ECOSOC Special Consultative Status (2010)

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW – THIRD CYCLE

Submission to the 35th Session of the Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review

July 2019, Geneva, Switzerland

KYRGYZSTAN

Submission by:

ADF International
Chemin du Petit-Saconnex 28
1209 Geneva, Switzerland

Web: www.ADFinternational.org
Email: un@ADFinternational.org
Introduction

1. ADF International is a faith-based legal advocacy organization that protects fundamental freedoms and promotes the inherent dignity of all people before national and international institutions. As well as having ECOSOC consultative status with the United Nations (registered name “Alliance Defending Freedom”), ADF International has accreditation with the European Commission and Parliament, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the Organization of American States, and is a participant in the FRA Fundamental Rights Platform.

2. This report explains why Kyrgyzstan must ensure that the right to freedom of religion is fully respected and protected within its borders, as well as prevent and end all forms of religious persecution by the State and by social groups, including the restrictions of religious association registration, the violence against religious minorities and the attacks on churches and places of worship.

(a) Freedom of religion or belief

3. Kyrgyzstan is a party to the ICCPR, and Article 32 of its Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience and belief, the right to choose and confess individually or jointly with other persons any religion or not to confess religion, and the right to refuse to express one’s religious views. Article 4 prohibits the establishment of religiously-based political parties and the pursuit of political goals by religious groups, and Article 7 establishes the separation of religion and state, and prohibits any involvement of religious associations and ministers of religion in the activity of state authorities.


5. Under the Religion Law, there has been a restriction of religious association registration in the Kyrgyz Republic. Minority religious communities face great difficulty in receiving legal authorization to carry out their religious activities, as the process of obtaining state recognition involves gathering the signatures of 200 founding members, which in practice is almost impossible to achieve, since religious minorities, by default, tend to start with few members.

6. According to the Religion Law, “central management bodies of religious organizations” may be requested by the state to provide theological expertise on religious material. To the extent that this amounts to imposing a duty on the central management bodies of religious organizations, it violates their autonomy and self-

---


According to international regulations, religious organizations should generally enjoy autonomy and self-determination, and state authorities should not unduly interfere with their activities.

Social hostilities toward minority religious groups

7. Under the Religion Law, the Kyrgyz State Committee for Religious Affairs (KSCRA) has authority to censor religious materials identified with “ideas of religious extremism, separatism and religious fundamentalism”. This overly broad terminology is particularly problematic, since these concepts do not feature a precise legal definition, and therefore open the door for arbitrary application of the law and unjustified bans on religious material. The import, production and distribution of religious material forms an essential part of the “freedom to manifest […] religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching”, which is protected by Article 18 of the ICCPR.

8. Members of minority religious groups, especially converts from Islam to Christianity face social hostilities that range from being forced to shut down their businesses and expulsion from their home villages to violent physical aggressions. The authorities do not adequately investigate incidents, and the victims often do not want to complain to the authorities as they are afraid of reprisals against themselves and other local people. This provides an environment of impunity and deep social instability.

9. Members of a wide variety of religious communities of different faiths have reported continuing attacks because of their beliefs. In October 2018, a young Protestant was...

---


attacked in the village of Tamchi, leaving him unable to speak or move his jaws. The attackers punched and kicked him after he declared to be a Christian.

10. In July 2017, in the community of the village of Balykchi, attackers came to the gate of a Christian family’s house and threatened Sister Ainagul and her daughter to leave Christianity, otherwise they would be forced out of the village. The threats became unbearable, and some neighbors decided to take the family out from the village, fearing further attacks and death.

11. Strong opposition from local residents and Muslim clerics has caused the denial of burials of members of religious minorities in municipal cemeteries. In October 2016, the body of a Christian woman named Kanygul Satybaldiyeva was twice exhumed by a crowd who objected to her interment in Jalal-Abad cemeteries. In the same month, the residents of Teploklyuchenka Village in Issyk-Kul region didn’t allow the burial of 60-year-old Christian Baptist Sydykbekova. A land plot on the village’s edge, separate from the local cemetery, was allocated for the burial of the “betrayer of Islam.”

Attacks on churches and places of worship

12. In November 2017, an imam, accompanied by a "mob" of young men and officials, blocked a Christian's burial in the state-owned cemetery in Barskoon in Issyk-Kul region and threatened local people that unless they stopped talking they would be beaten up. Local Protestants have reported the authorities’ complicity in such violations.

---


14 Ibid.


16 Ibid.
13. Places of worship have been damaged in several attacks. In January 2018, attackers set fire to a Baptist church in Kajisay city\textsuperscript{17}. Church members were told by police that the attack was ‘organized by those who don’t like your church and Christianity in the midst of a Muslim country’\textsuperscript{18}.

14. In July 2017, in Tokmak city another church was broken into. The attackers stole items, smashed furniture and daubed the walls with graffiti, including ‘We will kill you’ and ‘Don’t teach our children’\textsuperscript{19}.

(b) Recommendations

15. In light of the aforementioned, ADF International suggests the following recommendations be made to Kyrgyzstan:

a. Ensure the freedom of religion or belief in Kyrgyzstan, both in law and in practice, for adherents of all religions and none, and root out all cases of religious persecution and the exploitation of laws against members of religious minorities;

b. Prosecute and punish all cases of religiously-motivated violence against individuals and vandalism and destruction of places of worship, and work to eliminate the occurrence of such atrocities;

c. Remove burdensome registration requirements to religious organizations and rescind intrusive governmental practices upon religious activities;

d. Rescind the provisions that enable censorship over religious material by unduly intruding into the autonomy of religious organizations and employing vague terminology to restrict the exercise of the fundamental right to manifest religious freedom through the production and distribution of religious material.

e. Ensure that Kyrgyz residents have the right to bury their dead in the state-owned cemeteries, free of discrimination and harassment from religious groups and state authorities.

f. Foster an environment of mutual tolerance and respect between believers of different communities as well as between believers and non-believers;

\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Open Doors}, “


\textsuperscript{18} \textit{Open Doors}, “


\textsuperscript{19} \textit{Open Doors}, “

\textit{CHURCH ROBBED IN KYRGYZSTAN}”, available at: https://www.opendoorsusa.org/take-action/pray/church-robbed-kyrgyzstan/.