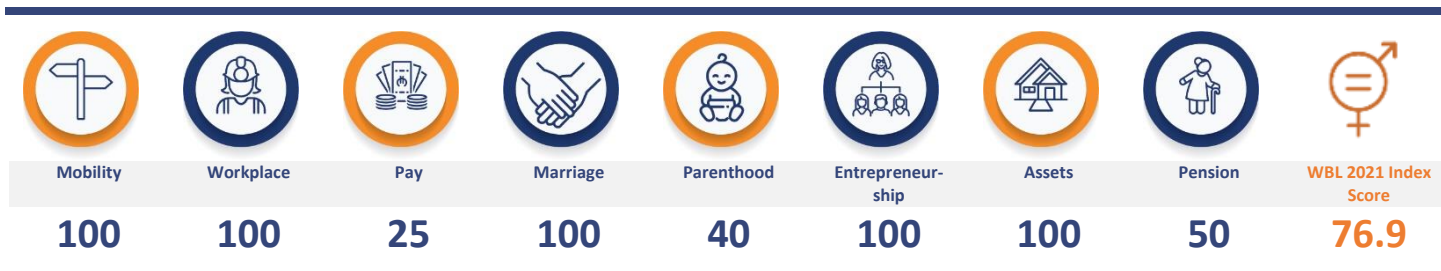


# Kyrgyz Republic

*Women, Business and the Law 2021* presents an index covering 190 economies and structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across the eight indicators. Overall scores are then calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 representing the highest possible score. Data refer to the laws and regulations that are applicable to the main business city (Bishkek). Different rules may apply in other jurisdictions so local legislation should be reviewed. Based on this approach, **Kyrgyz Republic scores 76.9 out of 100**. The overall score for Kyrgyz Republic is lower than the regional average observed across Europe & Central Asia (83.4). Within the Europe & Central Asia region, the maximum score observed is 93.8 (Croatia and Serbia).

## Kyrgyz Republic - Scores for Women, Business and the Law 2021



### Relative Strengths

When it comes to constraints on freedom of movement, laws affecting women's decisions to work, constraints related to marriage, constraints on women's starting and running a business, and gender differences in property and inheritance, Kyrgyz Republic gets a perfect score.

### Areas for Improvement

However, when it comes to laws affecting women's pay, laws affecting women's work after having children, and laws affecting the size of a woman's pension, Kyrgyz Republic could consider reforms to improve legal equality for women.

For example, one of the lowest scores for Kyrgyz Republic is on the indicator related to laws affecting women's pay (the WBL2021 Pay Indicator). To improve on the Pay Indicator, Kyrgyz Republic may wish to consider mandating equal remuneration for work of equal value, allowing women to work in jobs deemed dangerous in the same way as men, and allowing women to work in an industrial job in the same way as men.

### Recent Reforms

No reforms were observed during the past year.



Further data details for Kyrgyz Republic are available at:  
<https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/data/exploreconomies/kyrgyz-republic/2021>



	QUESTION	ANSWER	LEGAL BASIS
Mobility	Can a woman choose where to live in the same way as a man?	Yes	Family Code, Arts. 1(3), 3(1) and 32
	Can a woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?	Yes	Family Code, Arts. 1(3), 3(1) and 32
	Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?	Yes	Decree No. 238 of April 21, 2017, Art. 14
	Can a woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?	Yes	Family Code, Arts. 1(3), 3(1) and 32
Workplace	Can a woman get a job in the same way as a man?	Yes	Family Code, Arts. 1(3), 3(1) and 32
	Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment based on gender?	Yes	Labor Code, Art. 9
	Is there legislation on sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	Law on State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, Arts. 1 and 21
	Are there criminal penalties or civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	<i>Criminal:</i> No applicable provisions could be located <i>Civil:</i> Law on State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, Art. 21
Pay	Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
	Can a woman work at night in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Can a woman work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man?	No	Labor Code, Arts. 218 and 303
	Can a woman work in an industrial job in the same way as a man?	No	Resolution No. 158 of 24 March 2000
Marriage	Is there no legal provision that requires a married woman to obey her husband?	Yes	Family Code, Arts. 1(3) and 3(1)
	Can a woman be head of household in the same way as a man?	Yes	Family Code, Arts. 1(3) and 3(1)
	Is there legislation specifically addressing domestic violence?	Yes	Law on Safeguarding and Protecting Against Domestic Violence
	Can a woman obtain a judgment of divorce in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
	Does a woman have the same rights to remarry as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
Parenthood	Is paid leave of at least 14 weeks available to mothers?	Yes	Labor Code, Art. 307
	Does the government pay 100% of maternity leave benefits?	No	Regulation adopted by the Decree of the KR Government No. 434 dated 18.09.2018, Art. 63
	Is paid leave available to fathers?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
	Is there paid parental leave?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
	Is dismissal of pregnant workers prohibited?	Yes	Labor Code, Art. 310
Entrepreneur.	Does the law prohibit discrimination in access to credit based on gender?	Yes	Law on State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, Arts. 2, 5 and 14
	Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?	Yes	Family Code, Arts. 1(3), 3(1) and 32
	Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man?	Yes	Law on State Registration of Legal Entities, Art. 6
	Can a woman open a bank account in the same way as man?	Yes	Family Code, Arts. 1(3), 3(1) and 32
Assets	Do men and women have equal ownership rights to immovable property?	Yes	Family Code, Art. 35
	Do sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit assets from their parents?	Yes	Civil Code, Art. 1142
	Do female and male surviving spouses have equal rights to inherit assets?	Yes	Civil Code, Art. 1142
	Does the law grant spouses equal administrative authority over assets during marriage?	Yes	Family Code, Art. 36
	Does the law provide for the valuation of nonmonetary contributions?	Yes	Family Code, Art. 35(3)
Pension	Is the age at which men and women can retire with full pension benefits the same?	No	Women: Law No. 57 of 1997, Art. 9 Men: Law No. 57 of 1997, Art. 9
	Is the age at which men and women can retire with partial pension benefits the same?	No	Women: Law No. 57 of 1997, Art. 10 Men: Law No. 57 of 1997, Art. 10
	Is the mandatory retirement age for men and women the same?	Yes	Women: No applicable provisions could be located Men: No applicable provisions could be located
	Are periods of absence due to child care accounted for in pension benefits?	Yes	Law No. 57 of 1997, Art. 8(2)(b)