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Statement
by Mr. Nuran Niyazaliev,
Deputy Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic,
at the Six Committee Meeting on the agenda item 82 "Rule of Law"
(10 October 2014, New York)

Mr. Chairman,

Today, every democratic state's governance should be based on full compliance with the rule of law. The implementation of the adopted laws and treaties by the private citizen and the state itself is the foundation for sustainable development of both the country and the world community.

The Kyrgyz Republic is strongly committed to the principle of protection of human rights and the rule of law at both the national and international levels. We call for the universal recognition and respect for human rights as enshrined in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in other international instruments. As a participant of the UN group of Friends of the Rule of Law, we support the proposal that the promotion of democratic governance, the rule of law, and the human rights for all, should be central to the post-2015 development agenda.

We intend to follow universally accepted international legal principles, such as equality before the law, protection of human rights, independent judiciary and fair justice. In this regard, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development outlines the way forward of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017. In particular, the main priorities that the Strategy identifies are the formation of a state governed by the rule of law with guarantees of law enforcement and the advancement of the legal culture of citizens. In this regard the Council on Judicial Reform under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic has introduced last month a number of new legal acts aimed at humanizing of criminal law. Furthermore, a State Program on Development of Juvenile Justice for the period of 2014-2018 was developed and submitted to Parliament recently.

Last year the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic established the Coordination Council for Human Rights headed by Deputy Prime Minister. This Council includes the heads of all relevant government authorities. It has considerable powers to improve mechanisms to ensure and protect the human rights and basic freedoms of all individuals and citizens.

Mr. Chairman,

With the transition of Kyrgyzstan in 2010 to a parliamentary form of government, the Parliament started to play an important role, as a body exercising not only its legislative functions, but also the functions regarding the implementation of laws, international treaties, and conventions. In modern times, largely due to the activities of national parliaments, there is a strengthening of cooperation between civil society organizations and public authorities on the issues of human rights and the rule of law. Therefore we are convinced that the post 2015 Development agenda must reflect the importance of parliaments and inter-parliamentary cooperation to ensure the rule of law at the national, regional and global levels.

One of the integral parts of the guarantee of human rights and the rule of law is the independence of courts and a fair trial. To this end, last year Kyrgyzstan adopted a State Program for the Development of the Judicial System for 2013-2017. However, we believe that along with the strengthening of the national judiciary system relating to the protection of human rights, it is imperative to strengthen the role of the International Court of Justice.

The Institution of the Ombudsman holds a special position in the national human rights mechanism and possesses broad authority not only over the municipal law, but also over the international regulations and standards of human rights. We believe that the role of the Ombudsman should also be adequately reflected in the post 2015 Development Agenda as one of the effective mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights.

In addition, Kyrgyzstan gives a great significance to the effective work of the UN Human Rights Council, of which Kyrgyzstan was a member and later a vice-chair in 2010 – 2013. The Human Rights Council is a unique platform for discussions and development of recommendations in the area of human rights. Kyrgyzstan intends to further actively participate in its work and has presented its candidacy for membership for 2016-2018.

In conclusion, I would like to note that providing the rule of law and human rights remains a difficult challenge, especially for developing countries due to the lack of resources to support relevant institutions and mechanism that are in need of reforms. It is important that these factors are considered within the framework of the United Nations and multilateral partnership.

Thank you.