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**Human Rights Council**

**Sixtieth session**

8 September–3 October 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Kyrgyzstan

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]](#footnote-2)

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, 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, 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 49th session of the universal periodic review Working Group and reaffirmed its commitment to human rights and freedoms. The delegation included representatives from key government bodies including the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General's Office, and various ministries. The report was prepared in collaboration with the OHCHR and in consultation with civil society.

6. Kyrgyzstan viewed the universal periodic review mechanism as vital for dialogue and reporting on human rights. Since the third cycle, Kyrgyzstan underwent significant political, legal, and institutional changes reflecting the people's will to strengthen democracy and the rule of law. In January 2021, Kyrgyzstan held transparent presidential elections and a referendum approving a presidential form of governance, leading to a new constitution focused on human rights and government accountability.

7. The new constitution enshrined rights and freedoms as absolute and inalienable, guaranteeing equality, freedom of expression, and prohibiting torture, slavery, human trafficking, and child labor. Kyrgyzstan adhered to international human rights standards and strengthened its legal system to protect human dignity.

8. Kyrgyzstan adopted strategic documents including Education Development Programme for the period 2021–2040, aiming for sustainable growth and prosperity, implemented various national programs, including the National Sustainable Development Strategy, the Family Support and Child Protection Programme, and the “Accessible Country” programme for persons with disabilities and other people with limited mobility. “Social passport of a low-income family” platform is functioning to provide State and municipal services for vulnerable segments of the population.

9. Kyrgyzstan achieved significant economic growth, with GDP increasing by 9 per cent over three years and the state budget doubling. Healthcare reforms included key laws and modern primary health care models.

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

11. Kyrgyzstan continued constructive interaction with UN treaty bodies, submitting reports on migrant workers' rights, children's rights, and economic, social, and cultural rights. Kyrgyzstan supported 83% of the recommendations from the third cycle and prepared a new Human Rights Action Plan for 2025-2027.

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

13. Freedom of speech is supported with no obstacles to media registration and operation and over 20,000 NGOs contribute to civil sector development. Kyrgyzstan implemented the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

14. Kyrgyzstan promoted gender equality, supported women's leadership and entrepreneurship, and established a 30 per cent quota for women in parliaments. Legislative acts protected victims of domestic violence and increased liability for crimes against women and children.

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

16. The delegation recalled that Kyrgyzstan aimed to create an open society centered on individual dignity and rights.

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

18. Established in 2013, the Coordinating Council on Human Rights is responsible for strengthening mechanisms for the protection of human rights, preparing the country’s national periodic reports for the United Nations Treaty Bodies and the universal periodic review as well as monitoring the implementation of the recommendations, including approving the action plans with the relevant State bodies.

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

20. With regard to the right to peaceful assembly, the national legal framework provides prior notification to 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 set a registry to track organizations’ activities, their goals and sources of funding.

21. Kyrgyzstan highlighted the significant strengthening of its legislative framework on gender equality, including the development of a 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 centers for victims of domestic violence and the extension of protection orders.

22. The State has adopted laws to combat and prevent trafficking in persons, strengthened support measures for persons with disabilities and 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 were proposed. The process involved a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society, media professionals and independent observers. The draft law is currently under consideration by Parliament.

24. 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 also implemented nationwide surveys on bullying and violence in schools to general education and boarding schools.

25. Concerning judicial reform, improvements were made at enhancing the transparency and efficiency of the courts, improving access to justice, strengthening the overall performance of the judiciary and advancing digitalization. Measures taken include 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 have also been made to strengthen cooperation between the judiciary and the media, ensuring transparent and accurate coverage through media access to court buildings, participation in open hearings and information-sharing upon request.

26. In the area of juvenile justice, new legal provisions define clearly delineated sanction ranges applicable to children, enabling courts to issue decisions within strict legal boundaries. Kyrgyzstan 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 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 was adopted. Kyrgyzstan has 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 are subject to criminal liability. As of today, standing local committees for protection and defense against family violence have 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. Kyrgyzstan reported that 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. These efforts, along with other state-led initiatives, have positioned Kyrgyzstan 45th globally in terms of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals by the end of 2024.

31. The delegation shared that 95 percent of the population of the State had access to clean drinking water, however since the goal of the government is to reach 100 per cent, funds were allocated to build water pipelines and other infrastructure, especially to provide access in rural areas.

32. The State had been active in promoting environmental protection at the international level. Kyrgyzstan initiated several UN resolutions on environmental protection and sustainable development, unanimously adopted at the UN General Assembly, hosted an international conference, and continues its engagement on related issues. It also co-sponsored Human Rights Council resolutions in 2024 on the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

33. Regarding recommendations addressed on women's rights, access to justice, and digitalization of the court system, the delegation indicated that prison population decreased significantly, with many citizens in the probation system and that the State introduced alternatives to custodial arrest.

34. Kyrgyzstan respected recommendations on foreign NGO laws 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 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 last review.

38. Canada recognized the implementation of a Human Rights Action Plan 2022-2024, and the development of a new Action Plan for 2025-2027.

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

40. China expressed appreciation for the efforts made to improve the legislative and policy framework, enhance economic and social development and to 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 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 as well as efforts 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 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's Convention No. 190 on Violence and Harassment and expressed concerned about the increasing restrictions on the freedom of opinion and expression, association and assembly.

54. Ethiopia commended Kyrgyzstan for the efforts made to implement recommendations received during previous UPR cycles.

55. Finland noted efforts in promoting and protecting human rights and the new legislation concerning inclusive education for children with disabilities.

56. France made recommendations.

57. The Gambia commended efforts to strengthen human rights including measures aimed at advancing democratic governance and social development.

58. Georgia positively assessed the establishment of special department for the prevention of domestic violence and steps towards bringing NHRI in line with Paris principles.

59. Germany commended efforts 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 to implement accepted recommendations and welcomed issuing a standing invitation to special procedures of the HRC.

61. Iceland made recommendations.

62. India appreciated progress under the National Action Plan for Gender Equality and noted efforts under the Education Development Program.

63. Indonesia commended the adoption of the National Development Programme until 2026 and the Human Rights Action Plan.

64. Iraq commended the steps taken to promote and protect human rights, particularly in combating trafficking in persons.

65. Ireland welcomed the efforts to address domestic violence. Ireland was concerned about amendments to the Act on Non-Commercial Organisations.

66. Italy welcomed the adoption of measures taken to improve access to education including the Education Development Programme 2021/2040.

67. Japan appreciated positive steps to enhance business and human rights, and commended increasing 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 are inalienable.

69. Kazakhstan noted efforts in strengthening 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 the adoption the National Development Programme and drafting the 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 into 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 mechanism 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 UN 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 ILO Convention 190 and the normative 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 measures taken protect persons with disabilities and the adoption of the Education Development Program 2021-2040 but noted concerns about measures restricting the freedoms of expression, assembly and association.

86. Morocco noted the drafting of a human rights action plan for 2025-2027.

87. Nepal noted efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review and initiatives to protect ecosystems and build climate resilience.

88. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Kyrgyzstan for adopting the National Strategy on achieving Gender Equality by 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 ILO Convention 190.

94. Qatar expressed appreciation for the Human Rights Action Plan and for programs developed to support women's leadership.

95. The Republic of Korea appreciated appreciation for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

96. Romania welcomed efforts 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 the elderly.

98. Saudi Arabia commended the adoption of national programs 2025-2027 and strategies to support families and human development.

99. Serbia commended the new Constitution adopted in 2021 and 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 pre-primary to secondary levels.

101. Singapore welcomed efforts to improve access to safe drinking water for its people and to improve women's rights.

102. Slovakia appreciated efforts to improve access to justice and streamline judicial procedures as well as regulating religious affairs.

103. Slovenia commended the amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure providing enhanced protection for victims of domestic violence.

104. Spain recognized progress made at the normative level in the promotion and protection of human rights since the previous UPR cycle.

105. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for the cooperation during visits of UN Special Rapporteurs and with treaty body reporting.

106. The State of Palestine commended Kyrgyzstan's principled positions in support of international law and efforts in implementing recommendations.

107. The Sudan welcomed the amended version of the Kyrgyz Constitution and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

108. Switzerland made recommendations.

109. Tajikistan welcomed progress in implementing UPR recommendations and in ensuring the right to freedom of religion.

110. Thailand welcomed Kyrgyzstan's introduction 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 Kyrgyzstan's commitment to strengthening the system of rights and freedoms in line with the 2021 Constitution.

113. Türkiye acknowledged Kyrgyzstan's 2021 Constitution and stressed the importance of aligning legal and institutional reforms with human rights norms.

114. Turkmenistan highlighted the new Constitution, establishment of the Ombudsman and Child Rights Commissioner, and efforts to promote gender equality.

115. Ukraine acknowledged progress on disability rights, statelessness reduction, criminalising torture, and efforts to combat violence against women.

116. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the efforts in formulating a Human Rights Action Plan for the period 2025-2027.

117. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended efforts on gender equality and urged Kyrgyzstan to uphold its obligations under the ICCPR.

118. Uruguay welcomed the human rights protection efforts made in recent years and encouraged Kyrgyzstan to continue its reforms.

119. Uzbekistan welcomed reforms supporting vulnerable groups, gender equality, education access, and the development of the 2025-2027 Human Rights Action Plan.

120. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the "Healthy Person-Prosperous Country" program, the Gender Equality Strategy 2030, and consultations on the 2025-2027 National Action Plan.

121. Viet Nam welcomed the new Constitution, the Human Rights Action Plan (2022-2024), and efforts to align policies with international commitments.

122. Armenia acknowledged legal and policy efforts, cooperation with UN mechanisms, and measures to boost women's and ethnic minorities' participation.

123. Australia commended legal amendments to combat gender based violence but was concerned by increased suppression of dissent, erosion of press freedom, restrictions on NGOs, and discrimination.

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

125. Azerbaijan noted Kyrgyzstan's progress 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 interethnic and interfaith harmony, as well as efforts to address transnational threats.

130. Belgium encouraged further strengthening of 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 the programmes to support women's leadership and advance family support and child protection.

133. Brazil welcomed the steps taken towards accession to the Statelessness Conventions in line with Brazil's recommendations.

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

135. Bulgaria noted the measures towards promoting gender equality and women empowerment and measures to guarantee inclusive education.

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

137. Honduras highlighted the National Sustainable Development Strategy for 2018-2040 and hoped that the objectives will 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 consideration of human rights values and principles in 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 Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (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 on Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);**

140.7 **Sign and ratify the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (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 (ACT) (Liechtenstein);**

140.15 **Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) (Panama);**

140.16 **Repeal legislation on “foreign agents” restricting freedom and functioning of civil society organizations, and their cooperation with international organizations (Czechia);**

140.17 **Intensify comprehensive measures to enhance cooperation with UN institutions and to supporting 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 the work on bringing the national legislation in line with the norms of the constitution and international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);**

140.22 **Amend the Law on Non-Commercial Organisations, in order to bring it in compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);**

140.23 **Continue efforts to implement the State’s crime prevention policy 2028 (Kuwait);**

140.24 **Continue efforts to strengthen the legal framework related to human rights (Sudan);**

140.25 **Continue national efforts to issue 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

140.28 **Continue developing all national programs in accordance with the goals and action plan until 2030 (Jordan);**

140.29 **Ensure full implementation of the measures outlined in the National Development Program until 2026 (Kazakhstan);**

140.30 **Work to support the Family Support and Child Protection Program 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 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 Office benefits from all required means 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 of National Human Rights Institution and National Preventive mechanism for the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, fully in line with 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 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 view towards 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 multi-sectoral approach to combat discrimination against women including protecting women from gender-based violence and hate speech (Botswana);**

140.53 **Implement systems to monitor and prohibit discrimination in various areas, including those based on gender, sexual identity, ethnic origin, and disability (Equatorial Guinea);**

140.54 **Consider the strengthening of its legal framework to prevent and prohibit all forms of racism and discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

140.55 **Continue efforts to expand social programs 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 SOGI 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 practice 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 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 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 its 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 act 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 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 step 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 were 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 to 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 in 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 impunity of members of the security forces by strengthening an independent and functioning 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 Center for the Prevention of Torture as a complementary body to the Ombudsperson and ensure the continuation of its work and the possibility for cooperation with international partners (Germany);**

140.89 **Guarantee independence and safety of lawyers and opposition journalists, and refrain from misusing pre-trial detention (Czechia);**

140.90 **Redouble its efforts to address prison overcrowding, particularly through the adoption of legal non-custodial measures (Lebanon);**

140.91 **Criminalise hate crimes in the Penal 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 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 decriminalise 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 Law No. 72 of 2 April 2024 amending the Law “On Non-profit Organisations”, as recommended by the 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 the 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 on 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 Act on Non-Commercial Organizations and the draft law on mass media which respectively impose unreasonable reporting requirements on NGOs and heavily restrict freedom of speech (Liechtenstein);**

140.108 **Derogate the recent Non-Governmental Organizations Law, 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" that 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 the freedom of religion and belief of all, including religious minorities in the country and remove any legal or administrative obstacles hindering free practice of religion or belief (Croatia);**

140.115 **Respect the right to freedom of religion or belief, both in law and in practice, namely by easing registration requirements for religious organizations, and guaranteeing individuals’ right to practice 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 which impose certain limitations (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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 laws protect press freedom and freedom of opinion and expression and consider repealing the ‘false information’ law (Australia);**

140.121 **Ensure 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 mass media to ensure that the legislative framework provides favorable 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 ‘Law on Non-Commercial Organisations' (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

140.125 **Amend the Act on Non-Commercial Organisations to bring it into compliance with the International Convention 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 Act on Non-Commercial Organizations, 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 a safe environment for journalists and human rights defenders (Gambia);**

140.129 **Take steps to reverse the shrinking space for civil society and ensure they operate 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 Penal Code to criminalize marital rape, and strengthen the capacities and funding of shelters, women protection centers, and crisis centers, particularly in rural and remote areas (Mexico);**

140.136 **Continue reinforcing measures for protection of the child’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 combatting 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 victim (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 to ensure a solid victim assistance mechanism with access to support services, including shelters, legal assistance and to enhance awareness-raising (Sri Lanka);**

140.151 **Undertake effective measures to investigate, prosecute and punish trafficking in persons, and to ensure that victims had 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 ILO Convention No. 190 on eliminating workplace violence and harassment (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 SDG 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 underway 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 the elderly (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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 health-care institutions and to qualified medical staff (Serbia);**

140.176 **Further strengthen the State Programme “Healthy person - prosperous country” to protect health. (Cuba);**

140.177 **Continue implementing measures to guarantee adequate nutrition in educational centers 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 trainings for inclusive education (Sri Lanka);**

140.179 **Continue strengthening the “Healthy Person, Prosperous Country” Program (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

140.180 **Follow-up thoroughly on the implementation of the new version of the Education Act on inclusive education, through appropriate monitoring mechanisms to ensure its effective application and long-term impact (Eritrea);**

140.181 **Apply supervision on through accomplishment of the Education Development Programme for the period 2021-2040 and related action plan (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

140.182 **Continue supporting the Education Development Program 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 an 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 **Double the 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 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 pre-primary to 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 drop-outs, especially 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 ensuring equal access to education by all without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

140.194 **In response to the growing demand for Kyrgyz language classes, increase the use of Kyrgyz language in all schools and universities (Lithuania);**

140.195 **Fully implement previously carried out initiatives to promote a unified society and prioritize national values, cultural and social heritages in this process (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 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 (AQI), 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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 to achieve Gender Equality (Cuba);**

140.206 **Maintain efforts to implement the National Strategy for Achieving 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 Achieving Gender Equality, ensuring effective execution of the relevant Action Plan for 2025-2027 (Uzbekistan);**

140.208 **Strengthen efforts to achieve practical gender equality (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's program to support women’s leadership roles until 2030 (Kuwait);**

140.218 **Continue the effective implementation of the Action Plan to implement the Women’s Leadership Support Program for 2024–2027 (United Arab Emirates);**

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

140.220 **Ensure access for women and girls to comprehensive SRHR services (Iceland);**

140.221 **Strengthen awareness-raising among women about legal remedies with a view to ensuring that women had 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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

140.223 **Ensure 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 training of law enforcement personnel and public awareness-raising (Japan);**

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

140.227 **Amend the Act on Protection and Defense against Domestic Violence to address all forms of GBV (Iceland);**

140.228 **Further strengthen the national legislation on combating violence against women and domestic violence and to 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 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 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 enhancement of interagency 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 centers, shelters, and crisis centers, particularly in rural and remote areas, and increase public awareness campaigns on gender-based violence prevention (Panama);**

140.239 **Amend article 129 of the Penal Code to explicitly criminalise 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 to law enforcement personnel, judicial authorities, medical and social workers are 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 qualifications of law enforcement officials, judges, and social workers to respond to cases of domestic violence and provide 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 health care providers (Colombia);**

140.245 **Strengthen 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 labor (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 behavioral change programs in society (Dominican Republic);**

140.253 **Ensure that victims of violence have access to effective legal protection, social and medical assistance, including through the development of a network of crisis centers (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 in prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Republic of Korea);**

140.259 **Reinstitute prohibition of corporal punishment into the Child 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 labor, enforce existing laws on the issue, and provide a sufficient resources for the implementation of these laws (Ecuador);**

140.262 **Continue efforts to combat child labour through allocation of sufficient resources and more effective implementation of child labour laws (India);**

140.263 **Intensify efforts to address child labour and promote 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 labor (Honduras);**

140.265 **Reinforce measures to protect childhood, 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 in bringing the national legislation in 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 rights of the child in accordance with the national frameworks (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

140.269 **Continue to align national legislation and practices with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including ensuring 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 the children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

140.275 **Provide necessary support to execute the second phase (2023–2025) of the Council of Ministers' programme on family support and child protection (Bahrain);**

140.276 **Continue strengthening social programs to protect the elderly 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 aiming 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 conditions (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 practice their faith without censorship or discrimination (Lesotho);**

140.287 **Ensure 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 organisations (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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

140.291 **Criminalize hate crimes, including SOGIESC 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 discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**

140.293 **Legalize same sex marriage of 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 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:

• Baktiiar 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.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KGZ/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)