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On ratification of the 2014 Protocol of the 1930 Convention on Forced Labour

The President of the Kyrgyz Republic Kyrgyzstan, Sooronbai Zheenbekov, signed the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On Ratification of the 2014 Protocol to the 1930 Convention on Forced Labour.

The Law was adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on 16 January 2020.

As per the Law, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic must deposit the instrument of ratification of the 2014 Protocol to the 1930 Convention on Forced Labour with the depositary, who is the Director-General of the International Labour Organization.

The Law shall become effective upon 10 days expiry after its official publication.

For reference:

The Protocol to the 1930 Convention on Forced Labour was adopted at the 103rd session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization on 11 June 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland (the 2014 Protocol).

1930 Convention on Forced Labour No. 29 was adopted at the 14th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on 28 June 1930 in the city of Geneva, ratified by the USSR on 4 June 1956 and is one of the eight fundamental ILO labour conventions.

When Kyrgyzstan joined the ILO on 31 March 1992, it confirmed its legal continuity with regard to the ILO conventions previously ratified by the USSR.

Under Paragraph 3 Article 23 of the Constitution, forced labour is prohibited in Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyzstan has ratified a number of international instruments that contain provisions on the prohibition of forced labour.

The main objective of the 2014 Protocol is to put an end to forced labour, take effective measures to prevent and stop its use, provide its victims with protection and have access to adequate and effective remedies, such as reparations and sanctions against offenders who use forced labour.

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