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**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.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Kyrgyzstan was held at the 1st meeting, on 28 April 2025. The delegation of Kyrgyzstan was headed by Minister of Justice Ayaz Bayetov. At its 10th meeting, held on 2 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Kyrgyzstan.
2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kyrgyzstan: Cuba, Ethiopia and Maldives.
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/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama (also on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone)), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Kyrgyzstan through the troika. These 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 presented its fourth national report at the forty-ninth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and reaffirmed its commitment to human rights and freedoms. The delegation included representatives of key State bodies, including the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General's Office and various ministries. The report had been prepared in collaboration with OHCHR and in consultation with civil society.
6. The delegation noted that Kyrgyzstan viewed the universal periodic review mechanism as vital for dialogue and reporting on human rights. Since the third cycle, Kyrgyzstan had undergone significant political, legal and institutional changes, reflecting the people's will to strengthen democracy and the rule of law. In January 2021, Kyrgyzstan had held transparent presidential elections and a referendum approving a presidential form of governance, leading to the adoption of a new constitution focused on human rights and government accountability.
7. The new Constitution enshrined rights and freedoms as absolute and inalienable, guaranteeing equality and freedom of expression, and prohibiting torture, slavery, trafficking

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/3](#).

in persons and child labour. Kyrgyzstan adhered to international human rights standards and had strengthened its legal system to protect human dignity.

8. Kyrgyzstan had adopted strategic documents, including the Education Development Programme for the period 2021–2040, aiming at sustainable growth and prosperity, and had implemented various national programmes, including the National Sustainable Development Strategy, the Family Support and Child Protection Programme, and the “Accessible country” programme for persons with disabilities and other persons with limited mobility. The low-income family identification card platform served to provide State and municipal services for vulnerable segments of the population.

9. Kyrgyzstan had achieved significant economic growth, with gross domestic product (GDP) increasing by 9 per cent over three years and the State budget doubling. Healthcare reforms included the adoption of key laws and modern primary healthcare models.

10. Kyrgyzstan had made efforts to combat statelessness and had reformed the judicial system with digital solutions and alternatives to detention, including electronic bracelets.

11. Kyrgyzstan had continued its constructive interactions with the United Nations treaty bodies, submitting reports on migrant workers’ rights, children’s rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. Kyrgyzstan had supported 83 per cent of the recommendations from the third cycle and had prepared a new human rights action plan, for the period 2025–2027.

12. Kyrgyzstan had strengthened international dialogue and technical cooperation by hosting visits from the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities and OHCHR. The Coordinating Council on Human Rights effectively promoted human rights, uniting the efforts of the State, society and international partners.

13. Freedom of speech was supported, with no obstacles to media registration and operation, and over 20,000 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contributed to civil society development. Kyrgyzstan implemented the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and had ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

14. Kyrgyzstan promoted gender equality, supported women’s leadership and entrepreneurship, and had established a 30 per cent quota for women in parliaments. Legislative acts had been passed to protect victims of domestic violence and increase liability for crimes against women and children.

15. Kyrgyzstan, as a member of the Human Rights Council for 2024, had proposed initiatives to eliminate discrimination and expand women’s economic rights.

16. Kyrgyzstan aimed to create an open society centred on individual dignity and rights.

17. Regarding freedom of religion, the delegation stated that it was guaranteed by the Constitution, national laws and the international treaties to which the country was a party. Kyrgyzstan was a secular State and had no restrictions on any religious practice or on registration of religious facilities.

18. Established in 2013, the Coordinating Council on Human Rights was responsible for strengthening mechanisms for the protection of human rights, preparing the country’s reports for submission to the United Nations treaty bodies and the universal periodic review process and monitoring the implementation of recommendations.

19. Other key national human rights institutions included the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture, the Ombudsman (Akyikatchy) of Kyrgyzstan and the Presidential Commissioner for Children’s Rights.

20. With regard to the right to peaceful assembly, the national legal framework provided for an obligation of prior notification of the authorities, with a view to balancing the exercise of this right with the need to maintain public order and to enable timely measures for its preservation. Amendments made to the Non-Profit Organizations Act in 2024 had provided for the establishment of a registry to track organizations’ activities, goals and sources of funding.

21. There had been a significant strengthening of the legislative framework on gender equality, including the development of the National Strategy for Gender Equality for the period up to 2030, an increase in the share of women in governmental bodies, the establishment of crisis centres for victims of domestic violence and the extension of protection orders.

22. The State had adopted laws to combat and prevent trafficking in persons, strengthened support measures for persons with disabilities, addressed the exploitation of children through regular inspections and adopted measures to combat violence against children.

23. The delegation noted that the current Media Act of 1992 was outdated, and amendments to the Act had been proposed. The process had involved a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society, media professionals and independent observers. The bill was currently under consideration by the national parliament.

24. The Office of the Ombudsman had carried out extensive activities to assess the human rights situation nationwide, including visits to all regions and consultations with citizens, particularly vulnerable groups. It had also implemented nationwide surveys on bullying and violence in schools at general education and boarding schools.

25. Concerning judicial reform, improvements had been made to enhance the transparency and efficiency of the courts, improve access to justice, strengthen the overall performance of the judiciary and advance digitalization. The measures taken included the rotation of local judges to prevent corruption, the installation of audio and video recording systems in courts and the development of digital platforms to raise public awareness. Efforts had also been made to strengthen cooperation between the judiciary and the media, ensuring transparent and accurate coverage through media access to court buildings, the right to participate in open hearings and information-sharing upon request.

26. In the area of juvenile justice, new legal provisions had been introduced to establish clearly delineated sanction ranges applicable to children, ensuring that courts issued decisions within strict legal boundaries. Kyrgyzstan had emphasized that a key objective in adopting the revised Criminal Code was the liberalization of criminal legislation and the decriminalization of acts not causing significant public harm.

27. The State had continued its efforts to prevent and combat torture, including through unannounced inspections of temporary holding facilities and strengthened interdepartmental cooperation. In 2024, a plan for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee against Torture had been adopted. Kyrgyzstan had acceded to all three core international drug control conventions.

28. Since 2021, bride kidnapping and forced marriage had been classified as grave crimes, and the perpetrators faced criminal penalties. Currently, local standing committees for protection and defence against family violence had been established under each municipal administration throughout the country.

29. Kyrgyzstan had adopted the State Strategy for Combating Corruption and Eliminating its Causes for the period 2025–2030, reaffirming its commitment to combating corruption and enhancing international cooperation.

30. The implementation of the National Development Programme for the period up to 2026 had contributed to increased national prosperity and a narrowing of the gap between rural and urban areas. Those efforts, along with other State-led initiatives, had earned Kyrgyzstan forty-fifth position globally in terms of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals by the end of 2024.

31. The delegation noted that 95 per cent of the country's population had access to clean drinking water. However, since the goal of the Government was to reach 100 per cent, funds had been allocated to build water pipelines and other infrastructure, especially to provide access in rural areas.

32. Kyrgyzstan had been active in promoting environmental protection at the international level. Within the framework of the United Nations, Kyrgyzstan had initiated several resolutions on environmental protection and sustainable development, which had been

unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, and had hosted an international conference and continued its engagement on related issues.

33. Regarding recommendations relating to women's rights, access to justice, and the digitalization of the court system, the prison population had decreased significantly, with many diverted to the probation system, and the State had introduced alternatives to pretrial detention.

34. Kyrgyzstan respected the recommendations relating to laws on foreign NGOs and confirmed its commitment to implementing recommendations to improve women's rights, child support, political rights, and access to justice.

35. The delegation of Kyrgyzstan expressed gratitude for the dialogue, reaffirmed its commitment to human rights, and noted that it would communicate the country's position on the recommendations received in due course.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

36. During the interactive dialogue, 103 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

37. Cameroon welcomed the efforts made by Kyrgyzstan to protect human rights since its previous review.

38. Canada recognized the implementation of the Human Rights Action Plan for the period 2022–2024 and the development of a new action plan for the period 2025–2027.

39. Chile congratulated Kyrgyzstan on its membership of the Human Rights Council for the period 2023–2025.

40. China expressed appreciation for the efforts made to improve the legislative and policy framework, enhance economic and social development and promote women's rights.

41. Colombia made recommendations.

42. Costa Rica welcomed the adoption of the State "Accessible country" programme for persons with disabilities.

43. Croatia commended Kyrgyzstan for raising awareness about family planning but was concerned about the lack of a consistent response to cases of bride kidnapping.

44. Cuba recognized the efforts made by Kyrgyzstan to consolidate the National Development Programme for the period up to 2026 and to fight drug trafficking.

45. Cyprus commended the importance given to human rights in the Constitution but expressed concern about gender-based violence and child labour.

46. Czechia took positive note of efforts to fulfil the principle of the separation of powers between the different branches of government.

47. Denmark encouraged Kyrgyzstan to step up efforts to protect the rights to freedom of association, assembly and expression.

48. The Dominican Republic commended the progress made since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review.

49. Ecuador highlighted the adoption of the National Strategy for Gender Equality for the period up to 2030.

50. Egypt noted the adoption of the new Constitution in 2021 and the National Development Programme.

51. Equatorial Guinea highlighted the efforts made to integrate women into public affairs and the adoption of the new Constitution in 2021.

52. Eritrea commended Kyrgyzstan for its efforts to expand access to clean drinking water and initiatives to improve access to education.

53. Estonia noted efforts on gender-based violence, including the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), and expressed concern about the increasing restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression, association and assembly.
54. Ethiopia commended Kyrgyzstan for the efforts made to implement recommendations received during previous cycles of the universal periodic review.
55. Finland noted the efforts made to promote and protect human rights and the new legislation concerning inclusive education for children with disabilities.
56. France made recommendations.
57. The Gambia commended the efforts made to strengthen human rights, including measures aimed at advancing democratic governance and social development.
58. Georgia welcomed the establishment of a special department for the prevention of domestic violence and steps towards bringing the national human rights institution into line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
59. Germany commended the efforts made to engage with civil society but was concerned about the ongoing restrictions of fundamental freedoms and the independence of the judiciary.
60. Hungary appreciated the steps made to implement accepted recommendations and welcomed the standing invitation issued to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
61. Iceland made recommendations.
62. India appreciated the progress made under the National Action Plan for Gender Equality and noted the efforts made under the Education Development Programme.
63. Indonesia commended the adoption of the National Development Programme for the period up to 2026 and the Human Rights Action Plan.
64. Iraq commended Kyrgyzstan on the steps taken to promote and protect human rights, particularly in combating trafficking in persons.
65. Ireland welcomed the efforts made to address domestic violence. Ireland was concerned about the amendments to the Non-Profit Organizations Act.
66. Italy welcomed the adoption of measures to improve access to education, including the Education Development Programme for the period 2021–2040.
67. Japan appreciated the positive steps taken to enhance business and human rights, and commended the efforts made to increase women's participation in decision-making processes.
68. Jordan appreciated the adoption of the new version of the Constitution, which included articles stipulating that human rights and freedoms were inalienable.
69. Kazakhstan noted the efforts made to strengthen human rights and welcomed the adoption of various national programmes and strategies.
70. Kuwait commended the efforts made within the framework of the human rights action plan and the constitutional amendments.
71. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Kyrgyzstan for the adoption of the National Development Programme and the drafting of a comprehensive human rights action plan.
72. Latvia welcomed the cooperation of Kyrgyzstan with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.
73. Lebanon appreciated the constructive interaction of Kyrgyzstan with the universal periodic review mechanism.

74. Lesotho noted the investment made in expanding access to safe drinking water and sanitation in rural villages.
75. Liechtenstein thanked Kyrgyzstan for the information provided in its statement and in the national report.
76. Lithuania noted with regret the increase in detentions of journalists, human rights activists, and members of the opposition.
77. Luxembourg commended Kyrgyzstan for extending a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
78. Malawi commended Kyrgyzstan for the progress made in the protection of human rights since its previous review.
79. Malaysia commended Kyrgyzstan for its continued efforts to protect human rights, in line with its international obligations.
80. Maldives commended Kyrgyzstan for its efforts to improve services for persons with disabilities.
81. Malta commended Kyrgyzstan on its ratification of a significant number of human rights conventions and for its ongoing cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
82. Mauritius welcomed the progress made by Kyrgyzstan since its previous review, noting developments in the education sector.
83. Mexico noted the ratification of the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), and the legislative and institutional developments to combat domestic violence.
84. Mongolia encouraged Kyrgyzstan to improve its institutional capacity to ensure the effective delivery of reforms.
85. Montenegro acknowledged the measures taken to protect persons with disabilities and the adoption of the Education Development Programme for the period 2021–2040 but expressed concern about measures restricting freedom of expression, assembly and association.
86. Morocco noted the drafting of a human rights action plan for the period 2025–2027.
87. Nepal noted the efforts made to implement the recommendations from the previous review and the initiatives introduced to protect ecosystems and build climate resilience.
88. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Kyrgyzstan for adopting the National Strategy for Gender Equality for the period up to 2030.
89. Oman commended Kyrgyzstan for its efforts in combating corruption.
90. Pakistan appreciated the legislative changes introduced, including the constitutional amendments, and the continued strengthening of governance institutions.
91. Panama made recommendations.
92. Paraguay welcomed the criminalization of bride kidnapping for the purpose of marriage and coercion for religious marriage without prior civil registration.
93. The Philippines appreciated the adoption of the Strategy for Gender Equality and the ratification of the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).
94. Qatar expressed appreciation for the Human Rights Action Plan and for programmes developed to support women's leadership.
95. The Republic of Korea expressed appreciation for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
96. Romania welcomed the efforts made to combat domestic violence and violence against women, noting the persistence of child marriage.
97. The Russian Federation expressed appreciation for initiatives to promote the rights of children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons.

98. Saudi Arabia commended the adoption of national programmes for the period 2025–2027 and strategies to support families and human development.
99. Serbia commended Kyrgyzstan for the new Constitution adopted in 2021 and the measures for poverty reduction contemplated in the National Sustainable Development Strategy.
100. Sierra Leone commended the investment in human capital development, particularly through free education from the pre-primary to the secondary levels.
101. Singapore welcomed the efforts made to improve access to safe drinking water for the people of Kyrgyzstan and to improve women's rights.
102. Slovakia appreciated the efforts made to improve access to justice, streamline judicial procedures and regulate religious affairs.
103. Slovenia commended the amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure providing for enhanced protection for victims of domestic violence.
104. Spain recognized the progress made at the legislative level in the promotion and protection of human rights since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review.
105. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for the cooperation of Kyrgyzstan during visits of United Nations special rapporteurs and in the context of treaty body reporting.
106. The State of Palestine commended the principled positions of Kyrgyzstan in support of international law and its efforts to implement recommendations.
107. The Sudan welcomed the amended version of the Kyrgyz Constitution and the National Sustainable Development Strategy.
108. Switzerland made recommendations.
109. Tajikistan welcomed the progress made in implementing universal periodic review recommendations and in ensuring the right to freedom of religion.
110. Thailand welcomed the introduction by Kyrgyzstan of the constitutional bill on the Ombudsman and improvements in protecting persons with disabilities.
111. Togo congratulated Kyrgyzstan on its efforts to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights.
112. Tunisia commended the commitment of Kyrgyzstan to strengthening the system of rights and freedoms in line with the 2021 Constitution.
113. Türkiye acknowledged the 2021 Constitution of Kyrgyzstan and stressed the importance of aligning legal and institutional reforms with human rights norms.
114. Turkmenistan highlighted the new Constitution, the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman and the Office of the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights, and the efforts made to promote gender equality.
115. Ukraine acknowledged the progress made on disability rights, statelessness reduction, criminalizing torture, and combating violence against women.
116. The United Arab Emirates expressed appreciation for the efforts made to formulate the Human Rights Action Plan for the period 2025–2027.
117. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended the efforts made on gender equality and urged Kyrgyzstan to uphold its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
118. Uruguay welcomed the human rights protection efforts made in recent years and encouraged Kyrgyzstan to continue its reforms.
119. Uzbekistan welcomed the reforms introduced to support vulnerable groups, gender equality, and access to education and the development of the 2025–2027 Human Rights Action Plan.

120. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the adoption of the State programme entitled “Healthy person – prosperous country” and the National Strategy for Gender Equality for the period up to 2030, and consultations on the 2025–2027 national action plan.

121. Viet Nam welcomed the new Constitution, the Human Rights Action Plan for the period 2022–2024 and the efforts made to align policies with international commitments.

122. Armenia acknowledged the legal and policy efforts made, cooperation with United Nations mechanisms, and the measures taken to boost women’s and ethnic minorities’ participation.

123. Australia commended the adoption of legal amendments to combat gender-based violence but was concerned about increased suppression of dissent, the erosion of press freedom, restrictions on non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and discrimination.

124. Austria welcomed the strengthened framework for investigating allegations of torture but expressed concern about reports of increasing pressure on human rights defenders, lawyers, and journalists and interference with NGO activities.

125. Azerbaijan noted the progress made by Kyrgyzstan in advancing the “leave no one behind” principle in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

126. The Bahamas commended, inter alia, the Human Rights Action Plan (2022–2024), initiatives to combat torture, and the National Strategy for Gender Equality.

127. Bahrain took note of developments in the legislative framework aimed at enhancing the protection of human rights.

128. Bangladesh took note of the adoption of the National Development Programme and the Human Rights Action Plan.

129. Belarus welcomed the Government’s efforts to ensure inter-ethnic and interfaith harmony and to address transnational threats.

130. Belgium encouraged further strengthening human rights protection in line with core international human rights treaties.

131. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended the development of the National Development Programme and the Human Rights Action Plan.

132. Botswana commended Kyrgyzstan for its programmes to support women’s leadership and advance family support and child protection.

133. Brazil welcomed the steps taken towards accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, in line with recommendations previously made by Brazil.

134. Brunei Darussalam appreciated the progress made in economic, social and cultural rights and welcomed the adoption of the new Education Act.

135. Bulgaria noted the measures taken by Kyrgyzstan to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment and to guarantee inclusive education.

136. Portugal acknowledged the recent legislative progress in strengthening protection against gender-based and domestic violence.

137. Honduras highlighted the National Sustainable Development Strategy for the period 2018–2040 and hoped that its objectives would continue to be implemented and strengthened.

138. Cambodia welcomed the positive reforms undertaken in the judicial system during the reporting period.

139. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the incorporation of human rights values and principles into the new Constitution and National Development Programme.

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 sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 140.1 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile) (Gambia) (Ukraine);
- 140.2 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);
- 140.3 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq) (Sri Lanka);
- 140.4 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi) (Serbia);
- 140.5 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Paraguay);
- 140.6 Consider acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);
- 140.7 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta);
- 140.8 Sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Estonia) (Romania);
- 140.9 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);
- 140.10 Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Malawi);
- 140.11 Ratify and align the national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);
- 140.12 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria) (Liechtenstein);
- 140.13 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Malta);
- 140.14 Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (Liechtenstein);
- 140.15 Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Panama);
- 140.16 Repeal legislation on “foreign agents” restricting the freedom and functioning of civil society organizations and their cooperation with international organizations (Czechia);
- 140.17 Intensify comprehensive measures to enhance cooperation with United Nations institutions and to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Uzbekistan);
- 140.18 Continue cooperation with various international mechanisms and civil society (Azerbaijan);

- 140.19 Continue strengthening its role in supporting international efforts aimed at upholding international law and protecting human rights globally (State of Palestine);
- 140.20 Continue to strengthen the implementation of legal and institutional reforms to further enhance the protection of human rights (Viet Nam);
- 140.21 Continue work on bringing the national legislation into line with the norms of the Constitution and international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);
- 140.22 Amend the Non-Profit Organizations Act, in order to bring it into compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);
- 140.23 Continue efforts to implement the State Policy Framework on Crime Prevention for the period 2022–2028 (Kuwait);
- 140.24 Continue efforts to strengthen the legal framework related to human rights (Sudan);
- 140.25 Continue national efforts to adopt the human rights action plan for 2025–2027, in accordance with Kyrgyzstan’s obligations under the international human rights conventions to which it is a party (Egypt);
- 140.26 Finalize and adopt the human rights action plan for 2025–2027 in a transparent and inclusive manner (Malaysia);
- 140.27 Present the Human Rights Action Plan for 2025–2027 and an action plan to implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.28 Continue developing all national programmes in accordance with the objectives and action plan of the State programme entitled “Healthy person – prosperous country” for the period up to 2030 (Jordan);
- 140.29 Ensure the full implementation of the measures outlined in the National Development Programme up to 2026 (Kazakhstan);
- 140.30 Work to support the Family Support and Child Protection Programme for the period 2018–2028 (Jordan);
- 140.31 Establish safeguards to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman has budgetary and institutional autonomy to carry out its work independently and effectively (Chile);
- 140.32 Guarantee the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman in accordance with the Paris Principles (Luxembourg);
- 140.33 Take further measures to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman in line with the Paris Principles, ensuring sufficient resources for its independent and effective operation (Indonesia);
- 140.34 Continue to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman in compliance with the Paris Principles, and allocate sufficient resources to ensure its mandate independently and effectively (Republic of Korea);
- 140.35 Ensure that the Ombudsman’s Office has all necessary resources and powers, in line with the Paris Principles (Morocco);
- 140.36 Enhance the capacity and independence of the Ombudsman’s Office, in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 140.37 Strengthen the independence and capacity of the Office of the Ombudsman by aligning its mandate with the Paris Principles, instituting a participatory and merit-based appointment process (Philippines);
- 140.38 Further strengthen the independent role and effective operative abilities of national human rights institutions (Finland);

- 140.39 Continue strengthening the independence and autonomy of the Ombudsman and the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture (Slovakia);
- 140.40 Continue strengthening national human rights institutions (Turkmenistan);
- 140.41 Take further steps aimed at strengthening the national human rights institution and the national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, fully in line with the Paris Principles (Armenia);
- 140.42 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that covers all prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);
- 140.43 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that explicitly protects individuals from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, in line with international human rights standards (Cyprus);
- 140.44 Adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including those based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Luxembourg);
- 140.45 Adopt as soon as possible a law prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including based on sexual orientation or gender identity, to improve protection of the principle of equality (Spain);
- 140.46 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits discrimination on all grounds (Estonia);
- 140.47 Adopt a comprehensive law that prohibits all forms of discrimination and hate crimes, both in the public and the private sectors, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);
- 140.48 Increase efforts to ensure accountability for perpetrators of all forms of discrimination by adopting a comprehensive anti-discrimination law prohibiting discrimination on all grounds, including sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Belgium);
- 140.49 Adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including direct, indirect and intersecting forms of discrimination, with a focus on women as a particularly vulnerable group in need of further protection (Liechtenstein);
- 140.50 Strengthen implementation of legislative measures that prohibit discrimination, including on the grounds of ethnicity and sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);
- 140.51 Take effective measures to further combat discrimination against women, ensuring the enjoyment of all human rights by women (China);
- 140.52 Adopt a comprehensive and multisectoral approach to combat discrimination against women, including to protect women from gender-based violence and hate speech (Botswana);
- 140.53 Implement systems to monitor and prohibit discrimination in various areas, including discrimination based on gender, sexual identity, ethnic origin, and disability (Equatorial Guinea);
- 140.54 Consider strengthening its legal framework to prevent and prohibit all forms of racism and discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 140.55 Continue efforts to expand social programmes aimed at ensuring equal access to quality education and healthcare for all (Kazakhstan);
- 140.56 Sustain the national efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education without discrimination (Bahrain);

140.57 Continue efforts to promote gender equality, including within the framework of the new national action plan for 2025–2027 (Belarus);

140.58 Adopt legal provisions criminalizing hate crimes, including sexual orientation and gender identity as protected grounds, in the Criminal Code (Malta);

140.59 Enhance measures promoting equality and social inclusion, including through support for minority communities and vulnerable groups (State of Palestine);

140.60 Ensure that all religious communities are allowed to gather and practise their faith, without interference (Malawi);

140.61 Allocate adequate resources to the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture and equip it to exercise its mandate effectively and independently (Montenegro);

140.62 Maintain the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture as an independent and separate national preventative mechanism and provide adequate resources to the Centre to enable it to continue to effectively carry out its mandate (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

140.63 Comply with international safety and health standards in detention centres, avoid ill-treatment and overcrowding, and safeguard the independent functioning of the national preventive mechanism against torture (Czechia);

140.64 Strengthen measures to combat torture (Equatorial Guinea);

140.65 Take effective measures to investigate and prosecute all cases of torture, in fulfilment of the constitutional prohibition on torture (Ireland);

140.66 Ensure that allegations of torture by law enforcement officials to obtain confessions are fully addressed and investigated and perpetrators brought to justice (Romania);

140.67 Align the legislative definition of torture with that of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensure prompt, thorough, and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment (France);

140.68 Make further efforts to prevent acts of torture and ill-treatment, ensure prompt and effective investigation into any allegations and hold perpetrators accountable (Italy);

140.69 Amend the Criminal Code to explicitly define rape as being based on the lack of freely given consent (Iceland);

140.70 Implement the new laws adopted in 2025 on terrorism and extremism in a manner that respects international law and does not restrict civic space (Canada);

140.71 Ensure that the implementation of the 2025 laws on terrorism and extremism does not result in arbitrary detentions or unfounded charges against human rights defenders and journalists exposing corruption (Canada);

140.72 Review, clarify, and narrow the definitions contained in the counter-terrorism law and provide safeguards against human rights limitations (Colombia);

140.73 Take further measures to ensure that legislation on extremist activity and terrorism, incitement of ethnic hatred and defamation complies with international standards on the rights to freedom of association and expression (Portugal);

140.74 Promote a reform of the judicial system to guarantee the impartiality and independence of its members from interference by other branches of government (Chile);

- 140.75 Take further steps to ensure in law and practice the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and address corruption in compliance with international standards (Italy);
- 140.76 Strengthen the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman (Türkiye);
- 140.77 Continue efforts to promote the digitalization of the judicial system in order to enhance transparency, efficiency and access to justice (Cambodia);
- 140.78 Guarantee the independence of the judiciary by strengthening the transparency of procedures and protecting judges and lawyers from external pressure (France);
- 140.79 Take all necessary measures to ensure the impartiality and independence of the judiciary, including measures that prevent undue interference, and also to ensure that all persons are afforded fundamental legal safeguards in case of deprivation of liberty or restrictions on rights (Republic of Korea);
- 140.80 Strengthen efforts to ensure complete independence of the judiciary and the full protection of lawyers, and to provide access to a fair trial, with adequate fair trial guarantees and access to legal assistance for all (Romania);
- 140.81 Adopt legislative and administrative measures to guarantee judicial independence by reviewing the procedures for the appointment and removal of judges in line with international standards (Costa Rica);
- 140.82 Strengthen its judicial system and continuously improve the level of judicial protection of human rights (China);
- 140.83 Strengthen efforts to digitize the judicial system and adopt technical mechanisms for the assignment and management of cases (Oman);
- 140.84 Ensure timely access to legal assistance for all detainees, abolish pre-investigative inquiry, and strengthen access to justice, particularly for women and migrant workers (Brazil);
- 140.85 Continue to thoroughly and impartially investigate all allegations of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by law enforcement officials, which includes ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice (Lesotho);
- 140.86 Ensure effective investigation and accountability for all allegations of human rights violations (Türkiye);
- 140.87 Continue its efforts to combat the impunity of members of the security forces by strengthening the independence and functioning of the judiciary to ensure the prosecution of all human rights violations and to establish an independent complaint mechanism in a timely manner (Germany);
- 140.88 Strengthen the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture as a complementary body to the Ombudsman and ensure the continuation of its work and the possibility for cooperation with international partners (Germany);
- 140.89 Guarantee the independence and safety of lawyers and opposition journalists, and refrain from misusing pretrial detention (Czechia);
- 140.90 Redouble its efforts to address prison overcrowding, particularly through the adoption of legal non-custodial measures (Lebanon);
- 140.91 Criminalize hate crimes in the Criminal Code (Spain);
- 140.92 Amend the Criminal Code to criminalize marital rape and ensure the enforcement of protection orders (Austria);

- 140.93 Continue implementing comprehensive measures to prevent the spread of narcotic drugs, including prevention programmes among youth and vulnerable groups (Belarus);
- 140.94 Accelerate the development and deployment of additional digital services to facilitate greater accessibility and convenience for individuals interacting with the courts (Cambodia);
- 140.95 Reform legislation that restricts the free operation of the media, bringing it into line with international standards for the protection of press freedom (Chile);
- 140.96 Guarantee freedom of expression and independence of the media by repealing restrictive legislation (Cyprus);
- 140.97 Further protect freedom of the mass media and repeal the new defamation provisions in the amended Criminal Code (Czechia);
- 140.98 Ensure that media legislation is in line with international human rights standards and does not restrict the legitimate activities of journalists (Luxembourg);
- 140.99 Adhere to the principles enshrined in the Kyrgyz Constitution by amending the Code of Offences to decriminalize defamation and insult, and instead use civil litigation in line with international human rights obligations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 140.100 Uphold its own Constitution and fully guarantee freedom of association (Czechia);
- 140.101 Strengthen efforts to protect civic space, including by repealing Act No. 72 of 2 April 2024, amending the Non-Profit Organizations Act, as recommended by the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) (Belgium);
- 140.102 Take immediate steps to ensure full respect for the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of the press, including by ceasing the harassment, intimidation, and detention of journalists and other media professionals (Portugal);
- 140.103 Guarantee the full enjoyment of freedom of expression and enhance protection for journalists, human rights defenders and activists (Italy);
- 140.104 Continue efforts to safeguard freedom of expression and freedom of the press by ensuring that journalists can publish critical opinions without persecution (Lesotho);
- 140.105 Ensure freedom of expression and freedom of association by repealing repressive legislation, releasing arbitrarily detained journalists and activists, and removing bans relating to areas where assemblies are allowed (Finland);
- 140.106 Restore an environment conducive to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly by repealing the 2022 restrictions on peaceful assembly and revising certain laws, including those on foreign representatives and false information (France);
- 140.107 Revise the Non-Profit Organizations Act and the draft law on mass media, which, respectively, impose unreasonable reporting requirements on NGOs and heavily restrict freedom of speech (Liechtenstein);
- 140.108 Repeal the recent Non-Governmental Organizations Act, also known as the “foreign agents law”, which hinders the work of human rights defenders and restricts freedom of expression in the country (Spain);
- 140.109 Abolish the law on “foreign representatives” and other measures that hinder or obstruct the work of independent civil society organizations, activists and media (Lithuania);

140.110 Repeal the law on “foreign representatives”, which threatens the work of civil society organizations (Luxembourg);

140.111 Maintain the right to peaceful assembly in line with international standards and ensure that peaceful protesters, including those protesting against Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, are not detained or penalized for peacefully exercising this right (Lithuania);

140.112 Guarantee freedom of assembly and association, as well as freedom of religion, particularly by lifting restrictive bans, and ensuring that individuals of all religious denominations can continue their community activities (Germany);

140.113 Guarantee the right to freedom of religion in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and set the minimum number of members required for the registration of religious communities at 20 (Switzerland);

140.114 Ensure full enjoyment of freedom of religion and belief for all, including religious minorities in the country, and remove any legal or administrative obstacles hindering the free practice of religion or belief (Croatia);

140.115 Respect the right to freedom of religion or belief, both in law and in practice, by easing registration requirements for religious organizations, and guaranteeing individuals’ right to practise their faith without State interference (Portugal);

140.116 Further strengthen measures to expand guarantees for the exercise of freedom of religion in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Tajikistan);

140.117 Ensure freedom of expression, including freedom of religion or belief by amending provisions in the recent legislation on religion that impose certain limitations (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

140.118 Refrain from shutting down the Internet and blocking social media and refrain from imposing any unlawful restrictions on Internet access and telecommunication (Estonia);

140.119 Ensure that legislation fully respects the right to freedom of religion or belief for all communities (Slovakia);

140.120 Ensure that laws protect press freedom and freedom of opinion and expression and consider repealing the “false information” law (Australia);

140.121 Ensure that laws governing NGOs are consistent with international human rights obligations and consider repealing the “foreign representatives” law (Australia);

140.122 Revise the draft law on the mass media to ensure that the legislative framework provides favourable conditions for journalists and media outlets (Austria);

140.123 Repeal the “foreign representatives” law (Austria);

140.124 Ensure that the treatment of NGOs is in line with international human rights obligations, and that it removes regulations for NGOs to provide information not stipulated by the Non-Profit Organizations Act (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

140.125 Amend the Non-Profit Organizations Act to bring it into compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure the independence of civil society (Ireland);

140.126 Protect the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of association in accordance with international standards, including by removing general

restrictions on peaceful protests and eliminating administrative barriers to the registration and operation of NGOs (Switzerland);

140.127 **Revise the Non-Profit Organizations Act, as amended in 2024, to bring it into compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and stop undue harassment of NGOs (Malta);**

140.128 **Enhance efforts to protect freedom of expression, including to ensure a safe environment for journalists and human rights defenders (Gambia);**

140.129 **Take steps to reverse the shrinking space for civil society and ensure that it operates freely and safely (Cyprus);**

140.130 **Adopt measures for the comprehensive protection of human rights defenders, including legislation, protection mechanisms, and designation of institutions (Mexico);**

140.131 **Take effective measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society online and offline (Latvia);**

140.132 **Strengthen the effective implementation of article 172 of its Criminal Code to reinforce the fight against forced marriage and abduction for the purpose of marriage in order to prosecute perpetrators and protect victims (Costa Rica);**

140.133 **Prohibit marriages under 18 years, combat bride kidnapping and forced marriage, address their root causes, and ensure legal protection for women in unregistered marriages (Brazil);**

140.134 **Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);**

140.135 **Amend the Criminal Code to criminalize marital rape, and strengthen the capacities and funding of shelters, women's protection centres, and crisis centres, particularly in rural and remote areas (Mexico);**

140.136 **Continue reinforcing measures for the protection of children's rights and for family support systems (Pakistan);**

140.137 **Strengthen policies aimed at supporting and protecting the family as the primary and fundamental unit of society (Qatar);**

140.138 **Continue implementing measures to combat trafficking in persons, including through relevant legislative and legal measures (Egypt);**

140.139 **Continue to implement measures to combat the crime of trafficking in persons, including by addressing its root causes, such as poverty, unemployment and lack of access to educational services (Lebanon);**

140.140 **Continue to provide adequate resources to competent institutions for the effective implementation of policies and programmes on combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);**

140.141 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons while allocating sufficient resources for the implementation of laws to combat human trafficking (India);**

140.142 **Remain focused on combating trafficking in persons, including with a view to gathering good practices for the elaboration of future policy measures (Hungary);**

140.143 **Continue to monitor and support the implementation of the programme on combating trafficking in persons for the period 2022–2025, including its associated action plan (Bahrain);**

140.144 **Continue efforts to combat all forms of human trafficking and protect and rehabilitate victims, especially children and women (Tunisia);**

140.145 **Continue efforts to strengthen the national system for combating human trafficking, as well as countering terrorism and extremism (Belarus);**

- 140.146 Take further steps towards ensuring the effective implementation of the anti-trafficking legislation (Georgia);
- 140.147 Strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons, ensuring sufficient funding, effective institutional coordination, and the comprehensive protection of women and child victims (Paraguay);
- 140.148 Strengthen mechanisms for the early detection and identification of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular among vulnerable groups, including women, children and migrant workers (Lebanon);
- 140.149 Provide adequate resources and capacity-building for an effective implementation of the national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in persons (Thailand);
- 140.150 Establish effective investigation and prosecution mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons, and ensure a solid victim assistance mechanism with access to support services, including shelters and legal assistance, and enhance awareness-raising (Sri Lanka);
- 140.151 Undertake effective measures to investigate, prosecute and punish trafficking in persons, and to ensure that victims have access to support services (Bangladesh);
- 140.152 Strengthen the legal framework to ensure equal remuneration for work of equal value (Malta);
- 140.153 Strengthen the legal framework to ensure equal remuneration for work, addressing gender pay disparities (Slovakia);
- 140.154 Align the Labour Code with ILO conventions, particularly the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Slovakia);
- 140.155 Develop a strategy to eliminate child labour (Cyprus);
- 140.156 Continue enhancing measures to expand economic opportunities for all, with particular focus on youth employment and women's economic empowerment (Ethiopia);
- 140.157 Undertake measures to improve social protection programmes and increase coverage of the population under social security schemes (Bangladesh);
- 140.158 Redouble efforts to improve the coverage and efficacy of the social security system in the country (Togo);
- 140.159 Continue its efforts to put in place adequate social protection policies and make appropriate budgetary allocations to support people in vulnerable situations in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 1 (Mauritius);
- 140.160 Intensify efforts to improve social protection programmes, by allocating sufficient budgetary resources, guaranteeing universal coverage and providing equitable social protection for all (Maldives);
- 140.161 Continue efforts to provide safe drinking water and wastewater treatment (United Arab Emirates);
- 140.162 Continue to improve its provision of safe drinking water and sanitation for its people (Singapore);
- 140.163 Strengthen efforts to ensure access to clean, safe, and affordable treated water in conformity with international standards (Brunei Darussalam);
- 140.164 Expand, as far as possible, water infrastructure to ensure access to drinking water for rural populations (Cuba);
- 140.165 Continue the significant initiatives currently under way for the rehabilitation and construction of drinking water supply and wastewater systems, with particular attention to effective implementation and monitoring, especially in rural areas (Eritrea);

- 140.166 Strengthen national plans and strategies to reduce poverty (Iraq);
- 140.167 Adopt a multidimensional national action plan to eradicate poverty (Mexico);
- 140.168 Expand initiatives to support low-income families (Oman);
- 140.169 Adopt a law on social housing in order to secure adequate legal protection against forced evictions resulting in homelessness (Serbia);
- 140.170 Continue advancing initiatives that expand access to healthcare, education, and social protection for all (State of Palestine)
- 140.171 Continue to implement steps to protect and promote the rights and freedoms of the most socially vulnerable groups of population, including children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);
- 140.172 Continue efforts to protect the right to access healthcare for all, particularly in rural areas (Cameroon);
- 140.173 Redouble efforts to ensure access to health services for migrant workers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.174 Provide equitable access to healthcare services for all, including for persons with disabilities and women of reproductive age (Malaysia);
- 140.175 Continue taking measures to further reduce maternal and infant mortality by ensuring access to safe reproductive healthcare institutions and to qualified medical staff (Serbia);
- 140.176 Further strengthen the State programme entitled “Healthy person – prosperous country” to protect health (Cuba);
- 140.177 Continue implementing measures to guarantee adequate nutrition in educational centres at all levels (Honduras);
- 140.178 Take action to improve access to education for girls, enhance school infrastructure to accommodate students with disabilities, and expand early childhood education and teacher training for inclusive education (Sri Lanka);
- 140.179 Continue strengthening the “Healthy person – prosperous country” programme (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.180 Follow up thoroughly on the implementation of the new version of the Education Act with regard to inclusive education, through appropriate monitoring mechanisms to ensure its effective application and long-term impact (Eritrea);
- 140.181 Carry out monitoring to ensure the full implementation of the Education Development Programme for the period 2021–2040 and related action plan (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.182 Continue supporting the Education Development Programme for the period 2021–2040 and the related action plan (Jordan);
- 140.183 Further pursue equal access to education (Georgia);
- 140.184 Continue strengthening efforts to promote inclusive access to quality education, healthcare, and social protection, with particular attention to rural and remote populations (Ethiopia);
- 140.185 Join efforts to guarantee the right to inclusive, quality education for all children, especially those with disabilities, from ethnic minorities, or living in poverty (Paraguay);
- 140.186 Continue efforts to provide quality education for children, especially children with disabilities (Qatar);
- 140.187 Redouble efforts to ensure access to quality education for all (Nepal);

- 140.188 Continue efforts to strengthen quality and inclusive education (Lithuania);
- 140.189 Continue and strengthen efforts to ensure the right to education for all children in Kyrgyzstan (Sierra Leone);
- 140.190 Continue to advance inclusive education so that no one is left behind (Brunei Darussalam);
- 140.191 Consider sharing best practices on how to ensure adequate budgetary allocations to support free and inclusive education from the pre-primary to the secondary levels, including the implementation of innovative financing mechanisms (Sierra Leone);
- 140.192 Take concrete legislative and policy measures to address the issue of school dropouts, especially among girls from rural areas and marginalized communities (Armenia);
- 140.193 Strengthen the implementation of the Education Development Programme for the period 2021–2040 in order to ensure equal access to education for all without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 140.194 In response to the growing demand for Kyrgyz language classes, increase the use of the Kyrgyz language in all schools and universities (Lithuania);
- 140.195 Fully implement previously introduced initiatives to promote a unified society and prioritize national values, and cultural and social heritage in this process (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.196 Continue strengthening environmental protection measures and compliance with national environmental safety standards to protect human rights (Egypt);
- 140.197 Enhance environmental protection and climate resilience by promoting renewable energy and sustainable waste management under the Government Green Economy Programme (Bahamas);
- 140.198 Further integrate climate-related aspects into human rights strategies (Turkmenistan);
- 140.199 Support measures to improve the legislative framework for drinking water supply and wastewater management (Oman);
- 140.200 Introduce the Air Quality Index, which will enable national authorities to inform the public in real time about the state of the air, warn of critical pollution levels, and suggest precautionary measures (Panama);
- 140.201 Strengthen efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and continue allocating greater resources for poverty reduction (Pakistan);
- 140.202 Continue efforts to improve the redistribution of resources for social spending, particularly to strengthen development programmes targeting rural populations (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 140.203 Sustain and enhance efforts aimed at supporting and improving human development indicators (Tajikistan);
- 140.204 Intensify international cooperation and strengthen inter-agency coordination to counter transnational drug trafficking channels, as well as to share experience and best practices in this sphere (Belarus);
- 140.205 Continue to refine the National Action Plan for Gender Equality (Cuba);
- 140.206 Maintain efforts to implement the National Strategy for Gender Equality and to strengthen protection mechanisms for women and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities (Türkiye);

140.207 Continue the implementation of the National Strategy for Gender Equality, ensuring effective execution of the relevant action plan for 2025–2027 (Uzbekistan);

140.208 Strengthen efforts to achieve gender equality in practice (Turkmenistan);

140.209 Further enhance efforts to promote gender equality through inclusive and responsive policies that address remaining challenges (Viet Nam);

140.210 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and promote women's access to formal employment (India);

140.211 Make further efforts to reduce discrimination against women (Iraq);

140.212 Take action to improve gender equality through a legislative mechanism and address the issues related to sexual violence against women and girls (Sri Lanka);

140.213 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, with a definition of discrimination against women that covers direct, indirect, and intersecting forms of discrimination (Ecuador);

140.214 Strengthen the capacities of women involved in political activities and ensure their effective protection against gender-based violence and hate speech (Cameroon);

140.215 Continue efforts to empower women economically, increasing their participation in decision-making, leadership and supervisory positions, and parliamentary representation (Sudan);

140.216 Take measures to ensure women's full and meaningful participation in decision-making (Thailand);

140.217 Continue working on the State programme to support women's leadership for the period up to 2030 (Kuwait);

140.218 Continue the effective implementation of the action plan to implement the State programme to support women's leadership, for the period 2024–2027 (United Arab Emirates);

140.219 Continue to hold national workshops and consultations within the framework of State policies related to gender equality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

140.220 Ensure access for women and girls to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights services (Iceland);

140.221 Strengthen awareness-raising among women about legal remedies with a view to ensuring that women have access to affordable or free legal assistance (Bangladesh);

140.222 Develop plans or programmes to promote the equitable redistribution of domestic and caregiving responsibilities between men and women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

140.223 Ensure the full investigation and prosecution of domestic violence against women and girls, including cases of bride kidnapping, while providing adequate protection for victims (Croatia);

140.224 Ensure accountability and tackle impunity for domestic violence, sexual and gender-based violence, and child and forced marriage (Finland);

140.225 Strengthen measures to counter crime and violence against women and girls, including forced marriages, while continuing ongoing efforts such as the training of law enforcement personnel and public awareness-raising (Japan);

140.226 Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence and other gender-based violence, and to facilitate women's representation in leadership positions (Singapore);

140.227 Amend the Act on Safeguards and Protection against Domestic Violence to address all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);

140.228 Further strengthen national legislation on combating violence against women and domestic violence and ensure thorough investigations of all cases of violence and accountability for perpetrators (Latvia);

140.229 Strengthen measures to fight all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, and intensify action to eradicate bride kidnapping as well as child, early and forced marriage (Italy);

140.230 Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence and gender stereotypes (Nepal);

140.231 Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks to prevent and combat gender-based violence, ensure prompt protection measures for victims, and guarantee thorough investigation, prosecution and accountability for perpetrators (Belgium);

140.232 Continue efforts to prevent and combat violence against women, ensuring its effective and prompt investigation and the comprehensive protection of victims (Honduras);

140.233 Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence, including through the enforcement of comprehensive protections for victims of gender-based violence (Gambia);

140.234 Redouble its efforts to effectively implement existing legislation on women's rights, with a particular emphasis on domestic violence, providing assistance to victims, and access to justice (Uruguay);

140.235 Further strengthen measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, including through the enhancement of inter-agency cooperation at all levels (Uzbekistan);

140.236 Strengthen efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including through enhanced awareness-raising campaigns and capacity-building for law enforcement personnel and the judiciary (Philippines);

140.237 Provide targeted funding for State and non-State shelters and ensure that they have sufficient capacity to accommodate survivors of gender-based violence within 24 hours (Switzerland);

140.238 Ensure adequate funding for women's protection centres, shelters, and crisis centres, particularly in rural and remote areas, and increase public awareness campaigns on gender-based violence prevention (Panama);

140.239 Amend article 129 of the Criminal Code to explicitly criminalize marital rape (Denmark);

140.240 Introduce legislative protection measures to prevent direct and indirect contact between victims of gender-based violence and their abusers when a protection order is in place, establishing sanctions for violations (Spain);

140.241 Continue efforts to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women and girls are prosecuted, that legal assistance and services, including shelters, are accessible to victims, and that related training for law enforcement personnel, judicial authorities, and medical and social workers is adequately provided (Hungary);

140.242 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence by guaranteeing access to justice and protection for victims, facilitating their reintegration into society,

and ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (France);

140.243 Increase the skills of law enforcement officials, judges and social workers in responding to cases of domestic violence and providing protection to victims (Dominican Republic);

140.244 Strengthen enforcement mechanisms for laws on violence against women, including bride kidnapping and domestic violence, through better coordination between law enforcement, social services and healthcare providers (Colombia);

140.245 Strengthen the enforcement of legislation addressing gender-based violence, including the sale of girls for forced marriage, especially in rural areas (Cyprus);

140.246 Adopt further adequate measures to combat domestic violence and violence against women, by ensuring proper investigation of all cases of gender-based violence, eliminating impunity for perpetrators and offering redress to the victims (Romania);

140.247 Monitor the implementation of the August 2024 laws on domestic and gender-based violence, bride kidnapping and forced marriage, and ensure thorough investigations into police negligence in the enforcement of these laws (Canada);

140.248 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence by improving access to justice for survivors, expanding support services, and enforcing laws against child marriage and bride kidnapping (Slovenia);

140.249 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, including by addressing the persistence of bride kidnapping and expanding access to shelters and support services for victims (Ukraine);

140.250 Continue, with resolve, efforts to prevent early and forced marriage and child labour (Bulgaria);

140.251 Take additional steps to combat violence against women and girls and ensure the effective implementation of its laws aimed at protecting them (Mongolia);

140.252 Strengthen measures to prevent family violence, including the implementation of education, training, and behavioural change programmes in society (Dominican Republic);

140.253 Ensure that victims of violence have access to effective legal protection and social and medical assistance, including through the development of a network of crisis centres (Dominican Republic);

140.254 Adopt concrete coercive measures to regulate and punish domestic violence (Togo);

140.255 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women (Mauritius);

140.256 Strengthen measures against domestic and gender-based violence by improving support services for victims and judicial training (Bahamas);

140.257 Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment against children in all settings (Estonia);

140.258 Strengthen awareness-raising aimed at ensuring the prohibition of corporal punishment of children in all settings (Republic of Korea);

140.259 Reinstitute the prohibition of corporal punishment in the Children's Code (Croatia);

140.260 Criminalize the economic exploitation of children and develop a strategy to eliminate such exploitation (Maldives);

- 140.261 Design a strategy to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, enforce existing laws on the issue, and provide sufficient resources for the implementation of these laws (Ecuador);
- 140.262 Continue efforts to combat child labour through the allocation of sufficient resources and more effective implementation of child labour laws (India);
- 140.263 Intensify efforts to address child labour and promote the reintegration of children back into the education system (Botswana);
- 140.264 Continue implementing measures to protect children's rights by fully applying the inter-agency response action plan and its measures to prevent and address child labour (Honduras);
- 140.265 Reinforce measures to protect childhood and children's rights, and to prevent acts of violence against minors (Cuba);
- 140.266 Continue efforts aimed at establishing a comprehensive child justice system (Georgia);
- 140.267 Continue the efforts to bring the national legislation into line with Kyrgyzstan's international obligations, including the legislative and institutional framework on the protection and promotion of the rights of the child (Bulgaria);
- 140.268 Strengthen the position of Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights to facilitate the full realization of the rights of the child in accordance with the national frameworks (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.269 Continue to align national legislation and practices with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including to ensure the principle of the best interests of the child as a priority in all actions (Tunisia);
- 140.270 Take urgent measures to guarantee and sustainably support young girls' access to school education in rural areas (Togo);
- 140.271 Address the root causes of early and child marriages, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Ireland);
- 140.272 Continue efforts to prevent child, early, and forced marriages (Indonesia);
- 140.273 Promote the integration of children's rights into the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to poverty eradication, health and well-being, and quality education (Tunisia);
- 140.274 Further advance the promotion and protection of the rights of children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 140.275 Provide necessary support to execute the second phase (2023–2025) of the Cabinet of Ministers Family Support and Child Protection Programme (Bahrain);
- 140.276 Continue strengthening social programmes to protect older persons in Kyrgyzstan (Saudi Arabia);
- 140.277 Take necessary measures to provide equal access to inclusive and quality education for children with disabilities (Mongolia);
- 140.278 Pursue efforts aimed at ensuring equal access to inclusive education for children with disabilities (Morocco);
- 140.279 Continue taking steps to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and promote inclusive educational initiatives (Pakistan);
- 140.280 Expand efforts to ensure the integration of persons with disabilities into society, particularly in education, and improve their overall situation (Saudi Arabia);

140.281 Expand efforts to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in society, particularly in the field of education; provide a safe, inclusive, and effective learning environment; and generally improve the protection of persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);

140.282 Expand initiatives under the “Accessible country” programme, to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities across public infrastructure (Bahamas);

140.283 Continue efforts to protect the rights and interests of persons with disabilities and older persons, and promote accessibility (China);

140.284 Strengthen the system of participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, in accordance with article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Azerbaijan);

140.285 Ensure minority rights by adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and a provision criminalizing hate crimes, in line with international norms and standards (Finland);

140.286 Strengthen protections for religious minority groups, including protections enabling religious minorities to practise their faith without censorship or discrimination (Lesotho);

140.287 Ensure the adequate representation of ethnic minorities in political bodies and decision-making positions, including through positive measures (Montenegro);

140.288 Promote the development of inclusive and sustainable platforms for dialogue between government institutions and religious associations (Tajikistan);

140.289 Ensure that the law on foreign representatives does not target legitimate civil society activities, including LGBTI organizations (Colombia);

140.290 Guarantee a safe environment for civil society, including organizations focusing on LGBTIQ+ rights, by repealing the recent “foreign representative” law, and align national legislation with international standards (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

140.291 Criminalize hate crimes, including sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics as protected grounds, in the Criminal Code (Iceland);

140.292 Repeal all legislative provisions that discriminate against LGBTIQ+ people and adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, including against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);

140.293 Legalize same-sex marriage between consenting adults (Iceland);

140.294 Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition, free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);

140.295 Continue its efforts for the timely adoption and implementation of regulations on the procedures for medical examinations for gender identity change and reassignment, ensuring that necessary safeguards are in place to protect the rights of persons in line with relevant human rights standards (Thailand);

140.296 Continue to strengthen measures to promote the rights of vulnerable groups in the country (Kazakhstan);

140.297 Strengthen the quality of refugee status determination procedures and ensure that national legislation affords refugees equal access to social services (Ecuador);

140.298 Continue and strengthen efforts to protect the rights of internally displaced persons and returnees by ensuring safe, voluntary, and dignified repatriation, particularly in the context of displacement caused by previous border conflicts (Indonesia);

140.299 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay).

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 Minister of Justice, Ayaz BAYETOV and composed of the following members:

- Baktiir Orozov, Deputy Minister of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - Omar Sultanov, Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva;
 - Nurbek Kaimov, Deputy Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - Nurgul Bakirova, Deputy Chair of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - Chyngyz Mamat uulu, Deputy Minister of Labour, Social Security, and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - Marat Tagaev, Deputy Minister of Culture, Information, Sports, and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - Aibek Omokeev, Head of the Human Rights Sector, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - Erkin Kamalov, Deputy Head of the International Legal Cooperation Department, Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.
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