



**International Human Rights
Instruments**

Distr.: General
18 February 2013
English
Original: Russian

**Common core document forming part of the
reports of States parties**

Kyrgyzstan*

[22 December 2008]

* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not edited.

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
List of abbreviations and acronyms.....		3
I. Introduction.....	1-2	4
II. General information on the Kyrgyz Republic	3-112	3
A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the country ...	3-47	3
B. Social, economic and cultural indicators.	48-112	17
III. Constitutional, political and legal structure of the State.....	113-192	40
A. Information regarding the political system.	113-175	40
B. Data on crime and on the administration of justice.....	176-192	46
IV. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights.....	193-197	51
A. Adoption of international human rights norms	193-197	51
1. Ratification of main international human rights instruments	193-194	51
2. Amendments to basic United Nations treaties.....	195-196	52
3. Information on recognition of competence	197	52
4. Information on the adherence of the Kyrgyz Republic to regional and CIS conventions		53
V. Legal framework for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level	198-236	54

List of abbreviations and acronyms

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPI	Consumer price index
EEP	Lump-sum monthly allowance
ESP	Social monthly allowance
GDP	Gross domestic product
GTRK	State Television and Radio Company
GUIN	Main Penal Corrections Department of the Ministry of Justice
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MCC	Millennium Challenges Corporation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MM	Mass media
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NPUZ	Basic-level vocational schools
OF	Social Foundation
OO	Public Association
SPUZ	Intermediate vocational school
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAGS	Civil Registry Office

I. Introduction

1. Located in the north-eastern region of Central Asia, between the Pamir-Altai mountains in the south-west and the Tien Shan mountains in the north-east, the Kyrgyz Republic has a total area of 199,900 km², covered by forests (to the extent of 5.3 per cent), water (4.4 per cent), farmland (53.9 per cent) and other types of land (36.4 per cent). Kyrgyzstan shares borders with Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and China.

2. At the administrative-territorial level, the country is divided into seven oblasts comprising 41 regions, 20 cities (including two cities of national status, namely, Bishkek and Osh), 28 urban type settlements, three other settlements and 422 rural administrations. The capital is Bishkek (*Table 1*).

Table 1
Territory of Kyrgyzstan

	<i>Number of administrative-territorial units</i>										
	<i>Area (km²)</i>	<i>Number of inhabitants per km²</i>		Non-urban regions		Cities		Urban type settlements		Rural administrations	
Kyrgyz Republic	1. 199.9 ¹	2. 26.0	3. 40	4. 25	5. 28	6. 444					
Batken oblast	7. 17.0	8. 24.9	9. 3	10. 4	11. 5	12. 30					
Jalal-Abad oblast	13. 33.7	14. 28.9	15. 8	16. 7	17. 7	18. 68					
Issyk-Kul oblast	19. 43.1	20. 10.0	21. 5	22. 3	23. 5	24. 58					
Naryn oblast	25. 45.2	26. 5.9	27. 5	28. 1	29. 2	30. 61					
Osh oblast	31. 29.0	32. 36.7	33. 7	34. 3	35. 2	36. 86					
Talas oblast	37. 11.4	38. 18.9	39. 4	40. 1	41. 1	42. 36					
Chu oblast	43. 20.2	44. 37.5	45. 8	46. 4	47. 5	48. 104					
Bishkek city-council area	49. ...	50. ...	51. -	52. 1	53. 1	54. -					
Osh city-council area	...	...	-	1	-	1					

¹Including the areas under Bishkek and Osh city council jurisdiction.

II. General information on the Kyrgyz Republic

A. Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the country

3. Population (1 January 2007): 5,217.5 thousand. Permanent population (1 January 2007): 5,189.8 thousand. Average population density: 26 inhabitants / km². Most densely populated areas: Chu oblast and Bishkek city (78 inhabitants / km² on the average).

Table 2
Resident population
(Beginning of year. Unit: Thousand inhabitants.)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Kyrgyz Republic	4,946.5	4,984.4	5,037.3	5,092.8	5,138.7	5,189.8
Batken oblast	398.9	403.6	409.0	413.7	418.1	423.2
Jalal-Abad oblast	907.2	920.3	933.5	947.6	960.8	973.5
Issyk-Kul oblast	419.7	420.6	423.4	426.4	428.5	430.9
Naryn oblast	257.9	261.1	264.0	265.5	267.0	268.7
Osh oblast	988.0	1,003.3	1,017.9	1,033.5	1,049.2	1,065.0
Talas oblast	205.9	208.1	210.5	212.1	213.6	216.0
Chu oblast	758.1	751.4	752.1	752.8	752.3	756.7
Bishkek city-council area	769.1	772.0	778.4	790.7	798.8	806.3
Osh city-council area	241.7	244.0	248.5	250.5	250.4	249.5

4. The urban population inhabits 53 urban communities, of which 25 are towns, accounting for more than 90 per cent of that population group, and 28 are urban type settlements. The rural population inhabits 444 rural administrations, which include 1,845 villages.

5. The ratio between urban and rural population has been affected by administrative-territorial changes. For instance, the towns of Nookat and Kerben were formed out of villages in, respectively, 2003 and 2004.

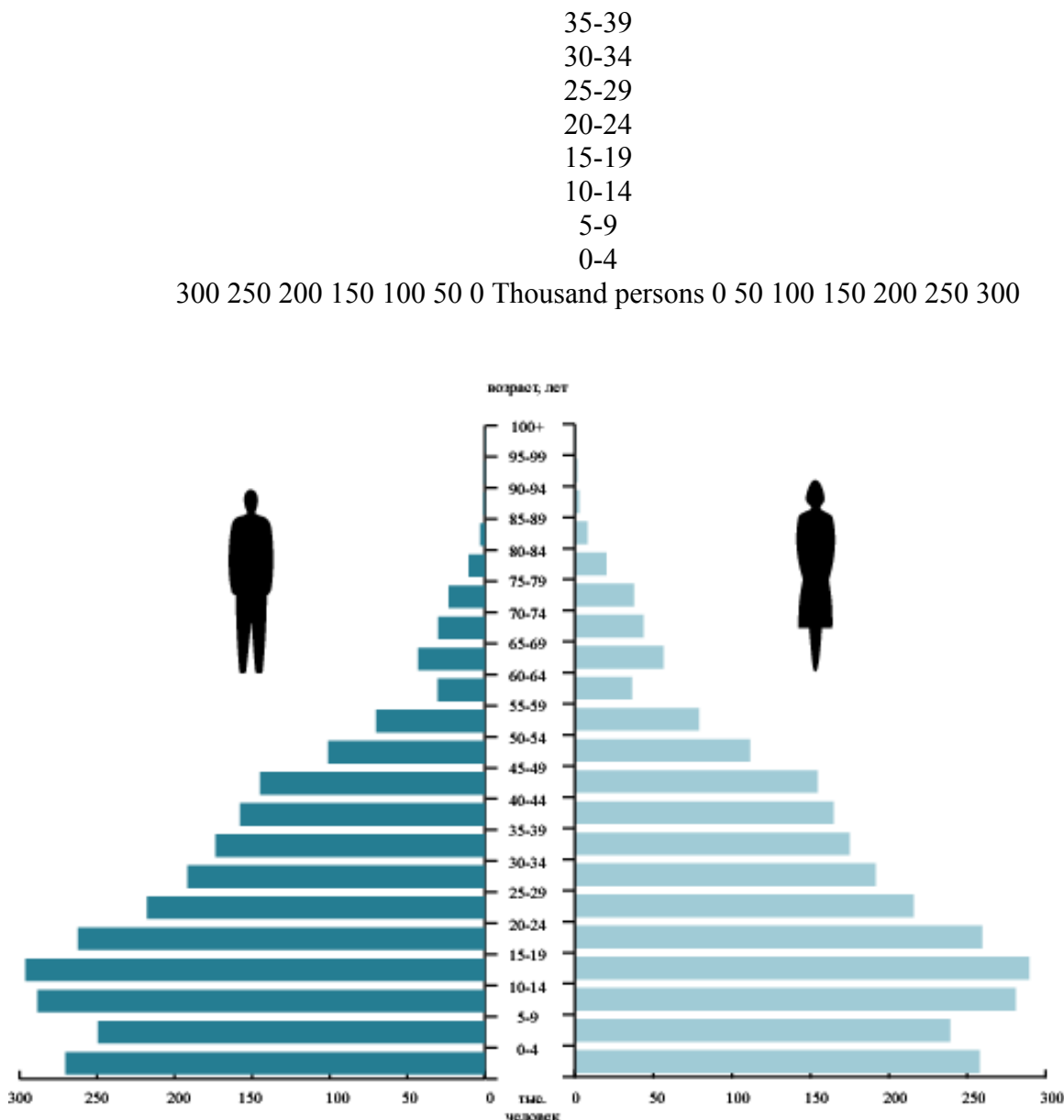
6. The younger age groups predominate in the age distribution of the country's population, of which, at the beginning of 2006, children and adolescents accounted for slightly over one third, working age persons for more than half, and persons above that age for slightly less than nine per cent (*Figure 1*).

Figure 1

Distribution of men and women by age groups, early 2007

Years of age

100+
95-99
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44



7. The urban and rural populations have different age structures and an average age of, respectively, 29 and 26 years. In a sense, the urban population is "older".

8. As a result of a decline in the birth rate until 2001, the number of children and adolescents up to 15 years of age has decreased (from 36.0 per cent in 2002 to 33.2 per cent in 2006).

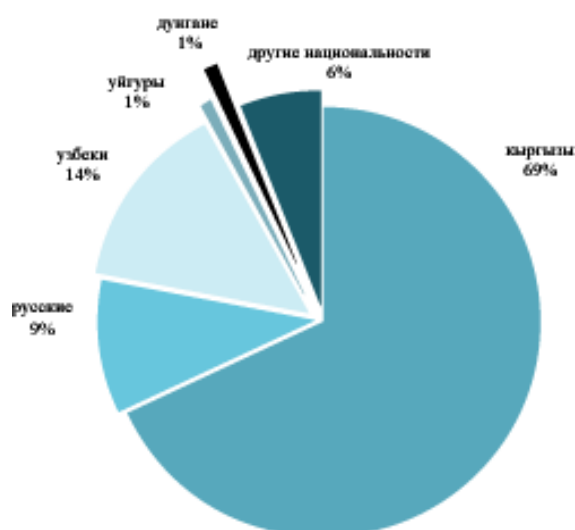
9. The proportion of working age persons has steadily increased (from 55.2 per cent in 2002 to 58.5 per cent in 2006). In the last five years, that group's rate of increase has been highest in the Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts (attaining 13-15 per cent).

10. As a result of the decline in the birth rate and the increase in the number of working age persons, the proportion of dependents in the population as a whole decreased from 45 per cent in 2002 to 42 per cent at the beginning of 2006. For every 10 employable persons, there were 7.1 dependents (5.7 children and adolescents and 1.4 elderly persons).

11. In recent years, the number of persons over working age has declined, mainly because of emigration, and also because of mortality in the 1990s.
12. There are more women than men in the country.
13. Kyrgyzstan is a multi-ethnic State comprising more than 90 ethnic groups.
14. The largest ethnic group are the Kyrgyz. With the Uzbeks and Russians, second and third ethnic groups in that order, they account for more than 90 per cent of total population (*Figure 2*).

Figure 2
Proportion of ethnic groups in the population, beginning of 2007

Russians 9 %
Uzbeks 14 %
Uighurs 1 %
Dungans (Hui) 1 %
Other ethnic groups 6 %
Kyrgyz 69 %



15. In the last five years, the population of the country increased by almost 4 per cent, and the number of Kyrgyz by almost 7 per cent. Accordingly, the percentage of Kyrgyz increased from 66 per cent in 2002 to 68 per cent in 2006. The number of other groups increased at the following rates, which basically reflect the natural increase of the population: Turks and Uighurs by 4 per cent, Tajiks by 5 per cent, Uzbeks and Azerbaijanis by 6 per cent and Dungans (Hui) by 7 per cent (*Table 3*).

Table 3
Breakdown of the population by ethnic group and native language, 1999
(According to the first (1999) population census)

<i>Ethnic groups</i>	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Native speakers of:</i>				
		<i>Their own ethnic language</i>	<i>Kyrgyz</i>	<i>Russian</i>	<i>Uzbek</i>	<i>Other languages</i>
A	1	2	3	4	6	10
All ethnic groups, namely:	4,822,938	4,657,496	25,929	107,523	19,440	12,550
Kyrgyz	3,128,147	3,118,919	x	7,660	1,176	392
Uzbeks	664,950	654,527	5,509	4,199	x	715
Russians	603,201	602,806	32	x	23	340
Dungans (Hui)	51,766	50,109	272	649	671	65
Ukrainians	50,442	10,390	5	40,015	4	28
Uighurs	46,944	33,256	2,233	1,957	9,381	117
Tatars	45,438	32,589	1,121	11,271	335	122
Kazakhs	42,657	32,473	7,546	2,449	95	94
Tajiks	42,636	39,054	756	494	2,243	89
Turks	33,327	20,528	2,069	316	4,125	6,289
Germans	21,471	7,063	1	14,376	-	31
Koreans	19,784	9,798	74	9,883	8	21
Azerbaijanis	14,014	10,660	127	998	126	2,103
Kurds	11,620	11,165	34	157	42	222

16. At the same time, migration processes led to a decline in the number of some other ethnic groups (*Table 4*). Thus, the percentage of Russians in the population decreased from 11 in 2002 to 10 in early 2006 and, in the same period, the percentage of Ukrainians decreased from 0.8 to 0.6.

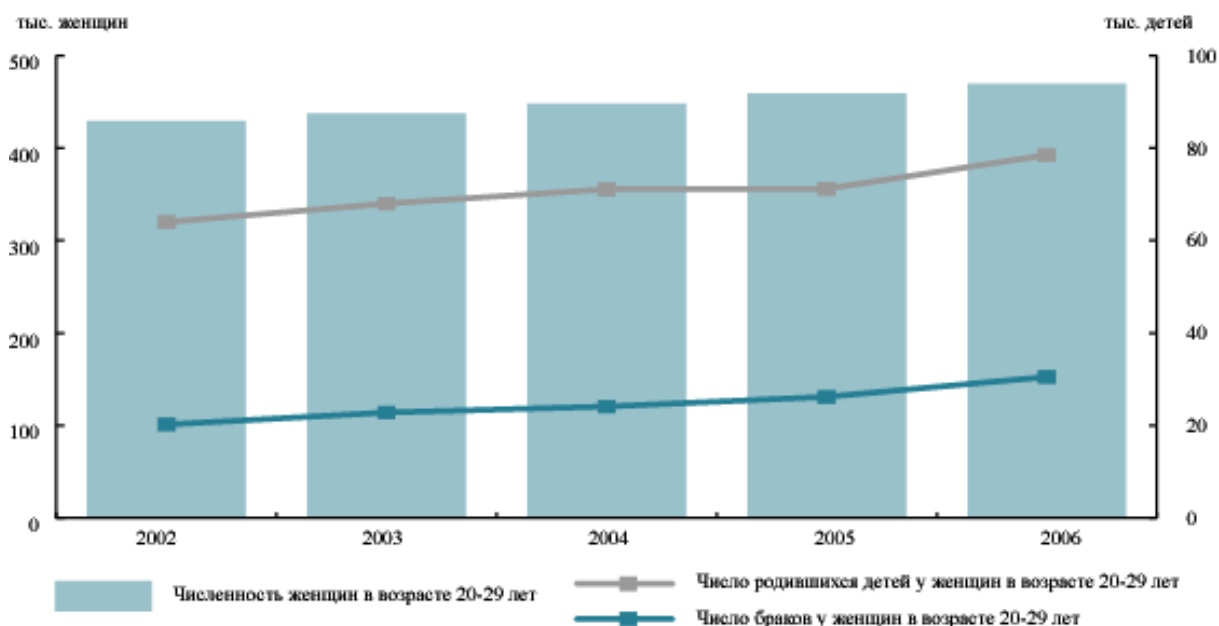
Table 4
Resident population, by ethnic group
(Beginning-of-year estimates)

	<i>Thousand persons</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
All ethnic groups,	4,984.4	5,189.8	100	100
including:				
- Russians	530.7	471.0	10.7	9.1
- Ukrainians	38.0	27.7	0.8	0.5
- Germans	15.2	11.9	0.3	0.2
- Jews	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
- Belarusians	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.0

17. In the 1990s, the birth rate followed a clearly downward trend in all oblasts, starting from 129.5 thousand in 1991 and reaching a minimum of 96.8 thousand in 2000.

18. Since 2001, the birth rate has been recovering as a result of an increase in the number of women aged 20-29, who account for more than 60 per cent of the annual number of births (*Figure 3*).

Figure 3
Number of women aged 20-29 and of children born to women at that age



Thousand women

500

400

300

200

100

0

Thousand children

100

80

60

40

20

0

- Number of women aged 20-29

- Number of children born to women aged 20-29

- Number of marriages of women aged 20-29

19. The number of children born in 2005, 109.8 thousand or 0.1 thousand less than in 2004, corresponded to overall birth rate of 21.4 births per thousand inhabitants. The rural areas, where two thirds of the country's population reside, are mainly inhabited by autochthonous ethnic groups with large-family traditions. Accordingly, the birth rate is higher in rural areas (22.4 per thousand) than in urban areas (19.4 per thousand).

20. Changes in the style and way of life have raised the average childbearing age in the younger generations. The share of newborns to mothers aged up to 20 declined from 9 per cent in 2001 to 7 per cent in 2005. These developments are related to more effective contraception and greater freedom in deciding when to conceive.

21. Of the total number of women of childbearing age, 38.6 per cent use contraceptives (*Table 5*).

Table 5
Mean maternal age at childbirth
(Unit: Years)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mean age at childbirth	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.9	28.0
Mean age at first childbirth	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.4	23.6

¹ According to Health Ministry data.

² Until 2003, Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

22. As an indicator that reflects the level of mortality, life expectancy at birth is crucial to assessing the population's state of health. In Kyrgyzstan, as in other countries, life expectancy at birth is higher for girls than for boys (72.1 and 63.5 years, respectively, in 2006) (*Table 6*).

Table 6
Life expectancy at birth, 1996-2006
(Country-wide. Unit: Years.)

Years	Both sexes	Men	Women
1996	66.6	62.3	71.0
1997	66.9	62.6	71.4
1998	67.1	63.1	71.2
1999	68.7	64.9	72.6
2000	68.5	64.9	72.4
2001	68.7	65.0	72.6
2002	68.1	64.4	72.1
2003	68.2	64.5	72.2
2004	68.2	64.3	72.2
2005	67.9	64.2	71.9
2006	67.7	63.5	72.1

23. As a result of adopting international criteria for live births, the infant and child mortality rates increased in absolute and relative terms.

24. This change, in turn, translated into a certain decline in life expectancy at birth. In 2005, the difference between boys and girls with regard to that indicator was 7.7 year.

25. That difference diminishes with age, falling from 7.5 years for 15-year olds to 5.6 years for persons aged 45. Currently, retiring women, at 58 years of age, may expect to live almost 20 more years, while the corresponding figure for retiring men, at 63 years of age, is only 13 years.

26. The longevity gender gap reflects differences in the mortality rate, which is 1.5-1.6 times higher for men than for women.

27. The number of abortions is on the increase (*Table 7*).

Table 7
Number of abortions, by age group¹

	2003		2004		2005	
	Total (women)	Per 1,000 women ²	Total (women)	Per 1,000 women ²	Total (women)	Per 1,000 women ²
Total	19,225	13.93	19,984	14.23	20,035	14.03
By age group:						
12-19	1,719	3.8	1,958	4.2	1,832	3.9
20-24	4,245	21.3	5,026	20.5	4,463	17.7
25-29	4,938	24.0	5,168	24.7	4,779	22.5
30-34	4,430	23.9	4,385	23.4	4,455	23.5
35 or more	3,893	13.2	3,447	11.3	4,506	9.2

¹ Including vacuum-aspiration abortions.

² Per 1,000 women of the respective age.

³ Per 1,000 women aged 15-49.

28. Mortality is a key factor affecting the population's natural rate of increase. In 2006, the mortality rate amounted to 742.8 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants (*Table 8*).

Table 8
Deaths, by main category of causes, 2006

	Total number of deaths			Including deaths at working age ¹		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Number of deaths regardless of cause	38,566	21,502	17,064	12,155	9,030	3,125
Breakdown by cause:						
-Diseases of the circulatory system	18,301	8,954	9,347	3,434	2,608	826
-Diseases of the respiratory organs	3,996	2,347	1,649	668	509	159
-Neoplasms (oncological diseases)	3,107	1,623	1,484	1,242	692	550
-Injuries, intoxications and other external causes, including:	3,818	2,976	842	2,892	2,404	488
-Traffic accidents	800	626	174	631	510	121
-Suicide	465	368	97	387	322	65
-Accidental poisoning						
-Alcohol	403	326	77	336	285	51
-Homicide	337	264	73	286	233	53
Diseases of the digestive organs	2,586	1,643	943	1,543	1,155	388
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1,259	870	389	810	626	184

29. Circulatory system diseases constitute the main cause of death and account for approximately one half of the deaths recorded in one year. The overwhelming majority of such deaths occur to persons past the working age.

30. Diseases of the respiratory organs are the second most frequent cause of death.

31. The third most significant mortality factor are injuries, intoxications and other external causes, including such unnatural and violent causes of death as homicide and suicide. Male mortality due to this factor is three times higher than female. The number of traffic casualties almost doubled in the last five years.

32. Neoplasms (oncological diseases) come next and account for eight per cent of deaths. Malignant neoplasms affect mainly the digestive system (in more than 40 per cent of cases) and also the respiratory organs and the thorax (15 per cent of cases), the reproductive organs (12 per cent) and the mammary glands (7 per cent).

33. In the above category, cervical cancer is a frequent gender-specific cause of death (accounting for one half of fatal reproductive organ malignant neoplasms).

34. Diseases of the digestive organs account for six per cent and infectious and parasitic diseases for three per cent of deaths.

35. Of the deaths caused by infectious and parasitic diseases, more than 70 per cent are due to tuberculosis, whose high incidence results from sub-standard socio-economic conditions.

36. With a view to timely diagnosis of the above disease, its effective treatment and reduction of the related mortality, the Government launched, in 1995, a national programme entitled "Tuberculosis, 1996-2000", which was followed by "Tuberculosis-2, 2001-2005"; and, in 1998, adopted an Act "on the protection of the population against tuberculosis", including relevant preventive measures. Mortality from tuberculosis has been declining since 2002 (*Table 9*).

Table 9

Mortality from tuberculosis, by gender
(Unit: Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants of the respective sex)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
1990	6.7	9.5	3.9
1996	12.4	19.8	5.2
2000	20.7	35.3	6.5
2001	23.6	40.1	7.6
2002	20.1	32.9	7.6
2003	18.2	30.1	6.6
2004	15.9	25.4	6.8
2005	15.5	25.2	6.0

37. Because of wide-spread epizootic diseases and inadequate veterinary supervision in the private livestock sector, the incidence of brucellosis is high (*Table 10*).

Table 10
Incidence of brucellosis
 (Unit: Cases per 100,000 inhabitants)

	1990	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Kyrgyzstan	12.8	19.1	24.9	36.9	35.7	50.3	43.9	55.9
Batken oblast	10.7	5.2	14.3	11.1	67.0	143.2	119.8	163.0
Jalal-Abad oblast	10.9	14.1	25.2	39.5	33.9	68.0	37.6	66.1
Issyk-Kul oblast	16.9	44.0	55.9	102.9	75	70.4	67.1	65.3
Naryn oblast	15.3	16.5	79.0	83.9	88.6	112.0	98.2	118.3
Osh oblast	11.8	15.3	7.4	17.3	15.7	15.0	16.9	21.9
Talas oblast	29.9	13.0	33.4	80.3	49.3	76.4	115.9	125.9
Chu oblast	17.4	35.2	32.3	39.8	39.1	45.2	44.5	48.9
Bishkek city	3.4	8.8	13.4	12.8	7.1	7.0	6.2	7.9
Osh city ¹	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	11.2	12.0

¹ Until 2003, Osh city was part of Osh oblast.

38. Infant mortality is the most significant characteristic of the population's state of health. In the period 2001-2005, 2.1-3.3 thousand infants aged up to one year (or 21-30 infants of that age for every 1,000 live births) died in Kyrgyzstan every year from various diseases, intoxications or injuries (*Table 11*).

Table 11
Infant mortality
 (Unit: Deaths in the first year of age)

Years	Number of deaths			Number of deaths per 1,000 births		
	Total	Urban population	Rural population	Total	Urban population	Rural population
2002	2,128	852	1,276	21.2	28.4	18.1
2003	2,186	880	1,306	20.9	27.8	17.9
2004 ¹	2,812	1,427	1,385	25.7	38.6	19.0
2005	3,258	1,617	1,641	29.7	45.4	22.1
2006	3,526	1,802	1,724	29.2	45.7	21.2

¹ The national criteria used for live births and, consequently, infant mortality, until 2004 were subsequently replaced with international criteria.

39. The national criteria for live births and, consequently, infant mortality, which were applied until 2004, were at variance with the criteria recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and yielded significantly lower national indicators. After a shift to international criteria in 2004, the Civil Registry Office (ZAGS) began recording the deaths of underweight (500-1,000 g) newborns. As a result, the infant mortality rate increased from 20.9 deaths per thousand births in 2003 to 29.7 deaths per thousand births in 2005.

40. As a result of differences in rates of reporting child deaths, infant mortality indicators are higher in the cities than in the villages. Child deaths in maternity wards (perinatal deaths) are recorded by health workers (not the child's relatives) within the medical and preventive health care establishments. Since such adequately organized units operate mainly in urban areas, it is there that child deaths are reported more regularly.

41. In 2005, the main causes of death in the first year of age were perinatal (postnatal) diseases and conditions (accounting for 61.0 per cent of deaths of newborns), respiratory illnesses (17.8 per cent), birth defects (10.8 per cent) and infectious and parasitic diseases (5.2 per cent) (*Table 12*).

Table 12

Infant mortality, by sex and main category of causes of death, 2006
(Unit: Deaths in the first year of age)

	<i>Number of deaths</i>			<i>Number of deaths per 1,000 births</i>		
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
Total number of deaths	3,526	1,970	1,556	29,2	31,8	26,5
Breakdown by cause:						
- Infectious and parasitic diseases	200	108	92	1,7	1,7	1,6
- Diseases of the nervous system	55	33	22	0,5	0,5	0,4
- Diseases of the respiratory system	616	345	271	5,1	5,6	4,6
- Birth (developmental) defects, deformations and chromosome disturbances	396	213	183	3,3	3,4	3,1
- Various perinatal conditions	2149	1207	942	17,8	19,5	16,0
- Injuries, intoxications and other external causes	64	34	30	0,5	0,5	0,5
- Other disorders	46	30	16	0,3	0,6	0,3

¹ In 2004, the country adopted the criteria for live births recommended by WHO, and ZAGS began recording the deaths of underweight (500-1,000 g) newborns.

42. For the first time since 2001, perinatal diseases have become the leading cause of death of newborns, possibly because of improved registration of such deaths as a result of the transition to international criteria for live births.

43. In many respects, the high infant mortality rate stems from the unsatisfactory health condition of the mothers. Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births increased from 43.8 deaths in 2001 to 60.1 deaths in 2005. Of those cases, 74 per cent are reported in rural areas (*Table 13*).

Table 13:
Maternal mortality
(Unit: Maternal deaths from complications during pregnancy, childbirth or the postpartum period)

Year	Number of deaths			Number of deaths per 100,000 live births		
	Total population	Urban population	Rural population	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
2002	54	13	41	53.5	43.1	57.9
2003	52	11	41	49.3	34.5	55.7
2004	56	15	41	50.9	40.1	56.5
2005	66	17	49	60.1	47.8	66.0
2006	67	17	50	55.5	43.1	61.5

44. HIV/AIDS infections are on the increase (*Table 14*).

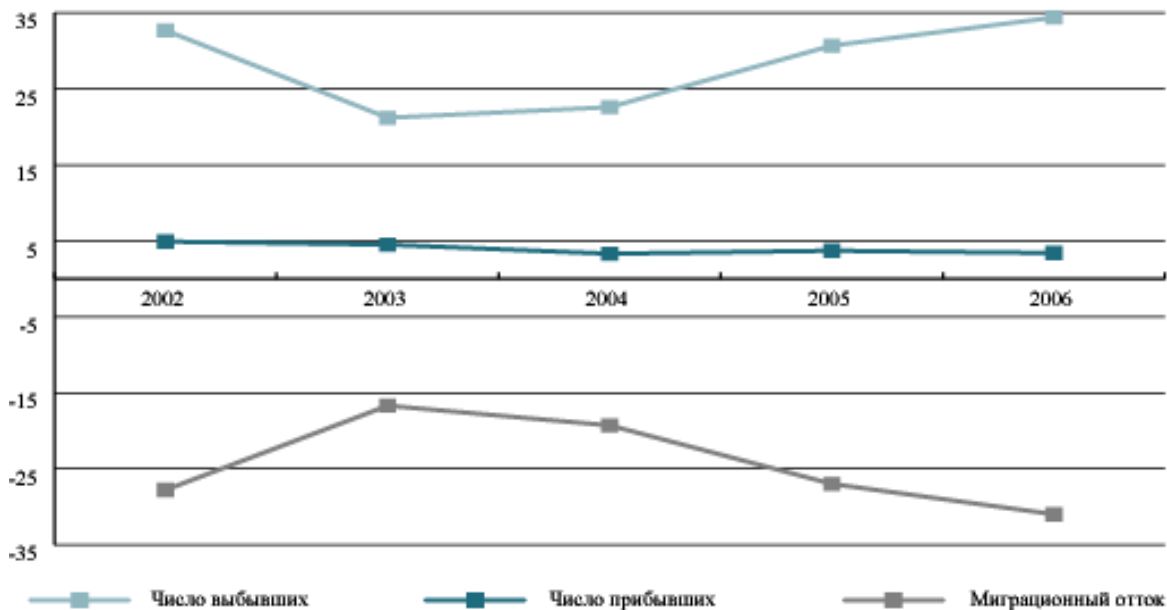
Table 14
Persons diagnosed HIV-positive, by age
(Unit: Cases)

	Cases recorded upon initial diagnosis							
	Women				Men			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	12	18	34	51	134	107	119	114
Breakdown by age:								
- 0-14	-	-	1	5	-	1	1	1
- 15-17	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
- 18-19	1	3	-	2	3	-	1	1
- 20-29	6	11	21	26	58	57	58	38
- 30-40	3	4	8	15	57	36	49	55
- 41 or older	1	-	4	3	15	13	9	19
Total	1	-	2	-	13	7	6	6
Breakdown by age:								
- 15-17	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
- 20-29	-	-	2	-	7	1	2	4
- 30-40	1	-	-	-	4	4	4	1
- 41 or older	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1

45. During the five years considered, the population drain abroad continued, as emigration considerably exceeded immigration. In that period, the migratory balance amounted to more than 117 thousand persons, namely, on the average, more than 23 thousand emigrants per year. In 2005, migration processes intensified somewhat compared to the previous year, as an inflow of 3,761 and an outflow of 30,741 persons led to a net

migration outflow 26,980 persons (*Figure 4*). Migration outflow intensity (migratory balance per 1,000 inhabitants) increased from 3.8 persons in 2004 to 5.3 persons in 2005.

Figure 4
International migration of the population
(Thousand persons)



35
 25
 15
 5
 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
 -5
 -15
 -25
 -35

- Number of immigrants
- Number of emigrants
- Migration outflow

46. In 2005, Kyrgyz emigration to other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries increased and, for the first time, the percentage of Kyrgyz citizens in the total number of CIS emigrants exceeded all other nationalities, except Russians.

47. The last five years were characterized by migration from the rural to the urban areas. The main migratory flows occurred into the Chu oblast and Bishkek, areas with more attractive employment prospects (*Table 15*). That trend was partly encouraged by the perceived possibility of filling job vacancies created by extensive emigration abroad from those areas.

Table 15
Internal migration balance
(Unit: Persons)

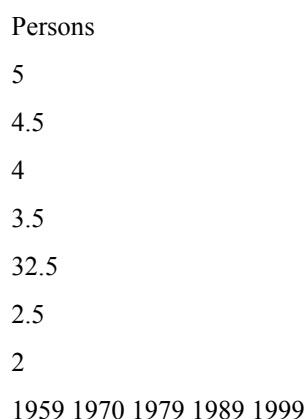
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Kyrgyz Republic ¹	135	1,112	5,880	-179	1,481
Batken oblast	-909	-1,043	-1,017	-1,295	-958
Jalal-Abad oblast	-1,785	-2,122	-1,630	-1,586	-1,290
Issyk-Kul oblast	-1,746	-1,507	-1,481	-1,723	-1,225
Naryn oblast	-1,359	-1,649	-2,200	-2,964	-2,103
Osh oblast	-1,058	-742	-1,535	-1,100	-763
Talas oblast	-813	-1,008	-1,291	-1,320	-818
Chu oblast	3,243	3,754	4,055	4,699	5,551
Bishkek city-council area	4,562	5,429	10,532	6,506	5,092
Osh city-council area	...	...	447	-1,396	-2,004

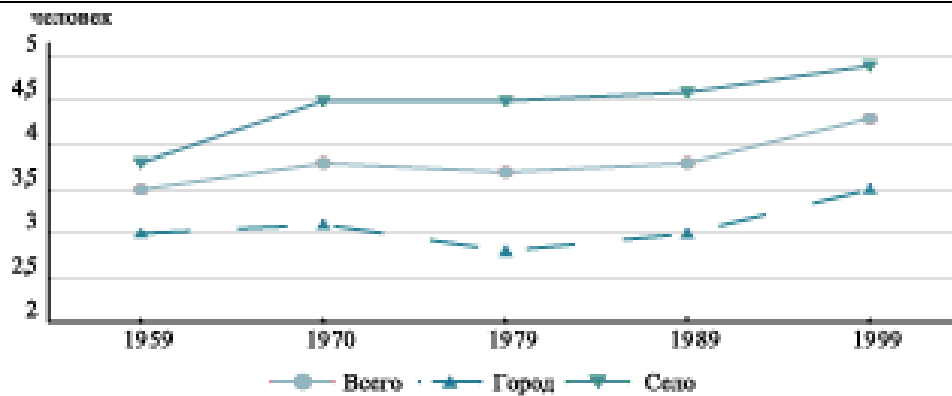
¹ The overall internal migration balance is not zero because of delays in the registration of migrants at their new place of the residence.

B. Social, economic and cultural indicators

48. The average household size increased from 3.5 persons in 1959 to 4.3 persons in 1999 (*Figure 5*).

Figure 5
Average household size
(Population census data and, for 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989, estimated data)

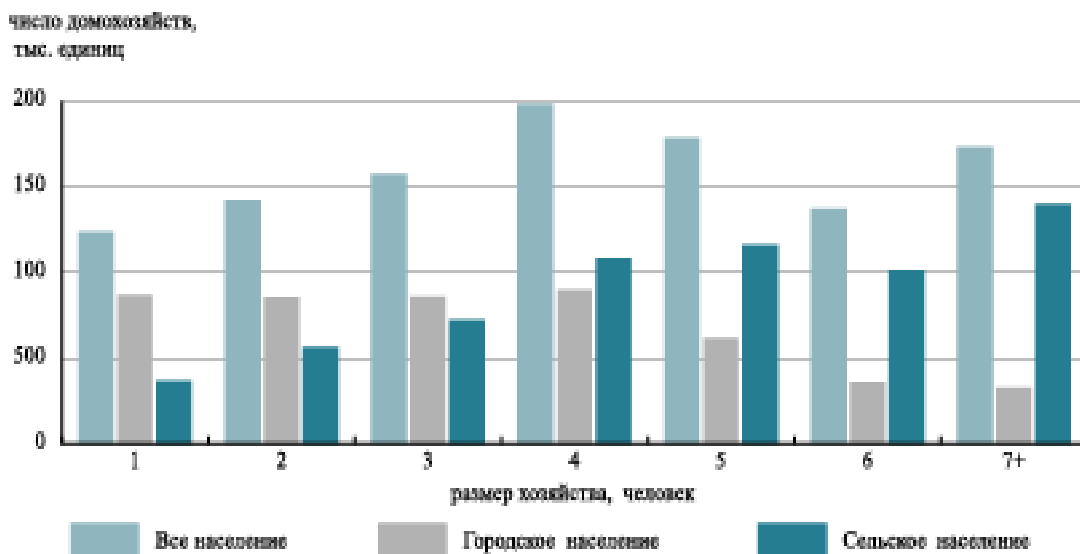




- Total
- Urban areas
- Rural areas

49. In 1999, the average household size was 4.9 persons in the rural areas and 3.5 persons in the urban settlements (*Figure 6*).

Figure 6
Number of households, by size
(According to the first (1999) population census)



Number of households
 Thousand units
 200
 150
 100
 500

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7+

Household size (number of persons)

- Total population

- Urban population

- Rural population

50. With regard to their structure, households are divided into single, nuclear, extended and composite (*Table 16*). Nuclear households, which account for more than 60 per cent of all households, consist of a married couple with unmarried or no children, or of one parent with unmarried children.

51. Extended households (consisting of two or more nuclear families or persons related by blood), single households (consisting of one person) and composite (non-family) households account for, respectively, 26, 11 and approximately 2 per cent of the total number of households.

Table 16

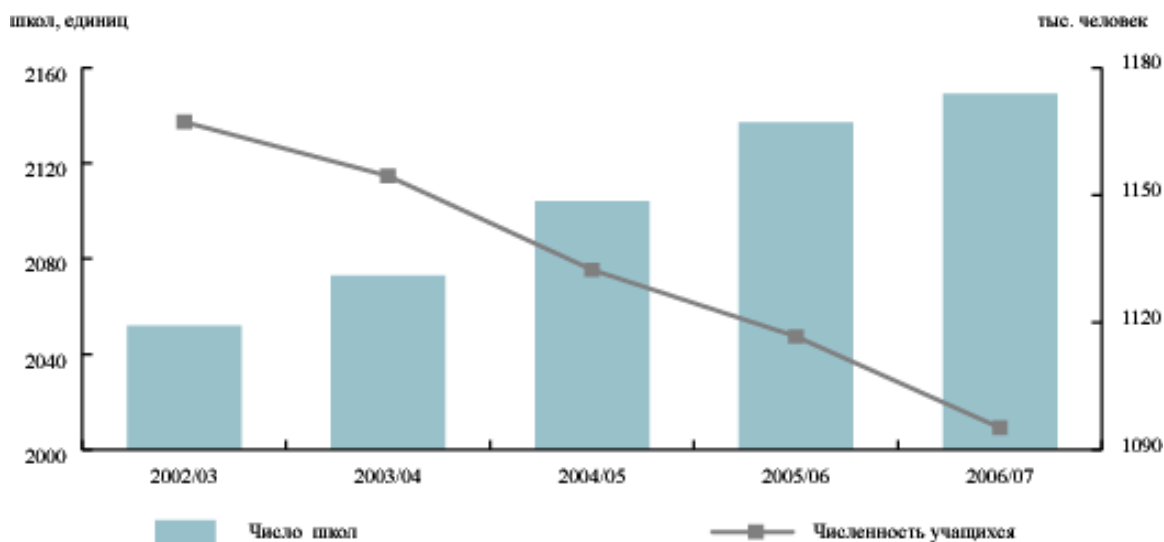
**Number of households, by type and size
(According to the first (1999) population census)**

	Number of households (thousand)			Number of household members (thousand)			Share of total number of households (%)			Average household size (persons)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
All households	1,109.6	477.7	631.9	4,787.8	1,661.3	3,126. 5	100	100	100	4.3	3.5	4.9
Breakdown by type:												
Single	123.4	86.6	36.8	123.4	86.6	36.8	11.1	18.1	5.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nuclear	674.4	259.8	414.6	2,842.1	929.3	1,912. 8	60.8	54.4	65.6	4.2	3.6	4.6
Extended	291.1	113.7	177.4	1,728.9	569.4	1,159. 5	26.2	23.8	28.1	5.9	5.0	6.5
Composite	19.5	17.1	2.4	86.9	73.8	13.1	1.8	3.6	0.4	4.4	4.3	5.4
Other	1.2	0.5	0.7	6.5	2.2	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.6	4.6	6.2

52. School education forms the basis of the education system and comprises the following three levels: Elementary general education, basic general education and intermediate (full) general education.

53. In recent years, the structure of Kyrgyz school education has been diversifying fast in terms of types, forms of ownership and areas of activity. Between 2001 and 2005, the number of general education day schools increased by 4.3 per cent. At the beginning of the 2005/2006 school year, there were 2,137 such establishments, attended by 1.1 million learners (*Figure 7*).

Figure 7
Number of general education day schools and learners



Schools	Thousand learners
2,160	1,180
2,120	1,150
2,080	1,120
2,040	
2,000	1,090
2002/03	2003/04
2004/05	2005/06
2006/07	

- Number of schools

- Number of learners

54. In addition to general education schools, there are various types of non-traditional establishments, including, inter alia, junior and senior high schools. Compared to 398 schools for intensive study in various areas during the 2001/2002 academic year, there are currently 311 such schools, attended by 134.2 thousand students. More than 98,000 students attend 107 upper high schools and 26,000 students attend 69 vocational schools.

55. As far as the majority of learners are concerned, measures taken for the construction of new school buildings have not had any significant effect in terms of capacity or teaching conditions. As before, classes in State schools are conducted in several - mainly two - shifts.

56. In the last five years, the number of learners attending first shift classes increased by almost six per cent, accounting for 62 per cent of the total number of learners in 2005.

57. In the last five years, the number of learners who withdrew (dropouts) from a school during the school year or the summer period increased by a factor of 1.5, and is accounted for by, those (more than 78 per cent) who transferred to another general education State school, followed by (in order of group size) those who moved abroad, those who entered

the day section of intermediate or basic-level vocational schools (SPUZs or NPUZs, respectively), and those who joined the labour market (*Table 17*).

58. In the last ten years, high internal and external migration rates contributed significantly to an increase in the number of learner withdrawals.

Table 3.2

**Learner withdrawals (dropouts) during the school year or summer period
(Unit: Learners)**

	<i>Learners</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	
	2002	2006	2002	2006
Total withdrawals	67,896	91,634	100	100
Breakdown into persons who:				
- Transferred to general education day schools	48,488	72,634	71.4	79.3
- Transferred to day sections of intermediate vocational schools	1,821	4,163	2.7	4.5
- Transferred to day sections of basic-level vocational schools	2,734	1,991	4.0	2.2
• - Joined various courses	1,658	525	2.4	0.6
- Joined the labour market	751	2,521	1.1	2.7
• - Moved abroad	9,614	6,399	14.2	7.0
- Neither work nor study	259	917	0.4	1.0

59. The number withdrawals occurring in the tenth or eleventh grade has increased because of the greater number of adolescents and young persons obliged, for material reasons, to seek gainful employment at an early age. The State creates for them conditions for vocational preparation in NPUZs, including vocational senior high schools and other training schools.

60. Trainees are admitted to such programmes regardless of whether they have received basic or intermediate general education. NPUZ graduates are qualified to exercise a trade. They are, inter alia, electricians, maintenance technicians, mechanics, electric or gas welders, tailors, drivers, joiners, carpenters and cooks. In recent years, demand for such trades has increased. In 2005, however, the total number of skilled workers graduated from a NPUZ was 8 per cent lower than in 2001.

61. Preparation and retraining of middle-level specialists is provided in SPUZs, including schools, colleges and technical schools. To be admitted to such programmes, trainees must have received basic or intermediate general education. Unlike NPUZ-trained tradesmen, SPUZ graduates are qualified in such areas of specialization as, inter alia, science, the humanities, social sciences, technology, education, health, economics, management, services, agriculture and fisheries.

62. Despite growing demand for the above areas of specialization, the total number of the intermediate-level specialists concerned remained practically unchanged in the period 2001- 2005.

63. In 2005, almost half as many learners as in 2001 withdrew from school in order to receive training through short-term courses offering fast-track preparation for the labour market. Other learners drop out of school in order to work in the family business or start a business of their own.

64. Extensive economic, political, social and cultural transformations in the wake of the country's independence have had an impact on the population's education level, which, according to the 1999 population census, is quite high. The literacy rate rose from 97 per cent in the early 1990s to almost to 99 per cent in 1999. Of the population aged 15 or more, 10 per cent have received higher education; approximately 11 per cent hold intermediate-level specialized qualifications; and 50 and 18 per cent, respectively, have completed basic and intermediate (eight- to nine-year) general education.

65. The 1999 census reveal no essential gender disparities in respect of the education level. Persons with a higher education accounted for 10 per cent of men and almost 11 per cent of women. However, 1.7 times more women than men had attended specialized secondary education.

66. Substantial changes are currently under way in the Kyrgyz system of higher education with a view to building on international experience in order to attain a higher level of quality in that area.

67. The teaching profession plays a crucial role in the implementation of reforms and measures designed to enhance the effectiveness of the country's education system and of instruction (*Table 18*).

Table 18

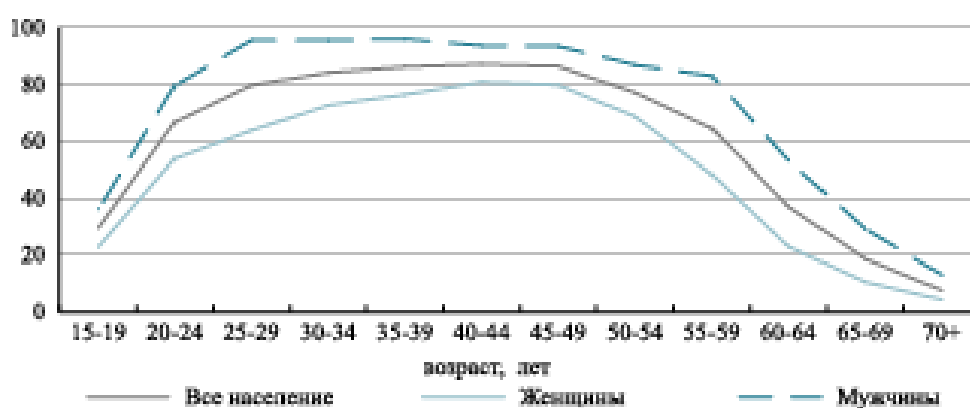
Number of teachers and instructors, by type and ownership form of educational institutions
(Unit: Persons)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
State institutions					
Pre-school institutions	2,232	2,232	2,302	2,357	2423
General education schools	73,824	73,914	73,936	73,037	72248
Vocational and technical establishments	3,036	3,101	3,228	3,228	3281
Intermediate vocational establishments	3,643	2,954	2,926	3,086	3505
Higher vocational establishments	12,133	10,518	12,185	12,308	12214
Private institutions					
Pre-school institutions	28	29	31	31	39
General education schools	357	892	608	1,149	1372
Vocational and technical establishments	-	-	-	-	-

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Intermediate vocational establishments	71	65	58	187	175
Higher vocational establishments	1,088	1,131	1,152	1,184	1,254

68. In 2005, the economically active population aged 15 or older comprised 2,260.6 thousand persons, of whom 2,077.1 thousand were employed and 183.5 thousand were unemployed (*Figure 8*).

Figure 8
Economically active population, by age and sex
 (Percentages based on labour force survey data, 2006)



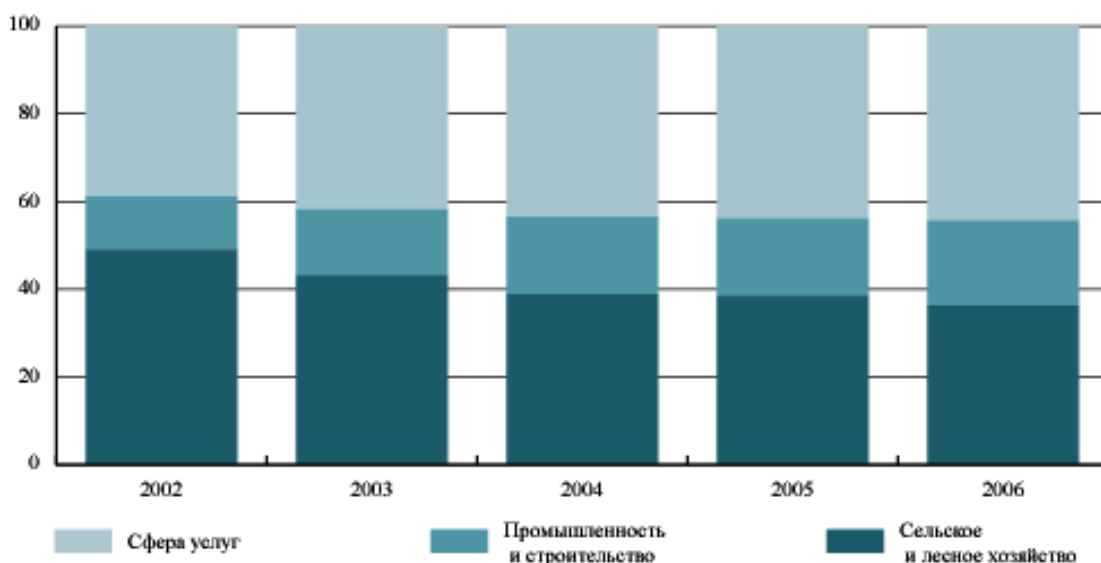
100
 80
 60
 40
 20
 0
 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70+

Age groups

- Total population
- Women
- Men

69. The distribution of workers employed in the three basic sectors of the economy has changed. In the period 2001-2005, the percentage of agricultural workers decreased, while there was an increase in the percentage of services sector workers from 37 to 40 per cent and of manufacturing and construction workers from 10 to 13 per cent (*Figure 9*).

Figure 9
Breakdown of employment by economic sector
 (Percentages based on labour force survey data, 2006)



100
 80
 60
 40
 20
 0
 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

- Services sector
- Manufacturing and construction
- Agriculture and forestry

70. In the last five years, employment declined only the health sector and increased in all other areas of activity, particularly in the hotel and restaurant business (2.2 times), construction (1.8 times), transport and communications (by 40 per cent), financial activities (by 24 per cent), and sales and repair of automobiles and personal consumption items (by 17 per cent).

71. In view of different physiological aptitudes and the prevailing traditions, the gender distribution of employment varies significantly from sector to sector. Women's share in employment is highest in the services sector, particularly in such areas as health and social services (76 per cent), education (73 per cent), hotels and restaurants (65 per cent), financial activities (55 per cent), and community, social and personal services (47 per cent); and in the processing industry (22 per cent).

72. Women workers also predominate in textile and garment manufacturing, accounting for 88 per cent of the labour force in that area. The percentage of male workers is high in such production sectors as construction; mining; power, gas and water production and distribution; and agriculture. It is also high in the transport sector and in State administration (*Table 19A*).

Table 19A
Breakdown of employment by type of economic activity and sex
(Labour force survey data, 2006)

	<i>Total</i> <i>(thousand workers)</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	
		Men	Women
Total	2,096.1	58	42
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	760.2	59	41
Mining industry	11.8	95	5
Processing industry	177.9	55	45
Production and distribution of power, gas and water	35.6	82	8
Construction	181.4	96	4
Sales and repair of automobiles, household goods and personal consumption items	308.4	51	49
Hotels and restaurants	49.0	30	70
Transport and communications	120.2	84	16
Financial activities	9.5	44	56
Real estate, leasing and consumer services	36.5	54	46
State administration	101.0	64	36
Education	152.9	26	74
Health care and social services	87.0	23	77
Community, social and personal services	48.8	51	49
Housekeeping services	15.3	59	41

73. Of the 183.5 thousand unemployed workers reported in 2005, 52 per cent were men and 48 per cent women (*Table 19B*).

Table 19B
Breakdown of unemployment by area of residence and sex
(Labour force survey data, 2006)

	<i>Total</i> <i>(thousand workers)</i>	<i>Share (%)</i>			<i>Unemployment rate (%)</i>	
		Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	183.5	52	48	8.1	7.4	9.1
Urban areas	91.3	51	48	11.1	10.7	11.6
Rural areas	92.2	49	52	6.4	5.6	7.5

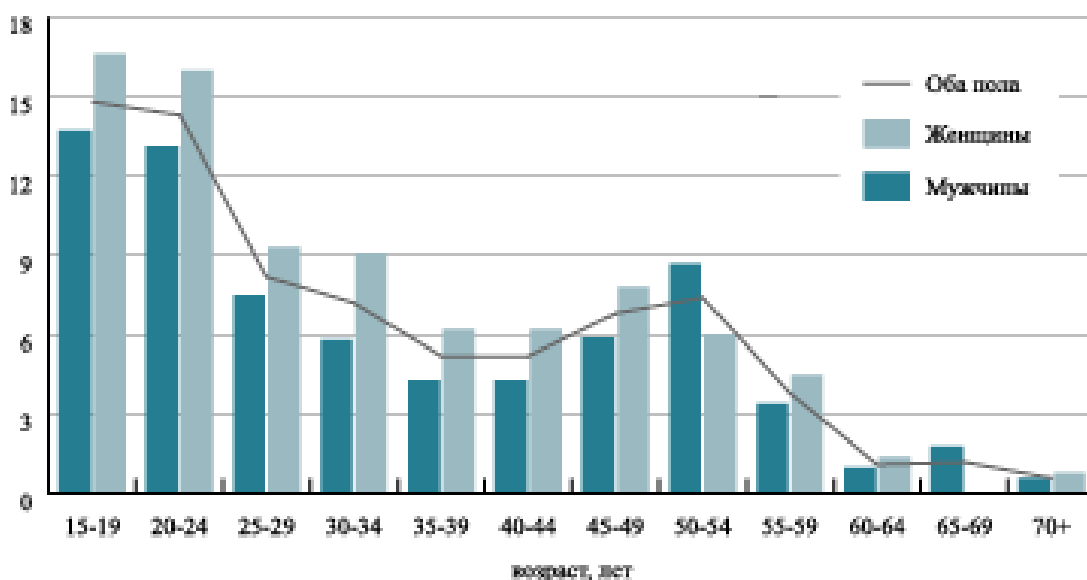
74. Unemployment (8.1 per cent as a whole) was more significant among women (9.1 per cent) than among men (7.4 per cent).

75. Moreover, unemployment was higher (11.1 per cent) in the urban than in the rural areas (6.4 per cent). By enabling practically every rural family to exploit a land plot, the land reform largely solved the rural unemployment problem, since practically all able-bodied family members participate in the operation of a peasant farm.

76. The younger age groups predominate in the age distribution of unemployment, more than half of which affects the population up to 30 years of age (*Figure 9*). The overall average age of unemployed workers was 30.9 years (versus 35.7 years among the employed), broken down into an urban average of 31.9 years (37.1 years among the employed) and a rural average of 29.8 years (34.9 years among the employed).

77. Unemployment is highest (14.5 per cent) in respect of age group 15-24 and markedly lower (by more than 6 percentage points) in respect of the next higher age group (25-29).

Figure 9
Unemployment, by sex and age
 (Percentages based on labour force survey data, 2006)

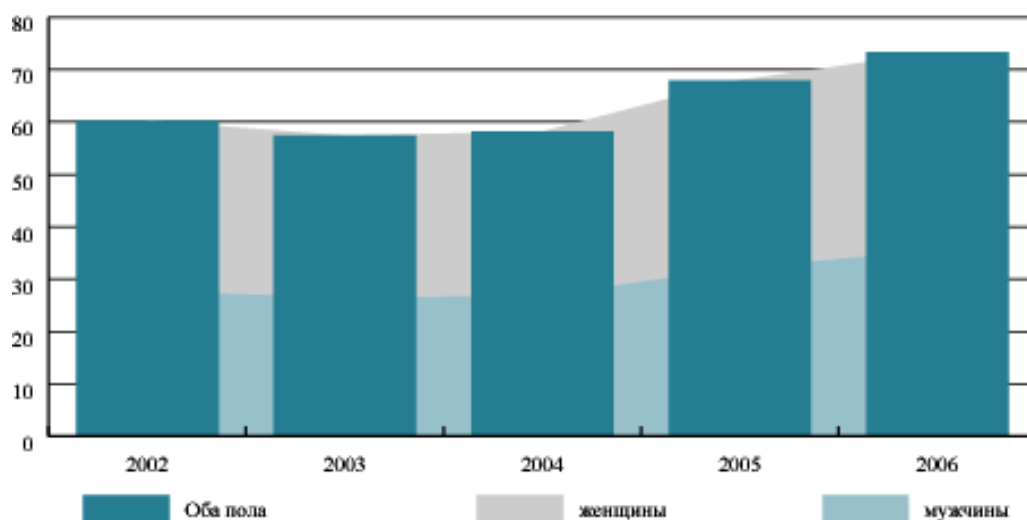


- Both sexes
 - Women
 - Men

18
 15
 12
 9
 6
 3
 0
 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70+
 Age groups

78. According to State Employment Service data, there were 68 thousand registered unemployed workers at the end of 2005, 17 per cent more than at the end of 2004 and 12 per cent more than at the end of 2001 (*Figure 10*).

Figure 10
Number of registered unemployed workers
(Thousand workers)



80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

- Both sexes
- Women
- Men

79. As at 1 January 2006, the Federation of Trade Unions of Kyrgyzstan numbered 915,746 members.

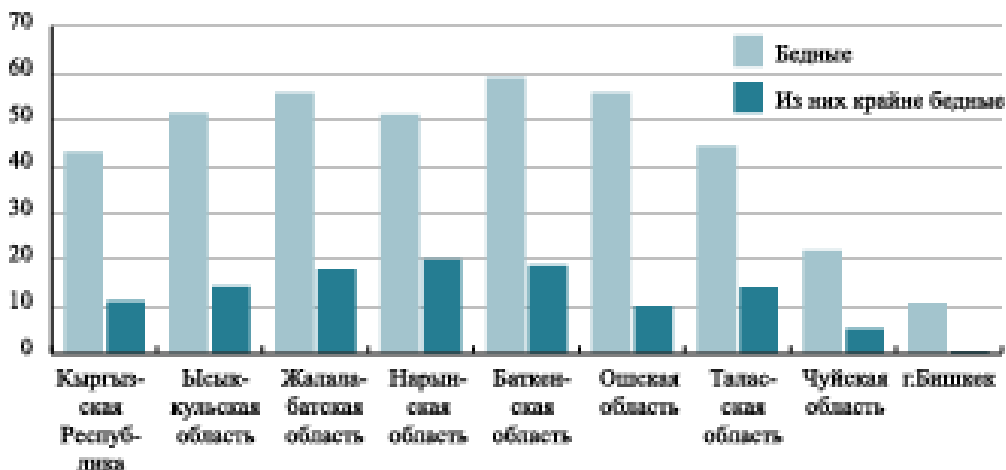
80. Transition to a market economy management introduced significant social and economic changes in the country. Extensive political and economic reforms had an impact not only on the national economy, but also, primarily, on the population's standard of living.

81. Workers forced out of the labour market and the State economy no longer enjoyed a guaranteed employment and steady income. Many were impoverished. Accordingly, the effort to raise the population's standard of living and reduce poverty is a basic priority of the State's current social policy. In 2005, almost every ninth inhabitant lived under conditions of extreme poverty. In Kyrgyzstan, poverty is mainly a rural phenomenon, given that approximately 75 per cent of the poor live in the rural areas (*Figure 11*).

82. In 2005, the common- and extreme-poverty line incomes amounted to, respectively, KGS (Kyrgyzstan som) 9,605 and 6,115 per capita.

83. In 2005, the ratio of the poverty level to consumer spending declined from 50 in 2003 to 43 per cent, and the number of the poor decreased by 3 per cent compared to 2004. Moreover, extreme poverty has been significantly reduced, insofar as it affected almost every sixth inhabitant in 2003, every seventh inhabitant in 2004 and almost every ninth inhabitant in 2005 (*Figure 12*).

Figure 11
Level of poverty and extreme poverty, 2006
(Per cent of the population)



- Poor

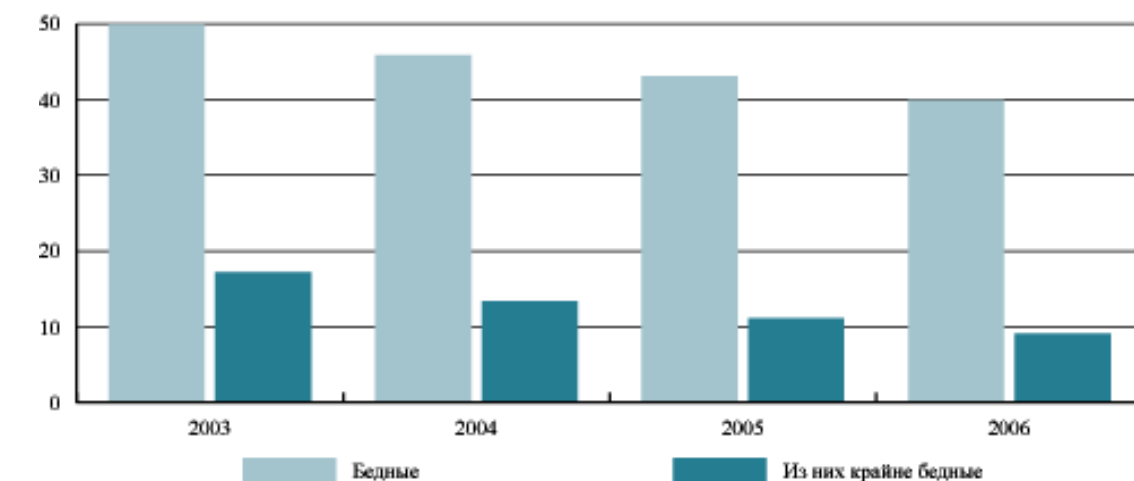
- Of whom, extreme poor

70
 60
 50
 40
 30
 20
 10
 0

Kyrgyz Republic
 Issyk-Kul oblast
 Jalal-Abad oblast
 Naryn oblast
 Batken oblast
 Osh oblast
 Talas oblast

Chu oblast
Bishkek city

Figure 12
Change in the level of poverty
(Per cent of the population)



50

40

30

20

10

0

2003 2004 2005 2006

- Poor

- Of whom, extremely poor

84. In recent years, the distribution of total monetary income among population quintiles is skewed in favour of the highest income groups, within which approximately half of total such income is concentrated (*Table 20*).

85. In the period 2001-2003, the monetary income distribution inequality indicator (ratio of the income of poorest groups to the income of the wealthiest groups in the population) declined from 9.9 to 8.5 but in 2005 relapsed to 9.9.

86. The trend towards income inequality is corroborated by the Gini coefficient, a ratio with values between 0 and 1, reflecting the degree of equality in income distribution among the various population groups. The lower the value of the coefficient, the more uniformly income is distributed over the population.

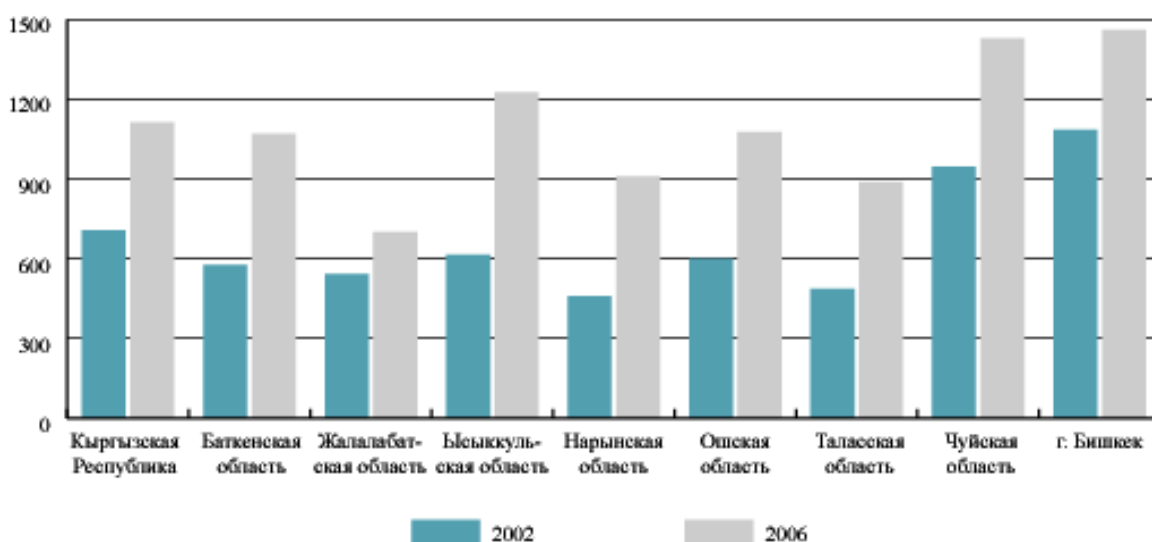
87. The development of the Gini coefficient in Kyrgyzstan suggests that income distribution inequality declined insignificantly in five years, namely, from 0.441 in 2001 to 0.433 in 2005.

Table 20
Income inequality indicators

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ratio of the income of poorest groups to the income of the wealthiest groups in the population	9.2	8.5	8.6	9.9	8.9
Gini coefficient (for income)	0.419	0.407	0.422	0.433	0.446

88. In the last five years, the nominal monetary income of the population increased by a factor slightly under 1.6. According to household budget sample survey data, the population's average per capita nominal monetary income in 2005, almost 16 per cent higher than in 2004, amounted to KGS 956 per month. On the average, urban incomes exceeded rural incomes by a factor of 1.2 (*Figure 13*).

Figure 13
Average per capita income
(KGS per month)



1,500
1,200
900
600
300
0
Kyrgyz Republic
Batken oblast
Jalal-Abad oblast
Issyk-Kul oblast

Naryn oblast

Osh oblast

Talas oblast

Chu oblast

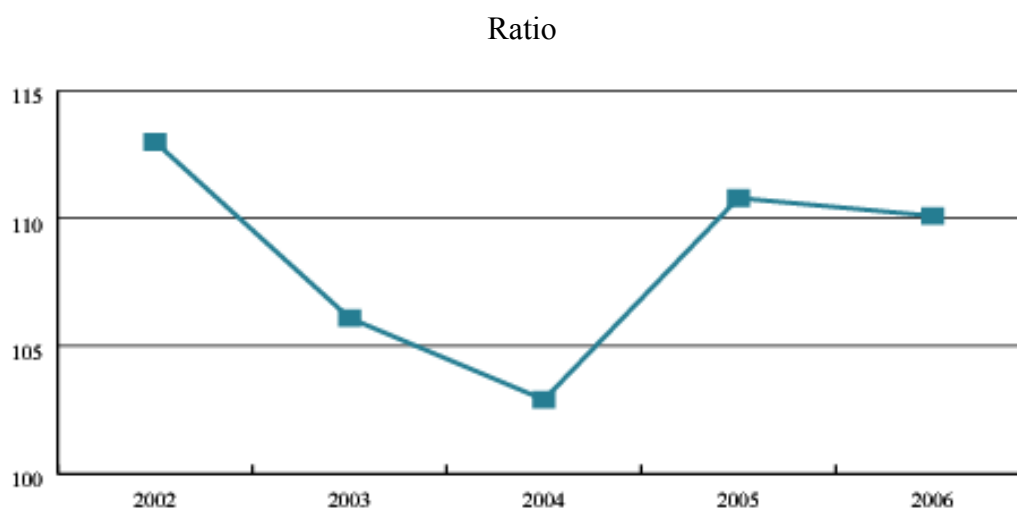
Bishkek city

- 2002

- 2006

89. An increase in the population's real income (taking into account the consumer price index or CPI) is a key poverty reduction indication. Although real income rose by 11 per cent in 2005, its most significant increase - 116 per cent - occurred in 2001 (*Figure 14*).

Figure 14
Real monetary per capita income
(Per cent of the previous year's level)



115

110

105

100

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

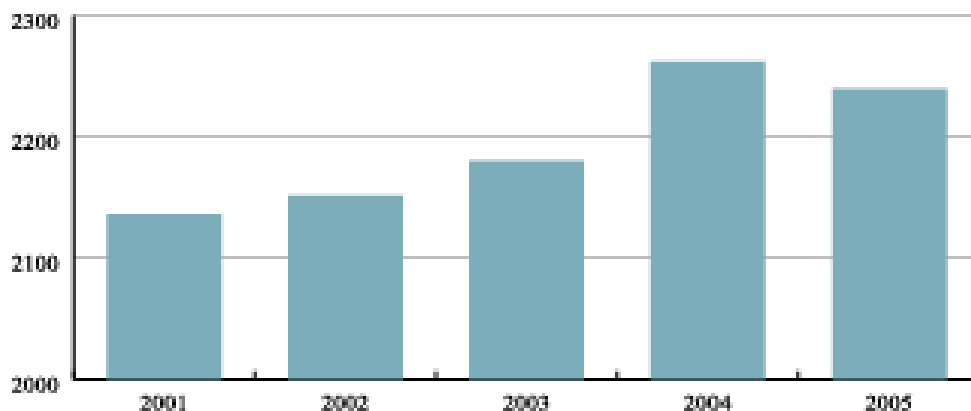
90. In last five years, the country's aggregate minimum consumer budget (MCB) increased by a factor of 1.4. This was mainly due to higher food product prices and service rates. In fact, expenditure on MCB food commodities and on services in the period in question increased by a factor of, respectively, 1.5 and 1.4.

91. Although MCB increased in all parts of the country, the 2005 rate of MCB increase was highest in Bishkek (KGS 2,018, 10 per cent more than the national average) and lowest in Batken oblast (KGS 1,340, 27 per cent less than the national average).

92. In 2005, the daily energy value of food products consumed by the population averaged 2,240 kcal, a level 7 per cent higher than the standard recommended by WHO for

transition economy countries (2,100 kcal) and slightly lower than the standard established by the Supreme Council (Parliament) (2,249 kcal). Save for 2005, when it dropped by 1 per cent, the calorific value of food increased steadily during the five-year period considered, at a rate that peaked (at 3 per cent) in 2004 (*Figure 15*).

Figure 15
Energy value of food
(Daily average kcal per capita)



2,300
2,200
2,100
2,000

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

93. According to household budget sample survey data, the percentage of underweight children aged 1-6 has changed as follows:

- 2000: 6.6%
- 2001: 7.2%
- 2002: 12.4%
- 2003: 7.8%
- 2004: 6.7%
- 2005: 5.6%
- 2006: 6.1%

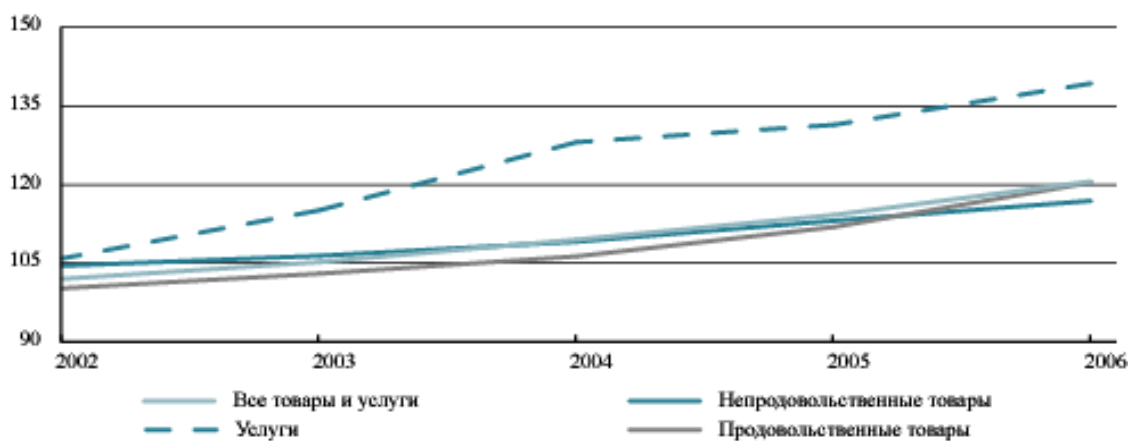
94. In the last five years, various economic factors affected the development of consumer prices in Kyrgyzstan. Inflation was curbed by, mainly, a rigid budgetary policy and a devaluation of the national currency with respect to the US dollar. The average monthly increase in prices was 0.3 per cent in 2001 and 0.2 per cent in 2002, but in 2003, compared to December 2002, the prices of bread and flour products and cereals increased by 16.6 per cent, mainly as a result of a drop in the volume of domestic wheat production (by 12.8 per cent) and wheat imports (by 41.5 per cent). In subsequent years, CPI values varied (*Table 21*).

Table 21
Consumer price and rate indexes
 (Unit: Per cent)

Years	All goods and services	Categories of goods and services		
		Food products	Non-food goods	Services
2002	102.0	100.2	104.5	105.9
2003	105.2	103.0	106.4	115.1
2004	109.5	106.3	109.1	128.1
2005	114.2	111.9	113.1	131.4
2006	120.6	120.4	116.9	139.3
In respect of the previous year				
2002	102.0	100.2	104.5	105.9
2003	103.1	102.8	101.8	108.7
2004	104.1	103.2	102.5	111.3
2005	104.3	105.3	103.7	102.6
2006	105.6	107.6	103.3	106.0

95. In five years, consumer prices as a whole increased by a factor of 1.2. The increase affected almost equally food and non-food goods and, especially, the rates for paid services (by a factor of 1.4) (*Figure 16*).

Figure 16 5.14
Development of the consumer price and rate index
 (2001: 100)



150
 135
 120
 105
 90
 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

- All goods and services - Food products
- Services - Non-food goods

96. In the period 2002-2005, the prices of food products increased steadily (*Table 22*).

Table 22

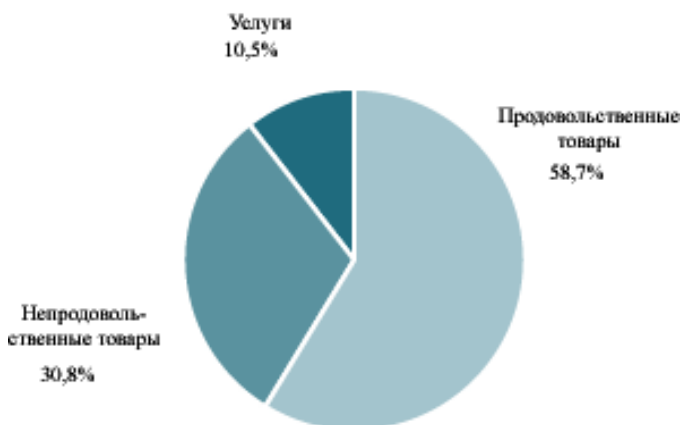
**Average prices of specific food products
(KGS per kg (unless otherwise indicated))**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cooked sausages	103.38	106.71	106.88	119.11	125.85
Hard cheese	161.49	163.27	169.37	169.79	187.91
Margarine	53.73	56.96	55.45	53.36	57.08
Sweet butter	131.66	139.90	152.16	155.13	170.13
Eggs (10).	29.02	28.60	30.45	35.01	38.12
Tee (100 g)	19.45	19.63	19.81	20.33	20.33
Flour, grade A	11.29	10.64	14.78	14.68	14.30
Granulated sugar	23.79	23.11	23.79	25.33	34.37
Bread, grade A	12.70	12.97	15.23	15.29	15.11
Potatoes	6.87	8.16	4.44	8.06	14.88
Milk (l)	10.73	11.64	14.60	15.58	18.55

97. CPI is a key feature of the consumer sector inflation level (*Figure 17*).

Figure 17

Basket of consumer goods and services used to calculate CPI



Non-food goods 30.8 %

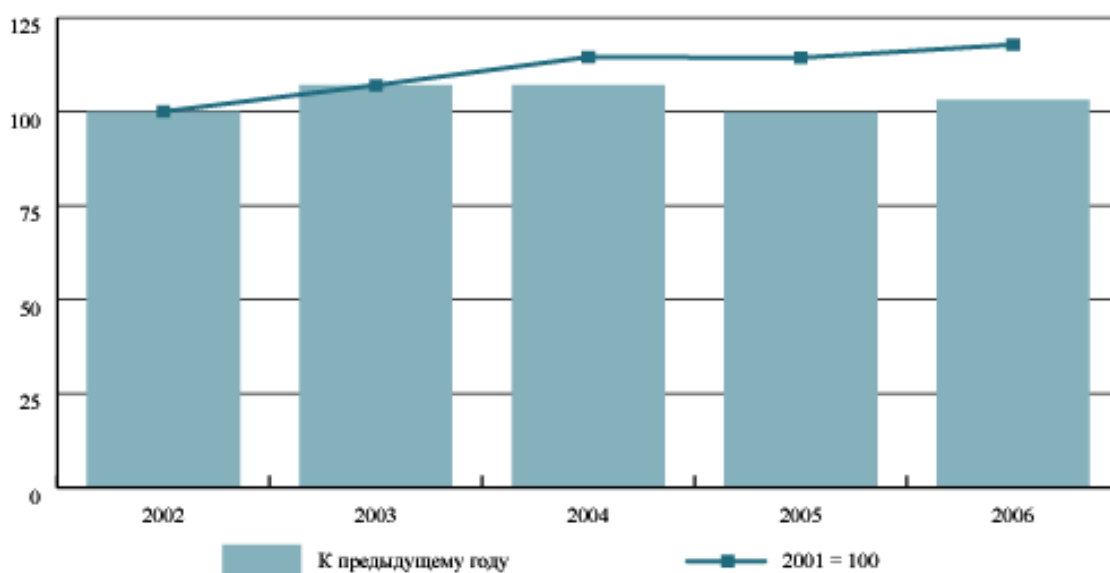
Services 10.5 %

Food products 58.7 %

98. In 2005, gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to KGS 100.9 billion and per capita GDP amounted to KGS 19.6 thousand (*Figure 18*).

99. In the period 2001-2005, real GDP increased at an average annual rate of 3.8 per cent.

Figure 18
GDP growth rates
(Per cent)



125

100

75

50

25

0

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

- Compared to the previous year

- 2001: 100

100. In the last five years, the main objectives of the Government's budgetary policy have been the full and timely collection of tax and non-tax State revenue and the priority financing of social expenditures and protected budget items. Protected budget items include the following lines: Wages; allocation to the Social Fund; expenditures for the acquisition of goods and services, such as drugs and food products; welfare payments to needy families, citizens and mothers with infants aged up to 18 months; lump-sum benefits at childbirth; pensions to soldiers and large-family mothers; allowances to persons with a limited capacity and for special merit; pension supplements for electric power; and other benefits.

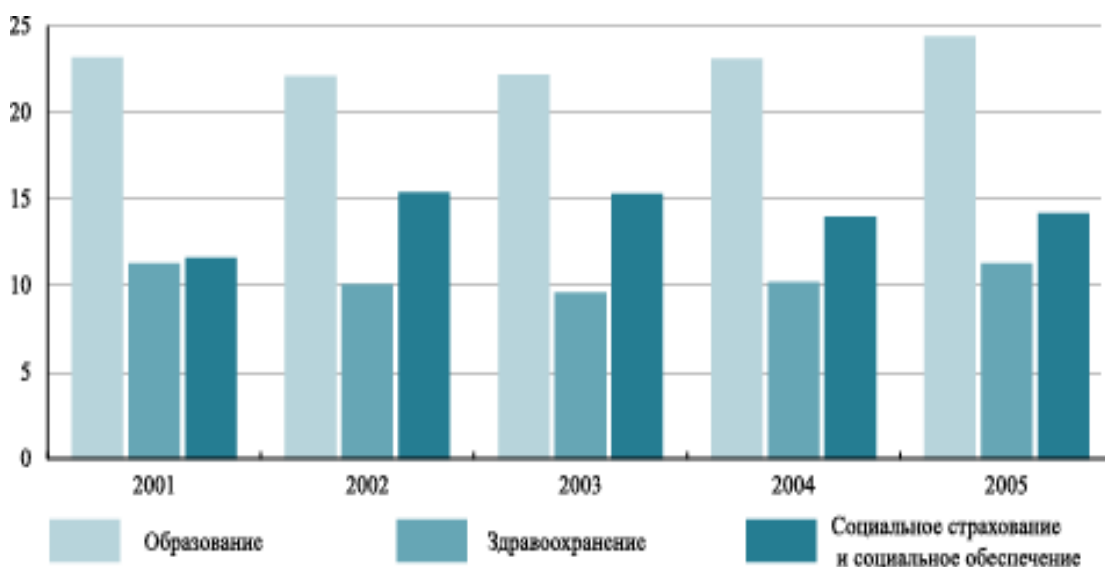
101. According to Ministry of Finance data, total budget revenue (including official transfers, namely, funds from clearing accounts, local budget grants and transfers from abroad) in 2005 amounted to KGS 20,367.3 million (*Table 23*).

Table 23
The State budget
(KGS million)

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
Revenue	14,411.7	16,209.0	18,335.7	20,367.3	25,078.5
Expenditure	15,188.6	16,890.6	18,841.5	20,143.2	25,296.6
Deficit (-) / Surplus	-776.9	-681.6	-505.8	224.1	-218.1

102. The structure of budget expenditures testifies to the social orientation of State budget policy. In particular, more than 55 per cent of expenditures are channelled to the social and cultural sectors (education; health care; social insurance and social welfare; housing and utilities infrastructure; and recreation, cultural and religious activities). In 2005, the funding earmarked for the above sectors amounted to KGS 11,706.3 million, an amount 1.7 times higher than the 2001 level. In the five-year period considered, education expenditures were a social spending priority (*Figure 19*).

Figure 19
Budget expenditures on education, health care, social insurance and social welfare
(Per cent of total expenditures)



25
 20
 15
 10
 5
 0
 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005
 - Education

- Health

- Social insurance and social welfare

103. According to Ministry of Finance data, foreign national debt at the end of 2005 amounted to US\$1,882.2 million (*Table 24*). Of that amount, 76 per cent was payable to non-CIS banks, approximately 13 per cent to international organizations and approximately 11 per cent to CIS countries.

Table 24

**National foreign debt
(End of year)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
National foreign debt:					
- In US dollars	1,398.3	1,516.6	1,754.2	1,949.8	1,882.2
- As a percentage of GDP	90.3	92.8	92.9	86.0	77.6

104. Since independence, considerable changes, related to transition to a market economy, have occurred in the area of social protection and social insurance. In particular, the relevant legal framework was revised and strengthened and new legislation was enacted with regard to social insurance and the citizens' welfare.

105. The State Benefits Act introduced the principle of basing State support on need. The Act provides for two basic welfare benefit types, the Lump-sum monthly allowance (EEP) for low-income families and citizens; and the Social monthly allowance (ESP), which is granted to disabled persons not entitled to a guaranteed pension and considered to need complementary assistance, particularly to disabled children; children of HIV-infected persons or AIDS patients; children whose mothers have contracted HIV/AIDS; persons born with disabilities; adult disabled persons; children with only one or no parent; elderly citizens; "heroine mothers"; and families, women and children, who need financial assistance to maintain their standard of living.

106. Of the 531.9 thousand persons entitled to welfare benefits in 2006, 475 thousand and 56.9 thousand beneficiaries received, respectively, EEP and ESP (*Table 25*).

Table 25

**Number of welfare payment beneficiaries
(End of year)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of beneficiaries	512,296	576,789	492,981	524,039	510,595	531,935
Including:						
- EEP beneficiaries	470,321	529,577	443,649	471,985	455,241	475,011
- ESP beneficiaries, including:	41,975	47,212	49,332	52,054	55,354	56,924
- Persons born with disabilities	16,223	17,525	18,752	20,202	20,821	21,112
- Persons disabled by a common disease	1,287	1,572	1,889	2,248	2,528	2,636
- Individual members of	5,104	6,939	8,408	9,357	10,823	10,783

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
families left with no livelihood provider						

¹ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection units.

107. In the period 2001-2006, the total ESP amount increased by a factor of 1.7, and so did the EEP amount, which at the end of 2006 consisted of KGS 124.4 per beneficiary (*Table 26*).

Table 26
Average monthly welfare allowances, by type
(End of year. Unit: KGS)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average monthly welfare allocations:						
- EEP	71.8	96.7	89.5	88.9	87.9	124.4
- ESP, including:	261.4	312.1	367.3	368.5	364.7	461.2
- To persons born with disabilities	291.2	334.8	400.1	379.9	394.9	493.0
- To persons disabled by a common disease	188.9	217.0	260.2	238.6	245.4	318.0
- To individual members of families left with no livelihood provider	192.9	217.3	269.7	257.3	249.1	339.9

108. The country's current workforce members make, from their earnings, insurance contributions to the Social Fund, whose revenue is used to pay pensions to the current beneficiaries. In addition to this social solidarity procedure, a new scheme provides for the option to open a personal account for contributing to the Fund. The amount of pension eventually received is a function of the insurance contribution payments made.

109. At the end of 2005, there were, according to Social Fund data, 536,000 pensioners beneficiaries (*Table 27*). In the five-year period considered, the number of pensioners decreased by 4.5 per cent.

110. That decrease has been due to rising mortality among the elderly. Per thousand inhabitants of the same sex and age, the mortality rate increased from 54 in 2001 to 66 in 2005 among men aged 60 or more and from 37 in 2001 to 55 in 2005 among women aged 55 or more.

111. In the last five years, the proportion of pensioners in the total population has been 10-11 per cent.

Table 27
Basic indicators regarding guaranteed pensions

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total number of pensioners (at end of year):					
- Thousand persons	561	555	543	544	536
- Per cent of the previous year's level	98.2	98.9	97.8	100.1	98.5
Number of pensioners per 1,000 inhabitants	113	111	108	107	104
Number of gainfully employed per pensioner	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6
Average monthly pension, including supplements (at end of year):					
- KGS	558.0	607.0	662.0	714.0	775.0
- Per cent of the previous year's level	120.8	108.8	109.1	107.9	108.5
Pensioner's minimum MCB (at end of year):					
- KGS	1,094.1	1,166.5	1,321.6	1,440.1	1,534.7
- Per cent of the previous year's level	104.3	106.6	113.3	109.0	106.6
Per cent ratio between the average pension and:					
- Pensioner's minimum MCB	51.0	52.0	50.1	49.6	50.5
- Accrued average earnings	38.3	36.0	34.5	31.9	29.7
Real amount of pension as a percentage of the previous year's level	113.0	106.6	105.8	103.6	103.5

112. In the last five years, social insurance and social welfare expenditures (including Social Fund subsidies) increased as a percentage of budget expenditures from 11.6 to 15.4 per cent and their volume has been rising steadily (*Table 28*). For instance, budget allocations for such expenditures in 2005 were 1.7 times higher than in 2004 and two times higher than in 2001. During the period considered, social insurance and social welfare expenditures averaged approximately 3 per cent of GDP.

Table 28
State budget expenditures on social insurance and social welfare

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Expenditures on social insurance and social welfare:					
- In KGS million	1,417.1	2,340.5	2,588.7	2,644.8	2,858.2
- As a percentage of GDP	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9
- As a percentage of total expenditures	11.6	15.4	15.3	14.0	14.2

III. Constitutional, political and legal structure of the State

A. Information regarding the political system

113. The Kyrgyz Republic has been a sovereign State since 31 August 1991. Since gaining independence, the country has been engaged in a complex and multi-level institution-building and development process.

114. Under the Constitution, Kyrgyzstan is a sovereign, unitary, democratic, secular, legal and social State, in which the people are the bearers of sovereignty and the sole source of State power. They exercise their power directly through elections and referenda, and also through the system of State and local self-governance bodies in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

115. The citizens elect the President and deputies to the Supreme Council and to the local self-governance bodies, including the local council. Elections are free and held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The minimum voting age is 18.

116. The Constitution is the supreme prescriptive legal instrument and is directly enforceable. Laws and other prescriptive legal acts are adopted on the basis of the Constitution.

117. The first Constitution of independent Kyrgyzstan was adopted at the twelfth session of the Supreme Council of the Kyrgyz Republic on 5 May 1993. That adoption was followed by a complex and multi-level institution-building and development process, which naturally led to constitutional reform.

118. As part of a political and State reform, Act No. 157 of 23 October 2007 on the Revised Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, adopted on the basis of a national referendum held on the same date, promulgated a new version of the 1993 Constitution.

119. The country's legal framework consists of the Constitution, constitutional Acts, other Acts, presidential decrees, parliamentary resolutions, prescriptive instruments issued by executive and local self-governance bodies, and international treaties and agreements, to which Kyrgyzstan is party and which have been incorporated into domestic law.

120. The State supports the folk customs and traditions, which are compatible with human rights and freedoms.

121. The country's legal system preserves customary law elements, which reflect special historical features of the development of the Kyrgyz national identity and the revival of Kyrgyz traditions. Such elements are, for instance, the Aqsaqal - or elders' - court, the imposition of treble damages and the "kurultay" or congress for managing public affairs.

122. The structure of authority consists of bodies vested with State power and of local self-governance bodies.

123. State power is exercised by the legislative, executive and judicial branches of Government.

124. The President of the Republic is the head of State, highest official of the Kyrgyz Republic, symbol of the unity of the people and of State power, and guarantor of the Constitution and of human and citizen rights and freedoms.

125. The President establishes the basic orientations of the State's domestic and foreign policy and represents the Kyrgyz Republic in domestic and international relations.

126. The President is elected for a five-year term. The number of consecutive presidential terms is limited to two.

127. Decrees and orders issued by the President under the Constitution are enforceable throughout the national territory.
128. The powers of the President are terminated through his/her resignation, dismissal from office in accordance with Constitutional procedures, inability to function because of illness, or death.
129. Legislative power is exercised by the Supreme Council, or Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic.
130. The Supreme Council is a representative body vested with legislative power and oversight functions in accordance with its terms of reference.
131. The Supreme Council consists of 90 deputies, elected for a five-year term from party electoral lists.
132. Executive power in the Kyrgyz Republic is exercised by the Government, the Ministries accountable to it, State committees, administrative departments, other executive authorities and local State administrations.
133. The Government is the highest body of State executive power.
134. The operation of the Government is directed by the Prime Minister. The Government consists of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers and Chairmen of State Committees.
135. The structure of the Government, including the afore-mentioned Ministries and State committees, is defined by the Prime Minister and is approved by the Supreme Council.
136. In the areas of the administrative territorial units, executive power is exercised by the local State administration.
137. Justice in the Kyrgyz Republic is administered only by the courts.
138. Judicial power is exercised through the constitutional, civil, criminal, administrative and other forms of legal procedure.
139. The judicial system of the Kyrgyz Republic is based on the Constitution and the laws and consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and local courts. Specialized courts may be established by a constitutional Act.
140. No special courts may be set up.
141. Judges appointed to any court hold their posts and preserve their authority so long as their behaviour is irreproachable.
142. The citizens are entitled to participate in the administration of justice in the cases and manner specified by the law.
143. A legal framework is currently being developed for the introduction of the institution of the jury.
144. Independent State power bodies are such central institutions as the Office of the Ombudsman (Akyikatchy), the Prosecutor General's Office, the National Bank, the Chamber of Accounts and the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda.
145. State power is based on the following principles: Supremacy of the power of the people, represented and safeguarded by a Head of State elected by the people as a whole, namely, the President of the Republic; division of State authority into a legislative, an executive and a judicial branch and the coordinated operation and interaction of these three branches; accountability of State organs to the people and exercise of their powers in the

interest of the people; and demarcation between State power and local self-governance functions.

146. The Kyrgyz Republic acknowledges political pluralism.

147. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the creation of political parties, trade unions and other public associations is free. The State ensures respect for their rights and legal interests.

148. Political parties may participate in State affairs in accordance with the Constitution and the special Act on Political Parties, which regulates their activity.

Table 29

Number of registered political parties

<i>Years</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Parties	7	9	12	14	25	30	33	39	40	43	65	90

149. Under article 72, paragraph 3, of Kyrgyzstan's Code on Elections, a political party must ensure that, of the candidates on its electoral rolls:

- a) No more than 70 per cent are of the same sex and that no candidates of the same sex are more than three places apart on those lists;
- b) At least 15 per cent are 35 years old or younger;
- c) At least 15 per cent belong to various ethnic groups.

150. In the course of its existence, the Supreme Council has been at unicameral and monocameral at different times. It was unicameral up to 1996.

151. The bicameral Parliament formed in 1996 consisted of the Assembly of the People's Representatives (comprising 70 deputies) and the Legislative Assembly (comprising 35 deputies).

152. In 2003, the Parliament became unicameral once again, consisting of 75 deputies. Currently, the Supreme Council consists of 90 deputies, elected for a five-year term from party electoral lists.

153. The distribution of Parliament seats by sex is largely skewed in favour of men.

Table 30

**Parliament composition, by sex
(Per cent)**

<i>Year</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total number of deputies	100	100	100	100	100
Men	62.2	59.8	56.3	100	100
Women	37.8	40.2	43.7	-	-

154. The electoral process is governed by the Code on Elections. The preparation and conduct of elections are carried out by the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda.

Table 31
Dates of past elections

Presidential elections	12 October 1991	24 December 1995	29 October 2000	10 July 2005 (early termination of powers)	
Parliamentary elections	5 February 1995	20 February 2000 (two chambers: Assembly of the People's Representatives and Legislative Assembly)	27 February 2005	16 December 2007	
Urban-type settlement and rural- administration deputy elections	17 October 1999	8 September 2002 (newly formed councils)	11 May 2003 (newly formed councils)	21 September 2003 (newly formed councils)	10 October 2004

155. The activities of the so-called "non-governmental organizations" (NGOs) have been stepped in recent years. The number of registered NGOs more than doubled, increasing from 6,000 at the beginning of 2002 to 13,000 at the beginning of 2006 (*Table 32*).

Table 32
Number of registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
NGOs	1,550	2,010	2,722	3,817	4,669	6,058	7,630	9,289	11,197	13,018	14,617

156. In Kyrgyzstan, NGOs may acquire the status of a legal entity by registering with the judicial authorities.

157. According to the law, in order to obtain such a status, non-profit organizations must be incorporated as a public association, a social foundation or an agency.

158. Public associations are considered to be voluntary non-profit groups of individuals united by their common interest in pursuing spiritual and other non-material needs.

159. Public foundations are considered to be non-profit associations having no members and founded by individuals or legal entities on the basis of voluntary contributions for the pursuit of socially useful objectives.

160. Agencies are considered to be organizations created by their proprietors to carry out non-profit activities, and are financed partially or fully by them.

161. Legal entities may form legal entity alliances in the form of unions or associations.

162. The legislation governing the registration and activity of non-profit organizations is liberal. The first Act regulating the activity of public associations was adopted on 1 February 1991.

163. A significant number of public associations have been set up under that Act in order to pursue various socially useful objectives. The Kyrgyz Civil Code, which entered into force on 8 May 1996, provided the basis for further development of legislation on non-profit organizations.

164. In order to support the pursuit of their objectives, public associations may engage in production activities and business operations compatible with those goals.

165. The law limits foreign funding to political parties, trade unions and public associations pursuing political goals. The Act on non-profit organizations, adopted on 15 October 1999 interprets the relevant Civil Code provisions.

166. Non-profit organizations are registered in accordance with the Corporate Bodies (State Registration) Act, within a maximum time limit of ten days from the date of submission of the appropriate statement and all necessary documents.

167. Public associations and public foundations are expected to file monthly and quarterly income-tax and social-insurance statements with the respective authorities and submit a biannual report to the statistics department. The relevant State accounts are based on the information provided.

168. NGOs play a significant role in public life and are involved in a broad range of issues. They participate in the implementation of social sector projects, provide legal aid to the population, follow up on the work of State and local self-governance bodies, monitor compliance with human rights in detention facilities, and participate in discussions on issues of State-wide and local significance.

169. NGOs have also been actively involved in the preparation of draft laws, the reform of Government bodies and the creation of new organs, such as the Ombudsman. Representatives of community-based organizations participate in the work of such State bodies as the Commission on Human Rights under the President of the Republic and the National Council of Justice. NGO representatives must participate in all national councils.

170. Of the 14,617 NGOs currently registered with the Ministry of Justice, more than 60 per cent engage in the protection of human rights. Human rights NGOs active in the country as a whole include the Assembly of the People of Kyrgyzstan, the Human Rights Movement of Kyrgyzstan, the Kyrgyz-American Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law, the NGO Association, the NGO Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, the Youth Human Rights Group, the Independent Human Rights Group, Diamond, Civil Society against Corruption, and the Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights.

171. Organizations active with regard to the protection of the rights of particular categories of citizens are numerous and include, inter alia, public associations for the social protection of the population or of the rights of consumers, the Centre for Assistance to Women and the SOOP Rehabilitation and Charitable Fund. Practically all such organizations are engaged in informing citizens of their rights and freedoms, which are guaranteed by the Constitution and international human rights instruments.

172. The contribution of NGOs to the defence of human rights and freedoms in Kyrgyzstan has been praised by the permanent missions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a number of other United Nations bodies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Soros Foundation, the British Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR), the National Democratic Institution (USA), the Kuwait Social Reform Society and the American Bar Association, among others.

173. Independent mass media registered at the beginning of 2006 comprised 808 units, 1.3 times as many as at the beginning of 2002.

174. Independent radio and television developed extensively in recent years. In early 2006, 40 radio and television companies operated in the country, almost twice as many as in 2002. They included, inter alia, the national "Radio-television Centre", the closed joint stock (CJS) company "KOOR", the limited liability companies (LLCs) "Pyramid" and "NBT", and the radio company "Europe".

175. In December 2000, a television broadcast entitled "Equality symbol", focused on conflict resolution issues and international terrorism in the border areas of Kyrgyzstan,

Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, was produced in cooperation with the "Foundation for Tolerance International" and aired on the KTR State channel as part of the "Zamana" programme (*Table 33*).

Table 33
Number of NGOs and mass media units¹
(Beginning of year)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NGOs:	6,058	7,630	9,289	11,197	13,018
- Of which, political parties:	33	39	40	43	65
Independent media units:	625	654	706	757	808

¹ According to the Statistical Units' Unified State Registry.

B. Data on crime and on the administration of justice

176. Under the Kyrgyz Criminal Code, offences committed in the country fall into the following categories: Offences against the person; economic offences; offences against public safety and public order; offences against State authority; military offences; and offences against peace (*Figure 20*).

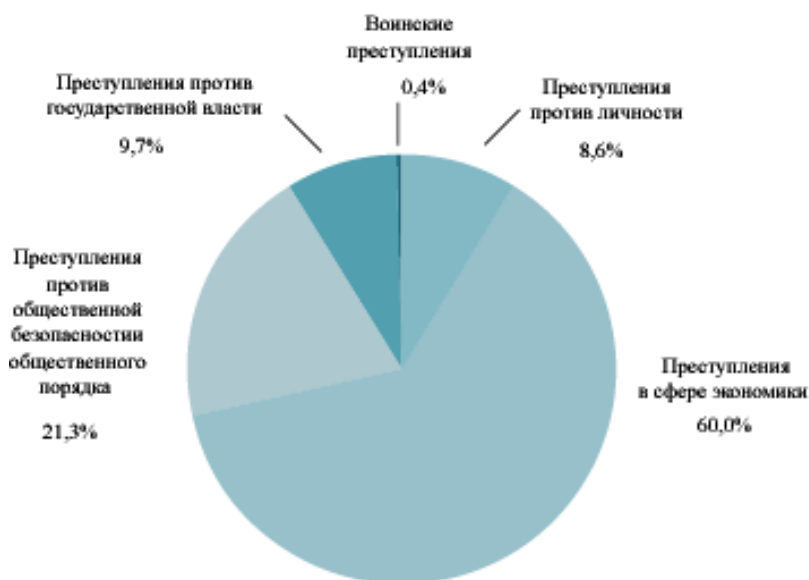
177. Of the 33.3 thousand offences reported in the country in 2005, 66.4 per cent were serious and particularly serious crimes, including 491 murders, approximately 3,000 robberies and robbery-related assaults, 298 rapes and approximately 2,600 drug-related crimes (*Table 34*).

178. Of the total number of proven offenders, 49.5 per cent were up to 30 years old and 7.4 per cent were minors.

179. Of the total number of offenders, 3.6 per cent had received higher education and 96.4 per cent had completed or received some intermediate education.

180. The number of girls and female minors brought to trial increased from 95 in 2004 to 118 in 2005. Of the total number of under age offenders, 9.3 per cent were girls.

Figure 20
Breakdown of offences committed in 2006
(Per cent)



- Offences against public safety and public order 21.3 %
- Offences against State authority 9.7 %
- Military offences 0.4 %
- Offences against the person 8.6 %
- Economic offences 60.0 %

Table 34
Recorded offences, by type

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of offences	37,193	35,606	32,616	33,277	31,392
Per cent,	100	100	100	100	100
broken down as follows:					
- Premeditated and/or attempted homicides	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4
- Premeditated serious bodily injuries	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
- Rapes and attempted rapes	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
- Robberies	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
- Thefts	4.8	4.4	5.1	8.2	7.7
- Petty thefts	42.4	40.4	37.1	37.1	34.9
- Offences related to drug-trafficking	8.1	8.7	9.5	7.7	7.8
- Hooliganism	7.2	8.6	9.7	9.6	10.7

181. The crime solving rate in respect of cases pending at the beginning of 2006 was lower by 16.7 percentage points than at the beginning of 2002 (*Table 35*).

182. In the five years considered, the crime solving rate decreased by 13.5 percentage points in respect of premeditated and/or attempted homicides, by 14.7 percentage points in respect of premeditated serious bodily injuries, by 11.6 percentage points in respect of rapes and attempted rapes, by 7.1 percentage points in respect of robberies, by 19.3 percentage points in respect of thefts and by 16 percentage points in respect of petty thefts.

Table 35
Crime-solving rate, by type of offence
(Per cent. Beginning of year.)

	2003	2007
Overall crime solving rate	81.1	63.3
Particular rates:		
- Premeditated and/or attempted homicides	85.2	73.3
- Premeditated serious bodily injuries	86.1	80.0
- Rapes and attempted rapes	93.1	84.7
- Robberies	89.4	82.5
- Thefts	65.1	51.7
- Petty thefts	79.2	58.8

183. According to Justice Department data, of the 21,800 criminal cases investigated in 2005, 21,500 were concluded. Various sentences were received by 13,400 persons and 357 persons were acquitted.

184. Since, as noted above, the number of offenders decreased, the number of convictions also declined (*Table 36*).

Table 36
Number of identified offenders, by sex and age
(Unit: Thousand offenders)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of identified offenders	18.8	18.9	17.3	17.0	16.4
Per cent, broken down as follows:	100	100	100	100	100
- By sex:					
- Men	89.4	88.1	88.0	88.1	88.7
- Women	10.6	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.3
- By age group:					

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
- 14-17	7.0	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1
- 18-24	27.7	26.9	25.6	26.4	25.7
- 25-29	17.0	15.7	16.3	15.7	15.2
- 30-49	39.8	43.6	43.6	42.2	43.5
- 50 or older	8.5	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.5

185. Among those convicted in the last five years, the dominant offender categories were petty thieves (26-34 per cent) and perpetrators of offences related to drug-trafficking (13-15 per cent) (*Table 37*).

Table 37
Enforceable sentences, by type of offence
(Unit: Thousand sentences)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of sentences	17.1	16.4	14.7	13.4	13.5
Per cent, broken down as follows:	100	100	100	100	100
- Premeditated and/or attempted homicides	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.4
- Premeditated serious bodily injuries	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.0
- Rapes and attempted rapes	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
- Robberies	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
- Thefts	5.0	4.7	4.5	6.3	6.3
- Petty thefts	31.2	29.0	28.4	26.4	24.8
- Offences related to drug-trafficking					
- Hooliganism	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.3	12.5
- Premeditated and/or attempted homicides	9.2	10.4	11.6	10.4	11.0

186. The main forms of sentences handed down in 2005 were as follows: Imprisonment (73.1 per cent of cases); fines (13.2 per cent); and suspended imprisonment or compulsory community service (10.5 per cent) (*Table 38*).

Table 38
**Breakdown of sentences by main type of punishment
 (Per cent)**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Per cent by type of punishment:					
- Imprisonment	70.2	63.6	65.6	73.1	54.7
- Suspended imprisonment and compulsory community service	10.6	13.6	14.2	10.5	25.7
- Fines	10.1	13.6	15.7	13.2	16.3
- Treble damages	3.0	3.8	3.0	1.8	2.0
- Other forms of punishment	6.1	5.4	1.5	1.4	1.3

187. Under Kyrgyzstan's Criminal Procedure Code, pre-trial detention during criminal investigation presupposes a court decision and has a maximum duration of two months. The court may prolong that period to six or nine months or, at most, one year. No further extension of pre-trial detention is possible.

188. Suspects may be held in custody for 48 hours.

189. There are 14.5 attorneys per 100,000 inhabitants.

190. Mortality among prison inmates and detainees held in investigatory isolation facilities of the Main Penal Corrections Department (GUIN) of the Ministry of Justice is mainly due to tuberculosis (*Table 39*).

Table 39
Mortality among convicts and other detainees

Year	Number of deaths	Including number of deaths from tuberculosis
1999	451	
2000	618	
2001	758	
2002	513	439
2003	292	231
2004	212	146
2005	244	159
2006	107	62

191. The number of persons seeking assistance in shelters is on the increase (*Table 40*).

Table 40

Number of persons turning to shelters, Aqsaqal courts and other specialized facilities

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Including:</i>		<i>Domestic violence victims</i>		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Number of persons assisted in 2004	11,936	9,792	2,144	2,236	2,189	47
Breakdown by type of facility:						
- Aqsaqal courts	1,597	1,133	464	149	117	32
- Shelters	9,922	8,474	1,448	2,087	2,072	15
- Charitable public foundations	417	185	232	-	-	-
Number of persons attended to in 2005	11,269	9,146	2,123	4,651	4,134	517
Breakdown by type of facility:						
- Aqsaqal courts	2,154	1,454	700	760	539	221
- Shelters	8,719	7,496	1,223	3,891	3,595	296
- Charitable public foundations	396	196	200	-	-	-

192. In 2005, budget expenditures on law enforcement and security increased by a factor of 2.2 compared to the 2001 level but their share (8,4 per cent) in total expenditures changed insignificantly. In the five-year period considered, allocations under that budget item amounted to 1-1.7 per cent of GDP (*Table 41*).

Table 41

Budget expenditure on law enforcement and safety

<i>Expenditure on law enforcement and safety</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
- In KGS	957.5	1,120.7	1,255.6	1,687.4	1,955.1
- As a percentage of GDP	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7
- As a percentage of total expenditure	6.3	6.6	6.7	8.4	7.7

IV. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Adoption of international human rights norms

1. Ratification of main international human rights instruments

193. According to the Constitution, supreme and directly enforceable legal instrument, the international treaties and agreements, to which Kyrgyzstan is party and which have

entered into force as prescribed by law, and the universally accepted principles and standards of international law are part of the legal system of Kyrgyzstan¹.

194. Kyrgyzstan is party to the following basic United Nations human rights treaties and related optional protocols² (*Table 42*) *.

Table 42

Basic United Nations human rights treaties and related optional protocols, to which Kyrgyzstan is party

<i>Treaty acronym</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or the document of accession</i>	<i>Date of entry into force of the treaty with regard to Kyrgyzstan</i>
CEDAW	10 February 1997 (a) ³	12 March 1997
OP-CEDAW	22 July 2002 (a)	22 October 2002
CPD	-	-
CPD-OP	-	-
CAT	5 September 1997 (a)	5 October 1997
CAT-OP	-	-
CRC	7 October 1994 (a)	6 November 1994
CRC-OP-AC	13 August 2003 (a)	13 September 2003
CRC-OP-SC	12 March 2003 (a)	12 February 2003
ICPPED	-	-
ICMRW	29 September 2003 (a)	1 January 2004
ICERD	5 September 1997 (a)	5 October 1997
ICCPR	7 October 1994 (a)	7 January 1995
ICCPR-OP1	7 January 1994	7 January 1995
ICCPR-OP2-DP	-	-
ICESCR	7 October 1994 (a)	7 October 1994

* At the time of preparation of the core document.

2. Amendments to basic United Nations treaties

195. Kyrgyzstan has accepted the following amendments to basic United Nations human rights treaties:

<i>Treaty acronym</i>	<i>Articles amended</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the amendment adoption document</i>
CEDAW	20(1)	-
CAT	17(7) - 18(5)	-

¹ Article 12, paragraph 3, of the Constitution.

² This information is also accessible at www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/newhvstatusbycountry?OpenView&Start=1&Count=250&Expand=93#93.

³ Accession.

<i>Treaty acronym</i>	<i>Articles amended</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the amendment adoption document</i>
CRC	43(2)	31 May 2000
ICERD	8(6)	-

196. Kyrgyzstan has fully assumed the international obligations stemming from the basic international human rights treaties and the related protocols:

<i>Treaty acronym</i>	<i>Reservation / Declaration</i>
CRC-OP-AC	In Kyrgyzstan, men's minimum age for military service is 18 (article 10 of the Universal Military Service Act).

3. Information on recognition of competence

197. Information on the recognition, by Kyrgyzstan, of the competence of committees to receive and examine communications according to the monitoring procedures laid down in the basic international human rights treaties and the related protocols*

Monitoring procedures prescribed by the treaties

Treaty acronym	<u>Inter-State communication</u>		<u>Individual communication</u>		<u>Investigation into systematic or grave violations</u>	
	Article	Committee competence recognized / not recognized	Article	Committee competence: Date of entry into force / Not recognized	Article	Committee competence: Date of entry into force / Not recognized
CEDAW-OP			1	22 July 2002 (a), 22 October 2002	8	22 July 2002 (a)
CPD-OP			1	Not recognized	6	Not recognized
CAT	21	Not recognized	22	Not recognized	20	5 September 1997 (a)
ICPPED	32	Not recognized	31	Not recognized	33	Not recognized
ICMRW	76	Not recognized	77	Not recognized		
ICERD	11	Recognized	14	Not recognized		
ICCPR	41	Not recognized				
ICCPR-OP1			1	7 January 1994 , 7 January 1995		
ICCPR-OP2-DP	4	Not recognized	5	Not recognized		

* At the time of preparation of the core document.

4. Information on the adherence of the Kyrgyz Republic to regional and CIS conventions⁴

<i>Treaty title</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification / Accession</i>
- CIS Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Minsk, 26 May 1995		21 August 2003
- CIS Convention on Standards for Democratic Elections and Electoral Rights and Freedoms in CIS Member States, Kishinev, 7 October 2002		11 November 2003
- CIS Convention concerning the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities, Moscow, 21 October 1994		21 August 2003
- Agreement on cooperation in addressing problems related to disability and disabled persons, Moscow, 12 April 1996		24 February 1997
- Agreement on cooperation in the areas of labour migration and social protection for migrant workers, Moscow, 15 April 1994		28 December 1995
- Agreement on cooperation in the area of labour protection, Moscow, 9 December 1994		28 December 1995
- Agreement guaranteeing citizens' entitlements to social benefits, compensatory relief for families with children, and child support, Moscow, 9 September 1994		28 December 1995
- Convention on the transfer of convicted prisoners to serve out their sentences, Moscow, 6 March 1998		06 February 2001
- Agreement concerning the defence of participants in criminal proceedings, Minsk, 28 November 2006		
- Agreement on Cooperation among CIS member States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Organs and Tissues, Moscow, 25 November 2005		15 December 2006
- Decision concerning the Programme for cooperation among CIS member States in combating trafficking in persons, 2007–2010, Minsk, 28 November 2006		
- Agreement on Cooperation among CIS member States on issues related to the return of minors to their States of permanent residence, Kishinev, 7 October 2002		10 June 2004
- Agreement on Cooperation among CIS member States on working with minors, Moscow, 25 November 2005		5 May 2006

⁴ This information is also accessible on the web site of the CIS Executive Committee at <http://www.cis.minsk.by/sm.aspx?uid=9888>.

V. Legal framework for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level

198. The fundamental rights and the principles of human rights protection and promotion are laid down in the Constitution. The principle of sanctity and inviolability of the person is constitutionally guaranteed.

199. In Kyrgyzstan, every person is entitled to fundamental human rights and freedoms from birth. Such human rights and freedoms are enforceable. They are recognized as absolute and inalienable, determine the sense and content of the operation of the legislative, executive and local self-governance bodies, and are protected by the law and the courts.

200. The Constitution specifically provides for the presumption of innocence, one the basic principles of human rights protection.

201. The enumeration of rights and freedoms in the Constitution is not exhaustive and must not be interpreted as negating or diminishing other universally recognized rights and freedoms.

202. Another principle affirmed by the Constitution is that the enjoyment of rights and freedoms by any person implies respect for the rights, freedoms, honour and dignity of others.

203. The Constitution prohibits the enactment of laws abolishing freedoms and human rights.

204. Restrictions on rights and freedoms are allowed by the Constitution and the law only for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons, public safety and order, territorial integrity, and the constitutional structure. Such restrictions may not affect the essence of constitutional rights and freedoms.

205. Restrictions affecting the physical and moral integrity of a persons are allowed only by court decision issued in accordance with the law, as punishment for the perpetration of a crime.

206. The publication of laws and other prescriptive legal instruments concerning the rights, freedoms and duties of an individual and a citizen is a prerequisite for enforcing such instruments.

207. Since international treaties and agreements, to which Kyrgyzstan is party and which have entered into force as prescribed by law, and the universally accepted principles and standards of international law are a constituent and directly enforceable part of Kyrgyz legislation, the provisions of international human rights treaties may actually be invoked in State bodies and institutions, including the courts. For instance, the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) are frequently invoked in property dispute hearings.

208. Access to the courts is a fundamental safeguard. It constitutes the most effective form of protection because the enforcement of court decisions is obligatory and failure to implement them entails criminal responsibility.

209. Another form of protection consists in recourse to superior administrative authorities. Recourse to law-enforcement and supervisory bodies is also possible. Appealing to the media is an equally effective manner of seeking redress.

210. In case of infringement of human rights and freedoms, anyone is entitled to professional legal assistance. Where a person is unable to pay for the services of an attorney, legal assistance costs are paid by the State.

211. Forms of protection include self-help, restoration of the right violated, damages, and compensation for moral injury.
212. A person whose rights have been violated as a result of illegal acts carried out by State or local self-governance bodies or staff in discharging their official duties is entitled to compensation by the State.
213. The Assembly of the Kyrgyz Nation is one of the bodies ensuring that the rights of the country's ethnic groups are represented.
214. The status of the Assembly is defined in the Presidential Decree of 14 January 1997 on the Status of the Council of the Assembly of the Kyrgyz Nation as that of an advisory and consultative body to the President. On 5 August 2006, the Kurultay (congress) of the Assembly defined the status of the Assembly as that of an association of legal entities.
215. Information on human rights is disseminated in Kyrgyzstan through, inter alia, conferences, seminars, round tables, textbooks, study aids, scientific articles and bulletins, and school and university courses.
216. The subjects of "human rights" and "human rights and the open democratic society" are taught in a number of the country's higher education institutions (VUZs).
217. The body specifically authorized to monitor respect for freedoms and human and citizen rights in the country is the Ombudsman's Office.
218. Special parliamentary committees have been created with regard to the protection of women's and children's rights, and with regard to issues related to religion.
219. In September 2006, parliamentary hearings were held on the fulfilment Kyrgyzstan's obligations in the area of human rights. Delays in the presentation of reports to the United Nations treaty bodies was one of the issues discussed.
220. After the hearings, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with UNDP support, developed a blueprint for the preparation of periodic reports to international bodies under United Nations treaties.
221. In that connection, a presidential decree dated 5 April 2007 set up a Commission on issues related to the preparation of national reports in the framework of international human rights treaties.
222. Drafting experts are selected for that task on the basis of a special interview.
223. Specialists from State bodies and public associations participate in the preparation of the reports.
224. The reports are drawn up in accordance with the relevant guidelines and concluding observations of the United Nations committee concerned regarding form and content.
225. The documents in question are based on information provided by Ministries; State committees; administrative departments responsible for treating issues related to the condition of individuals and ensuring the exercise of their rights; and public associations engaged in the protection of human rights.
226. Draft reports are discussed and agreement is reached in working conferences and meetings with all bodies concerned.
227. In September 2000, the United Nations Millennium Declaration was adopted with a view to promoting a global vision for the improvement of humanity's condition through poverty reduction, peacemaking and security, environmental protection, human rights protection and democracy.

228. In 2005, Kyrgyzstan obtained the status of a threshold country in the framework of the United States assistance programme entitled "Millennium Challenge Account". In that connection, the Presidential Executive Office developed a national Framework for the Threshold Programme of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). Accordingly, Kyrgyzstan aims to reduce corruption and enhance the effectiveness and professionalism of judicial and law-enforcement agencies. The programme comprises the following three main thrusts: Development of an equitable and effective judicial system; greater transparency in the work of law-enforcement agencies; and more effective criminal prosecution as part of combating corruption. Moreover, the programme is expected to contribute to progress on reforms ensuring the independence of the judicial system, strengthening the checks and balances system within law-enforcement bodies, and raising the remuneration and professional competence of judicial and law-enforcement staff. Furthermore, the implementation of the Threshold Programme in Kyrgyzstan is expected to strengthen the country's economy and raise its overall standard of living.

229. One of the most important constitutional principles related to the protection of human rights is the principle of equity.

230. In Kyrgyzstan, all persons are equal before the law and in court. No one may be discriminated against or suffer a violation of his/her rights and freedoms on grounds of ethnic origin, sex, race, nationality, language, faith, political and religious convictions or on any other personal or public circumstances.

231. In Kyrgyzstan, men and women enjoy equal freedoms, rights and opportunities for the exercise of their freedoms and rights.

232. Undermining the peaceful coexistence of peoples and engaging in propaganda or action inciting to inter-ethnic or religious strife constitute criminal activities.

233. Under the Kyrgyz Criminal Code, it is an offence to subvert the equality of rights of the citizens and to foment ethnic, racial or religious hostility and genocide.

234. All Kyrgyz citizens are entitled to legal assistance.

235. One of the available legal safeguards is the right to access to a court of law. The procedures, form and time limits related to the exercise of that right are laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code.

236. The current legislation also provides for damages and compensation for moral injury resulting from a human rights violation.
