁰ The Special Rapporteur on torture made a similar observation.⁶¹

18. CAT and the HR Committee remained concerned about widespread practice of torture and ill-treatment, in particular for the purpose of extracting confessions.⁶² CAT was concerned at the failure of Kyrgyzstan to investigate fully the many allegations of torture and ill-treatment.⁶³ The Special Rapporteur on torture, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT), UNCT and the HC made similar observations.⁶⁴

19. CAT recommended that the definition of torture in the Criminal Code cover all the elements contained in the Convention.⁶⁵ CAT and the HR Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan prevent acts of torture and ill-treatment and ensure prompt and impartial investigations into complaints of torture.⁶⁶ The Special Rapporteur on torture,⁶⁷ the HC⁶⁸ and CRC⁶⁹ made similar recommendations.

20. The HC referred to reports on arbitrary detention in Osh and Jalal-Abad in the aftermath of the June 2010 violence, and that, in the majority of documented cases, victims were ethnic Uzbek.⁷⁰ She noted reports of those detainees being tortured or ill-treated.⁷¹

21. UNCT noted with concern cases of arbitrary detention under the pretext of countering extremism, particularly in the south of the country.⁷²

22. UNCT stated that the insufficient number, and absence in some provinces, of pretrial detention centres, contributed to detaining people in police custody beyond the maximum duration prescribed by law.⁷³

23. UNCT noted a reduction of the prison population, and measures to develop income-generating activities, training and social rehabilitation of prisoners. However, conditions of detention remained poor.⁷⁴ The HR Committee and CAT were concerned about harsh conditions in detention facilities, including overcrowding, the lack of hygiene, and insufficient food and drinking water.⁷⁵ The Special Rapporteur on torture, SPT and the HC made similar observations.⁷⁶ The Special Rapporteur on torture noted that the penitentiary system was underfunded and that reliance on international assistance was not a sustainable solution.⁷⁷

24. With regard to psychiatric institutions, the Special Rapporteur on torture recommended using institutionalization as a last resort, providing alternatives and ensuring the patient's right to informed consent to treatment.⁷⁸

25. UNCT stated that violence against women, including domestic violence and bride-kidnapping, remained widespread despite several UPR recommendations on the issue.⁷⁹ The HR Committee was concerned that violence against women remained underreported.⁸⁰ The HC,⁸¹ ASG-HR,⁸² and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women⁸³ made similar observations. The HC noted the absence of a functioning referral mechanism and the lack of appropriate services for violence victims.⁸⁴

26. CERD was concerned that women from minority groups were victims of violence during and in the aftermath of the June 2010 violence.⁸⁵ The HC made a similar observation.⁸⁶

27. CAT recommended that Kyrgyzstan combat violence against women, inter alia, by investigating complaints and instituting criminal proceedings against perpetrators, even in

the absence of formal complaints.⁸⁷ The HC recommended that Kyrgyzstan provide sufficient resources to ensure victims' access to adequate care.⁸⁸ CERD recommended adopting the National Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women.⁸⁹

28. CRC was concerned that corporal punishment was not expressly prohibited in the home and in foster and day care.⁹⁰ The HR Committee recommended putting an end to corporal punishment in all settings and encouraging non-violent forms of discipline.⁹¹

29. CRC was concerned about the widespread abuse of children in families, alternative care settings and schools, and a lack of psychosocial support for such children.⁹² The Special Rapporteur on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography was concerned about increasing cases of child sexual abuse and violence.⁹³ CRC was concerned about the absence of mechanisms to identify and protect child victims of sexual violence.⁹⁴ It recommended that Kyrgyzstan, inter alia, develop a comprehensive strategy to address violence against children.⁹⁵

30. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted a high percentage of child labourers.⁹⁶ CRC was concerned about the large number of children working in hazardous conditions.⁹⁷ The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (ILO Committee of Experts) requested Kyrgyzstan to ensure that children under 14 years of age were not engaged in work and that school attendance of children over 14 years of age engaged in light work was not prejudiced.⁹⁸ It urged Kyrgyzstan to ensure that persons under 18 years of age were protected against hazardous agricultural work⁹⁹ and to eliminate the practice of requiring children in educational institutions to work for the profit of such institutions.¹⁰⁰

31. The Special Rapporteur on sale of children was concerned about practices of child prostitution, including the exploitation of girls in saunas as prostitutes and of minors as street prostitutes.¹⁰¹ CRC remained concerned that Kyrgyzstan had not criminalized the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.¹⁰²

32. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women stated that trafficking of women and children continued to be a problem.¹⁰³ The HR Committee was concerned that Kyrgyzstan lacked proper identification and referral mechanisms for trafficking victims.¹⁰⁴ The ILO Committee of Experts requested Kyrgyzstan to prevent, suppress and combat human trafficking.¹⁰⁵

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

33. The HR Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan pursue judicial reforms to ensure independent and impartial judiciary, including the establishment of objective criteria for selecting and dismissing judges.¹⁰⁶ The HC,¹⁰⁷ CAT¹⁰⁸ and the Human Rights Council (HRC)¹⁰⁹ made similar recommendations.

34. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted the deep-rooted corruption and impunity among law enforcement officers.¹¹⁰ The HC stated that deficiencies in the administration of justice were aggravated by corruption in the justice system.¹¹¹

35. CAT recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that all persons deprived of liberty: were afforded legal safeguards from the outset of their deprivation of liberty, including the rights to prompt access to a lawyer of their choice, request an independent medical examination, contact family members and be brought before a judge within 48 hours of their deprivation of liberty; and were included in a central register of persons deprived of liberty.¹¹² The Special Rapporteur on torture, SPT and the HR Committee made similar recommendations.¹¹³

36. CAT was concerned about the failure of Kyrgyzstan to prevent and punish physical attacks against lawyers inside and outside the courts.¹¹⁴ The HC recommended that, as per the 2010 UPR recommendations 76.52 and 76.57,¹¹⁵ Kyrgyzstan ensure that lawyers are able to perform their functions without intimidation, harassment or interference.¹¹⁶

37. CAT was concerned at reports that the use of forced confessions as evidence in courts was widespread.¹¹⁷ The Special Rapporteur on torture and SPT made similar observations.¹¹⁸ SPT recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that statements established to have been made as a result of torture not be invoked as evidence in proceedings, except against a person accused of torture.¹¹⁹ The Special Rapporteur on torture recommended that an ex officio investigation be initiated whenever there were reasonable grounds to believe that a confession was obtained through the use of torture.¹²⁰

38. In 2012, the HC noted that human rights violations continued to be committed during police investigations into the June 2010 violence.¹²¹ CAT remained concerned at the lack of effective investigations into those violations.¹²² The HR Committee¹²³ and UNCT¹²⁴ made similar observations.

39. CERD noted with concern that, according to reports, Uzbeks were the main victims of the June 2010 violence but were the most prosecuted. It remained concerned about reports of biased attitudes based on ethnicity in investigations and prosecutions.¹²⁵ CAT,¹²⁶ SPT,¹²⁷ and the HC¹²⁸ made similar observations. CAT recommended that Kyrgyzstan, inter alia, conduct a thorough and impartial review of criminal cases related to the June 2010 violence, and, when appropriate, reopen proceedings in cases in which torture allegations were not fully investigated or in which violations of due process rights had been revealed.¹²⁹ SPT and CERD made similar recommendations.¹³⁰

40. The HC stated that trials related to the June 2010 violence generally did not uphold basic standards. Some guilty verdicts appeared to rely on confessions allegedly extracted under torture.¹³¹ Physical violence and harassment targeting Uzbek defendants and their lawyers continued during those trials.¹³² For instance, the Supreme Court upheld the life sentence against human rights defender Azimjan Askarov on charges of organizing mass disorder and inciting inter-ethnic hatred during the June 2010 violence. However, his trials at lower courts did not meet fair trial standards, with, inter alia, evidence of torture used to extract a confession.¹³³ The HC concluded that Azimjan Askarov's trial was representative of the serious problems with the administration of post-conflict justice.¹³⁴

41. The HC recommended that Kyrgyzstan address deficiencies in the protection of rights to fair trials and conduct an assessment of judicial proceedings related to the June 2010 violence reviewed by the Supreme Court and in which there were allegations of violations of defendants' fair trial rights. In case of a retrial, the hearings should take place in the north of Kyrgyzstan to ensure the impartiality of judges.¹³⁵

42. CAT was concerned about the lack of an independent and effective mechanism for receiving complaints and conducting investigations into allegations of torture.¹³⁶

43. CAT was concerned at the failure of Kyrgyzstan to provide redress, including compensation and rehabilitation, to victims of torture and ill-treatment.¹³⁷

44. SPT expressed its concern at the punitive approach taken towards juvenile offenders, reflected in the frequent pretrial detention of juveniles and the high percentage of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment.¹³⁸ CRC urged Kyrgyzstan to establish a juvenile justice system in compliance with the Convention and other relevant standards. It recommended that Kyrgyzstan establish a system of juvenile courts with specialized staff and a restorative justice approach; avoid unlawful detention of children; and ensure that children under no circumstances were detained together with adults and that detention of children was used as a last resort.¹³⁹

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

45. CRC urged Kyrgyzstan to ensure that all children born in its territory were registered and provided with birth certificates, irrespective of the availability of their parents' identity documents or residence permits. It recommended simplifying the procedure for birth registration.¹⁴⁰

46. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted the rise of marriage practices, such as bride-kidnapping, polygamous unions and early marriage, and in unregistered religious marriages.¹⁴¹ CRC was concerned about the increasing numbers of early marriage of girls forced by parents owing to social and economic difficulties.¹⁴² In 2012, the HC referred to information indicating that bride-kidnapping led to 30 per cent of marriages, including reportedly of girls under 18 years of age.¹⁴³ In 2014, CRC noted that, as a result of a public campaign the number of incidents of bride-kidnapping had decreased. However, it was concerned about the continuing practice of bride-kidnapping of underage girls and that cases often remained unreported by the victims owing to social stigma and pressure.¹⁴⁴

47. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted with concern the high rate of children in institutions.¹⁴⁵ CRC was concerned that: the number of children placed in care institutions owing to poverty was growing; the number of foster families and family-based placements remained insufficient; living conditions in care institutions were poor; and children in those institutions did not receive regular, adequate health-care services.¹⁴⁶ CRC recommended that Kyrgyzstan, inter alia, strengthen and enforce the deinstitutionalization process and increase and provide incentives for family-type alternative care.¹⁴⁷

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

48. The HC stated that the law on religion contained terminology and procedures that contradicted the Constitution and international standards. Religious associations were banned from operating without registration and requests for registration were only valid if submitted by at least 200 citizens. In general, the State's approach was to favour the perceived traditional religions of Islam and Christianity.¹⁴⁸ UNCT reported on some attempts by the authorities to impose limitations on freedom of religion and discriminate persons on the basis of their faith, despite several UPR recommendations on the issue.¹⁴⁹

49. The HR Committee recommended providing for a transparent and fair registration process for religious organizations, eliminating distinctions among religions that could lead to discrimination, promoting religious tolerance and condemning acts of religious intolerance and hatred.¹⁵⁰

50. The HR Committee reiterated its concern about the limitation of conscientious objection to military service only to members of registered religious organizations. It recommended ensuring conscientious objections in a manner consistent with the Covenant and that the relevant legislation stipulate periods of military and alternative service on a non-discriminatory basis.¹⁵¹

51. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted the decriminalization of defamation in 2011. However an insult to a representative of the authority remained a criminal offence. UNESCO encouraged Kyrgyzstan to decriminalize all defamation in its Penal Code.¹⁵²

52. The Human Rights Council urged Kyrgyzstan to guarantee freedom of the press and ensure an atmosphere in which all media can operate freely.¹⁵³ The HR Committee

recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that journalists, human rights defenders and other individuals were able to freely exercise their right to freedom of expression.¹⁵⁴

53. CAT expressed concern at reports of intimidation, reprisals and threats against human rights defenders, journalists and lawyers and that human rights defenders were arrested on criminal charges.¹⁵⁵ The HC made similar observations.¹⁵⁶

54. UNCT referred to some attempts by the authorities to tighten control over civil society by proposing draft legislation encroaching on freedom of association, speech and assembly, including the draft laws on money laundering, treason and foreign agents.¹⁵⁷ The HR Committee recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure freedom of association, and refrain from imposing disproportionate or discriminatory restrictions on the freedom of association.¹⁵⁸

55. UNCT stated that women were largely excluded from decision-making. A decrease in women's political participation, especially at local level, was observed in the past years.¹⁵⁹

56. CERD remained concerned at the low level of representation of minority groups in political and public affairs.¹⁶⁰ The HC,¹⁶¹ the HR Committee¹⁶² and UNCT¹⁶³ made similar observations.

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

57. The Special Rapporteur on sale of children stated that a high percentage of children lived in poverty and that child poverty in rural areas was even higher.¹⁶⁴ The HC recommended that Kyrgyzstan develop policies and programmes to alleviate and eradicate poverty, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups.¹⁶⁵

58. UNCT stated that the realization of the right to adequate housing remained a concern affecting a large portion of the population. The 2013 Housing Code failed to incorporate a comprehensive definition of the right to adequate housing, provide for adequate protection of that right, and to ensure the minimum core aspects of the right, including access to basic shelter.¹⁶⁶

59. The HC stated that the June 2010 violence further exacerbated the situation because resulting in large-scale destruction of properties.¹⁶⁷ In 2010, CERD was concerned by reports about the planned redevelopment of Osh, which did not appear to envisage the reconstruction of the living areas of Uzbeks destroyed during the June 2010 violence.¹⁶⁸ In 2012, noting the Master Plan to redevelop parts of Osh, the HC urged Kyrgyzstan to ensure that it was carried out in a transparent, consultative and non-discriminatory manner.¹⁶⁹

60. The HC recommended that Kyrgyzstan continue its efforts to develop a comprehensive national housing strategy, including a social housing component, to ensure the full realization of the right to adequate housing.¹⁷⁰

G. Right to health

61. UNCT noted endeavours by Kyrgyzstan to achieve MDG 5 on improving maternal health. However, despite free health services guaranteed for pregnant women, maternal mortality was high.¹⁷¹

62. UNCT noted the growing number of abortions. Family planning services and sexual education were inadequate. Rural population and persons at higher risk to HIV were often excluded from family planning services.¹⁷²

63. CRC was concerned about the growing number of HIV/AIDS infections owing to needle-sharing in hospitals and a lack of awareness about the modes of transmission.¹⁷³

H. Right to education

64. UNCT stated that the quality of education remained a concern. The high enrolment rates continued to mask inequalities in educational attainment and outcomes. The traditional factors of marginalization in education were gender, urban/rural residence, disability, income, language and minority status.¹⁷⁴ The HC stated that exposure to child labour contributed to children being out of school. During the winter season, access to education was particularly difficult in rural and remote areas, owing to the combination of harsh weather and poverty.¹⁷⁵

65. CRC recommended that Kyrgyzstan: ensure that all children have access to free and compulsory education; improve the quality of education; and invest in and maintain school infrastructure.¹⁷⁶ UNESCO encouraged Kyrgyzstan to raise the public expenditure allocated to education.¹⁷⁷

66. CERD recommended that Kyrgyzstan include human rights education in school curricula and conduct awareness-raising campaigns on human rights.¹⁷⁸

I. Persons with disabilities

67. CRC expressed concern at: widespread institutionalization of children with disabilities; their social and economic exclusion owing to stigmatization and negative attitudes towards them; lack of adequate support for families with children with disabilities; and lack of access to school education for children with disabilities. It recommended, inter alia, developing a policy on deinstitutionalization and preventing excessive institutionalization of children with disabilities, and providing inclusive education for children with disabilities.¹⁷⁹ SPT recommended that human and financial resources be allocated for services provided to persons with disabilities.¹⁸⁰

J. Minorities and indigenous peoples

68. In 2013, CERD was concerned at the ethnic conflicts and clashes which occurred between the majority of the population and some ethnic groups since 2007 and at their root causes, and in particular at the 2010 ethnic conflict between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz populations in the Osh and Jalal-Abad regions, resulting in a great number of killings, casualties and property destruction.¹⁸¹ The HC expressed concern about huge numbers of people, mostly Uzbeks, who were forced to flee their homes.¹⁸² In 2011, HRC encouraged Kyrgyzstan to promote inter-ethnic reconciliation.¹⁸³ UNCT stated that Kyrgyzstan did not take significant steps to address the root causes of the 2010 inter-ethnic conflict. A comprehensive transitional justice initiative has yet to be launched.¹⁸⁴

69. The HC stated, in 2012, that the follow-up to the recommendations to the four inquiries into the June 2010 violence was required. The deficiencies in the administration of justice and the lack of effective response to address past violence and to bring perpetrators to justice, threatened the peaceful coexistence of ethnic communities and long-term stability.¹⁸⁵

70. CERD was concerned at reports of cases of arbitrary dismissal of persons from minority ethnic groups, in particular Uzbeks, and that they were forced to abandon their positions in the administration and local governments. It was concerned that persons

belonging to ethnic minorities lost their business due to the conflict and had not all received State assistance.¹⁸⁶ CERD remained concerned that some of those who returned to Osh and Jalal-Abad after the June 2010 violence faced difficulties with regard to housing, properties and reintegration.¹⁸⁷

71. CERD was concerned at reports that, since the June 2010 violence, many schools in Osh and Jalal-Abad changed the language of education from minority languages into Kyrgyz, and that some of them did not benefit anymore from State funding in order to ensure classes in minority languages.¹⁸⁸ CRC recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that children from minority communities, in particular Uzbek children, had access to education in their native language without any restrictions.¹⁸⁹

72. CERD was concerned at the Government's decision according to which the high-school testing would be conducted in Kyrgyz, thus creating discrimination with regard to minority children who were educated partially in minority languages and did not have proficiency to be tested in Kyrgyz.¹⁹⁰

73. UNCT highlighted the absence of media in minority languages other than Russian.¹⁹¹ CERD recommended ensuring that minority groups, in particular Uzbeks, could disseminate and have access to information in their own languages.¹⁹²

74. The HC stated that, as per the UPR recommendations no. 76.20 and 76.121¹⁹³ supported by Kyrgyzstan, the Government should take further measures to protect the minorities' rights and promote their inclusion in all sectors. Particular emphasis should be placed on participation in decision-making and on advancing minority rights.¹⁹⁴ CERD recommended addressing socioeconomic disparities between ethnic groups and adopting a special law on the rights of persons belonging to minority groups.¹⁹⁵

K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

75. The HR Committee was concerned about allegations that asylum seekers continued to be returned to their countries notwithstanding the Committee's Views on the matter.¹⁹⁶ CAT was concerned at reports that several refugees and asylum seekers from a neighbouring country were forcibly returned and that refugees continued to be at risk of refoulement, or of abduction by security services of the neighbouring country. It recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure the principle of non-refoulement, inter alia, by bringing its current procedures and practices into line with article 3 of the Convention.¹⁹⁷

76. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stated that Kyrgyzstan continued to apply a discriminatory approach in granting access to State registration and refugee status determination procedures. A discriminatory approach was also applied with respect to asylum seekers arriving from a neighbouring country.¹⁹⁸ UNCT made a similar observation.¹⁹⁹ CERD recommended that Kyrgyzstan grant access to its registration procedures and consider asylum requests regardless of the origin of applicants.²⁰⁰

77. UNHCR stated that, when detained, asylum seekers under extradition procedures did not always benefit from a due process. The Criminal Procedural Code did not contain a time limit on terms of detention, neither did it allow for alternative means of guarantees to be used with regard to persons whose extradition was requested. The law did not specify the grounds on which the terms of extradition arrest might be extended. UNHCR recommended that Kyrgyzstan ensure that due process was observed including vis-à-vis requests for extradition of asylum seekers.²⁰¹

78. UNHCR stated that the procedure on determination of citizenship introduced in 2013 applied to individuals who had been habitually resident in Kyrgyzstan but did not

apply to stateless persons who arrived in Kyrgyzstan recently or those from States non-members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.²⁰² UNCT stated that stateless and undocumented persons had limited access to job opportunities, medical and social services.²⁰³

79. UNHCR recommended that Kyrgyzstan establish an efficient statelessness status determination procedure with procedural safeguards and provide in the Law on Citizenship safeguards against statelessness for persons renouncing their present citizenship.²⁰⁴ CRC recommended establishing safeguards to prevent children born and living in Kyrgyzstan from becoming stateless.²⁰⁵

L. Right to development, and environmental issues

80. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children noted the widespread corruption in the public sector.²⁰⁶ ASG-HR stressed the need to fight corruption that undermined the rule of law and hampered economic development and the enjoyment of all rights.²⁰⁷

81. The Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights recommended, inter alia, that Kyrgyzstan: eliminate, or reduce to a minimum, the threats that uranium tailings, toxic waste dumps, obsolete or banned pesticides and mercury waste posed to the enjoyment of human rights of those living close to those sites;²⁰⁸ and organize public information campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives on the related risks posed to local populations and the environment and on safety measures.²⁰⁹

M. Human rights and counter-terrorism

82. The HR Committee recommended ensuring that the anti-terrorism legislation and the application thereof, especially the use of force, was in conformity with the Covenant, particularly with respect to the right to life. Kyrgyzstan should investigate allegations of excessive use of force by special services, prosecute perpetrators and provide compensation to victims' families.²¹⁰

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Kyrgyzstan from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/8/KGZ/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

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

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

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

⁵ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of

- International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, at www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ⁷ 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ⁸ International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ⁹ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, at www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ¹⁰ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4), para. 70; concluding observations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2), para. 27; concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7), para. 22; report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and cooperation on human rights for Kyrgyzstan (A/HRC/20/12), para. 107; and report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and cooperation on human rights for Kyrgyzstan (A/HRC/17/41), para. 83 (c).
- ¹¹ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 22, and UNHCR submission to UPR of Kyrgyzstan, p. 5.
- ¹² CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, paras. 25 and 26.
- ¹³ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 26.
- ¹⁴ UNCT submission to UPR of Kyrgyzstan, p. 2. See also concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2), para. 3 (b); CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 4 (a); CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 3 (a); CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 3 (b); UNESCO submission to UPR of Kyrgyzstan, para. 2; and UNHCR submission to UPR, p. 8.
- ¹⁵ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ¹⁶ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/27/40, annex.
- ¹⁷ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 7.
- ¹⁸ Opening remarks by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek, 10 July 2012. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12338&LangID=E.
- ¹⁹ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 14. See also CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 21; CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 7; A/HRC/20/12, para. 103; A/HRC/17/41, para. 83 (a); and report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/25/48/Add.1), para. 107 (a).
- ²⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (A/HRC/14/22/Add.2), para. 91.
- ²¹ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 5.
- ²² CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 3 (c).
- ²³ The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CMW | Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| SPT | Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture |

- ²⁴ CERD/C/KGZ/DEC/1. See also letters from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan dated 11 March 2011 and 2 September 2011, available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/Kyrgyzstan_11March2011.pdf and http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/Kyrgyzstan02092011.pdf.
- ²⁵ Concluding observations of CERD (CERD/C/KGZ/CO/4), para. 22.
- ²⁶ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 29.
- ²⁷ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7/Add.1.
- ²⁸ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 29.
- ²⁹ Concluding observations of CEDAW (CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/3), para. 50.
- ³⁰ CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/3/Add.1. See also letters from CEDAW to the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan dated 19 February 2010 and 4 November 2011, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/KGZ/INT_CEDAW_FUL_KGZ_12141_E.pdf and http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/KGZ/INT_CEDAW_FUL_KGZ_12140_E.pdf.
- ³¹ CEDAW/C/KZG/CO/3/Add.2.
- ³² CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 29.
- ³³ CCPR/C/98/D/1312/2004; CCPR/C/98/D/1338/2005; CCPR/C/99/D/1369/2005; CCPR/C/101/D/1402/2005; CCPR/C/101/D/1503/2006; CCPR/C/101/D/1470/2006; CCPR/C/102/D/1545/2007; CCPR/C/103/D/1547/2007; CCPR/C/102/D/1756/2008; and CCPR/C/110/D/2104/2011.
- ³⁴ CAT/OP/KGZ/1.
- ³⁵ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ³⁶ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2 and comments by the State in A/HRC/19/61/Add.5.
- ³⁷ See “Pillay to visit Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, 8-12 July”, Geneva, 6 July 2012, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12326&LangID=E; and opening remarks by the United Nations High Commissioner Navi Pillay at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek, 10 July 2012, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12338&LangID=E.
- ³⁸ Statement by Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights Ivan Šimonović on his visit to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, 19–22 May 2013, Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13347&LangID=E.
- ³⁹ A/HRC/17/41, para. 72, and A/HRC/20/12, para. 81.
- ⁴⁰ A/HRC/17/41, paras. 3 and 26, and A/HRC/20/12, para. 4.
- ⁴¹ A/HRC/17/41, para. 2. See also www.ohchr.org/en/countries/enacaregion/pages/centralasiasummary.aspx.
- ⁴² See OHCHR, *Annual Report 2013*, pp. 21 and 54, *Annual Report 2012*, pp. 41, 47, 83, 85 and 149, *Annual Report 2011*, pp. 12, 34, 54, 55, 58, 66, 68 and 93; and A/HRC/20/12, paras. 78 and 80.
- ⁴³ OHCHR, *Annual Report 2011*, p. 125.
- ⁴⁴ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 10. See also press release, “UN human rights chief urges swift action to quell violence in Kyrgyzstan” Geneva, 14 June 2010. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10150&LangID=E.
- ⁴⁵ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 8.
- ⁴⁶ Opening remarks by the High Commissioner at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek.
- ⁴⁷ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 59. See also CERD/C/KGZ/DEC/1, p. 1.
- ⁴⁸ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 14.
- ⁴⁹ A/HRC/17/41, paras. 67–69, and opening remarks by the High Commissioner at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek.
- ⁵⁰ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 14. See also statement by Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on his visit to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- ⁵¹ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 18. See also A/HRC/20/12, para. 100.
- ⁵² A/HRC/14/22/Add.2, para. 46.
- ⁵³ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 4.
- ⁵⁴ A/HRC/14/22/Add.2, para. 37.
- ⁵⁵ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 9, and UNCT submission to UPR, p. 5.

- ⁵⁶ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 19.
- ⁵⁷ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 6.
- ⁵⁸ Press release, “UN human rights chief urges swift action to quell violence in Kyrgyzstan”. See also CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 5, and CERD/C/KGZ/DEC/1, p. 1.
- ⁵⁹ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 23.
- ⁶⁰ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 17, and CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 15.
- ⁶¹ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 41.
- ⁶² CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 5, and CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 15. See also CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 28, and A/HRC/14/22/Add.2, para. 39.
- ⁶³ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 6.
- ⁶⁴ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, paras. 37, 38 and 55; CAT/OP/KGZ/1, paras. 13, 14 and 32; UNCT submission to UPR, p. 6, and A/HRC/20/12, paras. 40, 41 and 43, and opening remarks by the High Commissioner at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek. See also A/HRC/19/61/Add.5, paras. 5, 15 and 16.
- ⁶⁵ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 10.
- ⁶⁶ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 15, and CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 6.
- ⁶⁷ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 80 (a) and 81 (d).
- ⁶⁸ A/HRC/20/12, paras. 90–92, and A/HRC/17/41, paras. 79 (c) and (d).
- ⁶⁹ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 29.
- ⁷⁰ A/HRC/17/41, para. 47. See also CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 7.
- ⁷¹ Press release, “Illegal acts by security forces threaten fragile peace in southern Kyrgyzstan, says UN human rights chief”, Geneva, 20 July 2010. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10220&LangID=E.
- ⁷² UNCT submission to UPR, p. 7.
- ⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 7.
- ⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7.
- ⁷⁵ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 17, and CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 20.
- ⁷⁶ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 78; CAT/OP/KGZ/1, paras. 13 (f) and 69; and A/HRC/17/41, para. 40.
- ⁷⁷ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 78.
- ⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 84.
- ⁷⁹ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 8.
- ⁸⁰ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 11.
- ⁸¹ A/HRC/20/12, para. 65, and opening remarks by the High Commissioner during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek.
- ⁸² Statement by Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on his visit to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- ⁸³ A/HRC/14/22/Add.2, paras. 23, 25 and 31.
- ⁸⁴ A/HRC/20/12, para. 65.
- ⁸⁵ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 7.
- ⁸⁶ A/HRC/17/41, para. 65.
- ⁸⁷ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 18. See also A/HRC/20/12, paras. 98 and 99; A/HRC/17/41, para. 81 (a); and A/HRC/14/22/Add.2, para. 92.
- ⁸⁸ A/HRC/17/41, para. 81 (c).
- ⁸⁹ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 7.
- ⁹⁰ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 32.
- ⁹¹ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 21. See also CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 33, and CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 21.
- ⁹² CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 30. See also CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 21.
- ⁹³ A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 15.
- ⁹⁴ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 35.
- ⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 34 (a). See also A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, paras. 102 and 103.
- ⁹⁶ A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 21.
- ⁹⁷ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 61.
- ⁹⁸ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) – Kyrgyzstan, adopted in 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3146439:NO.

- ⁹⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) – Kyrgyzstan, adopted in 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3084801:NO.
- ¹⁰⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct Request concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) – Kyrgyzstan, adopted in 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3083555.
- ¹⁰¹ A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 14.
- ¹⁰² CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 63.
- ¹⁰³ A/HRC/14/22/Add.2, para. 33.
- ¹⁰⁴ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 12. See also CMW/C/KGZ/QPR/1, para. 28.
- ¹⁰⁵ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct Request concerning ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) – Kyrgyzstan, adopted in 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3081914.
- ¹⁰⁶ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 18.
- ¹⁰⁷ A/HRC/20/12, para. 83.
- ¹⁰⁸ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 12.
- ¹⁰⁹ Human Rights Council resolution 17/20, para. 9.
- ¹¹⁰ A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 76. See also Council resolution 17/20, para. 12.
- ¹¹¹ A/HRC/20/12, paras. 42. See also CAT/OP/KGZ/1, paras. 121 and 122.
- ¹¹² CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 9.
- ¹¹³ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 81; CAT/OP/KGZ/1, paras. 43, 46, 50, 51, 56, 61 and 67; and CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 16.
- ¹¹⁴ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 16. See also report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/HRC/19/55/Add.2), para. 211.
- ¹¹⁵ For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/15/2, paras. 76.52 and 76.57.
- ¹¹⁶ A/HRC/17/41, para. 78 (c), and A/HRC/20/12, para. 89.
- ¹¹⁷ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 13.
- ¹¹⁸ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 46, and CAT/OP/KGZ/1, paras. 21 and 22.
- ¹¹⁹ CAT/OP/KGZ/1, para. 25. See also A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 80 (b).
- ¹²⁰ A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 81 (i). See also CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 13; CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 15; and CAT/OP/KGZ/1, para. 39.
- ¹²¹ A/HRC/20/12, para. 39. See also A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, paras. 37 and 39, and CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 7.
- ¹²² CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 8.
- ¹²³ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 14.
- ¹²⁴ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 9.
- ¹²⁵ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 6. See also CERD/C/KGZ/DEC/1, p.1; CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7/Add.1, section on paragraph 6; and letters from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan dated 11 March 2011 and 2 September 2011, p. 1, available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/Kyrgyzstan_11March2011.pdf and http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/Kyrgyzstan02092011.pdf.
- ¹²⁶ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 8.
- ¹²⁷ CAT/OP/KGZ/1, para. 23.
- ¹²⁸ A/HRC/20/12, para. 38, and opening remarks by the High Commissioner at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek.
- ¹²⁹ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 8 (a).
- ¹³⁰ CAT/OP/KGZ/1, para. 26, and CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 6. See also CERD/C/KGZ/DEC/1, p. 2; CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7/Add.1, section on paragraph 6; and letters from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan dated 11 March 2011 and 2 September 2011, p. 1, available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/Kyrgyzstan_11March2011.pdf and http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/Kyrgyzstan02092011.pdf.
- ¹³¹ A/HRC/20/12, para. 51, and A/HRC/17/41, para. 37.
- ¹³² A/HRC/20/12, para. 52. See also A/HRC/17/41, para. 38.

- ¹³³ A/HRC/20/12, para. 54. See also opening remarks by the High Commissioner at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek; and “UN Human Rights Chief Urges Judges in Kyrgyzstan to Respect Defendants’ Civil Rights”, Geneva, 22 December 2011, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11739&LangID=E.
- ¹³⁴ “UN Human Rights Chief Urges Judges in Kyrgyzstan to Respect Defendants’ Civil Rights”. See also statement by Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on his visit to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- ¹³⁵ A/HRC/20/12, para. 88. See also A/HRC/17/41, para. 78 (d), and “UN Human Rights Chief Urges Judges in Kyrgyzstan to Respect Defendants’ Civil Rights”.
- ¹³⁶ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 6 (a). See also CAT/OP/KGZ/1, para. 27; CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 28; and A/HRC/14/22/Add.2, para. 92.
- ¹³⁷ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 22. See also A/HRC/20/12, para. 57, and A/HRC/19/61/Add.2, para. 81 (k).
- ¹³⁸ CAT/OP/KGZ/1, para. 105.
- ¹³⁹ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 67. See also CAT/OP/KGZ/1, paras. 108 and 109, and A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 101.
- ¹⁴⁰ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 25. See also CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 26.
- ¹⁴¹ A/HRC/14/22/Add.2, para. 88. See also A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 26.
- ¹⁴² CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 37. See also UNCT submission to UPR, p. 8.
- ¹⁴³ A/HRC/20/12, para. 66.
- ¹⁴⁴ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 37.
- ¹⁴⁵ A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 25. See also UNCT submission to UPR, p. 12.
- ¹⁴⁶ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 41. See also A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 87.
- ¹⁴⁷ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 42. See also A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 104.
- ¹⁴⁸ A/HRC/20/12, para. 23.
- ¹⁴⁹ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 10.
- ¹⁵⁰ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 22.
- ¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 23.
- ¹⁵² UNESCO submission to UPR, paras. 17 and 26.
- ¹⁵³ Council resolution 17/20, para. 14.
- ¹⁵⁴ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 24. See also UNESCO submission to UPR, para. 27.
- ¹⁵⁵ CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 16.
- ¹⁵⁶ Opening remarks by the High Commissioner at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek.
- ¹⁵⁷ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 10. See also CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 16.
- ¹⁵⁸ CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 25.
- ¹⁵⁹ UNCT submission to UPR, pp. 4 and 5.
- ¹⁶⁰ CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 9. See also CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7/Add.1, section on paragraph 9.
- ¹⁶¹ A/HRC/20/12, para. 68.
- ¹⁶² CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 27.
- ¹⁶³ UNCT submission to UPR, pp. 3 and 4.
- ¹⁶⁴ A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 7. See also UNCT submission to UPR, p. 12.
- ¹⁶⁵ A/HRC/20/12, para. 93.
- ¹⁶⁶ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 12.
- ¹⁶⁷ A/HRC/20/12, para. 58, and A/HRC/17/41, para. 53.
- ¹⁶⁸ CERD/C/KGZ/DEC/1, p. 1. See also letters from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan dated 11 March 2011 and 2 September 2011, p. 1, available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/Kyrgyzstan_11March2011.pdf and http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/Kyrgyzstan02092011.pdf.
- ¹⁶⁹ Opening remarks by the High Commissioner at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek.
- ¹⁷⁰ A/HRC/20/12, para. 95, and A/HRC/17/41, para. 80 (b).
- ¹⁷¹ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 11.
- ¹⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 11. See also CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, paras. 51 and 52, and A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 26.
- ¹⁷³ CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 49.
- ¹⁷⁴ UNCT submission to UPR, p. 12.
- ¹⁷⁵ A/HRC/20/12, para. 61.

- 176 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 56. See also A/HRC/20/12, para. 96.
- 177 UNESCO submission to UPR, para. 25.5.
- 178 CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 20. See also UNESCO submission to UPR, para. 25.6.
- 179 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, paras. 45 and 46.
- 180 CAT/OP/KGZ/1, para. 119.
- 181 CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 5. See also CERD/C/KGZ/DEC/1, p. 1; opening remarks by the High Commissioner at a press conference during her mission to Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek;; press release, “Illegal acts by security forces threaten fragile peace in southern Kyrgyzstan, says UN human rights chief”;
- press release, “UN human rights chief urges swift action to quell violence in Kyrgyzstan”.
- 182 Press release, “UN human rights chief urges swift action to quell violence in Kyrgyzstan”.
- 183 Council resolution 17/20, para. 15.
- 184 UNCT submission to UPR, p. 9.
- 185 A/HRC/20/12, para. 56. See also UNCT submission to UPR, p. 9.
- 186 CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 8.
- 187 Ibid., para. 11.
- 188 Ibid., para. 12. See also CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 27, CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 56; A/HRC/20/12, para. 63; and UNCT submission to UPR, p. 4.
- 189 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 56. See also A/HRC/20/12, para. 97.
- 190 CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 12. See also UNCT submission to UPR, p. 4.
- 191 UNCT submission to UPR, p. 4. See also CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 27.
- 192 CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 13.
- 193 For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/15/2, paras. 76.20 and 76.121.
- 194 A/HRC/17/41, para. 82 (c).
- 195 CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 5 (b). See also CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7/Add.1, section on paragraph 5.
- 196 CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 6.
- 197 CAT/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 23.
- 198 UNHCR submission to UPR, p. 3.
- 199 UNCT submission to UPR, p. 11.
- 200 CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 17.
- 201 UNHCR submission to UPR, pp. 4 and 5.
- 202 Ibid., p. 5.
- 203 UNCT submission to UPR, p. 11.
- 204 UNHCR submission to UPR, pp. 6 and 7. See also CERD/C/KGZ/CO/5-7, para. 17.
- 205 CRC/C/KGZ/CO/3-4, para. 27.
- 206 A/HRC/25/48/Add.1, para. 8.
- 207 Statement by Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on his visit to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- 208 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights (A/HRC/15/22/Add.2), para. 78.
- 209 Ibid., para. 97.
- 210 CCPR/C/KGZ/CO/2, para. 13. See also statement by Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on his visit to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.