

COUNTRY SITUATION

KYRGYZSTAN

Revised by local contacts



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GENERAL SITUATION

Geographical situation

The Kyrgyz Republic is a country situated in Central Asia, the total length of the border is 4,573 km. Kyrgyzstan borders 4 states: China (east and south 1063 km), Kazakhstan (north 1212 km), Tajikistan (southwest 984 km) and Uzbekistan (west 1314 km). The country has no access to the waters of the World Ocean. The capital city of Bishkek is the largest city with over 1 mln. inhabitants.

Political situation & governance

- Since gaining independence in [1991](#), the country has experienced several periods of political and economic instability. [Corruption](#) and nepotism caused social upheaval in 2005, 2010 and 2020. Also [border tensions with Tajikistan](#) is another major issue.
- Following a constitutional referendum in April 2021, Kyrgyzstan moved back from a parliamentary to a presidential regime, consolidating presidential powers over the executive, judiciary and legislative branches. Currently, Kyrgyzstan is a [presidential republic](#), where a governance structure has been created with a clear distribution of powers and a reporting system. The last parliamentary elections were held in November 2021.
- [Administrative-territorial](#) units are cities, districts, regions, as well as rural districts. In administrative-territorial terms, it is divided into 7 regions, including 2 cities of republican significance (Bishkek and Osh).
- The legal system of Kyrgyzstan belongs to [Romano-Germanic law](#). In Kyrgyzstan, all normative legal acts (NLA) are divided into laws and by-laws. The main law of the state is the [Constitution](#).

Population

- [The main population](#) of the country is the Kyrgyz, who live throughout the country and predominate in most rural areas. According to the [National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic](#), the population of Kyrgyzstan amount to 7mil (March 2023). The majority of the population (65.6%) live in rural areas (UNICEF, [E/ICEF/2022/P/L.25](#), para 1), with only one third live in urban areas.
- [Children and adolescents \(hereinafter C&A\) account](#) for 38% of the total population (UNICEF, [E/ICEF/2022/P/L.25](#), para. 1).
- Kyrgyzstan has a high natural population growth rate. [In 2019, the population growth rate was 2.1%, the reason for this is a high birth rate. There is an average of 3.3 children per woman in Kyrgyzstan.](#)
- [Child mortality](#) in Kyrgyzstan has decreased significantly in recent years.
- The Kyrgyz Republic is a bilingual state: the [state language](#) is Kyrgyz and Russian is the language of interethnic communication. The main religion is Islam, but other religions, such as Russian Orthodox, are also practiced.

Economic & social situation

- [The Human Development Index of Kyrgyzstan](#) in 2021 was 0.692, which is above the average of 0.636 for all countries with average human development and below the average of 0.796 for the countries of Europe and Central Asia.
- The Kyrgyz Republic is [one of the poorest countries](#) in Central Asia. The current situation is characterised by increasing poverty rates and rising unemployment and inflation. Poor infrastructure, endemic corruption and organised crime have limited economic growth. Nearly a [fifth of the population is unemployed](#). The percentage of the population living under the nationally-established poverty line is estimated to be 40%.
- [Child poverty](#) is one of the most acute problems. [Almost one in three children in Kyrgyzstan lives in poverty](#), meaning that over 32% of the country's children live in poverty. [The level of poverty is increasing \(32.1%\), and children constitute a large part of those in need.](#) According to a [UNICEF publication](#) "Children in Kyrgyzstan: overview of the situation" (p.1), as a result, they have limited access to services and protection and are more vulnerable in emergency situations. [Children living in poverty](#) skip school and do not attend kindergartens and suffer from malnutrition. The poorest children live in rural areas in the southern regions of the country, many of them from large families. The number of benefits' beneficiaries has fallen over the past decade. Benefit levels have increased, but due to the program's design, more than 90 per cent of its recipients are rural residents, so many urban poor uncovered. Less than 20 per cent of rural children and less



than 5 per cent of urban children are covered (source: ISS/IRC local contact).

- Many children from the poorest families are actually missing out on social benefits as a result of barrier and administrative bottlenecks ([UNICEF Kyrgyzstan](#)).
- Furthermore, labour migration is a significant factor in the country's economic and social development. [More than 13%](#) of Kyrgyzstanis live and work outside their country. This has a direct impact on children: 99,000 children have both parents working abroad and are left in the care of grandparents or extended families, often without formal guardianship arrangements (UNICEF, [E/ICEF/2022/P/L.25](#), para. 4).

Children's rights:

- **Violence against C&A:** [According to National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNICEF \(2019, p. 39 - Russian version\)](#), violence remains the overwhelming response to child discipline, with psychological aggression most often used, despite the vast majority of mothers not believing that it is necessary. This suggests parents and caregivers have no other knowledge or skills to discipline their children. Social stigma, economic dependence on perpetrator, lack of knowledge on whom to report to and mistrust of service providers affects willingness to report violence. Sexual abuse is a major concern for children as they often lack protection. Sexual abuse is a major concern for children as they often lack protection. ([5th periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of the CRC for the period from 2014 to 2019](#), paragraphs 29, 31, 33, 34). Thousands of girls suffer from gender-based violence.
- **Child labour:** In Kyrgyzstan, 27% of children aged 5-17 are forced to work for various reasons. The problem is most widespread in the Naryn region. The proportion of children working in hazardous conditions is higher in the poorest quintile (12%), as well as in rural areas (15.2%). Boys are more often involved in hazardous work (16.1%) ([5th periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of the CRC for the period from 2014 to 2019](#), para. 13).
- **Child marriage:** is one of the main issues in the country, occurring all regions and among all ethnic groups, including the practice of "[bride kidnapping](#)". According to UNICEF, about 13% of young women aged 20–24 are married/in a union before the age of 18 and the adolescent pregnancy rate is one of the highest in the region, with 50 newborns per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years (UNICEF, [E/ICEF/2022/P/L.25](#), para. 5).
- **Left behind children:** According to the MICS Data (2018), about 99,000 children (4.3 % of all Kyrgyz minors) have both parents living abroad, and 277,000 children (12 %) have at least one parent living abroad. Based on the information of the Ministry of Labor, Social Welfare and Migration (MoLSWM), there are at least [88 034 \(2022\)](#) whose one or both parents are in labour migration (internal and external). [According to the results of the first quarter of 2021, only 1,457 children](#) in a difficult life situation are registered. Children are often subjected to unfair treatment by unofficial guardians.

CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL CARE AND ALTERNATIVE CARE OPTIONS

Applicable laws, policies

- [Children's Code](#) dated July 10, 2012 n. 100 as amended in 2020 whose changes entered into force six months after the adoption of these amendments. Currently, a bill of a new Children's Code is under revision. The Bill has been approved by the Parliament but not signed yet by the President (source: ISS/IRC local contact).
- [Family Code](#) of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 30, 2003 No. 201 (last amended June 6, 2022 No. 41) (Section 4, 7).
- [Foster Care Regulation](#) of the Kyrgyz Republic of 21 December 2020 No. 622.
- [Position](#) on the procedure for placing a child outside the family (as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 24, 2020 No. 433).
- [Resolution](#) dated October 21, 2013 No. 571 on approval of the Regulations on return to the Kyrgyz Republic children-citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic left without parental care and located outside the Kyrgyz Republic.
- [Position](#) on the procedure for the formation and use of the state data bank on children left without parental care (as amended by the Decrees of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 21, 2019 No. 620)
- In terms of **policies**, the new Government of Kyrgyzstan has developed a new mid-term [National Development Program \(NDP\) for 2021–2026](#) alongside implementation and monitoring plans. The program is broadly aligned with the National Development Strategy 2040. A reduction of monetary child poverty from 31.8 per cent in 2021 to 25 per cent by 2026 has become one of the key targets of the NDP



(UNICEF, COAR 2021, p. 1).

- The [Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on family support and child protection for 2018-2028](#), whose main objectives are, among others, developing professional social services for families and children, ensuring the right of children to live and be brought up in a family; developing foster family services UNICEF is working with the MoLSWM developed a State Programme on Child Protection (2023-2026), currently pending validation (UNICEF, COAR 2022, p. 5).

The [competent authorities](#) that ensure the protection of vulnerable children are:

- **Several ministries**, such as Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration (MoLSWM), Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, in charge of, among other things, developing and implementing a unified state policy in the field of ensuring the rights and interests of children.
- **Department for the provision of social assistance to vulnerable groups of the population** (Regulations on the Department of Social Protection under the MoLSWM) – in charge of the social integration of children in difficult life situations and street children. It is also responsible for rehabilitation programmes of children with disabilities.
- At local level, the Kyrgyz system establishes authorised bodies in the field of child protection – named **Commissions on children's affairs under local state administrations and mayor's offices of cities, commissions on social issues under executive bodies** – in charge of, among others, providing access for and monitoring educational, medical & social services for vulnerable children; carrying out monitoring and control over the implementation of an individual plan for the protection of a child and a plan for individual work with a vulnerable family.
- The new constitution **new position** of [Child's Rights Commissioner](#) reporting directly to the President. The commissioner is tasked with monitoring and protecting child rights by considering appeals concerning violations of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the child, and complaints against decisions or actions (inaction) of state central and local executive bodies.

Family support & prevention of unnecessary family separations

- The **territorial divisions** of the authorized bodies for the protection of children, education, health care, internal affairs bodies and local governments take measures for the early identification of families and children who are in a difficult situation.
- **Social allowances** are provided. According to the [Law "On State Benefits in the Kyrgyz Republic"](#), there are three types of state benefits: 1) "*Balaga suyunchu*" – a one-off payment at the birth of a child; 2) "*Uy-bulogo komok*" – a monthly allowance to support low-income families with children under 16; 3) "*Social allowance*" – issued to those who are not eligible for pensions.
- At the regional Department of Labor and Social Security the following services were established: **the Service for Supporting Families and Children in Difficult Life Situations and the Service for the Development of Family Forms of Care**. The services are provided to vulnerable families to overcome a difficult situation and to prevent unnecessary separation of the child from the family.
- According to the [Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on family support and child protection for 2018-2028](#), the government provides a wide range of support services, from family counselling to material support (i.e. food security programmes, housing, economic support) and specialised support (i.e. for parents with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, single mothers, families living in poverty, families affected by alcoholism or domestic violence, indigenous families and others facing systemic injustice and discrimination).
- In order to provide **psychological assistance** to children in difficult life situations, a "Helpline for Children - 111" was established under the MoLSWM.

Gatekeeping and family reintegration

- Officials of institutions (educational institutions, medical institutions, social protection institutions, institutions of temporary residence) and other citizens who have information about children without parental



care are obliged to report this to the authorized body for the protection of children at the actual location of the children. ([Children's Code, art. 41](#))

- **Reintegration:** SOS Children's Village reintegrates children in its care on the regular basis. For instance, within the last three years (2020-21-22) 19 children were reintegrated from SOS locations.

ALTERNATIVE CARE OPTIONS

Competent authority(ies): The **MoLSWM** and the **Commission on children's affairs** under the district state administrations ([Children's Code](#), Chapter 3, arts. 40-43 & [Foster Care Regulations, arts. 1-12](#)). Children are placed into long term residential institutions (above six months) by court decision.

Main reasons: lack of the possibility (economical and not) of keeping a child in a family; children with disabilities; children born out of wedlock. The majority of children in alternative care are from large families living below the poverty line. Also and often, labor migrants leave their children in residential institutions in the hope that their children will have access to education and health care, as well as be supervised.

Registration of children without parental care: is carried out by the MoLSWM. A [National Data Bank](#) was elaborated. [The Regulation on the formation and use of the state data bank](#) on children deprived of parental care – as amended on November 21, 2019 No. 620 – defines the following tasks: 1) registration of such children; 2) creation of conditions for the placement of such children in the families of candidates - citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic permanently residing in the country or outside the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens; 3) creation of conditions for the realisation of the right of candidates to receive complete and reliable information about these children.

Status: Until the placement of children deprived of parental care in a family or institution, the duties of a guardian (custodian) of children are temporarily assigned to the **territorial subdivision of the authorised body for the protection of children**. When placing a child, his/her ethnic origin, belonging to a certain religion and culture, his/her native language, the possibility of ensuring continuity in upbringing and education are considered.

Statistics: In accordance with the [National Statistical Committee](#) of the Kyrgyz Republic during 2021, 2.2 thousand C&A under the age of 18 were identified as left without parental care, of which 790 are orphans.

Kinship care

According to the ISS/IRC local contact, many children of migrants are now brought up by the extended family (see also under "Economical & Social situation above"). As of now there is no exact data on the children under the kinship care, since in many cases relatives do not register official guardianship. In mid-2022 the MoLSWM conducted a household survey and came up with the following data: there are 88 034 abandoned children of labor migrants. The data on how many of them (be children of labor migrants or orphans with official status) under constant kinship care is unavailable.

Trusteeship or guardianship

Legislations: [Family Code](#) (art. 51(5), arts. 52, 55, 67, 80, 89); [Children's Code \(Chapter 9\)](#); [Civil Code](#) (arts. 55, 66-75); [Regulation on Guardianship and Trusteeship \(RGT\)](#) (as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 22, 2014 No. 270).

Types: **Trusteeship** is established over children under the age of 14 years. **Guardianship** is established over children aged 14 to 18 years.

Requirements for carers: Only legally capable persons of full age shall be appointed as guardians/custodians of children (art. 6, Regulation on Guardianship and Trusteeship). When appointing a guardian or custodian for the child, the moral and other personal qualities of the guardian and custodian, his (her) ability to perform the duties of a guardian and custodian, the relationship of the guardian, custodian and child, and, if possible, the desire of the child are taken into account (art. 7, RGT). [Decree](#) of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 27, 2015 No. 733 (as amended by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated July 12,



2022 No. 367) contains the list of persons who cannot be guardians or custodians.

Monitoring & complaint mechanism: Any person who becomes aware of a threat to the life or health of a C&A under guardianship or a violation of his/her rights, must report it to the territorial subdivision at the place of the actual location of the ward or to the internal affairs bodies (chapter 5, RGT).

Support and follow-up: It is carried out by a **territorial subdivision** at the place of residence of the child. The territorial subdivision at least 1 time within twelve months carries out a planned examination of the living conditions of the child, the observance by guardians and trustees of the rights and legitimate interests of the wards, and ensuring the safety of their property (art. 38, RGT).

Statistics: According to the National Statistics Institute, the number of children placed under trusteeship or guardianship has increased in the last years: while in [2018](#), there were 1071 C&A, in [2021](#), they amounted to 1670.

Foster care

Legal framework/policy: [Children's Code](#) (chapter 10) & [Government Decree](#) of 21 December 2020 No. 622 on foster families; [Foster Care Regulations \(FCR\)](#).

Types: 1) *Emergency foster families*, for a period of several hours to one day, if the child is in an accident or abandoned by parents; 2) *short-term foster families*, for up to one month; 3) *medium-term families*, for up to six months; 4) *proposed foster families*, for a period of more than six months; 5) *periodic foster families* - for several days, for weekends, for holidays (art. 4, FCR).

Principles for placing children: Siblings and stepchildren cannot be separated, except in exceptional cases (i.e. health reasons; not aware of their relationship). The decision to place a child who has reached the age of 10 in a foster family is made considering the opinion of the child (art. 13 & 17, FCR).

Requirements for carers: Foster parents can be citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic who have reached the age of 30, but not older than 65, who have been trained, selected and received an opinion from the territorial authorised body on the possibility of becoming foster parents, whose candidatures are approved by the Commission on Children's Affairs. The placement of a child (children) under the age of 3 years in a foster family is allowed in the event of complete unemployment of one of the foster parents (art. 5, FCR).

Monitoring & complaint mechanism: Monitoring of foster parents is done through the Social order projects. However, the ISS/IRC local contact explained that this is not done in all regions where foster children are placed. Normally, a employee of the territorial subdivision visits the foster family in the first week after placing a child and afterwards when deemed necessary, but at least once a month (for short-term placement) and at least once every three months (for other types of placement); exercises control over the observance of the rights of the fostered child(ren) the fulfillment of the obligations assigned to foster parents for the maintenance, upbringing and education of the C&A in accordance with the minimum standards and the contract; evaluates the work of foster parents once a year or every six months, depending on the type of placement of the child (art. 34, FCR).

Support and follow-up: The territorial department of the MoFSWM is responsible for ongoing support and monitoring of foster families. It develops individual child protection plan, visits a foster family during the first week of placing a child, then as needed, but at least once a month (for short-term placement) and at least once every three months (for other types of placement). It controls upbringing and education of the child (children) in accordance with the minimum standards and the contract and evaluates the work of foster parents once a year or every six months, depending on the type of placement of the child. For payments which the foster families are entitled of, see [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic](#) of May 31, 2022 No. 284. As per the ISS/IRC local contact, there is no official service system for foster parents provided by the state.

Statistics: Since 2014, more than 200 prospective foster parents have been trained and certified and between 2014 and 2019, 150 children received foster care services ([CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), 2019, p. 20, para. 151 & 152). Recent years have also seen an [increase](#) in the number of foster families: while in [2018](#), the proportion of families to the



number of children was 9 to 31, In 2022, the [number of foster families has still increased](#) by 91 families, and 185 orphans and children without parental care were placed in foster families.

Residential care

Legislation/policy: [Children's Code](#) (articles 24-37, 70,71, 80, 84); [Model provision on state boarding general educational institutions for orphans and children left without parental care](#).

Deinstitutionalisation policy: Over the years, thanks to the European funds, the Kyrgyz government has adopted several plans aiming at eliminating and transforming residential facilities. For example, within the framework of the EU funded **project "Creating a favorable family environment for children in the Kyrgyz Republic" (2018-2021)**, Public Foundation "League of Children's Rights Defenders", NGO "Partnership for every child" (Moldova), together with the Ministry of Health and Social Development, developed social services as an alternative to residential institutions. In 2019, to further the DI process, the government adopted a new **Plan of Action for the Reform of Residential Institutions for Children** for the period 2019–2021. In the same year, Decision No. 129 of 18 March 2019 was adopted aiming at introducing a new procedure for use of an [automated information and analysis system for residential institutions](#) which is operated by the MoLSWM. In accordance with this Decision, the administrations of all residential institutions must enter the data of the children who are currently staying, newly arrived or have left the institutions. ([CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), 2019, p. 28, para. 222). According to the ISS/IRC local contacts, the European funds stopped in 2020 and as of today, the only type of service directed to follow up with the DI process is the foster care which however is not progressing accordingly.

Types: The list of all residential care facilities could be found [here](#), more than half are part of Kyrgyzstan's Education and Science Ministry. The rest are included in the systems of the MoLSWM and the Health Ministry. Along with state institutions, there are municipal and non-governmental childcare units, which include religious residential institutions. All facilities vary in size and term of care.

Monitoring and Complaints Mechanism: It is responsibility of the Children's Rights Commissioner to monitor, and control the observance and protection of C&A's rights and to receive and consider individual complaints from children. Moreover, all types of residential facilities, regardless the ownership, need to be accredited by the MoLSWM which is also in charge of the monitoring ([CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), 2019, p. 28 & 29, para. 228-231).

Statistics: There are [133 childcare residential facilities](#), of which 67 are State-run, 17 are municipal, 40 are private or established by an NGO and 9 are run by a religious organization. [10 300 children](#) live in these institutions in 2023. Only 5% of children under residential care are orphans. The number of residential institutions increased over the past decade: in comparison, in 2012 there were [117 residential](#) institutions for 10,908 children.

Leaving care

Legislation: [Model provision on state boarding general educational institutions for orphans and children deprived of parental care](#) (N° 377, updated in 2007) briefly describes the type of support provided by care leavers by residential institutions. The amended Children's Code (2020) states that "Enterprises, institutions and organisations of all forms of ownership are obliged to employ young people who are in need of social assistance" (including care leavers, based on quota) (art. 14).

The [Housing Code](#) provides that orphans or children deprived of parental care are given priority in the allocation of housing once their stay in educational and other institutions comes to an end ([CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), 2019, p. 29, para. 232). According to the combined 5th and 6th periodic report, work to keep a separate register of care leavers from residential institutions who apply for and receive job placements is ongoing ([CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), 2019, p. 29, para. 237).

Focus on specific groups of children

- **Children with disabilities:** A study, commissioned by [UNICEF](#) in 2021, showed that children with disabilities



face significant difficulties to access affordable health and education services, and are often discriminated against and subject to negative attitudes. In addition, they are often separated from the family and reside in an institution. A total of 32,000 children with disabilities are registered for the monthly social benefit while a national survey conducted in 2018 estimated that 8.7% of children aged 5-17 years have a functional difficulty, however there is lack of reliable data. ([UNICEF](#), COAR, 2021, p. 2).

- **Surrogacy:** According to the Family Center "Surrogacy in Kyrgyzstan 2023", surrogacy is allowed in Kyrgyzstan and is currently being developed. There are currently no official statistics on the number of children born with the help of surrogacy in Kyrgyzstan. This is due to the fact that the surrogacy is completely confidential, and biological parents try to keep this fact secret.

Comments of the ISS/IRC

Progress

ISS/IRC welcomes the significant efforts made in recent years by the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to align its legislation with the international standards. In order to ensure the right of the child to a family environment, the country undertook legislative reforms amongst which the revision of the Children's Code, currently under revision before the Parliament. Also, the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic has been repeatedly amended, to improve the situation of children in alternative care.

Another positive aspect to mention is the **newly established Commissioner for the Child Rights**. Every year, at least 100 specialists and social workers of the social development system are trained in child protection issues. According to the [Programme](#) of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for Family Support and Child Protection (2018-2028), the mechanisms for timely identification and support of vulnerable children and families in needs have been strengthened. The quality of the provision of social services focused on the family environment seems to have been improved too.

Also, another improvement concerns the efficiency of the system for providing **benefits to low-income families** ([OECD \(2018\), Social Protection System Review in Kyrgyzstan](#)).

Remaining challenges to be addressed

[Measures taken by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic](#) to increase the size of the low-income benefit have little effect on reducing poverty among the population, funding and income levels of low-income families are still at a low level. Social services for children and other vulnerable groups are under-resourced and under-developed as confirmed by the ISS/IRC local contact. Local governments bear significant responsibility for providing social services but lack the resources and capacity to do so (OECD, [Social Protection System Review Kyrgyzstan](#), 2018, p. 12).

Despite the progresses made and highlighted above, the preservation of [family ties](#) remains one of the major problems in Kyrgyzstan, coupled with the violence used against C&A.

Reintegration – the ISS/IRC local contact stressed on the fact that the reintegration procedure described in the law does not happen in practice for several reasons. A lack of state specialists in child protection area does not allow to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the family (including risk assessment)/community where child will go and ensure that the reintegration is based on the best interest of the child. In addition, prevention work is not established on different levels to avoid secondary separation of child. Finally, there is a need to invest more resources (financial and human) to organise smooth reintegration process.

Foster care – The fact that there is not an official support service system for foster families poses a serious concern for foster parents and for the NGOs working in this area. The ISS/IRC local contact confirmed that foster parents tend to burn out pretty fast, having to deal with extraordinary cases of foster children.

Residential care – it must be pointed out that residential care remains the primary form of social service and in



spite of all attempts, the ISS/IRC local contact recognise the failure of the DI process in the country as there are still numerous institutions under the Ministry of Education which is very resistant to reforming them. Besides, the ISS/IRC local contact informed that despite the legal duty for directors of the children's institutions to insert the data of each child eligible for adoption in the national Bata bank, this rule is not always followed accordingly.

Leaving care – there is no formal obligation to prepare children to the out-of-care life. According to the ISS/IRC local contact, there is no state support programme for care leavers and nor a uniformed system having a comprehensive approach. Despite the system provides educational support for C&A in institutions, in practice, most graduates have nowhere to go: orphans have neither a good education, nor a profession, nor a stable job. But the main thing is that there is no housing.

ADOPTION

Kyrgyzstan ratified the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption by Law dated 10.08.2012 No. 166.

In Kyrgyzstan, adoption is regulated by the Children's Code as amended on August 1, 2020 No. 109 (Chapter 8). Other important texts are the following regulations:

- Regulations on the procedure for transferring children for adoption to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens, legislative representation of representatives of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 27, 2015 No. 733, as amended July 12, 2022 No. 367;
- Regulations on the procedure for the formation and use of the state data bank on children without parental care, executive order of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 2, 2010 No. 125 as amended November 21, 2019 No. 620;
- Regulations of the representative office of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 31, 2018 No. 69 On the issues of accreditation in the Kyrgyz Republic of representative offices of foreign organizations for international adoption.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY

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Sources: [HCCH: Department of Social Welfare](#); ISS/IRC local contact.

FULL/SIMPLE ADOPTION

Adoption in Kyrgyzstan is a **full adoption** and it is **irrevocable**. See section "Adoption effects".

Adopted children lose all rights and obligations towards their birth families (and relatives).

Source: Children's Code, art.58.

SUBSIDIARITY PRINCIPLE

Adoption of children **by citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic** is a priority form of placement of a child within a family.

Foreign nationals may only adopt children if it is not possible to place the children to be cared for by a family of



citizens or permanent residents of Kyrgyzstan or to be adopted by the children's relatives, regardless of the relatives' nationality or place of residence.

Sources: Children's Code, chapter 8; Regulations on the procedure for transferring children for adoption (adoption) to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens (as amended in 2022) (Item 5, 9); Regulations on the state data bank on children left without parental care (March 2010, No. 125); [CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), para. 240.

CHILD ADOPTABILITY

Adoption is allowed only if in the interests of children, considering the ethnic the origin of the child; his belonging to a certain religion and culture; native language; the possibility of ensuring continuity in upbringing and education, and if it provides the child with a full-fledged physical, mental, spiritual and moral development.

Only the following children are adoptable:

- whose parents have died;
- whose parents have provided a written statement of consent to the transfer of the child for adoption in the form in accordance with the appendix to these Regulations or a notarized statement;
- whose parents have been deprived and not restored in parental rights;
- whose parents have been recognised by the court as legally incompetent, missing or declared dead; are not known.

Moreover, can be adopted only those children **registered in the state database** (see below).

Adoption of **brothers and sisters** by different persons is not allowed, except in cases where the children are not aware of their relationship, did not live and were not brought up together, and cannot live and be brought up together for health reasons. This rule also applies to cases of adoption of half brothers and sisters by different persons.

Sources: Children's Code, art. 43; [Regulations](#) on the procedure for transferring children for adoption to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens, legislative representation of representatives of the Kyrgyz Republic.

PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS (PAPs)

Age limits

The age of the adopter must not exceed 60 years. With the consent of the authorised body for the protection of children, in special cases, PAPs may be persons over 60 years of age who are relatives of the child, as well as persons who were the guardian, guardian of the child.

Status

By law, married couples and single parents can adopt (however, the ISS/IRC local contact advised that the practice regarding single parents may be different). Individuals who are not married to each other cannot jointly adopt the same child. PAPs may be adults of both sexes, with the exception of:

- persons recognised by the court as incapable or partially capable;
- spouses, one of whom is recognized by the court as incapable or with limited capacity;
- persons deprived by the court of parental rights or restricted by the court in parental rights;
- persons removed from the duties of a guardian (custodian) for improper performance of the duties assigned to him by law;
- former adoptive parents, if the adoption is canceled by the court due to their fault;
- persons who, for health reasons, cannot exercise parental rights. The list of diseases, in the presence of which a person cannot adopt a child, take him under guardianship (guardianship), take him into a foster family, is established by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- persons who, at the time of adoption, do not have an income that provides the adopted child with a living wage established in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- persons who do not have a permanent place of residence, as well as a dwelling that meets the established sanitary and technical requirements;
- persons who at the time of adoption have a criminal record for an intentional crime against the life or



- health of citizens;
- persons who have an unexpunged and outstanding conviction for grave and especially grave crimes;
- persons with a recidivism of crimes, regardless of the repayment and removal of a criminal record.

To be declared eligible to adopt, citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic must submit the following documents:

- an application for issuing a conclusion on the possibility of being an adoptive parent;
- a copy of the passport of the applicant(s);
- marriage certificate, if adopted by spouses;
- certificate of residence and family composition;
- certificate from the place of work, indicating the position and salary;
- a medical report on the state of health of the applicant, including the absence of drug (toxic), alcohol addiction and mental disorder, drawn up in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- medical opinion of a person living with HIV infection, AIDS, on effective continuous medical supervision, including specific antiviral therapy, in accordance with the legislation;
- reference from the place of work or from the place of residence.

Documents **are valid for one year** from the date of issue. Some of the documents are in the [electronic database](#) and there is no need to submit them separately. They are loaded automatically (a copy of the passport, the applicant's marriage certificate, a certificate of good conduct, a document on the presence of a permanent income, as well as a copy of the house book or registration certificate for an apartment).

[In case of expressing a desire to meet with the child, a referral to meet with the child is automatically generated.](#) Based on the results of a positive decision of the candidate to adopt a child, the portal automatically generates an order for preliminary guardianship/adoption within 24 hours.

Foreign **citizens wishing to adopt a child** need to submit the following **documents**:

- a statement of their desire to adopt a child, indicating the gender, age and other information about the child they would like to adopt;
- a copy of the passport, a copy of the marriage certificate (if adopted by a married couple);
- a certificate from the place of work on the position held and salary, or a copy of the income declaration or other document on income;
- a document confirming the ownership of the residential premises or the right to use the residential premises;
- a document confirming the absence of a criminal record and facts of cruel treatment (violence) against children;
- permission from the competent authority of the receiving state for the entry of the adopted child into the receiving state and his permanent residence in the territory of this state;
- a medical report on the state of health, including the absence of drug (toxic), alcohol addiction and mental disorder;
- a copy of the certificate confirming the completion of training in the preparation of PAPs;
- a copy of the agreement between potential adopters and a foreign accredited adoption body (AAB) on the provision of services on the issue of intercountry adoption;
- a conclusion on the home study of the housing and social conditions of potential adoptive parents, drawn up by a social worker;
- a written undertaking of PAPs on:
 - consular registration of an adopted child in the Kyrgyz Republic Embassy or consular office, accredited in the state of residence of the PAPs, when entering a foreign state;
 - sending post-adoption reports and an opportunity to examine the living conditions and upbringing of an adopted child by employees of the Kyrgyz Republic Embassy or consular office until he/she reaches the age of 18;
 - reports on the living conditions and upbringing of children in families through the foreign AAB, and in the event of liquidation (bankruptcy) of such body - through other foreign AAB.



CONSENTS

Consent of the child

A child who is capable of forming **their own views** and is over 10 years of age must give personal consent for their adoption.

If prior to filing the application for adoption the **child lived in the family of the PAP** and considers him/her to be his/her parent, adoption may exceptionally be made without obtaining the consent of the adopted child. This is valid for both, domestic and intercountry adoption.

Consent of biological parents

The consent of biological parents is required. When **adopting a child** of minor parents under the age of 16, the consent of their parents or guardians (trustees) is also required, and in the absence of parents or guardians (trustees), the consent of the territorial authorised body for the protection of children.

The consent of the child's parents for adoption is **not required** if they:

- unknown or recognised by the court as missing;
- declared by the court as incompetent;
- deprived of parental rights by the court and 6 months have passed since the deprivation of parental rights;
- for reasons recognised by the court as disrespectful, they do not live together with the child for more than 6 months and evade his upbringing and maintenance.

Consent of the spouse of the adoptive parent to the adoption of the child

When a child is adopted by one of the **spouses**, the consent of the other spouse to the adoption is required, unless the child is adopted by both spouses.

The consent of a spouse to adopt a child is not required if the spouses **have terminated family relations**, have not lived together for more than a year, and the place of residence of the other spouse is unknown.

Withdrawal of consent:

Before the court pronounces the adoption of a child, the biological parents have the right to revoke their consent to the adoption. The law does not indicate any specific timeframe for such an action.

Sources: Children's Code, article 44-54; ISS/IRC local contact.

STATE DATABANK

The [State Data Bank on children deprived of parental care](#) is part of the database of the Corporate Information System of Social Assistance, which contains information about children deprived of parental care, who are to be placed in families, and also contains information about PAPs, guardians (custodians), adoptive parents.

The **portal for the provision of adoption services** contains statistical data on children registered in the State Data Bank on children without parental care, by sex, age and nationality.

Heads of relevant institutions (educational institutions, medical and preventive and medical and social organisations, social protection institutions, temporary residence institutions) and other citizens who have information about children deprived of parental care are required to report this to the territorial competent subdivisions of the MoLSWM, based on the actual location of the child, within **seven days** from the date when they became aware that the child can be placed to a family type environment.

The territorial subdivision of the MoLSWM, within a month from the date of receipt of information about a child deprived of parental care, takes measures to ensure that the child is placed within relatives/biological family. If this is not possible, the territorial subdivision enters information about the child into the State Children's Data



Bank.

The territorial division within **three months** ensures the placement of the child in the family of PAPs (domestic adoption). In case the child is not adopted with the specified period of time, the territorial division send the information to the higher level (ministerial).

The portal provides a **single database of data** (personal, medical and social history) on children available for adoption in the whole Kyrgyzstan, which enables citizens to see online data on children in the country.

Sources: [Regulations on the procedure for the formation and use of the state data bank on children left without parental care \(art. 4\); Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic](#) in support of the family and protection of children for 2018-2028; ISS/IRC local contact.

PROCEDURE

Domestic adoption

The [portal for the provision of adoption services](#) is the first step to start with domestic adoption process for Kyrgyz citizens. A citizen applies through the portal for a verification process to be an adoptive parent. The portal also contains statistical data on children registered in the State Data Bank on children without parental care, by sex, age and nationality.

According to the specified criteria of the child, after obtaining the status of PAP(s), a citizen gets access to the information of children (only for domestic adoption). The competent territorial divisions of the MoLSWM (authorised body) makes the referral to meet with the specified child. PAPs need to meet with the child in the following 30 days. In case they do not meet the child in the given time, or they refuse to proceed after the meeting, the child is again available for adoption by other PAPs.

In case of expressing a **desire to meet with the child**, a referral to meet with the child is automatically generated. Based on the results of a positive decision of the candidate to adopt a child taken by the authorised body, the portal automatically generates an order for preliminary guardianship/adoption within 24 hours.

The authorised body is obliged to conduct a **home study** on the living conditions of a person wishing to adopt a child; to check whether there is any obstacle to the adoption, whether the adoption will be in the interests of the child. The authorised body is also responsible for assisting adopter(s) in collecting the necessary documents as well as transferring all reports coupled to its conclusions to the court.

The [MoLSWM runs a 72-hour course](#) to prepare adoptive families. To do this, lists of PAPs are formed in the territorial departments of social protection, and groups are formed according to these lists. The courses are free.

Materials on the adoption of a child are subject to consideration by the court in civil proceedings **no later than one month** with the issuance of an appropriate decision.

Intercountry adoption

Children may be placed for intercountry adoption after **three months** from the date of registration in the state data bank on children without parental care without being matched at the national level.

PAPs must:

- come to the Kyrgyz Republic for at least 10 days to get to know the child and establish contact with him;
- get acquainted with the documents of the adopted child;
- confirm in writing to understand the medical report on the state of health of the child;
- confirm in writing to the authorised body the refusal or further participation in the adoption procedure;
- be present at the court for the adoption decision;

While in Kyrgyzstan, PAPs may apply to a medical institution on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic for an independent medical examination of the child.



An employee of **the territorial subdivision** of the MoLSWM, within 14 working days from the date of receipt of documents of foreign PAPs, prepares an opinion on the transfer of a child for adoption and sends an opinion with the attachment of documents to the adopted child to the court.

Before attending the court session, additional preparation for **intercountry adoption by foreign citizens** is carried out by a representative of the foreign accredited adoption body (AAB) in the Kyrgyz Republic. Exceptionally, for citizens of the CIS member states - personally, with the assistance of the territorial division of the authorised authority of place of residence of the child being adopted.

PAPs are required to be personally present at the meeting with the child, as well as directly participate in the court session on the adoption of the child.

Sources: Children's Code, art. 45; [Regulation on the procedure for transferring children for adoption \(adoption\) to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens, as amended in 2019 & 2022](#), arts 29-52; ISS/IRC local contact.

MATCHING

There is no clear information in the law about the matching process nor the composition of the team organising and carrying out the matching.

Source: ISS/IRC local contact.

PROBATIONARY PERIOD

Domestic adoption: Not provided by law.

Intercountry adoption: PAPs when meeting a child, have to spend at least 10 calendar days with him.

Source: Children's Code, art. 66.

ADOPTION DECISION

In Kyrgyzstan, adoption decision is **judicial**.

Domestic adoption: PAPs must apply to the court of residence of the place of residence of the child. On the basis of a court decision on adoption, which has entered into legal force, the child is transferred to the adoptive parents. The judge shall take the adoption decision no later than one month from the application.

Intercountry adoption: When an application for adoption is satisfied, the rights and obligations of the adoptive parent(s) and the adopted child shall be established from the day the adoption decision enters into legal force.

Appeal

The law does not provide with the possibility to lodge an appeal. Only **cancelation** is possible.

Cancellation of the adoption of a child is carried out in a judicial proceeding. An application for the cancellation of the adoption of a child residing in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is considered at the place of residence of the adopted child, with the participation of an employee of the territorial subdivision and the prosecutor.

The territorial subdivision has the right to apply to the court if the negative behavior of the adoptive parents was established during the post adoption. An adopted child who has not reached the age of 14 may apply to the court to cancel the adoption through the territorial division.

Also, an employee of a territorial subdivision, prior to filing an application for the cancellation has the right to remove the child from the family and place him in a foster family or in a children's residential institution.

Cancellation of the adoption of a child is not allowed if by the time the request for cancellation of the adoption is made, the adopted child has reached the age of majority, except in cases where such cancellation has the mutual



consent of the adoptive parent and the adopted child, and if the parents of the adopted child, if they are alive, have not been deprived of parental rights or not declared legally incompetent by the court.

The adoption can be canceled in cases where the adoptive parents evade the fulfillment of their duties; abuse parental rights; abuse the adopted child, and also if they have diseases according to the list approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The court has the right to cancel the adoption of a child on other grounds, based on the interests of the child and taking into account the opinion of the child.

When the court cancels the adoption of a child, the mutual rights and obligations of the adopted child and the adoptive parents are terminated and the mutual rights and obligations of the child and his biological parents are restored if this is in the interests of the child. In the absence of biological parents, or if the transfer of a child to the biological parents is contrary to his/her interests, the child is transferred to the care of the authorized body for the protection of children.

The court has the right to oblige the former adoptive parents to pay for the maintenance of the child.

With regard to children adopted by foreign citizens and residing outside the Kyrgyz Republic, the cancellation of adoption is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the country of residence.

Sources: Civil Procedure Code, art.370 & 372; Children's Code, art. 21, 45, 65 & 66; [Regulations on the procedure for transferring children for adoption to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens](#), arts. 61, 66-68.

REGISTRATION

Registration of an adoption is free of charge. Payment is charged for the certificate form.

Domestic adoption

To register an adoption, applicants must present one of the following identification documents:

- passport of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic (ID-card);
- a general passport with a mark of acceptance for consular registration (if you have a birth certificate);
- officer's ID.

Intercountry adoption

The civil registry office of the place where the court's adoption was made carries out state registration of the adoption of a child. The law does not indicate a timeframe for this registration.

Consular registration of an adopted child in a Kyrgyz Republic Embassy or consular office, accredited in the state of residence of the adoptive parents, is carried out upon his entry into the receiving State. For consular registration of an adopted child, adoptive parents should apply through their AAB and submit the following documents:

- the application for consular registration of an adopted child with 2 photographs of the child;
- a copy of the court decision on establishing the adoption of the child;
- copies of documents proving the identity of the adoptive parents and the child (passports and marriage certificates of the applicants and birth certificate of the adopted child).

Sources: Regulations on the procedure for transferring children for adoption (adoption) to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens, arts 45-48; Administrative Regulations of Public Services, art. 3; ISS/IRC local contact.

ADOPTION EFFECTS

Rights

Adopted children and their offspring are equal in personal non-property and property rights and obligations to relatives by origin. Adopted children lose their personal non-property and property rights and are released from obligations towards their biological parents.



Name

An **adopted child retains** his/her first and last name. At the request of the adoptive parent(s), the adopted child shall be assigned the surname of the adoptive parent, as well as the given name. If the surnames of the adoptive parents are different, the surname of one of them is assigned to the child.

The change of the surname and name of the adopted child is indicated in the court decision on his/her adoption.

A change in the surname and name of an adopted child who has reached the age of 10 years can be made only with his consent.

Date and place of birth

At the request of the adopter(s), the date of birth of the adopted child may be changed, but not more than 3 months, as well as the place of his birth. This is allowed only in case of adoptions of children under the age of one.

Changes in the **date and/or place of birth** of an adopted child are indicated in the court decision on the child's adoption.

Nationality

A child, citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic, adopted by foreign adopters, one of whom is a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the other is a foreign citizen, retains the citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Sources: article 55-64 Children's Code (as amended in 2017, 2019 & 2020); Regulations on the procedure for transferring children for adoption (adoption) to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens, art. 44.

POST ADOPTION & FOLLOW-UP

Domestic adoption

After the adoption is completed, the district or city department of social development of the place of residence of the child monitors the life of the adopted child for three years.

Intercountry adoption

The representative office of the foreign AAB in the Kyrgyz Republic must submit post-adoption reports to the authorised body as well as a copy of such report to the territorial subdivision at the place where the court decision on adoption was made.

In the event of liquidation (bankruptcy) of the foreign AAB, reports are sent by the foreign AAB that has assumed obligations by agreement with foreign adoptive parents to provide such reports. Post-adoption reports should be provided within the following terms:

- 1st post-adoption report – no later than the end of the 7th month from the date of entry into force of the court decision on adoption;
- 2nd post-adoption report – no later than the end of the 13th month from the date of entry into force of the court decision on adoption;
- 3rd post-adoption report – no later than the end of the 25th month from the date of entry into force of the court decision on adoption;
- 4th post-adoption report – no later than the end of the 37th month from the date of entry into force of the court decision on adoption.

After 3 years of the adoption until the child reaches his/her majority, post-adoption reports can be carried out at the request of the authorised body or territorial subdivision.

Source: [Regulations on the procedure for transferring children for adoption to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens](#), arts. 57 & 59.

ADOPTION BREAKDOWN



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The legislation recognised the possibility to cancel an adoption, if as a result of adoption, the rights of the adopted child established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and international treaties are violated (see above under “adoption decision”).

There is no information on adoption breakdowns’ cases.

Source: Children's Code of the Kyrgyz Republic Articles 61-66

SEARCH FOR ORIGINS

Please see the dedicated Annex.

ADOPTION ACCREDITED BODIES (AAB)

Adoption is only possible through foreign adoption accredited bodies.

At the start of 2019, seven accredited offices of foreign AAB were operating in Kyrgyzstan (six from the United States of America and one from the Netherlands).

Sources: Regulations on the procedure for accreditation and activities of bodies and organizations of foreign states for the adoption (adoption) of children; [Regulations](#) dated January 31, 2018 No. 69 on the issues of accreditation in the Kyrgyz Republic of representative offices of foreign organizations for intercountry adoption; [CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), para. 242.

SANCTIONS

Trafficking in a child with or without profit is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years.

Moreover, intermediary activities for the commercial purpose of adopting children, that is, any activity of other persons for the purpose of selecting and placing children for adoption on behalf of and in the interests of persons intending to adopt children, is not allowed.

According to the combined 5th and 6th Periodic Report to the CRC, the country takes all measures established by law to investigate corruption in the adoption process and prosecutes the perpetrators.

Sources: [Criminal Code](#), art. 167; Children’s Code, art. 47; Resolution dated January 31, 2018 No. 69 on the issues of accreditation in the Kyrgyz Republic of representative offices of foreign organizations for intercountry adoption, art. 22; [CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), para. 246.

COSTS

No information available.

STATISTICS

[In the first 6 months of 2022, 310 children](#) were placed for (domestic and intercountry) adoption in the Kyrgyz Republic. 97% were domestic intrafamily adoptions. Only three were intercountry adoptions.

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Domestic adoption	765	700	636	633	2224
Intercountry adoption	19	13	7	5	40
Total	784	713	643	638	2264



Currently the portal shows [132 children](#) left without parental care to be placed in families (age 0 – 22).

Source: ISS/IRC local contact.

Comments of the ISS/IRC

Progress

The ISS/IRC welcomes the efforts made by Kyrgyzstan to strengthen its adoption system, thanks to the changes introduced by the Children's Code as well as the creation and implementation of the **electronic portal** for the provision of adoption services with an automatic database of children in 2021.

The process of **collecting documents** for PAPs has become easier in Kyrgyzstan. Nowadays, anyone can **remotely apply** for the adoption of a child and registration of applications for adoption is carried out electronically through the "Portal of State Electronic Services". It has hence become possible to avoid bureaucracy already at the first stage of adoption, and thanks to the [Tunduk system](#) (System of electronic interdepartmental interaction), the procedure has become much simpler and automated.

It is also worth noting that in 2021, the [government](#) lifted the adoption ban for people living with HIV.

Remaining challenges

Despite the above, [PAPs often talk about bureaucratic obstacles in the adoption process](#). There are many citizens in the country who want to adopt children, but almost 95% of the C&A in residential facilities/boarding schools are children who have at least one parent. [The state database only lists about 250-300 C&A under the age of 18](#) who are eligible for adoption.

Databank – it seems that a [corruption component](#) exists in the mechanism of entering a child into the national data bank for adoption. By law, institutions' directors must enter data into the databank immediately after the child enters the institution but, as a rule, this does not happen (as confirmed by the ISS/IRC local contact) and many children who might benefit from an adoption, are not officially registered.

Consent to adoption – the legislation does not clarify after how long new mothers should give their consent to the adoption of their child

Preparation of children and PAPs – There is no clear information about the preparation of children as well as of PAPs to adoption and how they are supported throughout the adoption procedure.

Matching – No mention of the matching process is made in the law and there is no clear information on how the matching procedure is carried out, despite the importance of having multidisciplinary teams carrying out this necessary and important task of the adoption procedure to ensure that the individualised needs of the child are met by the prospective adoptive parents.

Search for origins and adoption secrecy – it is worrying that the adoption secrecy is maintained, preventing the right of accessing origin. Further, the possibility to change the place and date of birth is concerning, as it directly has an impact on the child's right to identity.

LEGISLATION

International instruments

	Signature (S) / Ratification (R) / Accession (A) / In Force (F)
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United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	12 janvier 1994 (A)
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000)	12 février 2003 (R)
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000)	13 août 2003 (R)
Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (1993)	25 juillet 2016 (A) 1 novembre 2016 (V)
Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (1996)	-
United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)	21 septembre 2011 (S) 16 mai 2019 (R)
Apostille Convention (1961)	15 novembre 2010 (A) 31 juillet 2011 (V)

Domestic legislation/regulation

	Language
The Children's Code , amended on August 1, 2020 No. 109	In English, Kyrgyz, Russian
Regulations on the procedure for transferring children for adoption (adoption) to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign citizens, legislative representation of representatives of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 27, 2015 No. 733, amended July 12, 2022 No. 367	In Kyrgyz, Russian
Regulations on the procedure for the formation and use of the state data bank on children left without parental care, executive order of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 2, 2010 No. 125, amended November 21, 2019 No. 620	In Kyrgyz, Russian
Regulations on the procedure of accreditation in the Kyrgyz Republic of representative offices of foreign organizations for international adoption, January 31, 2018 No. 69	In Kyrgyz, Russian

PARTICULARLY RELEVANT SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Periodic review by the CRC Committee

- Combined 5th to 7th Periodic Report: Kyrgyzstan, [CRC/C/KGZ/5-6](#), 19 November 2019
- Combined 3rd and 4th periodic report of Kyrgyzstan: [CRC/C/KGZ/3-4](#), 16 August 2010

Other organisations

- [UNICEF Kyrgyzstan](#) – Information on the situation of children and adolescents.
- [Better Care Network Kyrgystan](#) – Information on the situation of children and adolescents.
- [The Hague Conference on Private International Law](#) – list of Authorities.



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