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of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**CRIME AND
PUBLIC ORDER
IN THE KYRGYZ
REPUBLIC**

2014-2018

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The publication provides for statistical data in 2014-2018, the main indicators characterizing the crime and public order in the Kyrgyz Republic, including trafficking in persons, crimes against women and minors, domestic violence, as well as data of the study in victimology.

The publication is intended for the staff of the government bodies, law enforcement agencies, academia, experts in the area of crime studies, law and sociology, and the other stakeholders.

When using statistical data in mass media and in research papers, distributing in social media, on paper, electronic and other media, users are obliged to refer to the source of data (Article 17 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on State Statistics).



This publication was produced within the implementation of the Programme "Criminal Justice, Crime Prevention and Integrity" by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the Kyrgyz Republic with the financial support of the United States Government and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.



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Social Statistics Unit

Legend:

- - phenomenon is absent;
- ... - data not available;
- 0,0 - value of the indicator is lower than the unit of measure.

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FOREWORD

This publication was prepared by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic on the basis of data obtained by the state statistics authorities from the enterprises, organizations and public, including data provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, by the General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, by the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, by the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, by the Ministry of Health Care of the Kyrgyz Republic, and by the other agencies.

It contains the information on the number and types of recorded crimes, on the number of people died as a result of criminal intrusions, road traffic accidents, number of people who have committed crimes, criminal and juvenile criminal records; crimes committed against women; and domestic violence. The sociodemographic characteristics of people prosecuted for crimes are presented. The data is given both as a whole for the Republic and broken down by its regions.

Some sections of the publication are supplemented with data that provide for the major crime rates in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (as amended on October 1, 1997 № 68).

The data presented in this publication characterizes the performance of the justice system, as well as the performance of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic and other investigation authorities.

Special sections of the publication are devoted to the statistics, obtained from national surveys, from public authorities and crisis centers with regards to domestic violence and victimization of women.

In order to provide more complete analysis of the statistical data in the publication, along with the absolute indicators, the following ones are provided: indicators of crime and criminal records per 100 000 people and per number of people in the age of criminal liability; the share of individual types of crime in total crime, etc.

The publication was produced with the technical assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the Kyrgyz Republic, and Public Foundation 'Center for the Study of Democratic Processes'.

Other key publications of the National Statistical Committee

'Kyrgyzstan in numbers'

Key indicators characterizing the socio-economic situation of the country in 2018 are presented in comparison with previous years on the basis of operational data. It contains information about the population, their employment status and standards of living, as well as the state of certain sectors of the economy. Circulation 120 copies.

'Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

It contains detailed information based on the updated data for the Republic and regions. The data on the population, employment and well-being is presented. Information about the national accounts system, business entities, small and medium enterprises, and investments is presented. The situation in certain sectors of the economy is highlighted. Foreign trade activities are presented as data on the balance of payments of the Republic, on the size of foreign trade, exports and imports. Circulation 80 copies.

'Social Trends of the Kyrgyz Republic'

An analytical publication that most fully reflects the phenomena and processes that have been taking place in the social sphere of the Republic over a number of years. The publication includes more than 70 graphs and about 100 tables, supplemented by explanatory text to them. Circulation 50 copies.

'National Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

The principles of construction of and correlation of indicators of the national accounts system, the main structures and their individual components are described, the system of accounts containing generalized data on the production, education, distribution and use of the Gross Domestic Product of the Republic are presented. Circulation 30 copies.

'Intersectoral balance of production and use of goods and services of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2016 (Tables 'Cost-Output'), on the extended program'

It contains tables on the supply of goods and services at basic and purchase prices, the consistency of flows of goods and services at basic and purchase prices, and other data (Tables 'Cost-Output'). Circulation 10 copies.

'Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

It contains data on the administrative-territorial structure, changes in the number, gender and age and ethnic composition of the population, its distribution across the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, fertility and mortality, marriage and divorce rates, migration, etc. Circulation 80 copies.

'Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

The main indicators characterizing the development of industry of the Republic in 2018 are presented in comparison with a number of previous years. The data on the production of certain types of products and territories are presented. Circulation 55 copies.

'Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

It contains an analysis of trends in agriculture over the specified period. The data on the production and sale of agricultural products in the Republic and territories are presented. Circulation 60 copies.

'Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

Statistical data on investment and construction activities in the Republic for 2018 are presented in comparison with previous years. Circulation 55 copies.

'Consumer market of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

Statistical data on the state of domestic trade in the Republic and its regions, as well as methodological notes to them are presented. Circulation 40 copies.

'Information and communication technologies of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

It contains an analysis of the use of information and communication technologies by legal entities in the Republic and regions. The annexes provide detailed information on the state of ICT by ownership and types of economic activity. Circulation 35 copies.

'Finances of enterprises of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

It contains a brief analysis of the financial indicators of enterprises in real and financial sectors of the economy. The annexes provide detailed data and methodological explanations for them. Circulation 55 copies.

'Foreign Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

Statistical data on foreign trade in goods, trade in services, import and export price indices, as well as exchange rates are presented. The annexes provide detailed statistics and methodological explanations for them. Circulation 50 copies.

'The standard of living of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

It contains an analysis of indicators of poverty, incomes and expenditures of the population, energy value of food, monitored by the National Statistical Committee in accordance with annual household surveys. The data on social security of the population are presented. The annexes provide detailed statistics and methodological explanations for them. Circulation 120 copies.

'Employment and Unemployment'

Prepared based on the results of an integrated sample survey of households and labor force in 2018. It contains data on economically active, employed and unemployed people broken down by territories, sex, level of education, types of economic activity, occupations, etc. Circulation 55 copies.

'Small and medium enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

Statistical data on the key economic indicators of the performance of small and medium enterprises, peasant (farmer) households and individual entrepreneurs are presented. Circulation 60 copies.

'Performance of enterprises with foreign investment in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

Brief analysis and statistics on the key economic indicators of the performance of enterprises with foreign investments in 2018 are presented in comparison with previous years. Circulation 50 copies.

'Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic'

With respect of gender aspect, the data on the number and structure of the population, life expectancy, morbidity, education, employment by type of economic activity, and representation in government are presented. Circulation 50 copies.

'Tourism in Kyrgyzstan, 2014-2018'

The data on employment in tourism, tourist flows, leisure services and a network of tourism institutions in the Republic are presented. Circulation 60 copies.

'Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018'

It contains information characterizing the state of natural resources and the environment, indicators of environmental impact, as well as measures to protect it. Circulation 70 copies.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Foreword.....	5	Table 1.11: Number of recorded crimes against the person.....	24
1. RECORDED CRIMES		Chart 1.11: Number of recorded crimes against the person in 2018.....	26
Table 1.1: Number of recorded crimes, by types..	14	Table 1.12: Number of recorded economic crimes.....	26
Chart 1.1: Number of recorded crimes, by types in 2018.....	15	Chart 1.12: Number of recorded economic crimes in 2018.....	27
Table 1.2: Number of recorded crimes, committed by certain categories of people.....	15	Table 1.13: Number of recorded crimes against public safety and public order.....	28
Table 1.3: Number of recorded crimes against women.....	16	Table 1.14: Number of recorded crimes against state power.....	29
Chart 1.2: Number of recorded crimes against women in 2018.....	16	Chart 1.13: Number of recorded crimes against the state power in 2018.....	30
Table 1.4: Number of recorded crimes, by locations.....	17	Table 1.15: Recorded war crimes and crimes against the peace and safety of mankind.....	31
Chart 1.3: Number of recorded crimes, by locations in 2018.....	17		
Table 1.5: Grave and especially grave crimes, by locations.....	18	2. PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES	
Chart 1.4: Grave and especially grave crimes, by locations in 2018.....	18	Table 2.1: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by types of crime.....	34
Table 1.6: Number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents, by locations.....	19	Chart 2.1: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by types of crime in 2018.....	35
Chart 1.5: Number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents, by locations in 2018.....	19	Table 2.2: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by categories of people.....	35
Table 1.7: Traffic accidents and people affected...	20	Table 2.3: Composition of persons who have committed crime.....	36
Chart 1.6: Dead and injured as a result of traffic accidents.....	20	Chart 2.2: Composition of persons who have committed crime, by sex.....	37
Chart 1.7: Dead and injured as a result of traffic accidents through the fault of drivers intoxicated.....	20	Table 2.4: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by sex and by locations.....	37
Table 1.8: Number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents, by locations.....	21	Chart 2.3: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by sex and by locations in 2018.....	38
Chart 1.8: Number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents, by locations in 2018.....	21	Table 2.5: Number of persons who have committed serious and especially serious crimes, by sex and by locations.....	38
Table 1.9: Structure of recorded crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	22	Table 2.6: Number of persons who have committed crimes in a state of alcohol intoxication, by locations.....	39
Chart 1.9: Structure of recorded crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	22	Chart 2.4: Number of persons who have committed crimes in a state of alcohol intoxication, by locations in 2018.....	39
Table 1.10: Number of recorded crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	22	Table 2.7: Number of persons who have committed crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	40
Chart 1.10: Number of recorded crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018.....	24		

Chart 2.5: Number of persons who have committed crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018.....	42	Table 3.5: Number of convicts for crimes against the person.....	61
Table 2.8: Number of persons who have committed crimes against the person.....	42	Chart 3.5: Number of convicted of crimes against the person in 2018.....	63
Chart 2.6: Number of persons who have committed crimes against the person in 2018....	45	Table 3.6: Number of convicts for economic crimes.....	64
Table 2.9: Number of persons who have committed economic crimes.....	45	Chart 3.6: Number of convicted of economic crimes in 2018.....	66
Chart 2.7: Number of persons who have committed economic crimes in 2018.....	47	Chart 3.7: Number of convicted of economic crimes, by sex in 2018.....	66
Table 2.10: Number of persons who have committed crimes against public safety and order.....	48	Table 3.7: Number of convicts for crimes against public safety and public order.....	67
Table 2.11: Number of persons who have committed crimes against the state power.....	50	Table 3.8: Number of convicts for crimes against the state power.....	69
Chart 2.8: Number of persons who have committed crimes against state power in 2018..	52	Chart 3.8: Number of convicted of crimes against state power in 2018.....	71
Chart 2.9: Number of persons who have committed crimes against state power, by sex in 2018.....	52	Chart 3.9: Number of convicted of crimes against state power, by sex in 2018.....	72
Table 2.12: Number of persons who have committed war crimes and crimes against peace and safety of mankind.....	52	Table 3.9: Number of convicts for war crime and crimes against piece and safety of mankind.....	73
Chart 2.10: Number of persons who have committed war crimes and crimes against the peace and safety of mankind, by sex in 2018, by sex in 2018.....	53	Chart 3.10: Number of convicted of war crime and crimes against the piece and safety of mankind by sex in 2018.....	73
3. NUMBER OF CONVICTS, THEIR COMPOSITION AND MEASURES OF PUNISHMENT		4. CRIME AND CONVICTION OF MINORS	
Table 3.1: Number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts, by types of crime.....	56	Table 4.1: Number of crimes, committed by minors, by types.....	76
Chart 3.1: Number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts, by types of crime in 2018.....	57	Chart 4.1: Number of crimes, committed by minors, by types in 2018.....	77
Table 3.2: Number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts.....	57	Table 4.2: Structure of the minors who have committed crimes.....	77
Chart 3.2: Number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts, by sex.....	58	Table 4.3: Number of crimes committed by minors, by locations.....	78
Table 3.3: Composition of the convicted.....	58	Chart 4.2: Number of juvenile offenders, by sex.....	78
Chart 3.3: Composition of the convicted by age..	58	Chart 4.3: Number of crimes committed by minors, by locations in 2018.....	78
Table 3.4: Number of convicts in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	59	Table 4.4: Number of juvenile offenders, by locations.....	79
Chart 3.4: Number of convicts in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018.....	60	Chart 4.4: Number of juvenile offenders, по территории in 2018.....	79
		Table 4.5: Distribution of juvenile offenders, in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	80

Chart 4.5: Distribution of juvenile offenders, in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018.....	80
Table 4.6: Number of juvenile offenders, in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	81
Chart 4.6: Number of juvenile offenders, in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018.....	83
Table 4.7: Number of minors convicted of crimes in accordance with the Sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	83
Chart 4.7: Number of minors convicted of crimes in accordance with the Sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018.....	84
Table 4.8: Composition of minors convicted by enacted court verdicts.....	84
Chart 4.8: Composition of minors convicted by enacted court verdicts, by sex.....	85
Table 4.9: Distribution of minors convicted by punishment measures assigned by courts....	85
Chart 4.9: Distribution of minors, convicted by the measures of punishment assigned by courts.....	85
Table 4.10: Number of minors sentenced to deprivation of freedom, by terms of imprisonment.....	85
Chart 4.10: Number of the sentenced to deprivation of freedom minors, by terms of imprisonment in 2018.....	86
Table 4.11: Number of recorded crimes against minors.....	86

5. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Table 5.1: Number of recorded crimes related to trafficking in persons, by types.....	89
Chart 5.1: Number of the recorded crimes related to trafficking in persons, by types посягательств.....	89
Table 5.2: Number of recorded crimes and detected people involved in trafficking in persons, by locations.....	90
Chart 5.2: Number of recorded crimes and detected people involved in trafficking in persons.....	92

Table 5.3: Number of recorded crimes related to trafficking in persons in accordance with certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	93
---	-----------

Table 5.4: Number of persons who have committed crimes related to trafficking in persons in accordance with certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	94
---	-----------

Table 5.5: Number of persons prosecuted for the crimes related to trafficking in persons in accordance with certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	94
---	-----------

Table 5.6: Number of cases in relation to trafficking in persons received and examined by courts in accordance with certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.....	95
---	-----------

6. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Table 6.1: Number of people who turned to Crisis Centers, Aksakal Courts, and other specialized institutions, by sex.....	98
---	-----------

Chart 6.1: Number of people who have applied to Crisis Centers, Aksakal Courts, and other specialized institutions, by sex.....	99
---	-----------

Table 6.2: Number of people who turned to Crisis Centers and institutions that provide social and psychological assistance to people, by sex and age groups	99
---	-----------

Table 6.3: Number of recorded perpetrators of domestic violence (with the issuance of a Protection Order), by sex and locations.....	100
--	------------

Chart 6.2: Number of Protection orders issued.....	101
--	------------

Chart 6.3: Number of Protection orders issued, by sex and locations in 2018.....	101
--	------------

Table 6.4: Number of victims of domestic violence, by sex and age groups.....	102
---	------------

Chart 6.4: Number of victims of domestic violence, by sex.....	102
--	------------

Table 6.5: Number of criminal cases brought to courts in respect of domestic violence.....	103
--	------------

Chart 6.5: Number of criminal cases brought to courts in respect of domestic violence.....	103
--	------------

Table 6.6: Number of adjudicated cases by courts with regards to administrative offenses and criminal cases involving domestic violence.....	103
--	------------

Chart 6.6: Number of adjudicated cases by courts with regards to administrative offenses and criminal cases involving domestic violence.....**104**

Table 6.7: Number of people affected by domestic violence, by type of violence and age group.....**104**

Chart 6.7: Number of people affected by domestic violence, by type of violence.....**105**

Table 6.8: Number of people who contacted health authorities with regards to domestic violence.....**105**

7. PERFORMANCE OF JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 7.1: Number of cases brought before and examined by courts.....**108**

Chart 7.1: Number of cases brought before and examined by courts in 2018.....**108**

Table 7.2: Number of cases on administrative offenses brought before and examined by courts.....**109**

Table 7.3: Number of administrative penalties imposed by courts as a result of examination of administrative cases.....**109**

Table 7.4: Number of civil cases examined by courts.....**110**

Table 7.5: Number of civil action cases examined by courts.....**110**

8. PERFORMANCE OF THE GENERAL PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC AND OTHER BODIES OF INQUIRY

Chart 8.1: The number of cases accepted by bodies of inquiry in 2018.....**114**

Table 8.1: Number of cases accepted for prosecution by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry.....**115**

Table 8.2: Number of cases brought before courts by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry.....**116**

Table 8.3: Number of cases brought before courts by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of the Interior, and by the other bodies of inquiry in relation to the crimes against the person.....**117**

Table 8.4: Number of cases brought before courts by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry, for economic crimes.....**118**

Table 8.5: Number of cases brought before courts by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry, for crimes against public safety and public order.....**120**

Table 8.6: Number of cases brought before court by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry, for crimes against state power.....**122**

Table 8.7: Number of cases brought before court by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry for war crimes and crimes against peace and safety of the mankind.....**125**

Table 8.8: Performance of the General Prosecutor's Office on law enforcement oversight.....**126**

Table 8.9: Number of violations of laws detected by the General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, by certain law articles**126**

Table 8.10: Number of violations of anti-corruption law detected by the General Prosecutor's Office.....**126**

Table 8.11: Number of violations of human rights and freedoms detected by the General Prosecutor's Office.....**126**

Table 8.12: Number of violations of laws on rights and interests of minors detected by the General Prosecutor's Office.....**127**

9. MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

Table 9.1. Attitude to domestic violence (women)**131**

Chart 9.1: Percentage of urban and rural women who believe that the husband is entitled beat your wife in these situations.....**132**

Table 9.2. Perception of safety (women).....**133**

Chart 9.2: Perception of safety (women). Percentage distribution of women according to whether they feel safe when walking alone in their communities at night.....**134**

Table 9.3. Perception of safety (women).....**134**

Chart 9.3: Perception of safety (women). Percentage distribution of wom.....**135**

Table 9.4: Victims of robberies and attacks
(women)..... **136**

Chart 9.4: Victims of robberies and attacks
(women). Percentage of women aged 15-49 who
have been victims..... **137**

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS.....138

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL
COMMITTEE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, TO BE
PUBLISHED IN 2020139**



RECORDED CRIMES

1. RECORDED CRIMES

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, over the past five years, an increase in the number of recorded crimes has been observed in the Republic. In 2014, a little more than 27 thousand crimes were recorded; in 2018, the number of crimes amounted to about 30 thousand, which is almost 10 percent higher.

In the total number of crimes recorded in 2018, the highest share (39 percent) accounted for the theft, fraud (about 15 percent), hooliganism (8 percent), and drug-related crimes (5 percent).

Along with this, compared to 2014, there was a significant decrease in the number of crimes related to robbery (2.8 times), bribery (2.5 times), rip-offs and drug-related crimes (1.5 times).

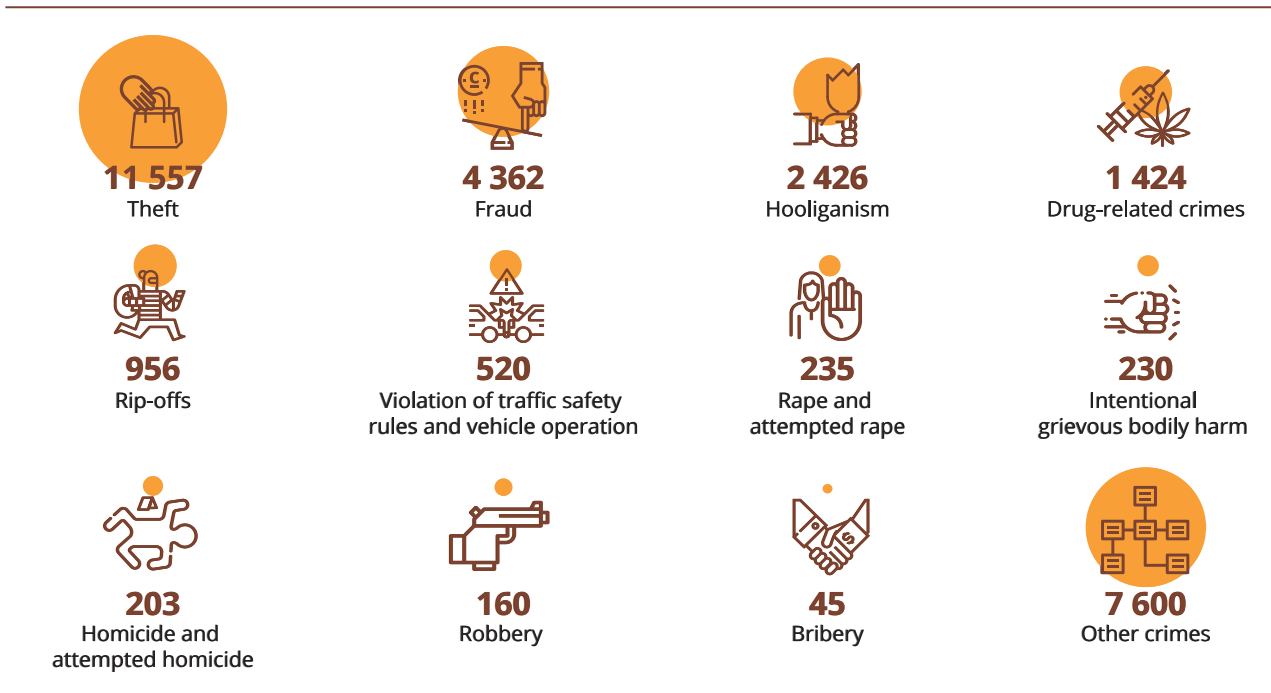
The number of recorded crimes per 100 thousand people increased from 485 in 2014 to 490 in 2018. (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Number of recorded crimes, by types

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Recorded crimes- total	27 070	29 100	27 481	27 706	29 718
including:					
homicide and attempted homicide	320	305	267	256	203
intentional grievous bodily harm	268	220	237	240	230
rape and attempted rape	334	285	248	206	235
robbery	380	359	283	246	160
rip-offs	1 266	1 175	969	987	956
theft	9 029	9 894	9 292	10 032	11 557
fraud	2 600	3 322	4 095	3 734	4 362
bribery	122	123	100	57	45
drug-related crimes	1 955	1 864	1 738	1 571	1 424
hooliganism	2 561	2 470	2 085	2 069	2 426
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation	535	574	523	440	520
other crimes	7 700	8 509	7 644	7 868	7 600
Percentage of total					
Recorded crimes- total	100	100	100	100	100
including:					
homicide and attempted homicide	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
intentional grievous bodily harm	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
rape and attempted rape	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
robbery	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5
rip-offs	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.2
theft	33.3	34.0	33.8	36.2	38.9
fraud	9.6	11.4	14.9	13.5	14.7
bribery	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
drug-related crimes	7.2	6.4	6.3	5.7	4.8
hooliganism	9.5	8.5	7.6	7.5	8.2
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7
other crimes	24.8	26.1	24.7	24.2	23.4
The number of recorded crimes per 100 000 people	485	510	472	466	490

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.1: Number of recorded crimes, by types in 2018



In 2018, compared to 2014, there has been an increase in the number of crimes (almost 2 times) committed by minors and with their complicity. The number of repeat crimes has doubled: in 2014, about 524 crimes repeatedly committed by individuals were recorded; in 2018, their number has reached 1 199 cases. In 2018, compared to 2014, there was a significant increase in the number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs (3.7 times), as well as by organized groups of people (2 times). Along with this, the number of crimes committed by alcohol intoxicated people, compared to 2014, on the contrary, has decreased by more than one third (by 34 percent) (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Number of recorded crimes, committed by certain categories of people

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes- total	27 070	29 100	27 481	27 706	29 718
including committed by:					
minors and with their complicity	876	1 071	812	878	1 716
previous offenders	524	758	492	225	1 199
Group of people	2 698	3 191	2 813	2 791	2 798
including by organized group	13	22	9	16	26
in the state of alcohol intoxication	333	324	239	174	249
in the state of drug intoxication	12	22	12	10	44

In 2018, in the country, 9.3 thousand crimes against women were recorded, or 23 percent more as compared to 2014. More than a half (52 percent or 4.8 thousand cases) of the total number of crimes against women accounts to the theft, that is more than by one third (36 percent) higher than in 2014. At the same time, the number of rip-offs during this period has decreased by 1,5 times; and cases of hooliganism - by 18 percent.

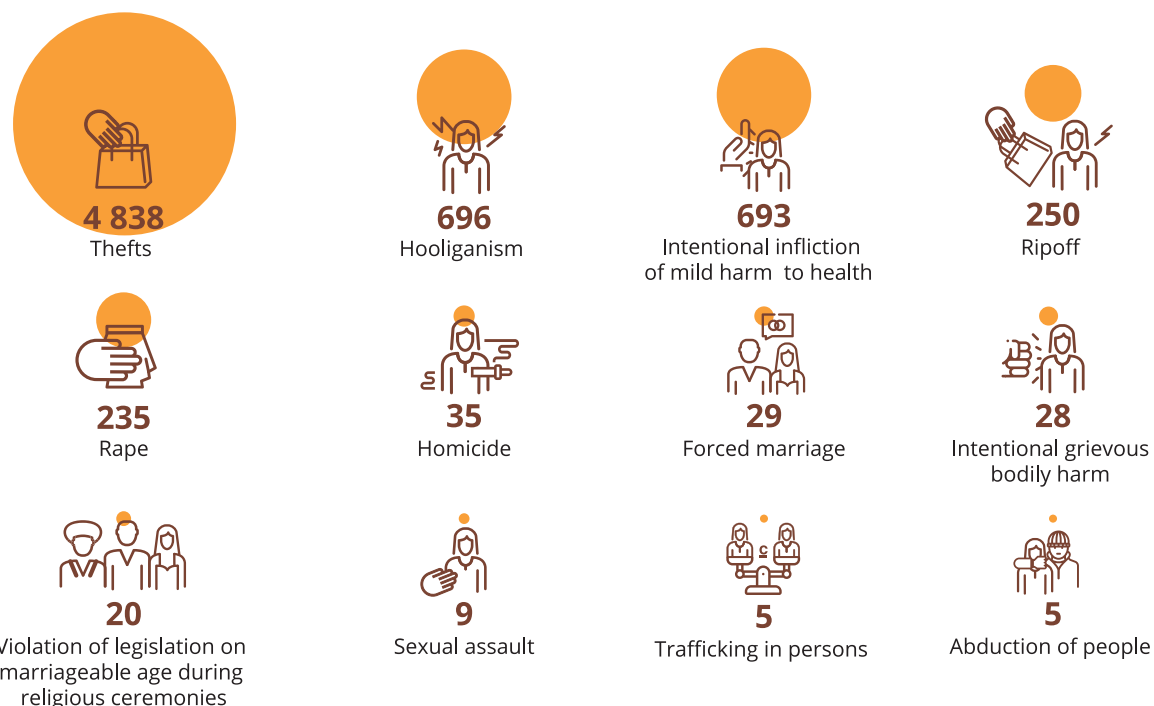
Compared to 2014, the proportion of the following crimes against women increased: intentional infliction of mild harm to health (almost 2 times), as well as coercion to marry (1.3 times). In 2018, for the first time, the 20 crimes against women were recorded in relation to violation of the legislation on the marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Table 1. 3).

Table 1.3: Number of recorded crimes against women

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes - total	7 527	8 401	8 213	7 995	9 285
including:					
homicide	84	75	62	53	35
intentional grievous bodily harm	30	33	37	33	28
torture	7	4	2	4	3
rape	334	285	248	206	235
sexual assault	18	19	16	16	9
intentional infliction of mild harm to health	353	488	439	412	693
abduction of people	5	13	8	9	5
trafficking in persons	4	1	2	1	5
принуждение к вступлению в брак	22	18	14	25	29
violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies	-	-	-	-	20
thefts	3 548	3 741	3 672	3 977	4 838
ripoff	377	339	272	258	250
hooliganism	849	809	677	636	696

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.2: Number of recorded crimes against women in 2018



Bishkek and Osh cities and Chui Oblast have remained the most criminogenic locations over the five-year periods. In 2018, the number of recorded crimes per 100 000 people aged 14 and above significantly exceeded the average republican level: in Bishkek by 2.5 times; in Osh by 1.7 times; and in Chui oblast by 9 percent. Naryn and Talas Oblasts were the safest, where the rate of crime per 100 thousand people in the age of criminal liability was almost twice lower than the average (Table 1.4).

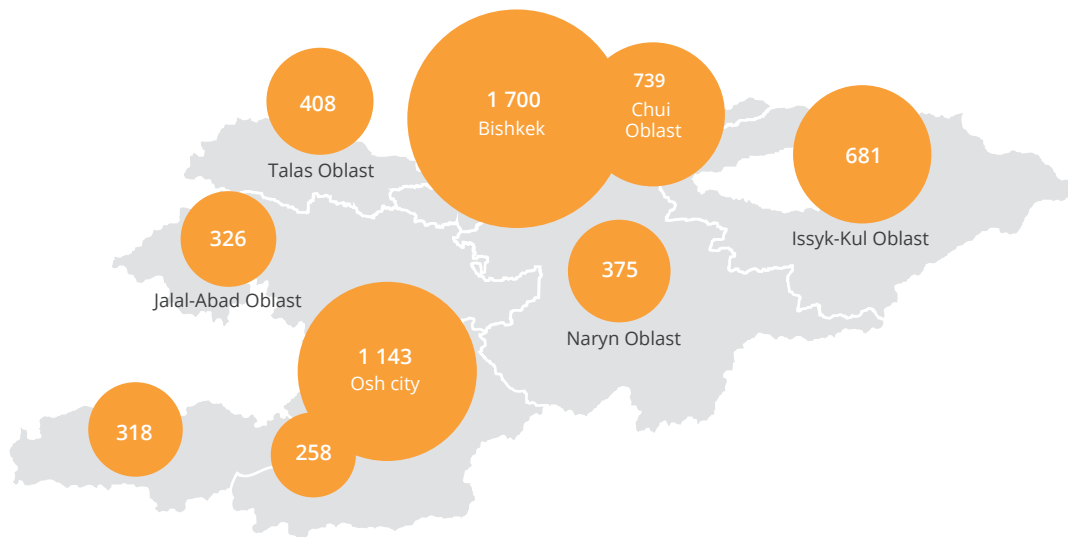
Table 1.4: Number of recorded crimes by location

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	27 070	29 100	27 481	27 706	29 718
Batken Oblast	839	914	744	852	1 107
Jalal-Abad Oblast	2 622	2 552	2 469	2 454	2 674
Issyk-Kul Oblast	2 232	2 252	2 044	2 158	2 322
Naryn Oblast	569	621	638	704	733
Osh Oblast	2 294	2 370	2 151	2 168	2 284
Talas Oblast	771	733	712	640	708
Chui Oblast	5 454	6 246	6 290	5 831	4 886
Bishkek	9 782	10 856	10 179	10 642	12 620
Osh city	2 507	2 556	2 253	2 257	2 372
Per 100 000 people in 14 years of age and above					
Kyrgyz Republic	658	697	649	644	679
Batken Oblast	257	275	221	249	318
Jalal-Abad Oblast	343	328	312	305	326
Issyk-Kul Oblast	686	686	616	642	681
Naryn Oblast	307	331	336	366	375
Osh Oblast	278	282	251	249	258
Talas Oblast	474	445	425	376	408
Chui Oblast	867	982	977	894	739
Bishkek	1 399	1 532	1 416	1 457	1 700
Osh city	1 277	1 287	1 119	1 102	1 143

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.3: Number of recorded crimes by location in 2018

(Per 100 000 people in 14 years of age and above)



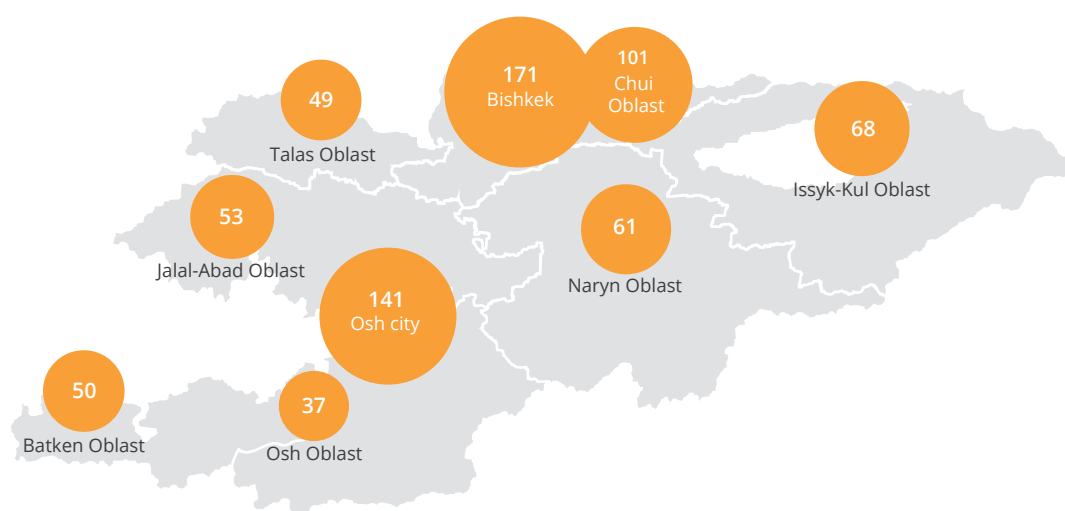
The highest number of recorded grave and especially grave crimes (99 cases per 100 thousand people aged 14 and above) was noted in 2014-2015. In 2018, this indicator significantly exceeded the average national level: in Bishkek by 2,1 times; in Osh by 1,7 times; and in Chui Oblast by 22 percent (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5: Grave and especially grave crimes, by locations
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	4 073	4 124	3 933	3 973	3 420
Batken Oblast	211	169	177	151	163
Jalal-Abad Oblast	565	604	601	584	408
Issyk-Kul Oblast	289	276	256	255	220
Naryn Oblast	102	81	98	113	113
Osh Oblast	361	400	366	414	311
Talas Oblast	118	97	105	93	79
Chui Oblast	894	861	831	940	638
Bishkek	1 204	1 354	1 245	1 141	1 209
Osh city	329	282	254	282	279
Per 100 000 people in 14 years of age and above					
Kyrgyz Republic	99	99	93	92	83
Batken Oblast	65	51	52	44	50
Jalal-Abad Oblast	74	78	76	73	53
Issyk-Kul Oblast	89	84	77	76	68
Naryn Oblast	55	43	52	59	61
Osh Oblast	44	48	43	48	37
Talas Oblast	73	59	63	55	49
Chui Oblast	142	135	129	144	101
Bishkek	172	191	173	156	171
Osh city	168	142	126	138	141

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.4: Grave and especially grave crimes, by locations in 2018
(Per 100 000 people in 14 years of age and above)



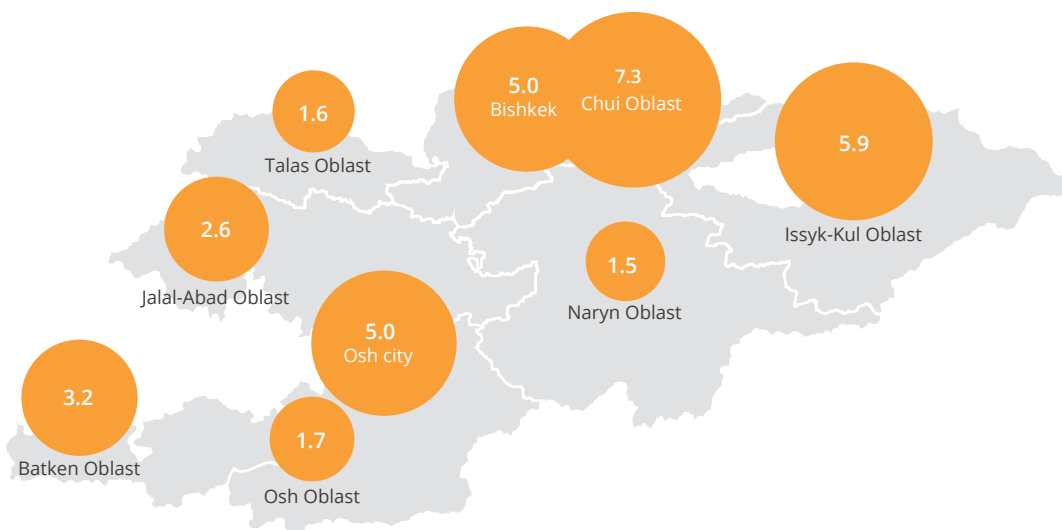
Numbers of fatalities caused by criminal intrusions in the whole country reduced from 314 people in 2014 to 234 people in 2018. The highest number of deaths resulting from such intrusions per 100 thousand people was recorded in Chui (more than 7 people) and Issyk-Kul (about 6 people) Oblasts, as well as in Bishkek and Osh (5 people each) cities (Table 1.6).

Table 1.6: Number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents, by locations
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	314	301	244	276	234
Batken Oblast	13	10	8	5	15
Jalal-Abad Oblast	48	42	35	27	29
Issyk-Kul Oblast	34	33	27	27	28
Naryn Oblast	15	13	9	7	4
Osh Oblast	18	27	17	18	21
Talas Oblast	8	1	8	12	4
Chui Oblast	85	92	80	85	67
Bishkek	75	67	50	73	52
Osh city	18	16	10	22	14
Per 100 000 people in 14 years of age and above					
Kyrgyz Republic	5.6	5.3	4.2	4.6	3.9
Batken Oblast	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.1	3.2
Jalal-Abad Oblast	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.4	2.6
Issyk-Kul Oblast	7.6	7.3	5.9	5.8	5.9
Naryn Oblast	5.8	4.9	3.4	2.6	1.5
Osh Oblast	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
Talas Oblast	3.4	0.4	3.3	4.8	1.6
Chui Oblast	10.0	10.6	9.1	9.4	7.3
Bishkek	7.8	6.9	5.0	7.1	5.0
Osh city	7.1	6.2	3.8	8.1	5.0

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.5: Number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents, by locations in 2018
(Per 100 000 people in 14 years of age and above)



In 2018 compared to 2014, the number of road traffic accidents (traffic accidents) resulting in the death or injury of people decreased by 16 percent. A significant part of the accidents in which adults and children suffered was caused by the fault of owners of individual vehicles who were intoxicated (more than 7 percent). Before 2015, there was an increase in the number of deaths as a result of road accidents, then, starting in 2016 there has been a decline (to 59 people in 2018). As for the people with injuries, in 2018 compared to 2014, their number decreased by 1.4 times (Table 1.7).

Table 1.7: Traffic accidents and people affected

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Number of recorded traffic accidents resulting in the death or injury of people, cases	7 119	7 066	5 868	6 346	5 995
including with participation of children	1 455	1 426	1 575	1 432	1 418
Number of fatalities as a result of traffic accidents, people	1 022	1 060	938	907	716
including children	112	96	128	104	87
Number of injured as a result of traffic accidents, people	10 510	10 402	8 892	9 568	9 160
including children	1 616	1 637	1 754	1 622	1 656
Due to alcohol intoxicated drivers					
Number of recorded traffic accidents resulting in the death or injury of people, cases	568	536	509	586	426
Number of fatalities as a result of traffic accidents, people	84	104	82	85	59
Number of injured as a result of traffic accidents, people	982	941	840	929	716

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.6: Dead and injured as a result of traffic accidents
(people)

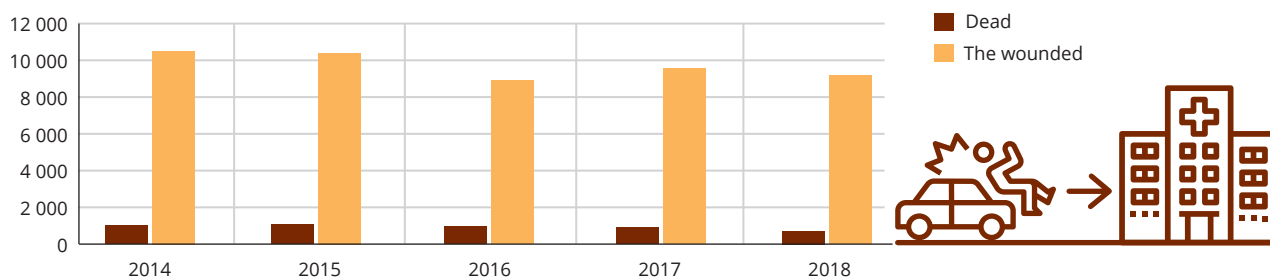
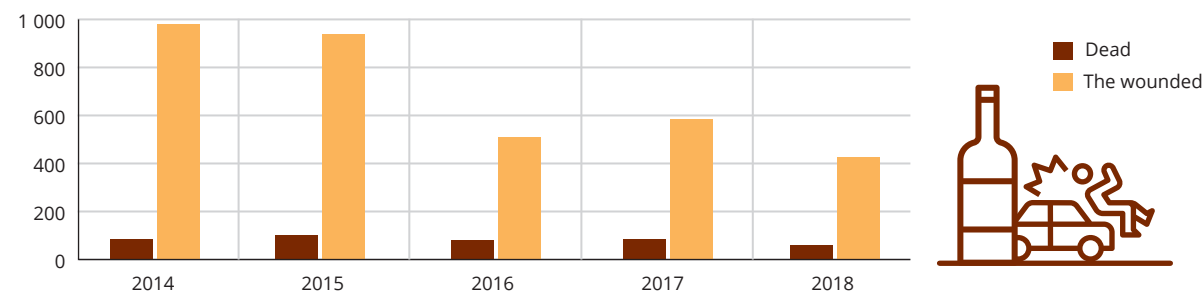


Chart 1.7: Dead and injured as a result of traffic accidents through the fault of drivers intoxicated
(people)



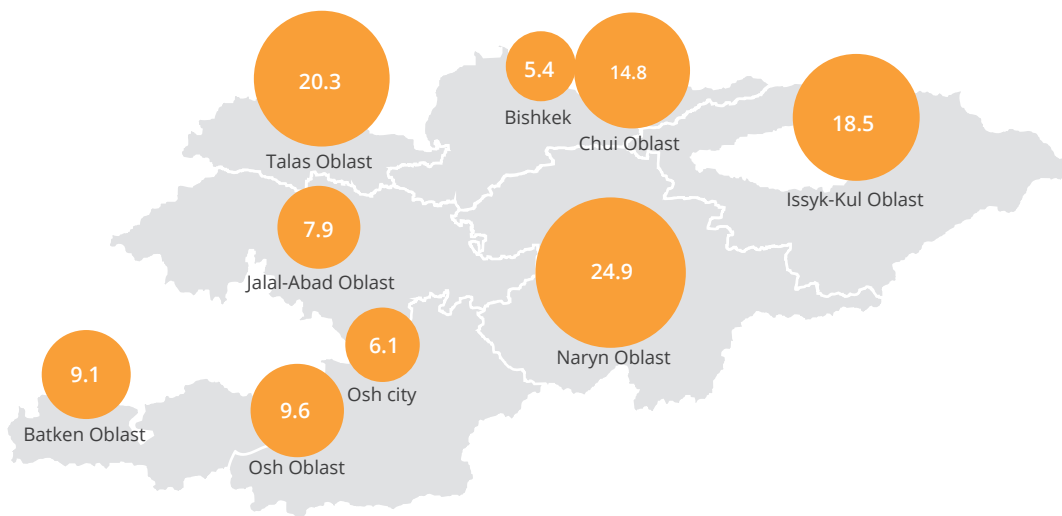
The number of fatalities caused by road traffic accidents has a certain tendency to decrease - from 15 people per 100 thousand in 2014 to 11 people per 100 thousand in 2018. In 2018, the number of fatalities caused by road traffic accidents per 100 thousand people significantly exceeded the average value for the Republic in Naryn (25 people), Talas (20 people), Issyk-Kul (18 people) and Chui (15 people) Oblasts. At the same time, the lowest fatalities rates caused by the road traffic accidents (almost twice lower than the national average) were observed in Bishkek and Osh cities (Table 1.8).

Table 1.8: Number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents, by locations
(per 100 000 people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	15.3	15.6	13.4	13.7	11.0
Batken Oblast	12.0	15.8	11.0	13.6	9.1
Jalal-Abad Oblast	11.8	12.7	11.1	8.6	7.9
Issyk-Kul Oblast	23.9	27.8	22.8	25.8	18.5
Naryn Oblast	28.9	30.8	19.7	26.5	24.9
Osh Oblast	15.5	12.4	11.7	11.8	9.6
Talas Oblast	21.6	16.0	17.4	15.6	20.3
Chui Oblast	20.0	20.5	18.2	19.9	14.8
Bishkek	7.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	5.4
Osh city	10.5	12.5	10.0	7.7	6.1

Source: Ministry of Health Care of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.8: Number of fatalities caused by traffic accidents, by locations in 2018
(per 100 000 people)

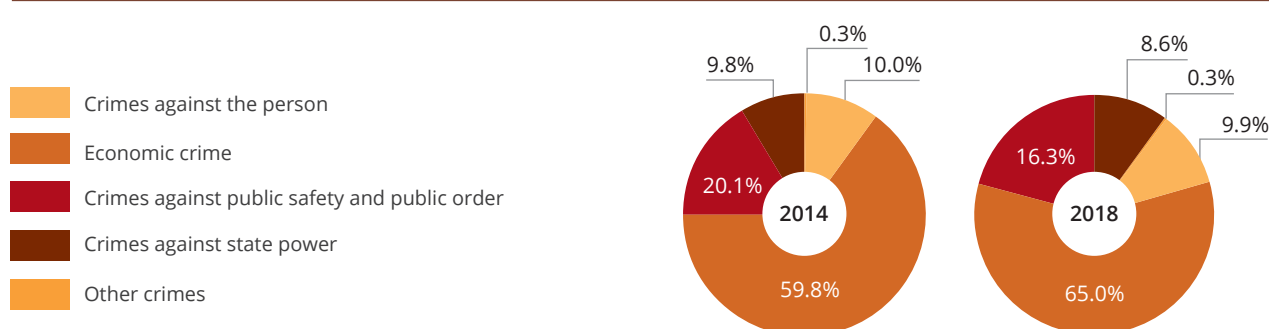


In the structure of recorded crimes, a tendency has been observed of the growth of the share of economic crimes - from 60 percent in 2014 to 65 percent in 2018 - and, conversely, a decrease in the share of crimes against public safety and public order, from 20 percent to 16 percent, respectively. The number of crimes against the person in the total number of crimes for the above period has remained at the level of 10 percent. As to other types of crimes, their share has not been significantly changed, and in the structure of crime counts for less than one percent (Table 1.9).

Table 1.9: Structure of recorded crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
(percentage of total)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes- total	100	100	100	100	100
including:					
crimes against the person	10.0	9.8	9.5	8,6	9.9
economic crime	59.8	62.3	63.7	65,7	65.0
crimes against public safety and public order	20.1	18.3	17.3	16.6	16.3
crimes against state power	9.8	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.6
other crimes	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3

Chart 1.9: Structure of recorded crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
(percentage of total)



In 2018, the number of recorded economic crimes compared to 2014 increased by 18 percent, including 95 percent of crimes against property. In 2018, 449 cases of the above crimes were recorded per 100 thousand people aged 14 and above, which is significantly higher than the indicator of other types of crimes.

The number of crimes against public safety and public order in the above period has tended to decrease – from 5.4 thousand crimes in 2014 to 4.8 thousand in 2018.

In contrary, the number of crimes against the person compared to 2014 has increased by almost 10 percent due to the growth of crimes against life and health (by 1.4 times), while the number of recorded crimes against families and minors has decreased by 3 times.

Over the five-year period, there has been a slight decrease in the number of recorded crimes against the state power and war crimes, while the number of crimes against peace and safety of mankind has slightly increased (Table 1.10).

Table 1.10: Number of recorded crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

	Total					Per 100 000 people aged 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes - total	27 070	29 100	27 481	27 706	29 718	657.7	697.0	648.6	643.7	679.1
Crime against the person	2 695	2 842	2 611	2 391	2 949	65.6	68.1	61.6	55.6	67.4
crimes against life and health	1 710	1 851	1 692	1 655	2 373	41.5	44.3	39.9	38.5	54.2
crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	104	114	79	72	39	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.9

Продолжение табл. 1.10

	Total					Per 100 000 people aged 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of an individual	437	440	365	346	359	10.6	10.5	8.6	8.0	8.2
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens	57	41	52	40	45	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
crimes against family and minors	387	396	423	278	133	9,5	9,5	10,0	6,5	3,0
Economic crimes	16 185	18 130	17 496	18 212	19 318	393.2	434.3	412.9	423.1	448.8
crimes against property	15 526	17 470	16 858	17 442	18 527	377.2	418.4	397.9	405.2	423.3
economic crimes	535	529	492	667	705	13.0	12.7	11.6	15.5	16.1
crimes against the interests of service in non-governmental enterprises and organizations	124	131	146	103	86	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.0
Crimes against public safety and public order	5 445	5 331	4 761	4 589	4 835	132.3	127.7	112.4	106.6	110.5
crimes against public safety	2 780	2 736	2 376	2 471	2 715	67.5	65.5	56.1	57.4	62.1
crimes against public health and public morality	2,030	1 953	1 786	1 636	1 522	49.3	46.8	42.2	38.0	34.8
environmental crimes	98	64	69	38	70	2,4	1,5	1,6	0,9	1,6
crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	537	577	530	443	527	13.0	13.8	12.5	10.3	12.1
computer information crime	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against the state power	2 665	2 712	2 515	2 432	2 542	64.7	65.0	60.2	58.3	60.9
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	150	159	214	242	317	3.6	3.8	5.1	5,6	7.2
crimes of officials	1 231	1 029	843	795	1 136	29.9	24.6	19.9	18.5	26.0
crimes against justice	352	320	334	241	241	8.6	7.7	7.9	5,6	5.5
crimes against governance	932	1 204	1 124	1 154	848	22.6	28.8	26.5	26.8	19.4
War crimes	59	28	48	30	45	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0
Crimes against peace and safety of mankind	21	57	50	52	30	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.10: Number of recorded crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018



In 2018, the 2.9 thousand crimes against the person were recorded, the number of which compared to 2014 increased by 9.4 percent. In the structure of these crimes, the majority were the crimes against life and health (80.5 percent), crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of an individual (12.2 percent), etc. For example, the number of crimes against the person per 100 000 people increased from 65.6 in 2014 to 67.4 in 2018.

Compared to 2014, the number of recorded crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person, including abduction of people and trafficking in persons, as well as crimes against family and minors, decreased by more than 60 percent.

There was a decrease in the number of crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person (1.3 times), while the number of crimes related to sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature with persons under 16 years of age and depraved actions have increased to a certain extent (Table 1.11).

Table 1.11: Number of recorded crimes against the person

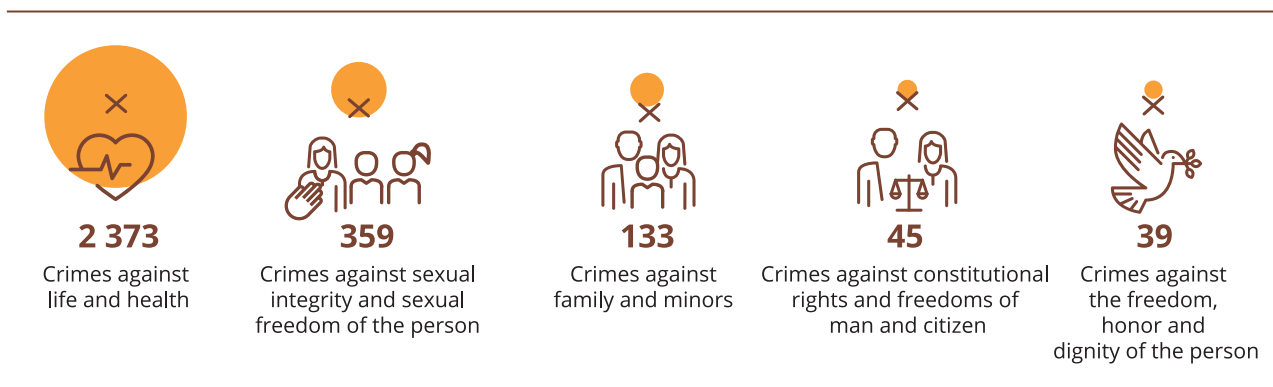
	Total					Per 100 000 people aged 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes against the person - total	2 695	2 842	2 611	2 391	2 949	65.6	68.1	61.6	55.6	67.4
Crimes against life and health including:	1 710	1 851	1 692	1 655	2 373	41.5	44.3	39.9	38.5	54.2
homicide (Art. 97)	314	298	257	250	193	7.6	7.1	6.1	5.8	4.4
Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	268	220	237	240	230	6.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.3
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	456	504	439	375	446	11.1	12.1	10.4	8.7	10.2
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	577	727	670	635	1 407	14.0	17.4	15.8	14.8	32.1
other crimes	95	102	89	155	97	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.2
Crimes against the freedom, honor and dignity of the person including:	104	114	79	72	39	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.9
abduction of people (Art. 123)	51	68	55	48	20	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.5
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	19	9	7	2	8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
other crimes	34	37	17	22	11	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3

Table continuation 1.11

	Total					Per 100 000 people aged 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person										
including:	437	440	365	346	359	10.6	10.5	8.6	8.0	8.2
rape (Art. 129)	334	285	248	206	235	8.1	6.8	5.9	4.8	5.4
sexual assault (Art. 130)	35	56	46	46	30	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7
sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature with a person under 16 years of age (Art. 132)	41	44	32	39	46	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1
depraved actions (Art. 133)	24	43	26	51	42	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.0
other crimes	3	12	13	4	6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen										
including:	57	41	52	40	45	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
violation of the inviolability of the home (Art. 137)	42	30	39	31	31	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
violation of the rules of occupational safety (Art. 142)	9	5	10	4	7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
other crimes	6	6	3	5	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crimes against family and minors	387	396	423	278	133	9.5	9.5	10.0	6.5	3.0
including:										
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person under 17 years of age (Art. 154)	9	3	7	7	3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)	33	23	25	31	35	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	0.5
involving a minor to commit a crime (Art. 156)	79	103	95	123	18	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	0.4
failure to pay child support (Art. 162)	254	260	284	107	39	6.2	6.2	6.7	2.5	0.9
other crimes	12	7	12	10	18	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.11: Number of recorded crimes against the person in 2018



During the 2014-2018, the annual growth of recorded economic crimes has been observed, with the exception of 2016 when their number decreased to 3.5 percent compared the previous year. In 2018, the 19.3 thousand economic crimes were recorded, by 19.4 percent higher than in 2014. Growth of economic crimes was substantially caused by cases of fraud (68 percent) and theft (28 percent). Along with this, the number of rip-offs decreased by a quarter compared to 2014; and the number of robberies decreased by half (Table 1.12).

Table 1.12: Number of recorded economic crimes

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded economic crimes - total	16 185	18 130	17 496	18 212	19 318	393.2	434.3	412.9	423.1	441.4
Crimes against property including:	15 526	17 470	16 858	17 442	18 527	377.2	418.4	397.9	405.2	423.3
theft (Art. 164)	9 029	9 894	9 292	10 032	11 557	219.4	237.0	219.3	233.1	264.1
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	981	901	858	1 154	640	23.8	21.6	20.3	26.8	14.6
fraud (Art. 166)	2 600	3 322	4 095	3 734	4 362	63.2	79.6	96.6	86.8	99.7
ripoff (Art.167)	1 266	1 175	969	987	956	30.8	28.1	22.9	22.9	21.8
robbery (Art. 168)	380	359	283	246	160	9.2	8.6	6.7	5.7	3.7
extortion (Art. 170)	80	112	95	101	83	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.9
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	349	369	332	323	273	8.5	8.8	7.8	7.5	6.2
misappropriation of a car or other motor vehicle (Art. 172)	311	273	245	194	203	7.6	6.5	5.8	4.5	4.6
causing property damage through fraud or breach of trust (Art. 173)	32	34	31	29	14	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3
acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property (Art. 177)	23	55	10	10	10	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
other crimes	475	976	648	632	269	11.5	23.4	15.3	14.7	6.1
Economic crimes including:	535	529	492	667	705	13.0	12.7	11.6	15.5	16.1
illegal business (Art. 180)	83	111	120	121	102	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3
false business (Art. 182)	3	12	13	4	6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
manufacture, storage or sale of counterfeit money or securities (Art. 198)	113	49	44	54	25	2.7	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6
smuggle (Art. 204)	104	132	79	174	181	2.5	3.2	1.9	4.0	4.1
customs evasion (Art. 210)	47	49	12	35	37	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.8
tax and mandatory insurance evasion by the officials of business entities (Art. 213)	89	71	80	84	108	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.5
other crimes	88	110	128	175	226	2.1	2.6	3.0	4.1	5.2

Table continuation 1.12

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against interests of services at the non-governmental enterprises and organizations										
including:	124	131	146	103	86	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.0
abuse of authority by the staff of the for-profit or other organizations (Art. 221)	45	54	89	57	56	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.3
abuse of authority by private notaries (Art. 222)	42	39	42	31	11	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	36	38	15	15	19	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
other crimes	1	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.12: Number of recorded economic crimes in 2018



18 527

Crimes against property



705

Economic crimes



86

Crimes against interests of services at the non-governmental enterprises and organizations

In 2018, compared to 2014, in the whole country the number of crimes against public safety and public order reduced by 11.2 percent; and per 100 thousand people the number dropped from 132 crimes in 2014 to 110 crimes in 2018.

As in previous years, in 2018, the share of hooliganism in the number of crimes against public safety was the highest, amounting to 89 percent. Per 100 thousand people aged 14 and above, the five-year period experienced a significant reduction in the incidence of hooliganism as well - from 62.2 in 2014 to 55.4 in 2018.

In 2018, the majority of crimes against public health and public morality were crimes related to illegal possession of narcotic drugs without the purpose of sale (71.6 percent), while crimes related to illegal possession of drugs for the purpose of sale (18.5 percent), other crimes (planting and cultivating the drug-containing crops, drug smuggling, organization and maintenance of dens, inducement to use drugs, etc.) accounted for 9.9 percent.

The number of recorded environmental crimes decreased from 98 cases in 2014 to 70 cases in 2018.

Almost all crimes against traffic safety and operation of vehicles (98 percent) were related to violation of traffic safety rules and operation of vehicles, and their number since 2014 has almost not changed.

Over a five-year period, two crimes in the field of computer information were recorded in the Republic (Table 1.13).

Table 1.13: Number of recorded crimes against public safety and public order

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes against public safety and public order - total	5 445	5 331	4 761	4 589	4 835	132.3	127.7	112.4	106.6	110.5
Crimes against public safety including:	2 780	2 736	2 376	2 471	2 715	67.5	65.5	56.1	57.4	62.1
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	1	5	8	23	1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military operations on the territory of a foreign state or in terrorist and extremist training (Art. 226-4)	-	-	2	40	33	-	-	0.0	0.9	0.8
hooliganism (Art. 234)	2 561	2 470	2 085	2 069	2 426	62.2	59.2	49.2	48.1	55.4
illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices(Art. 241)	183	208	219	276	217	4.4	5.0	5.2	6.4	5.0
other crimes	35	53	62	63	38	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9
Crimes against public health and public morality including:	2 030	1 953	1 786	1 636	1 522	49.3	46.8	42.2	38.0	34.8
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	1 228	1 223	1 137	1 133	1 090	29.8	29.3	26.8	26.3	24.9
illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	543	525	471	353	281	13.2	12.6	11.1	8.2	6.4
sowing and cultivating the drug crops (Art. 250)	34	39	33	20	21	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	65	49	43	37	52	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2
other crimes	160	117	102	93	78	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.8
Environmental crime including:	98	64	69	38	70	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.6
illegal catch of fish and aquatic animals (Art. 276)	4	7	7	8	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
illegal felling of trees and shrubs (Art. 279)	78	35	41	17	43	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.0
other crimes	16	22	21	13	23	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation including:	537	577	530	443	527	13.0	13.8	12.5	10.3	12.0
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	534	574	523	440	520	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.2	11.9
other crimes	3	3	7	3	7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Table continuation 1.13

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Computer information crime										
including:	-	1	-	1	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
development, use and distribution of computer malware (Art. 290)	-	1	-	1	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, the 2.5 thousand crimes against the state were recorded, the number of which in comparison with 2014 decreased by 4.7 percent. A significant share in the total number of these crimes accounts for the crimes of officials (44.7 percent) and crimes against the governance order (33.3 percent). The highest proportion accounted for the crimes associated with negligence and counterfeiting of documents, state awards, stamps, seals and letterheads (Table 1.14)

Table 1.14: Number of recorded crimes against the state power

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes against the state power - total	2 665	2 712	2 515	2 432	2 541	64.7	65.0	59.4	56.5	58.1
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional system and state security	150	159	214	242	317	3.6	3.8	5.1	5.6	7.2
including:										
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or interregional hostility (Art. 299)	75	58	26	60	18	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.4
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbols or paraphernalia of extremist or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-2)	42	81	167	159	230	1.0	1.9	3.9	3.7	5.3
other crimes	33	20	21	23	69	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6
Crimes of officials	1 231	1 029	843	795	1 136	29.9	24.6	19.9	18.5	26.0
including:										
corruption (Art. 303)	17	13	4	10	18	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
malpractice (Art. 304)	745	588	503	508	705	18.1	14.1	11.9	11.8	16.1
abuse of office (Art. 305)	133	135	71	70	95	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.2
torture (Art. 305-1)	7	13	10	7	8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
violation of land law of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 305-2)	26	11	14	12	23	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
conclusion of a contract, public procurement contrary to the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 306)	12	6	11	12	9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
extortion of a bribe (Art. 313)	88	85	73	41	33	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
bribing (Art. 314)	34	29	19	10	6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1

Table continuation 1.14

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
official forgery (Art. 315)	90	76	52	53	79	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.8
negligence (Art. 316)	56	50	55	61	145	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.3
other crimes	23	23	31	11	15	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
Crimes against justice including:	352	320	334	241	241	8.6	7.7	7.9	5.6	5.5
knowingly false report of a crime (Art. 329)	14	12	20	18	10	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
escape from prison or from custody (Art. 336)	206	179	161	135	128	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.9
failure to execute a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act (Art. 338)	79	65	85	51	55	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.3
harboring crime (Art. 339)	26	19	22	16	6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
other crimes	27	45	46	21	42	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.0
Crimes against governance including:	932	1 204	1 124	1 154	848	22.6	28.8	26.5	26.8	19.4
use of violence against a representative of authority (Art. 341)	91	82	69	64	79	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.8
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	191	167	179	107	144	4.6	4.0	4.2	2.5	3.3
abduction, destruction, damage or concealment of documents, stamps, seals (Art. 348)	215	338	310	342	8	5.2	8.1	7.3	7.9	0.2
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	247	386	382	342	351	6.0	9.2	9.0	7.9	8.0
arbitrariness (Art. 353)	154	196	166	238	202	3.7	4.7	3.9	5.5	4.6
other crimes	34	35	18	61	64	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.4

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 1.13: Number of recorded crimes against the state power in 2018



1 136

Crimes of officialsC



848

Crimes against
governance



317

Crimes against the foundations
of the constitutional
system and state security



241

Crimes against justice

In 2018, 45 war crimes were recorded in the Republic, which is 24 percent less than in 2014. Almost half of them were the crimes related to unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station, while about 18 percent accounted for abandonment of post (Table 1.15).

Table 1.15: Recorded war crimes and crimes against peace and safety of mankind

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded war crimes - total										
including:	59	28	48	30	45	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0
violation of the charter rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them (Art. 358)	2	5	4	2	7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station (Art. 359)	43	15	28	13	22	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
abandonment of post (Art. 360)	10	6	10	7	8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
other crimes	4	2	6	8	8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Recorded crimes against peace and safety of mankind - total										
including:	21	57	50	52	30	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7
mercenary (Art. 375)	21	57	50	52	30	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2



**PERSONS WHO HAVE
COMMITTED CRIMES**

2. PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES

The number of detected persons who have committed crimes increased from 16.4 thousand in 2014 to 19.6 thousand in 2018, or by 20 percent as a whole. At the same time, the number of persons who committed robberies, on the contrary, decreased by 1.7 times, bribery - by 2 times, homicide and attempted homicide - by more than one third (by 35 percent).

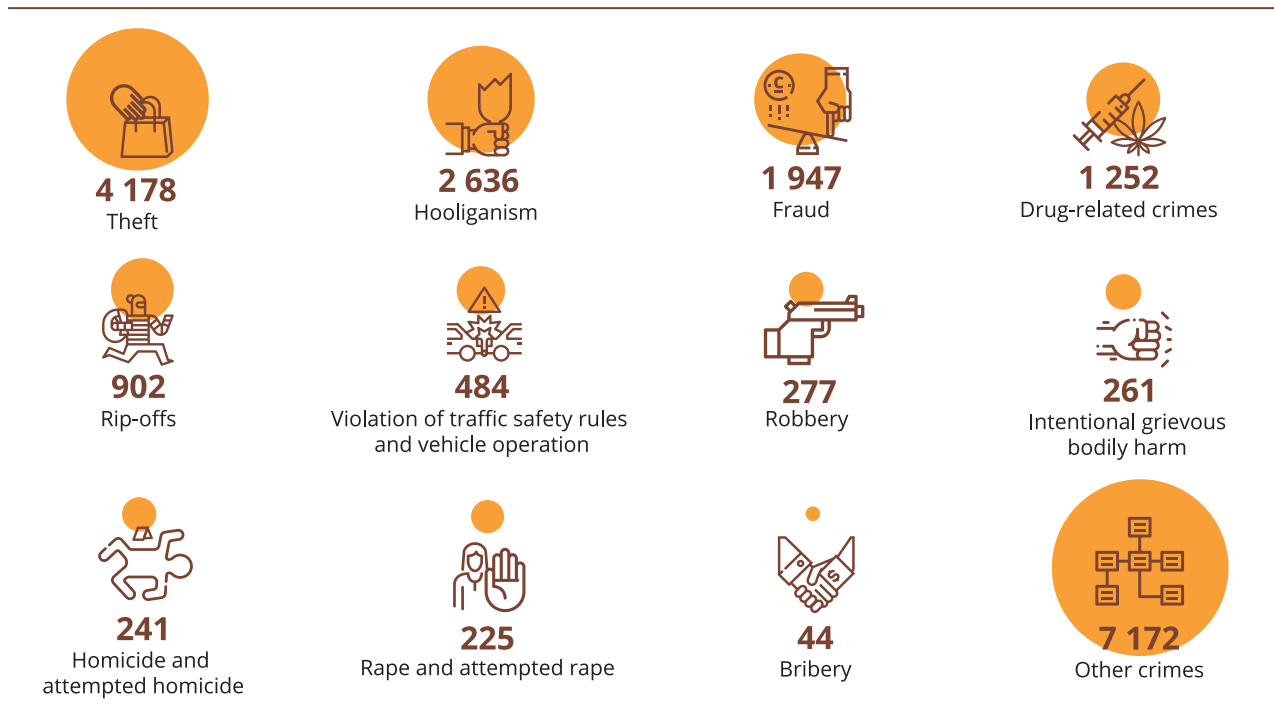
In 2018, the highest share of criminal persons was attributed to those who committed thefts (21 percent), hooliganism (13 percent), fraud (10 percent), rip-offs and robberies (6 percent), and narcotic drug related offenses (6 percent) (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by types of crime

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
People					
Persons detected - total	16 367	16 757	16 607	15 888	19 619
including those who convicted:					
homicide and attempted homicide	326	305	254	272	241
intentional grievous bodily harm	265	240	251	223	261
rape and attempted rape	317	258	227	198	225
robbery	463	462	337	297	277
rip-offs	933	930	837	824	902
theft	3 414	3 765	3 628	3 546	4 178
fraud	1 061	1 309	1 548	1 577	1 947
bribery	93	82	72	79	44
drug trafficking crimes	1 336	1 259	1 421	1 190	1 252
hooliganism	2 272	2 269	2 150	2 064	2 636
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation	497	479	473	375	484
other crimes	5 390	5 399	5 409	5 243	7 172
Percentage of total					
Persons detected - total	100	100	100	100	100
including those who convicted:					
homicide and attempted homicide	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2
intentional grievous bodily harm	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
rape and attempted rape	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
robbery	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.4
rip-offs	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.6
theft	20.9	22.5	21.8	22.3	21.3
fraud	6.5	7.8	9.3	9.9	9.9
bribery	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
drug trafficking crimes	8.2	7.5	8.6	7.5	6.4
hooliganism	13.9	13.5	12.9	13.0	13.4
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.5
other crimes	32.9	32.2	32.6	33.0	36.6
Number of persons who have committed crimes, per 100 000 people	293	294	285	267	323

Chart 2.1: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by types of crime in 2018

(people)



In 2018, compared to 2014, along with an increase in the total number of persons who committed crimes, the number of offenders who previously committed crimes decreased by 8 percent, and those who committed crime in the group, respectively, by 20 percent.

Furthermore, in 2018, the total number of persons who committed crimes decreased by 19 percent compared to 2014, while the number of persons who have committed crimes in a state of alcohol intoxication decreased, and the number of those who committed crimes in a state of narcotic drug intoxication increased by 2 times (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by categories of people

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Detected persons- total	16 367	16 757	16 607	15 888	19 619
including:					
people who previously committed crimes	652	609	423	285	602
people who committed crimes in a group	2 265	2 364	1 923	1 612	1 811
Including in an organized group:	18	29	22	19	25
in a state of alcohol intoxication	602	588	409	281	487
in a state of narcotic drugs intoxication	22	19	21	8	44

Men tend to prevailed among the perpetrators. In 2018, their number amounted to about 17 thousand or 86 percent of the total number of persons who committed crimes. The highest criminal activity was noted in the group of 30 years of age and above: while among the minors aged 14-17 years it was the lowest. A significant proportion of the perpetrators (92 percent) have secondary education

Crimes were committed mainly by people who at the time when the crime was committed were unemployed and were not students (74 percent).

Despite the observed decrease over the three years (from 2015 to 2017) of the number of students and trainees who have committed crimes, in 2018 compared to the previous year, their number increased by 1.5 times; and compared to 2014 - by 25 percent. At the same time, in 2018, the share of trainees and students in the total number of people who have committed crimes amounted to about 4 percent.

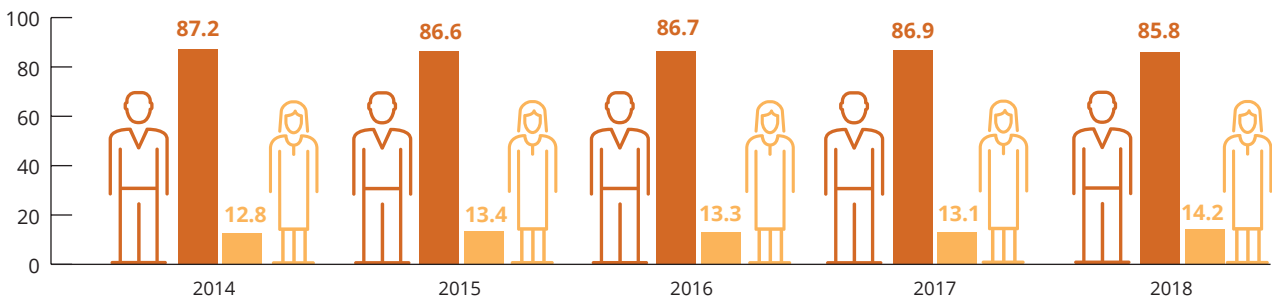
In the dynamics of persons who have committed crimes by sex, the opposite trends have been observed. The proportion of women who have committed crimes increased from 13 percent in 2014 to 14 percent in 2018, while the proportion of men over this period, in contrast, decreased from 87 percent to 86 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Composition of persons who have committed crime

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
People					
Recorded persons- total	16 367	16 757	16 607	15 888	19 619
including:					
by sex:					
men	14 276	14 518	14 396	13 813	16 835
women	2 091	2 239	2 211	2 075	2 784
by years of age:					
14-17	1 021	1 067	1 050	1 081	1 432
18-29	6 871	6 591	6 058	5 473	6 201
30 and above	8 475	9 099	9 499	9 334	11 986
by education status:					
secondary (complete, incomplete)	15 213	15 736	15 349	14 510	17 970
higher	1 154	1 021	1 258	1 378	1 649
by state of employment at the time of crime:					
trainees, students	608	562	545	516	761
employed	2 188	1 979	1 937	2 003	2 724
not employed and not students	12 451	13 257	13 163	12 289	14 601
other	1 120	959	962	1 080	1 533
Percentage of total					
Detected persons- total	100	100	100	100	100
including:					
by sex:					
men	87.2	86.6	86.7	86.9	85.8
women	12.8	13.4	13.3	13.1	14.2
by years of age:					
14-17	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.8	7.3
18-29	42.0	39.3	36.5	34.4	31.6
30 and above	51.8	54.3	57.2	58.7	61.1
by education level:					
secondary (complete, incomplete)	92.9	93.9	92.4	91.3	91.6
higher	7.1	6.1	7.6	8.7	8.4
by employment status at the time the crime was committed:					
trainees, students	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.9
employed	13.4	11.8	11.7	12.6	13.9
not employed and not students	76.1	79.1	79.3	77.3	74.4
other	6.8	5.7	5.8	6.8	7.8

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 2.2: Composition of persons who have committed crime by sex
(percentage of total)



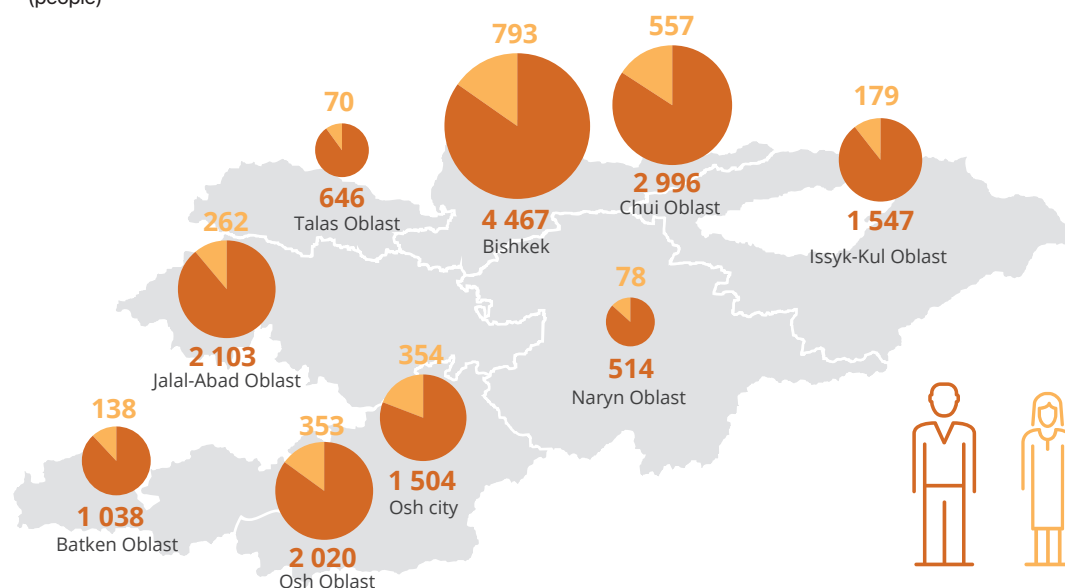
In the structure of crimes, the highest number of persons who have committed crimes was in Bishkek (27 percent of the total), Chui (18 percent), Jalal-Abad and Osh (12 percent each) Oblasts, and the lowest was in Naryn and Talas Oblasts (3-4 percent each) (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by sex and by locations
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	16 367	16 757	16 607	15 888	19 619
Batken Oblast	541	624	612	728	1 176
Jalal-Abad Oblast	1 925	2 019	1 847	1 895	2 365
Issyk-Kul Oblast	1 693	1 671	1 572	1 534	1 726
Naryn Oblast	491	547	569	345	592
Osh Oblast	1 819	1 795	1 907	1 487	2 373
Talas Oblast	566	482	450	485	716
Chui Oblast	3 408	3 098	3 389	3 331	3 553
Bishkek	4 402	4 975	4 743	4 584	5 260
Osh city	1 522	1 546	1 518	1 499	1 858
Men					
Kyrgyz Republic	14 276	14 518	14 396	13 813	16 835
Batken Oblast	500	551	550	657	1 038
Jalal-Abad Oblast	1 716	1 822	1 688	1 708	2 103
Issyk-Kul Oblast	1 512	1 516	1 435	1 403	1 547
Naryn Oblast	476	526	545	318	514
Osh Oblast	1 645	1 586	1 620	1 350	2 020
Talas Oblast	485	423	421	428	646
Chui Oblast	3 000	2 767	2 958	2 921	2 996
Bishkek	3 757	4 164	3 972	3 830	4 467
Osh city	1 185	1 163	1 207	1 198	1 504
Women					
Kyrgyz Republic	2 091	2 239	2 211	2 075	2 784
Batken Oblast	41	73	62	71	138
Jalal-Abad Oblast	209	197	159	187	262
Issyk-Kul Oblast	181	155	137	131	179
Naryn Oblast	15	21	24	27	78
Osh Oblast	174	209	287	137	353
Talas Oblast	81	59	29	57	70
Chui Oblast	408	331	431	410	557
Bishkek	645	811	771	754	793
Osh city	337	383	311	301	354

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 2.3: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by sex and by locations in 2018
(people)



Prior to 2017, there was a downward trend in the number of persons who committed serious and especially serious crimes, including women. However, in 2018 the number of detected persons who committed these crimes increased. The highest number of the detected persons who committed serious and especially serious crimes was observed in Bishkek (30 percent of the total number of persons who committed these crimes), Chui Oblast (21 percent), Jalal-Abad (13 percent) and Osh (11 percent) Oblasts. (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Number of persons who have committed serious and especially serious crimes, by sex and by locations
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	3 302	3 237	3 250	3 170	3 393
Batken Oblast	135	119	161	139	136
Jalal-Abad Oblast	462	478	520	523	452
Issyk-Kul Oblast	266	255	240	242	217
Naryn Oblast	89	74	88	64	128
Osh Oblast	306	336	364	294	363
Talas Oblast	102	86	83	85	106
Chui Oblast	818	622	617	764	718
Bishkek	893	1,024	974	896	1 029
Osh city	231	243	203	163	244
Men					
Kyrgyz Republic	2 988	2 927	2 966	2 888	3 032
Batken Oblast	129	111	148	131	120
Jalal-Abad Oblast	417	438	480	481	422
Issyk-Kul Oblast	233	225	224	225	198
Naryn Oblast	86	72	86	62	111
Osh Oblast	282	307	339	275	325
Talas Oblast	96	78	79	80	94
Chui Oblast	742	588	563	690	639
Bishkek	803	894	863	799	918
Osh city	200	214	184	145	205

Table continuation 2.5

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Women					
Kyrgyz Republic	314	310	284	282	361
Batken Oblast	6	8	13	8	16
Jalal-Abad Oblast	45	40	40	42	30
Issyk-Kul Oblast	33	30	16	17	19
Naryn Oblast	3	2	2	2	17
Osh Oblast	24	29	25	19	38
Talas Oblast	6	8	4	5	12
Chui Oblast	76	34	54	74	79
Bishkek	90	130	111	97	111
Osh city	31	29	19	18	39

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

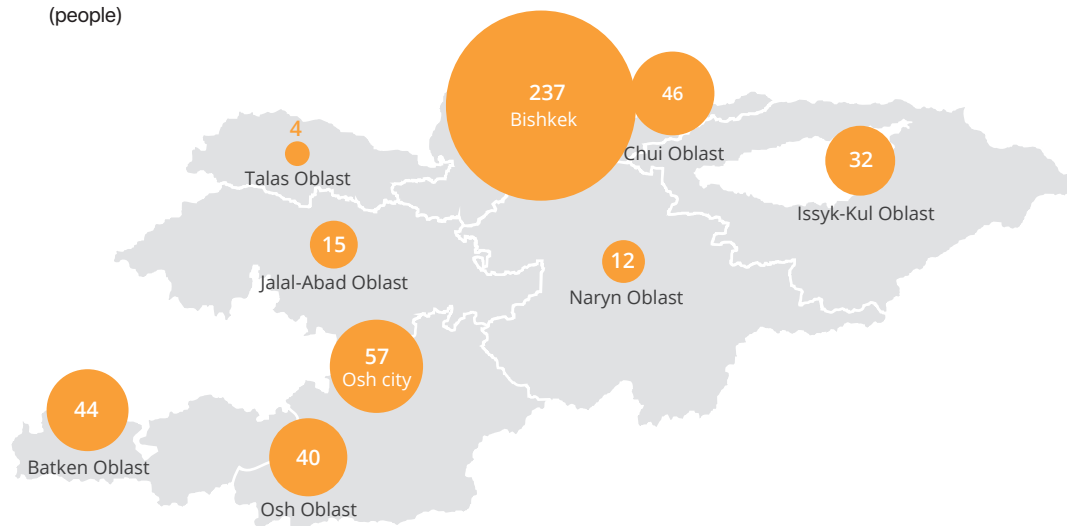
Over the past five years, the number of detected persons who committed crimes in a state of alcohol intoxication has decreased by almost a quarter (24 percent); in 2018, it amounted to 487 people. The highest percentage of persons who committed these crimes was detected in Bishkek (49 percent) and Osh (12 percent), while the lowest - in Talas (less than one percent), Naryn (2 percent) and Jalal-Abad (3 percent) Oblasts. (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Number of persons who have committed crimes in a state of alcohol intoxication, by locations
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	602	588	409	281	487
Batken Oblast	49	31	8	7	44
Jalal-Abad Oblast	38	35	24	23	15
Issyk-Kul Oblast	83	79	69	46	32
Naryn Oblast	17	34	11	13	12
Osh Oblast	72	62	48	22	40
Talas Oblast	20	20	13	12	4
Chui Oblast	94	162	124	47	46
Bishkek	225	165	102	94	237
Osh city	4	-	10	14	57

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 2.4: Number of persons who have committed crimes in a state of alcohol intoxication, by locations in 2018
(people)



In 2018, compared to 2014, the number of persons who committed crimes against the person increased by 1.3 times, including crimes against life and health - by 1.5 times; against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen - by 1.4 times.

The number of persons who have committed economic crimes increased during the above period by 1.2 times and amounted to more than 9 thousand, including 614 people who have committed crimes in the field of economic activities, which compared to 2014 was 2.5 times higher.

With regard to crimes against state power, the number of persons who committed these crimes increased by 1.2 times; the majority of them were men (82 percent). (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Number of persons who have committed crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Detected people who have committed crime					
Crimes against the person	2 417	2 444	2 444	2 138	3 073
crimes against life and health	1 615	1 667	1 664	1 516	2 388
crimes against the freedom, honor and dignity of the person	77	73	62	62	77
crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	401	357	341	304	347
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen	32	47	41	29	45
crimes against family and minors	292	300	336	227	216
Economic crimes	7 507	8 147	7 975	7 931	9 286
crimes against property	7 159	7 792	7 546	7 418	8 600
crimes in the field of economic activities	249	250	335	440	614
crimes against the interests of service at non-governmental enterprises and organizations	99	105	94	73	72
Crimes against public safety and public order	4 385	4 304	4 359	3 937	4 792
crimes against public safety	2 416	2 419	2 338	2 278	2 878
crimes against public health and public morality	1 418	1 347	1 476	1 244	1 355
environmental crime	52	54	68	36	66
crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	499	484	477	379	491
computer information crime	-	-	-	-	2
Crimes against state power	2 006	1 778	1 758	1 824	2 341
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	97	104	134	206	299
crimes of officials	954	682	676	671	987
Crimes against justice	372	346	334	282	290
Crimes against governance	583	646	614	665	765
War crime	50	54	60	40	119
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	2	30	11	18	8
Detected men who have committed crime					
Crimes against the person	2 187	2 195	2 216	1 922	2 741
crimes against life and health	1 426	1 456	1 463	1 324	2 114
Crimes against the freedom, honor and dignity of the person	53	53	46	55	67
crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	398	355	337	303	346
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen	24	37	37	25	40
crimes against family and minors	286	294	333	215	174
Economic crimes	6 505	7 052	6 670	6 766	7 773
crimes against property	6 230	6 768	6 327	6 332	7 195
crimes in the field of economic activities	203	209	275	374	524
crimes against the interests of service at non-governmental enterprises and organizations	72	75	68	60	54

Table continuation 2.7

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against public safety and public order	3 831	3 755	3 945	3 538	4 272
crimes against public safety	2 014	2 006	2 034	1 977	2 478
crimes against public health and public morality	1 295	1 229	1 389	1 160	1 255
environmental crime	50	53	65	36	64
crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	472	467	457	365	473
computer information crime	-	-	-	-	2
Crimes against the state power	1 701	1 436	1 497	1 532	1 923
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	86	85	119	190	277
crimes of officials	832	578	582	564	828
crimes against justice	315	312	297	256	254
crimes against governance	468	461	499	522	564
War crimes	50	50	59	40	118
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	2	30	9	15	8
Detected women who have committed crime					
Crimes against the person	230	249	228	216	332
crimes against life and health	189	211	201	192	274
crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	24	20	16	7	10
crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	3	2	4	1	1
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen	8	10	4	4	5
crimes against family and minors	6	6	3	12	42
Economic crimes	1 002	1 095	1 305	1 165	1 513
crimes against property	929	1 024	1 219	1 086	1 405
crimes in the field of economic activities	46	41	60	66	90
crimes against the interests of service in non-governmental enterprises and organizations	27	30	26	13	18
Crimes against public safety and public order	554	549	414	399	520
crimes against public safety	402	413	304	301	400
crimes against public health and public morality	123	118	87	84	100
environmental crime	2	1	3	-	2
crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	27	17	20	14	18
computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against the state power	305	342	261	292	418
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	11	19	15	16	22
crimes of officials	122	104	94	107	159
crimes against justice	57	34	37	26	36
crimes against governance	115	185	115	143	201
War crime	-	4	1	-	1
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	-	-	2	3	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 2.5: Number of persons who have committed crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018
(people)



In 2018, the number of persons who committed crimes against life and health, amounted to more than 2.0 thousand and compared to 2014 it increased by 1.5 times. Along with a reduction in the number of persons who committed crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the individual, the number of persons who have committed sexual assault grew from 18 people in 2014 to 33 people in 2018, or by 1.8 times. The number of persons who have committed sexual abuse, compared to 2014 grew by 2.4 times.

In 2018, compared to 2014, there was a decline in the number of persons who have committed crimes against the family and minors. Along with this, the number of persons who have committed such crimes as coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction of marriage, on the contrary, increased by 1.9 times, amounting to 66 people (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Number of persons who have committed crimes against the person
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Detected people who have committed crime					
Crimes against life and health	1 615	1 667	1 664	1 516	2 388
including:					
homicide (Art. 97)	318	296	244	268	232
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	265	240	251	223	261
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	405	440	461	389	515
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	556	624	641	576	1309
other crimes	71	67	67	60	71
Crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	77	73	62	62	77
including:					
abduction of people (Art. 123)	32	42	47	47	55
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	29	18	11	1	6
other crimes	16	13	4	14	16
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	401	357	341	304	347
including:					
rape (Art. 129)	317	258	227	198	225
sexual assault (Art. 130)	18	32	34	35	33
sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature with a person below 16 years of age (Art. 132)	42	43	44	36	47
depraved actions (Art. 133)	14	21	27	33	33
other crimes	10	3	9	2	9
Crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of the person and citizen	32	47	41	29	45
including:					
violation of the inviolability of the home (Art. 137)	19	22	22	22	26
violation of the rules of occupational safety (Art. 142)	3	16	12	4	7
other crimes	10	9	7	3	12

Table continuation 2.8

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against family and minors	292	300	336	227	216
including:					
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person below 17 years of age (Art. 154)	12	3	10	6	4
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstructing the marriage (Art. 155)	35	54	49	56	66
violation of the legislation on the marriage age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)	-	-	-	-	44
involving a minor to commit a crime (Art. 156)	3	6	4	1	1
failure to pay child support (Art. 162)	237	233	267	161	48
other crimes	5	4	6	3	53
Detected men who have committed crime					
Crimes against life and health	1 426	1 456	1 463	1 324	2 114
including:					
homicide (Art. 97)	281	272	226	245	206
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	251	220	232	208	232
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	369	406	416	349	481
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	471	512	546	478	1147
other crimes	54	46	43	44	48
Crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	53	53	46	55	67
including:					
abduction of people (Art. 123)	29	41	37	44	50
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	9	1	5	-	1
other crimes	15	11	4	11	16
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	398	355	337	303	346
including:					
rape (Art. 129)	314	258	225	197	225
sexual assault (Art. 130)	18	30	34	35	33
sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature with a person below 16 years of age (Art. 132)	42	43	43	36	46
depraved actions (Art. 133)	14	21	26	33	33
other crimes	10	3	9	2	9
Crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of the person and citizen	24	37	37	25	40
including:					
violation of the inviolability of the home (Art. 137)	16	18	20	19	23
violation of the rules of occupational safety (Art. 142)	3	16	12	4	7
other crimes	5	3	5	2	10
Crimes against family and minors	286	294	333	215	174
including:					
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person below 17 years of age (Art. 154)	12	2	10	5	3
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstructing the marriage (Art. 155)	32	53	49	52	46
violation of the legislation on the marriage age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)	-	-	-	-	29
involving a minor to commit a crime (Art. 156)	3	5	3	1	1
failure to pay child support (Art. 162)	237	231	267	156	47
other crimes	2	3	4	1	48
Detected women who have committed crime					
Crimes against life and health	189	211	201	192	274
including:					
homicide (Art. 97)	37	24	18	23	26
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	14	20	19	15	29
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	36	34	45	40	34
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	85	112	95	98	162

Table continuation 2.8

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	24	20	16	7	10
including:					
abduction of people (Art. 123)	3	1	10	3	5
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	20	17	6	1	5
other crimes	1	2	-	3	-
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	3	2	4	1	1
including:					
rape (Art. 129)	3	-	2	1	-
sexual assault (Art. 130)	-	2	-	-	-
sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature with a person below 16 years of age (Art. 132)	-	-	1	-	1
depraved actions (Art. 133)	-	-	1	-	-
other crimes	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of the person and citizen	8	10	4	4	5
including:					
violation of the inviolability of the home (Art. 137)	3	4	2	3	3
violation of the rules of occupational safety (Art. 142)	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	5	6	2	1	2
Crimes against family and minors	6	6	3	12	42
including:					
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person below 17 years of age (Art. 154)	-	1	-	1	1
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstructing the marriage (Art. 155)	3	1	-	4	20
violation of the legislation on the marriage age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)	-	-	-	-	15
involving a minor to commit a crime (Art. 156)	-	1	1	-	-
failure to pay child support (Art. 162)	-	2	-	5	1
other crimes	3	1	2	2	5

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 2.6: Number of persons who have committed crimes against the person in 2018



The number of detected persons who have committed economic crimes in comparison with 2014 increased 1.2 times; in 2018, the majority were the persons who committed thefts (more than 48 percent), crimes related to fraud (more than 22 percent) and rip-offs (more than 10 percent).

In 2018, the number of persons who have committed crimes in the field of economic activity amounted to 614 people against 249 people in 2014; it grew during this period by 2.5 times. The number of persons who have committed crimes such as smuggling, illegal entrepreneurship, as well as tax and mandatory insurance evasion by officials of business entities has increased (Table 2. 9).

Table 2.9: Number of persons who have committed economic crimes
(people)

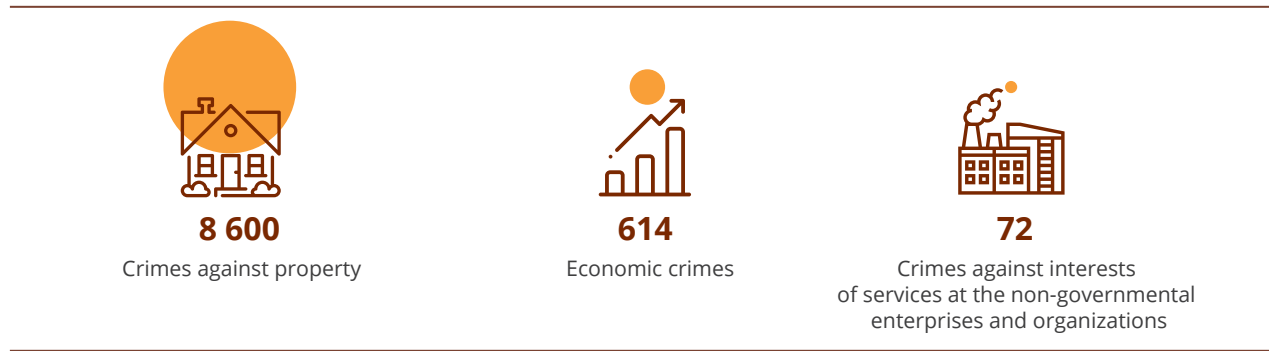
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Detected people who have committed crime – total					
Crimes against property	7 159	7 792	7 546	7 418	8 600
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	3 414	3 768	3 628	3 546	4 178
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	574	564	468	452	422
fraud (Art. 166)	1 061	1 309	1 546	1 577	1 947
ripoff (Art.167)	933	931	837	824	902
robbery (Art. 168)	463	462	338	297	277
extortion (Art. 170)	72	109	92	70	109
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	297	293	308	306	373
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	228	200	186	166	183
causing property damage by deceit or breach of trust (Art. 173)	31	34	30	33	15
acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property (Art. 177)	9	9	5	15	11
other crimes	77	113	108	132	183
Crimes in the field of economic activities	249	250	335	440	614
including:					
illegal business (Art. 180)	45	75	97	96	103
false business (Art. 182)	2	8	21	8	19
manufacture, storage or sale of counterfeit money or securities (Art. 198)	3	4	17	11	5
smuggle (Art. 204)	50	33	30	90	172
customs evasion (Art. 210)	5	7	10	8	22
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	30	34	41	50	96
other crimes	114	89	119	177	197
Crimes against the interests of service at non-governmental enterprises and organizations	99	105	94	73	72
including:					
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	35	50	42	37	38
abuse of authority by private notaries (Art. 222)	21	24	32	16	17
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	41	31	20	17	17
other crimes	2	-	-	3	-
Detected men who have committed crime					
Crimes against property	6 230	6 768	6 327	6 332	7 195
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	2 941	3 273	3 137	3 005	3 492
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	561	556	463	449	418
fraud (Art. 166)	803	945	956	1 209	1 410
ripoff (Art.167)	872	879	812	783	863
robbery (Art. 168)	443	452	331	291	266
extortion (Art. 170)	65	106	86	61	102
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	229	227	243	229	283
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	215	195	177	157	170
causing property damage by deceit or breach of trust (Art. 173)	25	28	29	27	14
acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property (Art. 177)	9	9	4	13	11
other crimes	67	98	89	108	166

Table continuation 2.9

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes in the field of economic activities	203	209	275	374	524
including:					
illegal business (Art. 180)	38	59	90	86	85
false business (Art. 182)	2	8	16	5	16
manufacture, storage or sale of counterfeit money or securities (Art. 198)	3	3	16	11	5
smuggle (Art. 204)	44	28	19	80	164
customs evasion (Art. 210)	5	7	7	8	18
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	25	31	33	40	79
other crimes	86	73	94	144	157
Crimes against the interests of service at non-governmental enterprises and organizations	72	75	68	60	54
including:					
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	30	43	31	31	33
abuse of authority by private notaries (Art. 222)	10	12	22	13	9
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	30	20	15	13	12
other crimes	2	-	-	3	-
Detected women who have committed crime					
Crimes against property	929	1 024	1 219	1 086	1 405
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	473	495	491	541	686
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	13	8	5	3	4
fraud (Art. 166)	258	364	590	368	537
ripoff (Art.167)	61	52	25	41	39
robbery (Art. 168)	20	10	7	6	11
extortion (Art. 170)	7	3	6	9	7
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	68	66	65	77	90
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	13	5	9	9	13
causing property damage by deceit or breach of trust (Art. 173)	6	6	1	6	1
acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property (Art. 177)	-	-	1	2	-
other crimes	10	15	19	24	17
Crimes in the field of economic activities	46	41	60	66	90
including:					
illegal business (Art. 180)	7	16	7	10	18
false business (Art. 182)	-	-	5	3	3
manufacture, storage or sale of counterfeit money or securities (Art. 198)	-	1	1	-	-
smuggle (Art. 204)	6	5	11	10	8
customs evasion (Art. 210)	-	-	3	-	4
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	5	3	8	10	17
other crimes	28	16	25	33	40
Crimes against the interests of service at non-governmental enterprises and organizations	27	30	26	13	18
including:					
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	5	7	11	6	5
abuse of authority by private notaries (Art. 222)	11	12	10	3	8
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	11	11	5	4	5
other crimes	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 2.7: Number of persons who have committed economic crimes in 2018



In 2018, the number of persons who have committed crimes against public safety and public order, increased by 1.2 times, amounting to about 3.0 thousand people. Among those who violated the law, about 14 percent were women.

In the total number of offenders against public health and public morality, 72 percent were people who illegally produced, purchased, stored, transported or forwarded narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without purpose of sale. In 2018, for the first times those persons were detected who have committed crimes in the field of computer information (two people) (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Number of persons who have committed crimes against public safety and public order (people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Detected people who have committed crime					
Crimes against public safety	2 416	2 419	2 338	2 278	2 878
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	-	1	5	9	3
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military operations on the territory of a foreign state or in terrorist and extremist training (Art. 226-4)	-	-	-	7	8
hooliganism (Art. 234)	2 272	2 269	2 150	2 064	2 637
illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (Art. 241)	105	123	143	163	169
other crimes	39	26	40	35	61
Crimes against public health and public morality	1 418	1 347	1 476	1 244	1 355
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	1 015	942	1 035	951	975
illegal production, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	283	279	343	206	242
sowing and cultivating the drug crops (Art. 250)	19	13	13	14	16
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	74	49	39	40	49
other crimes	27	64	46	33	73
Environmental crime	52	54	68	36	66
including:					
illegal catch of fish and aquatic animals (Art. 276)	9	15	16	4	6
illegal felling of trees and shrubs (Art. 279)	35	24	33	9	26
other crimes	8	15	19	23	34
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	499	484	477	379	491
including:					
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	497	479	473	375	484
other crimes	2	5	4	4	7

Table continuation 2.10

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	2
including:					
development, use and distribution of computer malware (Art. 290)	-	-	-	-	2
Detected men who have committed crime					
Crimes against public safety	2 014	2 006	2 034	1 977	2 478
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	-	-	4	8	3
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military operations on the territory of a foreign state or in terrorist and extremist training (Art. 226-4)	-	-	-	7	8
hooliganism (Art. 234)	1 874	1 858	1 850	1 769	2 249
illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (Art. 241)	102	122	141	159	160
other crimes	38	26	39	34	58
Crimes against public health and public morality	1 295	1 229	1 389	1 160	1 255
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	989	910	1 009	928	953
illegal production, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	266	261	323	191	225
sowing and cultivating the drug crops (Art. 250)	13	11	9	12	13
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	5	3	9	5	7
other crimes	22	44	39	24	57
Environmental crime	50	53	65	36	64
including:					
illegal catch of fish and aquatic animals (Art. 276)	9	15	15	4	6
illegal felling of trees and shrubs (Art. 279)	33	23	32	9	24
other crimes	8	15	18	23	34
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	472	467	457	365	473
including:					
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	470	462	453	361	467
other crimes	2	5	4	4	6
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	2
including:					
development, use and distribution of computer malware (Art. 290)	-	-	-	-	2
Detected women who have committed crime					
Crimes against public safety	402	413	304	301	400
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	-	1	1	1	-
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military operations on the territory of a foreign state or in terrorist and extremist training (Art. 226-4)	-	-	-	-	-
hooliganism (Art. 234)	398	411	300	295	388
illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (Art. 241)	3	1	2	4	9
other crimes	1	-	1	1	3
Crimes against public health and public morality	123	118	87	84	100
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	26	32	26	23	22
illegal production, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	17	18	20	15	17
sowing and cultivating the drug crops (Art. 250)	6	2	4	2	3

Table continuation 2.10

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	69	46	30	35	42
other crimes	5	20	7	9	16
Environmental crime	2	1	3	-	2
including:					
illegal catch of fish and aquatic animals (Art. 276)	-	-	1	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs (Art. 279)	2	1	1	-	2
other crimes	-	-	1	-	-
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation					
including:	27	17	20	14	18
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	27	17	20	14	17
other crimes	-	-	-	-	1
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-
including:					
development, use and distribution of computer malware (Art. 290)	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, the number of persons who gave committed crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security increased by 3 times and amounted to 299 people. In the structure of the crimes, the main share was represented by the acquisition, production, storage, distribution, transportation and forwarding of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbols or paraphernalia of extremist or terrorist organizations. In 2018, their share in the total number of persons who have committed crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state amounted to 61 percent. The vast majority of these crimes (93 percent) were committed by men.

As for persons who have committed malpractice, in comparison with 2014, their number increased by 3.5 percent and amounted to 987 people. The highest number of offenses was abuse of official position, negligence and abuse of authority (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11: Number of persons who have committed crimes against state power
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Detected people who have committed crime					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional system and state security	97	104	134	206	299
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or interregional hostility (Art. 299)	39	36	26	63	32
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-2)	24	46	89	95	181
other crimes	34	22	19	48	86
Crimes of officials	954	682	676	671	987
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	16	9	16	20	7
malpractice (Art. 304)	426	265	272	311	477
abuse of office (Art. 305)	149	102	69	84	111
torture (Art. 305-1)	1	9	7	2	7
violation of the Kyrgyz Republic land law (Art. 305-2)	22	11	13	1	29
conclusion of a contract, public procurement contrary to the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 306)	12	5	4	11	8
extortion of a bribe (Art. 313)	64	58	41	63	26
bribing (Art. 314)	24	19	17	11	8
official forgery (Art. 315)	129	87	94	62	110
negligence (Art. 316)	100	103	116	93	183
other crimes	11	14	27	13	21

Table continuation 2.11

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against justice	372	346	334	282	290
including:					
knowingly false report of a crime (Art. 329)	18	9	14	13	15
escape from prison or from custody (Art. 336)	223	230	166	161	148
failure to execute a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act (Art. 338)	58	53	67	56	54
harboring crime (Art. 339)	53	35	42	28	40
other crimes	20	19	45	24	33
Crimes against governance	583	646	614	665	765
including:					
use of violence against a representative of authority (Art. 341)	89	82	59	71	90
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	167	133	164	118	145
abduction, destruction, damage or concealment of documents, stamps, seals (Art. 348)	4	11	6	5	3
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	168	244	234	226	309
arbitrariness (Art. 353)	127	140	128	189	201
other crimes	28	36	23	56	17
Detected men who have committed crime					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional system and state security	86	85	119	190	277
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or interregional hostility (Art. 299)	29	18	11	47	10
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-2)	24	46	89	95	181
other crimes	33	21	19	48	86
Crimes of officials	832	577	582	564	828
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	12	8	15	19	6
malpractice (Art. 304)	367	222	237	261	398
abuse of office (Art. 305)	141	95	68	81	105
torture (Art. 305-1)	1	9	7	2	7
violation of the Kyrgyz Republic land law (Art. 305-2)	22	11	13	1	29
conclusion of a contract, public procurement contrary to the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 306)	12	3	4	10	8
extortion of a bribe (Art. 313)	57	49	37	57	20
bribing (Art. 314)	24	13	12	11	5
official forgery (Art. 315)	99	60	59	38	80
negligence (Art. 316)	86	94	104	73	150
other crimes	11	13	26	11	20
Crimes against justice	315	312	297	256	254
including:					
knowingly false report of a crime (Art. 329)	5	6	10	10	10
escape from prison or from custody (Art. 336)	215	225	157	158	143
failure to execute a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act (Art. 338)	34	36	50	41	37
harboring crime (Art. 339)	45	31	38	24	36
other crimes	16	14	42	23	28
Crimes against governance	468	461	499	522	564
including:					
use of violence against a representative of authority (Art. 341)	81	75	51	66	85
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	149	105	134	89	109
abduction, destruction, damage or concealment of documents, stamps, seals (Art. 348)	2	6	6	5	2

Table continuation 2.11

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	115	146	184	157	209
arbitrariness (Art. 353)	94	95	103	152	143
other crimes	27	34	21	53	16
Detected women who have committed crime					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional system and state security	11	19	15	16	22
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or interregional hostility (Art. 299)	10	18	15	16	22
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-2)	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	1	1	-	-	-
Crimes of officials	122	105	94	107	159
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	4	1	1	1	1
malpractice (Art. 304)	59	43	35	50	79
abuse of office (Art. 305)	8	7	1	3	6
torture (Art. 305-1)	-	-	-	-	-
violation of the Kyrgyz Republic land law (Art. 305-2)	-	-	-	-	-
conclusion of a contract, public procurement contrary to the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 306)	-	2	-	1	-
extortion of a bribe(Art. 313)	7	9	4	6	6
bribing (Art. 314)	-	6	5	-	3
official forgery (Art. 315)	30	27	35	24	30
negligence (Art. 316)	14	9	12	20	33
other crimes	-	1	1	2	1
Crimes against justice	57	34	37	26	36
including:					
knowingly false report of a crime (Art. 329)	13	3	4	3	5
escape from prison or from custody (Art. 336)	8	5	9	3	5
failure to execute a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act (Art. 338)	24	17	17	15	17
harboring crime (Art. 339)	8	4	4	4	4
other crimes	4	5	3	1	5
Crimes against governance	115	185	115	143	201
including:					
use of violence against a representative of authority (Art. 341)	8	7	8	5	5
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	18	28	30	29	36
abduction, destruction, damage or concealment of documents, stamps, seals (Art. 348)	2	5	-	-	1
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	53	98	50	69	100
arbitrariness (Art. 353)	33	45	25	37	58
other crimes	1	2	2	3	1

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 2.8: Number of persons who have committed crimes against state power in 2018

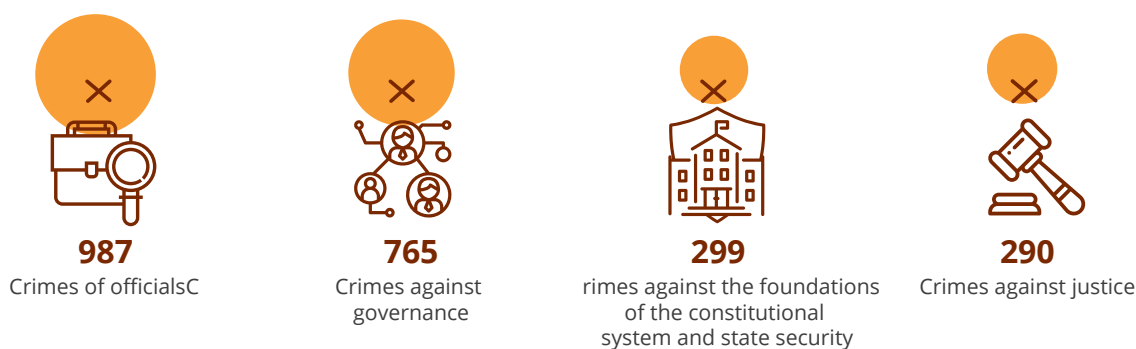
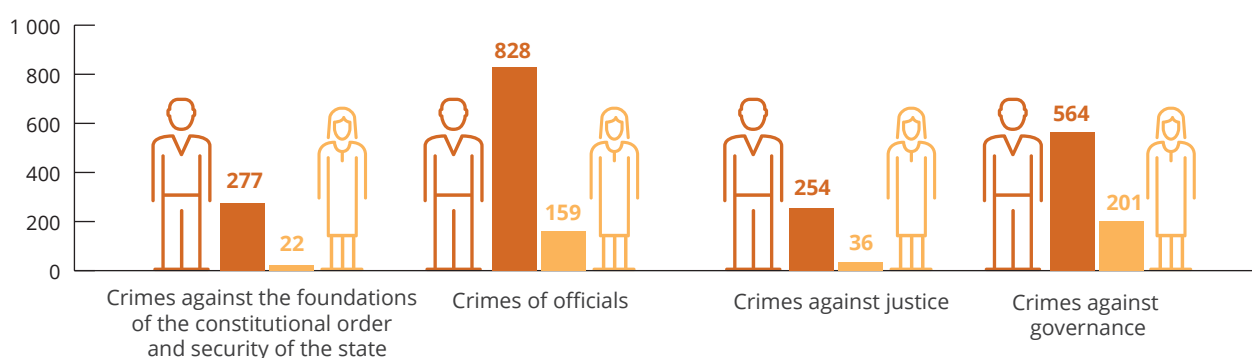


Chart 2.9: Number of persons who have committed crimes against state power, by sex in 2018
(people)



In 2018, the number of persons who have committed war crimes and crimes against the peace and safety of mankind, was 119 people, or 2.4 times more than in 2014. Nearly half of these crimes accounts to unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station; one third of the crimes accounts to abandonment of post (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Number of persons who have committed war crimes and crimes against the peace and safety of mankind
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Detected people who have committed crime					
War crime - total	50	54	60	40	119
including:					
violation of the charter rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them (Art. 358)	-	6	8	3	9
unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station (Art. 359)	13	13	13	14	57
abandonment of post (Art. 360)	36	27	31	13	39
other crimes	1	8	8	10	14
Crimes against peace and security of the mankind	2	30	11	18	8
including:					
mercenary (Art. 375)	2	30	11	18	8
Detected men who have committed crime					
War crime - total	50	51	59	40	118
including:					
violation of the charter rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them (Art. 358)	-	6	8	3	9
unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station (Art. 359)	13	10	12	14	57
abandonment of post (Art. 360)	36	27	31	13	38
other crimes	1	8	8	10	14

Table continuation 2.12

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against peace and security of the mankind	2	-	9	15	8
including:					
mercenary (Art. 375)	1	-	9	15	8
Detected women who have committed crime					
War crime - total	-	3	1	-	1
including:					
violation of the charter rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them (Art. 358)	-	-	-	-	-
unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station (Art. 359)	-	3	1	-	-
abandonment of post (Art. 360)	-	-	-	-	1
other crimes	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against peace and security of the mankind	-	-	2	3	-
including:					
mercenary (Art. 375)	-	-	2	3	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 2.10: Number of persons who have committed war crimes and crimes against the peace and safety of mankind, by sex in 2018
(people)

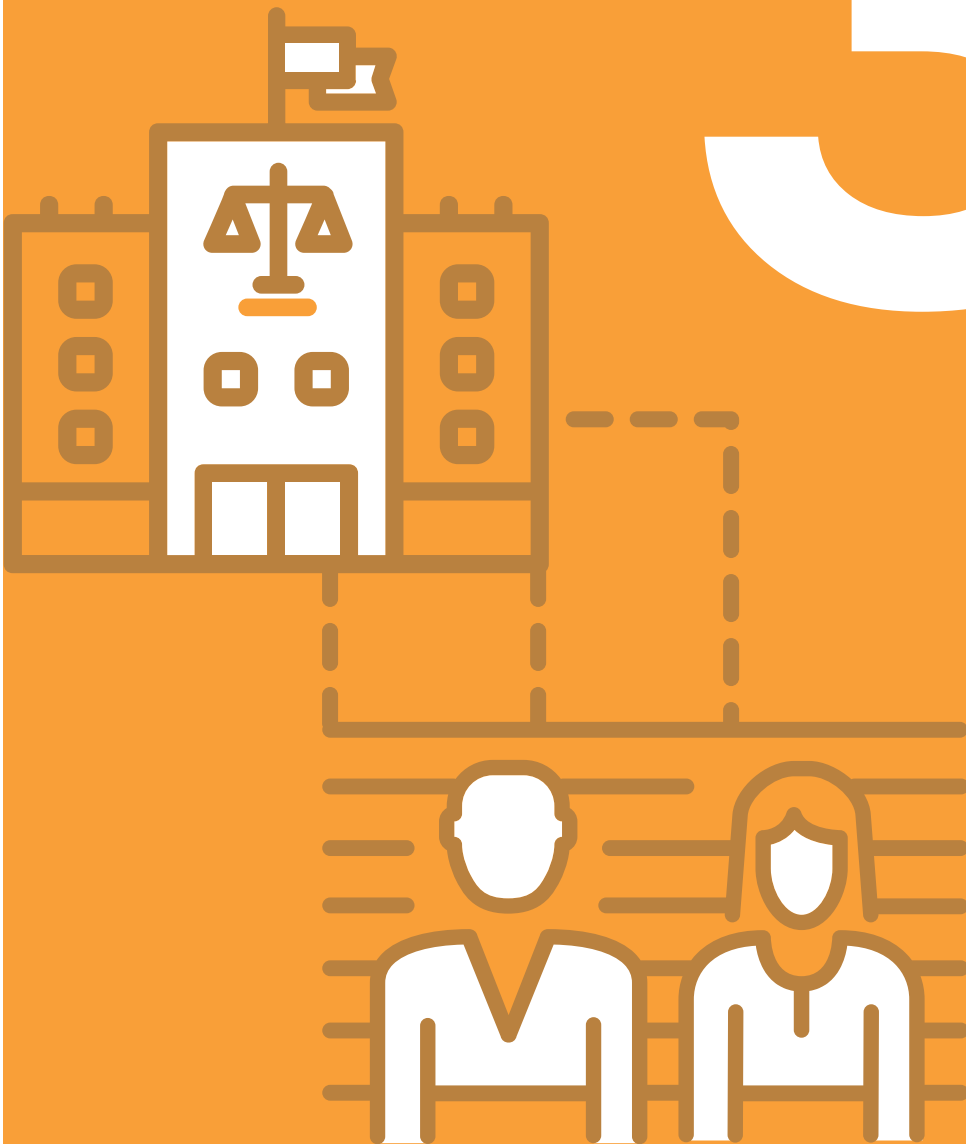
War crimes



Crimes against peace and safety of mankind



3



**NUMBER OF CONVICTS,
THEIR COMPOSITION AND
MEASURES OF PUNISHMENT**

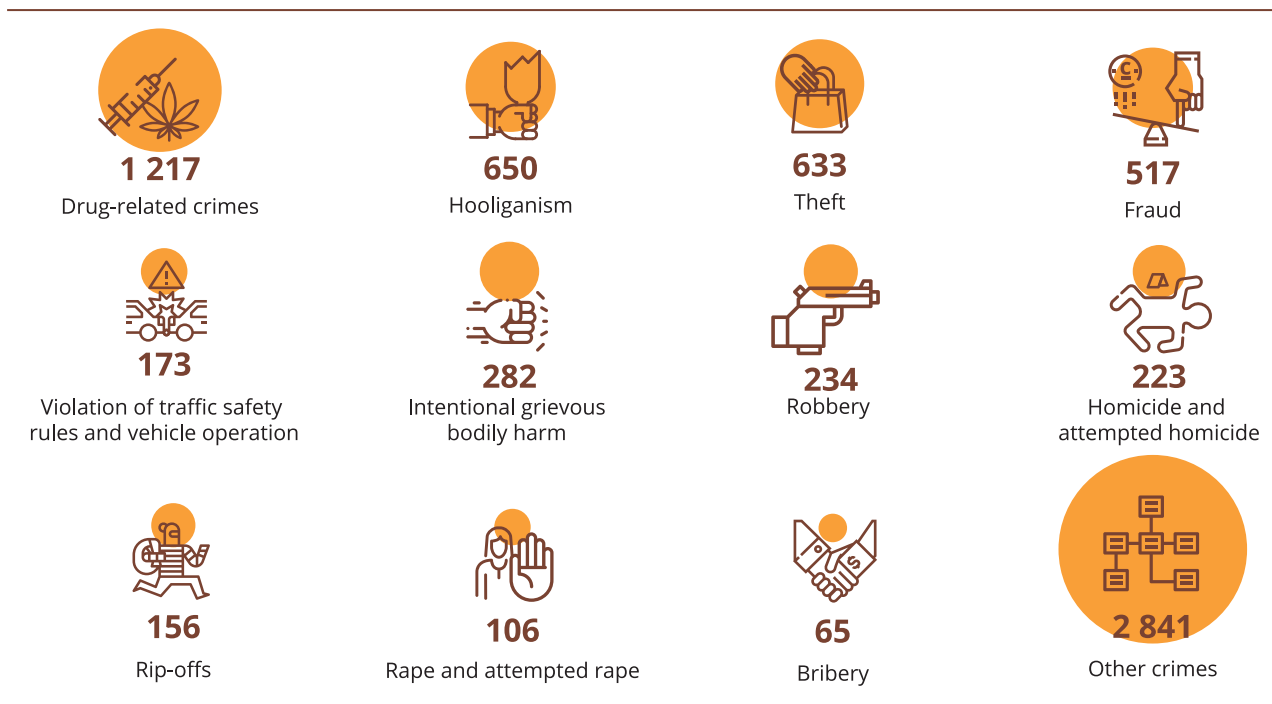
3. NUMBER OF CONVICTS, THEIR COMPOSITION AND MEASURES OF PUNISHMENT

According to the Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2018, by comparison with 2014, the number of convicts as a whole has slightly decreased (by 3 percent) and amounted to 7.1 thousand people. A similar trend in the number of convicted was observed for all types of crimes, except crimes related to fraud (increased by 1.8 times), violation of road safety rules and vehicle operation (1.3 time), bribery (25 percent) and intentional grievous bodily harm (19 percent). The highest share in the number of convicts fell on the persons convicted for the crimes related to narcotic drugs (17 percent), theft and hooliganism (9 percent each), and fraud (7 percentage) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts, by types of crime

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
People					
Convicted - total	7 327	7 475	7 708	7 172	7 097
including of:					
homicide and attempted homicide	253	268	296	276	223
intentional grievous bodily harm	237	239	281	220	282
rape and attempted rape	140	130	113	86	106
robbery	381	382	320	300	234
rip-offs	168	143	146	130	156
theft	924	916	857	756	633
fraud	292	341	433	452	517
bribery	52	65	78	49	65
drug-related crimes	1 254	1 270	1 388	1 323	1 217
hooliganism	743	717	691	667	650
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation	133	172	192	177	173
other crimes	2 750	2 832	2 913	2 736	2 841
Percentage of total					
Convicted - total	100	100	100	100	100
including of:					
homicide and attempted homicide	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.1
intentional grievous bodily harm	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.1	4.0
rape and attempted rape	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5
robbery	5.2	5.1	4.2	4.2	3.3
rip-offs	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2
theft	12.6	12.3	11.1	10.5	8.9
fraud	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.3	7.3
bribery	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
drug-related crimes	17.1	17.0	18.0	18.4	17.1
hooliganism	10.1	9.6	9.0	9.3	9.2
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4
other crimes	37.5	37.9	37.8	38.1	40.0

Chart 3.1: Number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts, by types of crime in 2018
(people)



In the period from 2014 to 2016, the number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts has increased from 7.3 thousand people in 2014 up to 7.7 thousand people in 2016 (5 per cent); from 2017, there has been a tendency towards a decrease in their number. Thus, in 2018, compared to 2016, the number of the convicts fell nearly by 8 per cent. At the same time, the number of convicts among men decreased by 8 per cent (to 6 200 people); and among women - by 10 per cent (to 900 people).

In 2018, similarly to previous years, the highest number of sentenced persons, in respect of which the verdicts have been passed by courts, was observed among the group of 30-49 years of age, which accounted for more than 47 per cent. The total number of convicted persons aged 25-29 accounted for 18 per cent; the share of the age groups of 18-24 and '50 and above' was 16 per cent each, while the share of minors aged 14-17 accounted for more than 2 per cent (Tables 3.2-3.3).

Table 3.2: Number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total	7 327	7 475	7 708	7 172	7 097
including:					
by sex:					
men	6 413	6 579	6 691	6 326	6 180
women	914	896	1 017	846	917
by years of age:					
14-17	201	191	162	193	161
18-24	1 521	1 467	1 373	1 260	1 154
25-29	1 279	1 412	1 466	1 293	1 277
30-49	3 321	3 440	3 612	3 443	3 368
50 and above	1 005	965	1 095	983	1 137
by the measures of punishment:					
imprisonment	3 205	2 933	3 053	2 933	2 756
probation and public works	2 439	2 814	2 839	2 427	2 407
fines	1 311	1 322	1 361	1 236	1 379
triple aiyip	7	20	19	8	36
other measures of punishment	365	386	436	568	519

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 3.2: Number of convicted by the enacted court verdicts, by sex
(people)

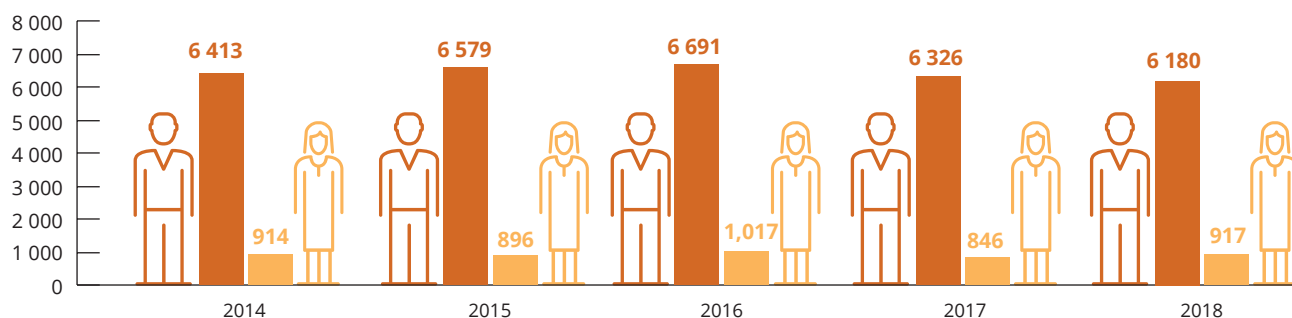
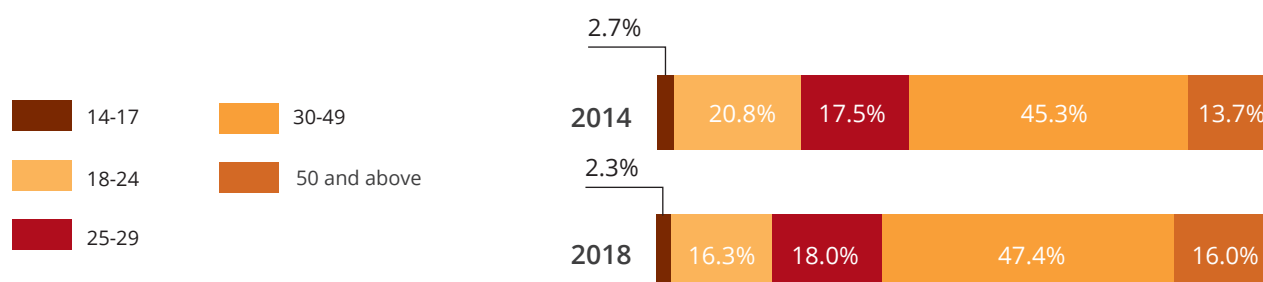


Table 3.3: Composition of the convicted
(Percentage of total)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total	100	100	100	100	100
including in the age of:					
14-17	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.3
18-24	20.8	19.6	17.8	17.6	16.3
25-29	17.5	18.9	19.0	18.0	18.0
30-49	45.3	46.0	46.9	48.0	47.4
50 and above	13.7	12.9	14.2	13.7	16.0
In the total number of convicted:					
women	12.5	12.0	13.2	11.8	12.9
persons with previous conviction	15.8	16.1	13.5	14.3	11.3
able-bodied persons without specific occupations	77.5	78.9	80.2	80.8	81.5

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 3.3: Composition of the convicted by age



In 2018, the highest share of convicts sentenced by court verdicts, which entered into legal force, accounted for persons convicted of economic crimes and crimes against public safety and public order (33 percent each). Also, a significant proportion of the total number were convicted of crimes against state power (17 percent) and crimes against the person (16 percent).

In 2018, among those convicted of economic crimes, the highest proportion was held by persons convicted of crimes against property (88 percent). The highest share of those convicted of crimes against state power fell on those who committed crimes against the administrative order (32 percent) and crimes of officials (29 percent).

In 2018, compared to 2014, the percentage of convicted of economic crimes by court verdicts decreased (by 11 percent); and the share of convicted of crimes against the person also decreased (by 10 percent). At the same time, there was a significant increase in the number of convicted of the crimes against state power (by 18 percent), mainly due to an increase in the proportion of the convicted of the crimes against the foundations of the constitutional system and state security (2.5 times) (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Number of convicts in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
(people)

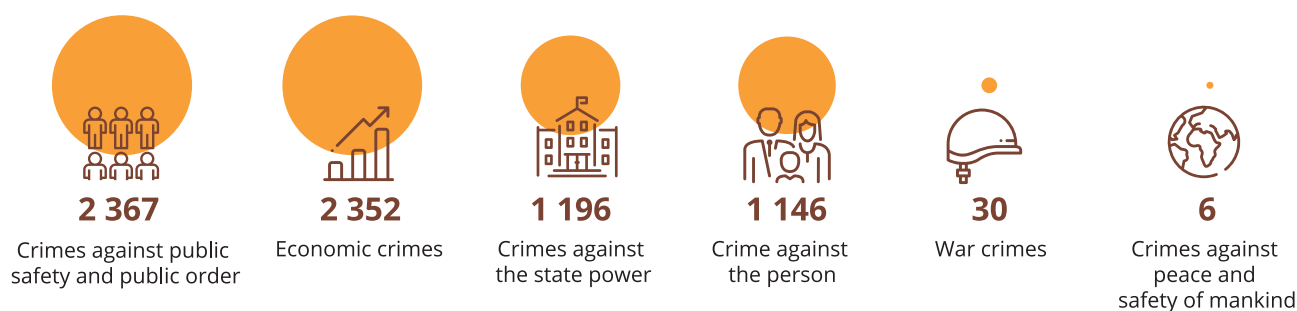
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total					
Crimes against the person	1 269	1 267	1 415	1 162	1 146
crimes against life and health	811	819	927	796	805
crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	75	68	54	62	50
crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	179	172	165	135	147
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of people	8	15	23	16	14
crimes against family and minors	196	193	246	153	130
Economic crimes	2 649	2 639	2 611	2 483	2 352
crimes against property	2 496	2 493	2 416	2 224	2 074
crimes in the field of economic activities	119	106	158	226	234
crimes against the interests of service at non-governmental	34	40	37	33	44
Crimes against public safety and public order	2 367	2 452	2 525	2 438	2 367
Crimes against public safety	868	891	840	864	881
crimes against public health and public morality	1 338	1 349	1 447	1 375	1 290
Environmental crime	26	37	43	21	21
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	135	175	195	178	175
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against state power	1 011	1 032	1 105	1 048	1 196
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	97	120	138	188	242
crimes of officials	378	336	351	234	342
crimes against justice	229	275	223	257	231
crimes against governance	307	301	393	369	381
War crime	28	54	36	29	30
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	3	31	16	12	6
Convicted men					
Crimes against the person	1 141	1 137	1 258	1 039	990
crimes against life and health	705	709	797	696	696
crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	62	52	42	50	36
crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	179	172	163	135	147
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of people	6	14	16	13	11
crimes against family and minors	189	190	240	145	100
Economic crimes	2 330	2 328	2 245	2 149	1 979
crimes against property	2 206	2 211	2 078	1 928	1 739
crimes in the field of economic activities	99	87	137	194	204
crimes against the interests of service at non-governmental enterprises and organizations	25	30	30	27	36
Crimes against public safety and public order	2 057	2 167	2 263	2 214	2 154
crimes against public safety	714	740	681	739	746
crimes against public health and public morality	1 190	1 222	1 354	1 290	1 216
environmental crime	24	37	43	21	21
crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	129	168	185	164	171
computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-

Table continuation 3.4

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against state power	854	865	875	883	1 022
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	79	97	117	172	221
crimes of officials	323	278	286	196	297
crimes against justice	201	246	197	237	210
crimes against governance	251	244	275	278	294
War crime	28	54	35	29	30
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	3	28	15	12	5
Convicted women					
Crimes against the person	128	130	157	123	156
crimes against life and health	106	110	130	100	109
crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	13	16	12	12	14
crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	-	-	2	-	-
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of people	2	1	7	3	3
crimes against family and minors	7	3	6	8	30
Economic crimes	319	311	366	334	373
crimes against property	290	282	338	296	335
crimes in the field of economic activities	20	19	21	32	30
crimes against the interests of service at non-governmental enterprises and organizations	9	10	7	6	8
Crimes against public safety and public order	310	285	262	224	213
crimes against public safety	154	151	159	125	135
crimes against public health and public morality	148	127	93	85	74
environmental crime	2	-	-	-	-
crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	6	7	10	14	4
computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against state power	157	167	230	165	174
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	18	23	21	16	21
crimes of officials	55	58	65	38	45
crimes against justice	28	29	26	20	21
crimes against governance	56	57	118	91	87
War crime	-	-	1	-	-
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	-	3	1	-	1

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 3.4: Number of convicts in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018
(people)



In 2018, among those convicted for crimes against the person were people convicted of crimes against life and health (70 percent); the number of them, compared to 2014, increased by 10 percent and amounted to about 805 people. In the total number of convicts for crimes against life and health, the highest share falls on persons convicted of intentional grievous bodily harm (35 percent), homicide (27 percent) and intentional infliction of mild harm to health (27 percent).

In comparison with 2014, a significant reduction in the share of convicted of crimes against family and minors (by 1.4 times) was observed, mainly, due to the reduction of the number of the convicted for failing to pay child support (6.8 times). At the same time, a significant increase in the number of convicted persons (27 percent) of forcing women to marry and abduction of women was observed.

In the observed period, there was a slight decrease in the number of people convicted of crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person (from 14 percent to 13 percent, respectively). At the same time, the proportion of persons convicted of crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person increased (from 4 to 6 percent), mainly under the Art. 123 «Abduction of people».

In 2018, among men convicted of crimes against the person, the highest proportion fell on the convicted of crimes against life and health under the Art. 104 'Deliberate infliction of grievous bodily harm' (more than 26 percent), as well as of crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of an individual under the Art. 129 'Rape' (11 percent). The highest number of women were convicted under the Art. 112 'Deliberate infliction of slight harm to health' (35 percent), Art. 104 'Deliberate infliction of grievous bodily harm' (15 percent), as well as under the Art. 155 'Coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage' (7 percent) (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Number of convicted of crimes against the person
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total					
Crimes against life and health	811	819	927	796	805
including of:					
homicide (Art. 97)	248	255	292	266	216
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	237	239	281	220	282
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	95	78	83	80	72
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	189	201	243	201	199
other crimes	42	46	28	29	36
Crimes against the freedom, honor and dignity of the person	75	68	54	62	50
including:					
abduction of people (Art. 123)	29	35	40	35	39
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	11	13	8	7	3
other crimes	35	20	6	20	8
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	179	172	165	135	147
including:					
rape (Art. 129)	140	130	113	86	106
sexual assault (Art. 130)	20	23	26	23	22
sexual intercourse and other sexual act with a person below 16 years of age (Art. 132)	14	9	9	12	9
depraved actions (Art. 133)	5	8	14	13	10
other crimes	-	2	3	1	-
Crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of the person and citizen	8	15	23	16	14
including:					
violation of the inviolability of the home (Art. 137)	3	8	17	7	6
violation of the rules of occupational safety (Art. 142)	2	1	1	3	1
other crimes	3	6	5	6	7

Table continuation 3.5

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against family and minors	196	193	246	153	130
including:					
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person under 17 years of age (Art. 154)	8	2	8	4	2
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)	45	38	40	51	57
violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art.155-1)	-	-	-	-	26
involving a minor to commit a crime (Art. 156)	2	11	17	12	12
failure to pay child support (Art. 162)	129	141	178	79	19
other crimes	12	1	3	7	14
Convicted men					
Crimes against life and health	705	709	797	696	696
including of:					
homicide (Art. 97)	220	231	262	240	197
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	226	215	251	207	258
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	78	68	73	69	65
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	156	163	187	158	145
other crimes	25	32	24	22	31
Crimes against the freedom, honor and dignity of the person	62	52	42	50	36
including:					
abduction of people (Art. 123)	28	32	36	30	30
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	3	1	1	2	1
other crimes	31	19	5	18	5
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	179	172	163	135	147
including:					
rape (Art. 129)	140	130	112	86	106
sexual assault (Art. 130)	20	23	26	23	22
sexual intercourse and other sexual act with a person below 16 years of age (Art. 132)	14	9	9	12	9
depraved actions (Art. 133)	5	8	14	13	10
other crimes	-	2	2	1	-
Crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of the person and citizen	6	14	16	13	11
including:					
violation of the inviolability of the home (Art. 137)	3	8	11	7	4
violation of the rules of occupational safety (Art. 142)	2	1	1	2	1
other crimes	1	5	4	4	6
Crimes against family and minors	189	190	240	145	100
including:					
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person under 17 years of age (Art. 154)	8	2	8	4	1
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)	43	35	38	49	46
violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art.155-1)	-	-	-	-	17
involving a minor to commit a crime (Art. 156)	2	11	15	10	11
failure to pay child support (Art. 162)	127	141	178	78	18
other crimes	9	1	1	4	7
Convicted women					
Crimes against life and health	106	110	130	100	109
including of:					
homicide (Art. 97)	28	24	30	26	19
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	16	24	30	13	24
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	17	10	10	11	7
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	33	38	56	43	54
other crimes	12	14	4	7	5

Table continuation 3.5

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against the freedom, honor and dignity of the person	13	16	12	12	14
including:					
abduction of people (Art. 123)	1	3	4	5	9
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	8	12	7	5	2
other crimes	4	1	1	2	3
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	-	-	2	-	-
including:					
rape (Art. 129)	-	-	1	-	-
sexual assault (Art. 130)	-	-	-	-	-
sexual intercourse and other sexual act with a person below 16 years of age (Art. 132)	-	-	-	-	-
depraved actions (Art. 133)	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	-	-	1	-	-
Crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of the person and citizen	2	1	7	3	3
including:					
violation of the inviolability of the home (Art. 137)	-	-	6	-	2
violation of the rules of occupational safety (Art. 142)	-	-	-	1	-
other crimes	2	1	1	2	1
Crimes against family and minors	7	3	6	8	30
including:					
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person under 17 years of age (Art. 154)	-	-	-	-	1
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)	2	3	-	2	11
violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art.155-1)	-	-	-	-	9
involving a minor to commit a crime (Art. 156)	-	-	2	2	1
failure to pay child support (Art. 162)	2	-	-	1	1
other crimes	3	-	4	3	7

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS, THEIR COMPOSITION AND MEASURES OF PUNISHMENT

Chart 3.5: Number of convicted of crimes against the person in 2018

(people)



In 2018, among those convicted of economic crimes, the highest share was held by persons convicted of crimes against property (88 percent), including about one third that were convicted of theft (31 percent), and a quarter was convicted of fraud (25 percent).

Over the five-year period, there has been a significant increase in the share of convicted of crimes in the field of economic activity (2.2 times), where there was a highest proportion of convicted of such crimes as illegal business (24 percent) and smuggling (20 percent).

In 2018, among both men and women convicted of economic crimes, the vast majority were people convicted of crimes against property (88 and 90 percent, respectively). Among women who have been convicted for these crimes, except theft (22 percent) and fraud (47 percent), the cases of misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (about 21 percent) were also prevalent (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Number of convicted of economic crimes

(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total					
Crimes against property	2 496	2 493	2 416	2 224	2 074
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	924	916	857	756	633
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	338	356	271	254	178
fraud (Art. 166)	292	341	433	452	517
ripoff (Art. 167)	168	143	146	130	156
robbery (Art. 168)	381	382	320	300	234
extortion (Art. 170)	30	21	23	15	15
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	200	197	210	152	216
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	101	88	83	99	69
causing property damage by deceit or breach of trust (Art. 173)	16	5	11	13	3
acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property (Art. 177)	6	2	2	6	5
other crimes	40	42	60	47	48
Crimes in the field of economic activities	119	106	158	226	234
including:					
illegal business (Art. 180)	8	32	45	60	56
false business (Art. 182)	5	1	6	1	8
manufacture, storage or sale of counterfeit money or securities (Art. 198)	7	-	8	13	9
smuggle (Art. 204)	23	12	29	46	46
customs evasion (Art. 210)	5	3	4	1	3
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	14	6	10	10	24
other crimes	57	52	56	95	88
Crimes against Interests of services at the non-governmental enterprises and organizations	34	40	37	33	44
including:					
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	7	10	16	13	27
abuse of authority by private notaries (Art. 222)	2	6	7	5	6
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	22	24	11	15	11
other crimes	3	-	3	-	-
Convicted men					
Crimes against property	2 206	2 211	2 078	1 928	1 739
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	834	821	757	675	558
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	329	350	266	252	178
fraud (Art. 166)	210	230	290	320	360

Table continuation 3.6

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ripoff (Art. 167)	153	139	140	122	142
robbery (Art. 168)	365	379	309	292	223
extortion (Art. 170)	29	21	21	15	15
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	141	142	152	97	147
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	97	86	82	95	68
causing property damage by deceit or breach of trust (Art. 173)	9	4	10	12	3
acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property (Art. 177)	5	2	2	6	4
other crimes	34	37	49	42	41
Crimes in the field of economic activities	99	87	137	194	204
including:					
illegal business (Art. 180)	7	25	44	54	49
false business (Art. 182)	5	1	4	1	5
manufacture, storage or sale of counterfeit money or securities (Art. 198)	6	-	8	13	8
smuggle (Art. 204)	19	11	25	42	44
customs evasion (Art. 210)	4	3	4	1	3
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	14	4	9	10	20
other crimes	44	43	43	73	75
Crimes against interests of services at the non-governmental enterprises and organizations	25	30	30	27	36
including:					
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	4	9	13	11	22
abuse of authority by private notaries (Art. 222)	1	2	4	2	4
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	17	19	10	14	10
other crimes	3	-	3	-	-
Convicted women					
Crimes against property	290	282	338	296	335
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	90	95	100	81	75
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	9	6	5	2	-
fraud (Art. 166)	82	111	143	132	157
ripoff (Art. 167)	15	4	6	8	14
robbery (Art. 168)	16	3	11	8	11
extortion (Art. 170)	1	-	2	-	-
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	59	55	58	55	69
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	4	2	1	4	1
causing property damage by deceit or breach of trust (Art. 173)	7	1	1	1	-
acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property (Art. 177)	1	-	-	-	1
other crimes	6	5	11	5	7
Crimes in the field of economic activities	20	19	21	32	30
including:					
illegal business (Art. 180)	1	7	1	6	7
false business (Art. 182)	-	-	2	-	3
manufacture, storage or sale of counterfeit money or securities (Art. 198)	1	-	-	-	1
smuggle (Art. 204)	4	1	4	4	2
customs evasion (Art. 210)	1	-	-	-	-
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	-	2	1	-	4
other crimes	13	9	13	22	13

Table continuation 3.6

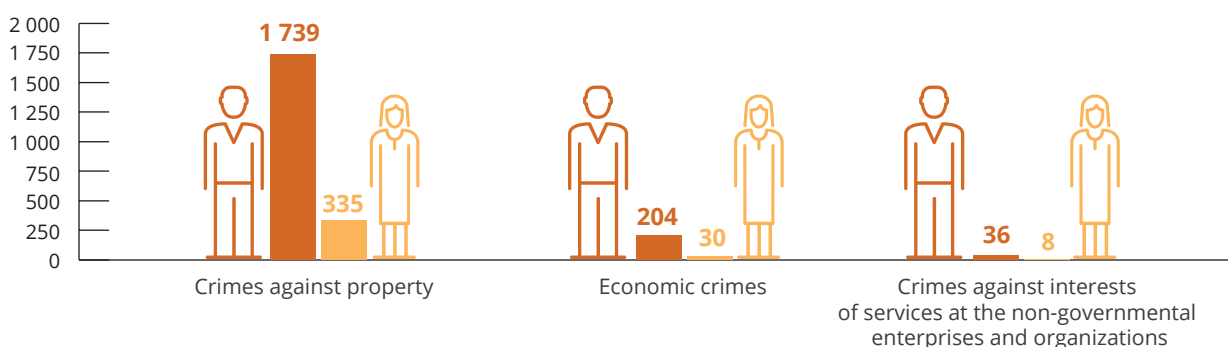
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against Interests of services at the non-governmental enterprises and organizations	9	10	7	6	8
including:					
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	3	1	3	2	5
abuse of authority by private notaries (Art. 222)	1	4	3	3	2
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	5	5	1	1	1
other crimes	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 3.6: Number of convicted of economic crimes in 2018
(people)



Chart 3.7: Number of convicted of economic crimes, by sex in 2018
(people)



In general, over the past five years in the number of those convicted of crimes against public safety and public order, the citizens who have committed crimes against public health and public morals (54-57 percent) dominated. More than one third of convicts (33-37 percent) were sentenced by courts to imprisonment for crimes against public safety, the rest (6-8 percent) were sentenced for crimes against road traffic safety and operation of vehicles.

Among women, the proportion of people convicted of crimes against public safety increased under the Art. 234 'Hooliganism' (from 47 percent in 2014 to 56 percent in 2018.). At the same time, the proportion of women convicted of crimes against public health and public morals decreased for almost one-third (from 48 percent in 2014 to 35 percent in 2018) (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Number of convicted of crimes against public safety and public order
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total					
Crimes against public safety	868	891	840	864	881
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	-	3	1	8	2
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military operations on the territory of a foreign state or in terrorist and extremist training (Art. 226-4)	-	-	2	5	3
hooliganism (Art. 234)	743	717	691	667	650
illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (Art. 241)	94	136	114	142	178
other crimes	31	35	32	42	48
Crimes against public health and public morality	1 338	1 349	1 447	1 375	1 290
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	995	1 013	1 079	1 003	1 002
illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	219	235	285	286	187
sowing and cultivating the drug crops (Art. 250)	26	12	13	15	11
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	70	48	39	39	33
other crimes	28	41	31	32	57
Environmental crime	26	37	43	21	21
including:					
illegal catch of fish and aquatic animals (Art. 276)	1	19	14	9	1
illegal felling of trees and shrubs (Art. 279)	23	11	23	5	5
other crimes	2	7	6	7	15
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	135	175	195	178	175
including:					
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	133	172	192	177	173
other crimes	2	3	3	1	2
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-
including:					
development, use and distribution of computer malware (Art. 290)	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted men					
Crimes against public safety	714	740	681	739	746
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	-	2	-	7	1
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military operations on the territory of a foreign state or in terrorist and extremist training (Art. 226-4)	-	-	2	5	3
hooliganism (Art. 234)	596	569	539	544	531
illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (Art. 241)	90	135	110	142	170
other crimes	28	34	30	41	41
Crimes against public health and public morality	1 190	1 222	1 354	1 290	1 216
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	956	976	1 050	976	975
illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	191	215	262	271	180
sowing and cultivating the drug crops (Art. 250)	18	7	12	10	10
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	4	2	5	7	7
other crimes	21	22	25	26	44

Table continuation 3.7

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Environmental crime	24	37	43	21	21
including:					
illegal catch of fish and aquatic animals (Art. 276)	1	19	14	9	1
illegal felling of trees and shrubs (Art. 279)	21	11	23	5	5
other crimes	2	7	6	7	15
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	129	168	185	164	171
including:					
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	127	165	182	163	169
other crimes	2	3	3	1	2
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-
including:					
development, use and distribution of computer malware (Art. 290)	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted women					
Crimes against public safety	154	151	159	125	135
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	-	1	1	1	1
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military operations on the territory of a foreign state or in terrorist and extremist training (Art. 226-4)	-	-	-	-	-
hooliganism (Art. 234)	147	148	152	123	119
illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (Art. 241)	4	1	4	-	8
other crimes	3	1	2	1	7
Crimes against public health and public morality	148	127	93	85	74
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	39	37	29	27	27
illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	28	20	23	15	7
sowing and cultivating the drug crops (Art. 250)	8	5	1	5	1
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	66	46	34	32	26
other crimes	7	19	6	6	13
Environmental crime	2	-	-	-	-
including:					
illegal catch of fish and aquatic animals (Art. 276)	-	-	-	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs (Art. 279)	2	-	-	-	-
other crimes	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	6	7	10	14	4
including:					
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	6	7	10	14	4
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-
including:					
development, use and distribution of computer malware (Art. 290)	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In recent years, in the structure of persons convicted of crimes against the state, there has been a high proportion of persons who were sentenced by courts for the crimes against public order (32 percent in 2018). Proportion of persons who have committed crimes against the constitutional order and security of the state has increased significantly (from 9 percent in 2014 to 20 percent in 2018). Meanwhile, there was a decrease of convicted of malpractice (from 37 percent in 2014 to 29 percent in 2018).

Proportion of women convicted of crimes against the order of governance has significantly increased (from 36 percent in 2014 to 50 percent in 2018). At the same time, the proportion of women convicted for malpractice has decreased for more than one third (from 35 percent in 2014 to 26 percent in 2018). (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Number of convicted of crimes against state power

(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	97	120	138	188	242
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or inter-regional hostility (Art. 299)	96	24	4	82	96
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist, or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-2)	-	81	125	88	93
other crimes	1	15	9	18	53
Crimes of officials	378	336	351	234	342
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	10	4	7	11	18
malpractice (Art. 304)	124	101	126	83	126
abuse of office (Art. 305)	77	44	64	37	52
torture (Art. 305-1)	-	4	3	4	3
violation of land law of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 305-2)	5	17	2	5	4
conclusion of a contract, public procurement contrary to the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 306)	5	1	-	1	1
extortion of a bribe (Art. 313)	35	46	47	35	29
bribing (Art. 314)	17	19	18	6	9
official forgery (Art. 315)	57	52	32	23	36
negligence (Art. 316)	39	44	37	20	32
other crimes	9	4	15	9	32
Crimes against justice	229	275	223	257	231
including:					
knowingly false report of a crime (Art. 329)	1	5	4	6	6
escape from prison or from custody (Art. 336)	137	175	133	143	117
failure to execute a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act (Art. 338)	34	30	26	40	30
harboring crime (Art. 339)	42	48	38	42	47
other crimes	15	17	22	26	31
Crimes against governance	307	301	393	369	381
including:					
use of violence against a representative of authority (Art. 341)	25	25	17	14	29
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	152	120	165	102	124
abduction, destruction, damage or concealment of documents, stamps, seals (Art. 348)	8	5	13	3	6
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	80	98	142	140	165
arbitrariness (Art. 353)	32	39	41	90	43
other crimes	10	14	15	20	14

Table continuation 3.8

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted men					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional system and state security	79	97	117	172	221
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or inter-regional hostility (Art. 299)	78	20	4	78	90
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist, or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-2)	-	66	106	76	78
other crimes	1	11	7	18	53
Crimes of officials	323	278	286	196	297
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	10	4	7	10	18
malpractice (Art. 304)	103	78	96	68	104
abuse of office (Art. 305)	74	40	63	36	51
torture (Art. 305-1)	-	4	3	4	3
violation of land law of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 305-2)	5	17	2	4	4
conclusion of a contract, public procurement contrary to the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 306)	4	-	-	1	1
extortion of a bribe (Art. 313)	33	44	41	28	27
bribing (Art. 314)	14	17	13	6	8
official forgery (Art. 315)	39	38	16	14	24
negligence (Art. 316)	34	33	31	17	32
other crimes	7	3	14	8	19
Crimes against justice	201	246	197	237	210
including:					
knowingly false report of a crime (Art. 329)	1	3	1	4	5
escape from prison or from custody (Art. 336)	132	168	127	138	114
failure to execute a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act (Art. 338)	19	20	14	29	22
harboring crime (Art. 339)	37	41	34	42	42
other crimes	12	14	21	24	27
Crimes against governance	251	244	275	278	294
including:					
use of violence against a representative of authority (Art. 341)	24	24	12	13	29
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	131	103	129	76	97
abduction, destruction, damage or concealment of documents, stamps, seals (Art. 348)	6	3	8	3	5
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	59	68	90	99	118
arbitrariness (Art. 353)	21	33	22	70	31
other crimes	10	13	14	17	14
Convicted women					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	18	23	21	16	21
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or inter-regional hostility (Art. 299)	18	4	-	4	6
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist, or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-2)	-	15	19	12	12
other crimes	-	4	2	-	3

Table continuation 3.8

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes of officials	55	58	65	38	45
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	-	-	-	1	-
malpractice (Art. 304)	21	23	30	15	22
abuse of office (Art. 305)	3	4	1	1	1
torture (Art. 305-1)	2	1	1	2	6
violation of land law of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 305-2)	-	-	-	1	-
conclusion of a contract, public procurement contrary to the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic (Art. 306)	1	1	-	-	-
extortion of a bribe (Art. 313)	2	2	6	7	3
bribing (Art. 314)	3	2	5	-	1
official forgery (Art. 315)	18	14	16	9	12
negligence (Art. 316)	5	11	6	3	-
other crimes	2	1	1	1	6
Crimes against justice	28	29	26	20	21
including:					
knowingly false report of a crime (Art. 329)	-	2	3	2	1
escape from prison or from custody (Art. 336)	5	7	6	5	3
failure to execute a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act (Art. 338)	15	10	12	11	8
harboring crime (Art. 339)	5	7	4	-	5
other crimes	3	3	1	2	4
Crimes against governance	56	57	118	91	87
including:					
use of violence against a representative of authority (Art. 341)	1	1	5	1	-
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	21	17	36	26	27
abduction, destruction, damage or concealment of documents, stamps, seals (Art. 348)	2	2	5	-	1
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	21	30	52	41	47
arbitrariness (Art. 353)	11	6	19	20	12
other crimes	-	1	1	3	-

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 3.8: Number of convicted of crimes against state power in 2018

(people)

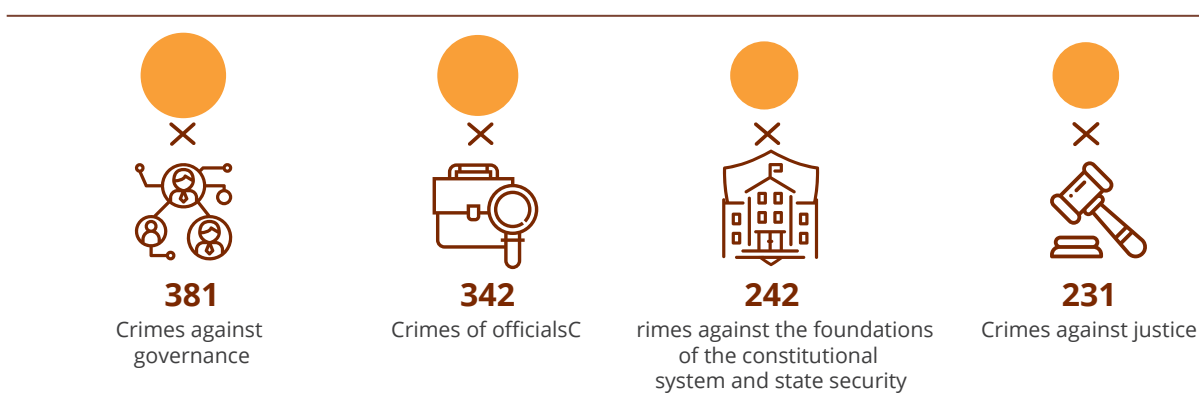
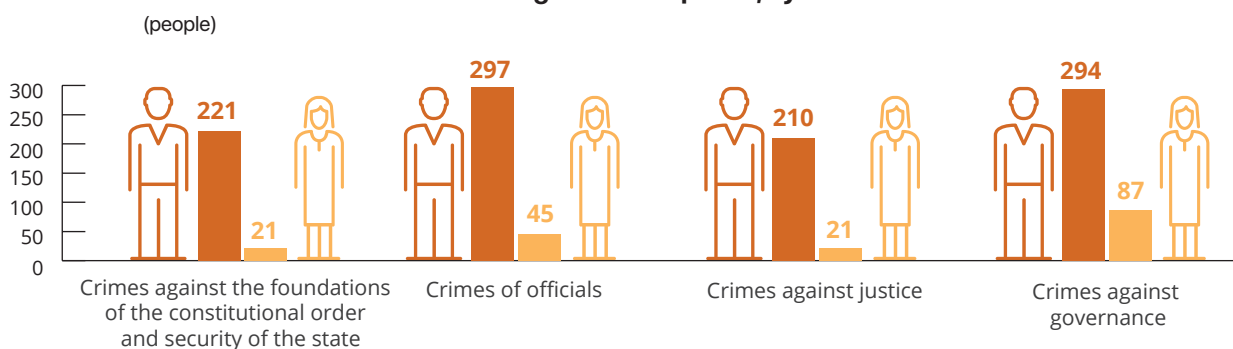


Chart 3.9: Number of convicted of crimes against state power, by sex in 2018



In 2018, about a half (43 percent) of the persons convicted of war crimes and crimes against the peace and security of mankind fell on the convicted of abandonment of post, which is 1.6 times less than in 2014. One out of three (33 percent) was convicted for unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station, which is 1.9 times more than the 2014. (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Number of convicted of war crime and crimes against the piece and safety of mankind

(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted of war crime	28	54	36	29	30
including:					
violation of the charter rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them (Art. 358)	-	1	1	1	1
unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station (Art. 359)	5	13	8	12	10
abandonment of post (Art. 360)	19	39	21	11	13
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	3	31	16	12	6
including:					
mercenary (Art. 375)	3	31	16	12	6
Convicted men of war crime	28	54	35	29	30
including:					
violation of the charter rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them (Art. 358)	-	1	1	1	1
unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station (Art. 359)	5	13	7	12	10
abandonment of post (Art. 360)	19	39	21	11	13
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	3	28	15	12	5
including:					
mercenary (Art. 375)	3	28	15	12	5
Convicted women of war crime - Total	-	-	1	-	-
including:					
violation of the charter rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them (Art. 358)	-	-	-	-	-
unauthorized escape from the military unit or from the duty station (Art. 359)	-	-	1	-	-
abandonment of post (Art. 360)	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	-	3	1	-	1
including:					
mercenary (Art. 375)	-	3	1	-	1

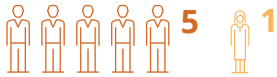
Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 3.10: Number of convicted of war crime and crimes against the piece and safety of mankind, by sex in 2018
(people)

War crimes



Crimes against peace and safety of mankind



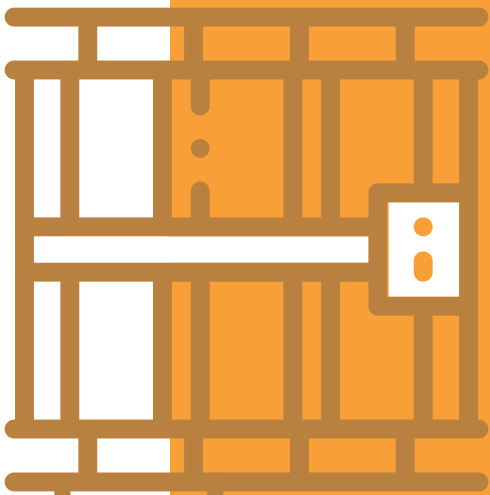
In 2018, in the total number of persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 40 percent were sentenced from 3 to 5 years, 22 percent - from 6 to 8 years, and 12 percent - from 1 year to 2 years. In 2018, compared to 2014, the number of persons sentenced to life imprisonment decreased by more than 2 times (from 28 to 12 people) (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Number of persons convicted to imprisonment, by terms of conviction
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted of imprisonment - total	3 205	2 933	3 053	2 933	2 756
including for a period of years:					
up to 1 year	92	71	24	257	94
1-2	398	367	353	297	324
3-5	1 358	1 212	1 113	1 049	1 112
6-8	728	655	737	603	602
9-10	219	215	247	199	188
11-15	284	277	388	362	276
16-30	126	136	191	166	160
life imprisonment	28	17	17	21	12

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

4



CRIME AND CONVICTION OF MINORS

4. CRIME AND CONVICTION OF MINORS

In 2018, in the Republic more than 1.7 thousand crimes committed by minors were recorded, which is 1.9 times more than in 2014. The number of minors who have committed crimes related to fraud has increased by 3.7 times; intentionally causing grievous bodily harm by 3.4 times; rip-offs and hooliganism by 2.5 times; thefts almost 2 times; homicide and attempted homicide by 1.7 times, robberies by 1.5 times.

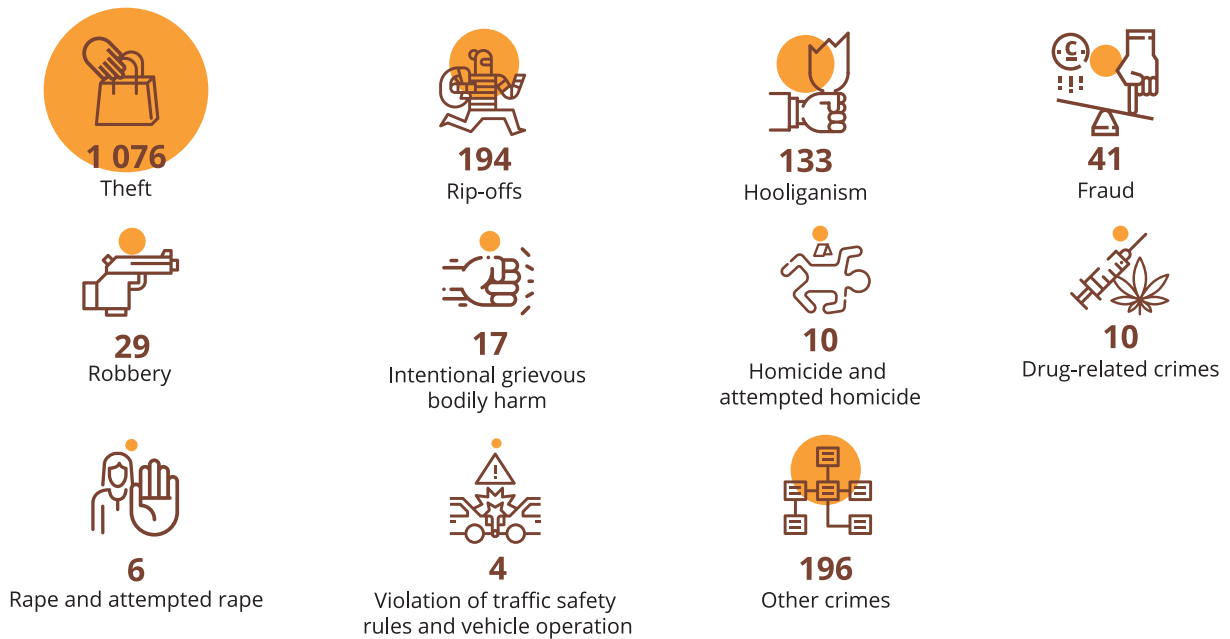
In 2018, the highest share of the total number of persons who committed crime was attributed to those who committed thefts (63 percent), rip-offs (11 percent), hooliganism (8 percent), fraud and robberies (2 percent each) (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Number of crimes, committed by minors, by types

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Recorded crimes - Total	876	1 071	812	878	1 716
including:					
homicide and attempted homicide	6	13	2	14	10
intentional grievous bodily harm	5	15	11	5	17
rape and attempted rape	5	5	3	4	6
robbery	19	30	17	16	29
rip-offs	77	96	45	88	194
theft	565	590	123	517	1 076
fraud	11	11	10	6	41
drug trafficking crimes	7	6	5	6	10
hooliganism	54	65	49	67	133
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation	2	1	6	2	4
other crimes	125	239	113	153	196
Percentage of total					
Recorded crimes - Total	100	100	100	100	100
including:					
homicide and attempted homicide	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.6
intentional grievous bodily harm	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.0
rape and attempted rape	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
robbery	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.7
rip-offs	8.8	9.0	5.5	10.0	11.3
theft	64.5	55.1	67.9	58.9	62.7
fraud	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.4
drug trafficking crimes	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
hooliganism	6.2	6.1	6.0	7.6	7.8
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
other crimes	14.3	22.3	13.9	17.4	11.4

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.1: Number of crimes, committed by minors, by types in 2018



The highest number of the recorded juvenile delinquents were young men, whose share in the total number of minors who have committed crimes was 92 percent. The number of girls in the total number of juvenile delinquents over the past five years has ranged from 11 to 8 percent.

In 2018, compared to 2014, the number of the recorded juvenile delinquents increased by 1.4 times. Out of total number of offenders, more than 64 percent were young people of 16–17 years of age, and about 36 percent were aged 14–15.

More than 44 percent of the offenders at the time the crime was committed were neither employed or involved in schooling, and 44 percent were students. About 27 percent of minors were people who committed crimes in a group (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Structure of the minors who have committed crimes
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded juvenile delinquents - Total	1 021	1 067	1 050	1 081	1 432
including:					
by sex:					
boys	913	966	961	1 000	1 321
girls	108	101	89	81	111
by years of age					
14-15	335	289	325	382	511
16-17	686	778	725	699	921
by education level					
secondary (complete, incomplete)	1 021	1 067	1 050	1 081	1 432
by state of employment at the time of crime					
students	442	399	545	425	636
not employed and not students	480	576	463	507	634
people who previously committed crimes	42	26	14	14	18
committed crime in a group	314	372	290	241	381
in a state of alcohol intoxication	12	13	5	4	1

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, per 100 thousand people in the age of 14 and above, 429 crimes were committed by minors, which is almost 2 times more than in 2014.

An increase in the number of crimes committed by minors was observed in all regions, with the exception of Chui Oblast, where during this period there were 20 percent fewer crimes recorded. The highest increase in the number of crime among minors (3 times) was noted in the cities of Bishkek and Osh (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Number of crimes committed by minors, by locations¹
(people)

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	876	1 071	812	878	1 716	214	267	205	223	429
Batken Oblast	41	42	30	37	87	110	116	85	108	258
Jalal-Abad Oblast	88	84	70	86	200	102	100	85	105	242
Issyk-Kul Oblast	98	99	96	108	215	297	302	295	329	639
Naryn Oblast	42	49	31	32	54	191	224	141	144	238
Osh Oblast	52	95	88	110	143	53	101	97	122	157
Talas Oblast	32	30	32	40	61	177	165	173	210	307
Chui Oblast	283	392	274	242	227	547	765	537	473	432
Bishkek	164	202	118	132	506	351	430	254	285	1,061
Osh city	73	70	72	88	217	420	422	449	555	1,336

¹ The sum of figures by locations does not give a total, because the territorial breakdown is presented only through the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.2: Number of crimes committed by minors, by sex
(people)

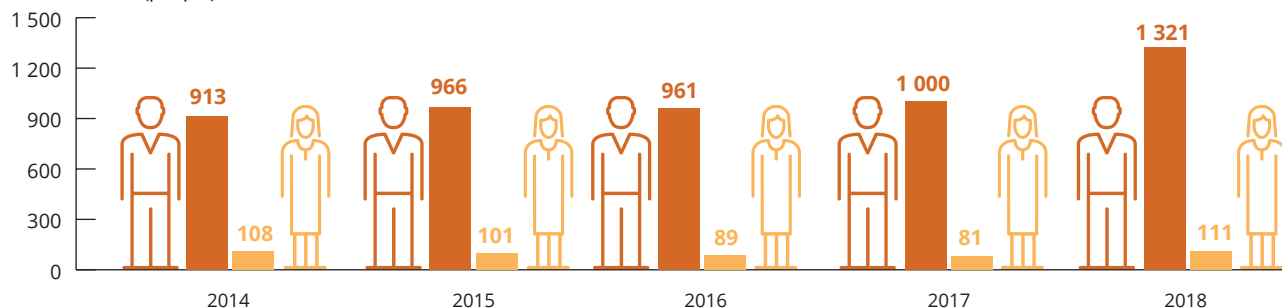
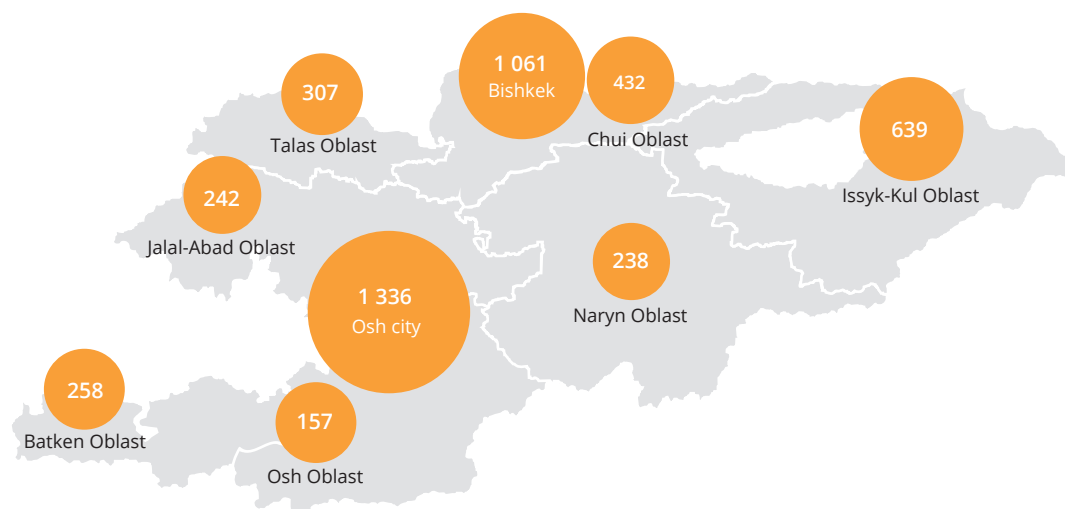


Chart 4.3: Number of crimes committed by minors, by locations in 2018
(per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above)



In 2018, the number of persons who have committed crimes, being minors, increased by 1.4 times compared to 2014 and amounted to 1.4 thousand people. The number of these crimes per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above, also increased by 1.4 times, amounting to 358 cases.

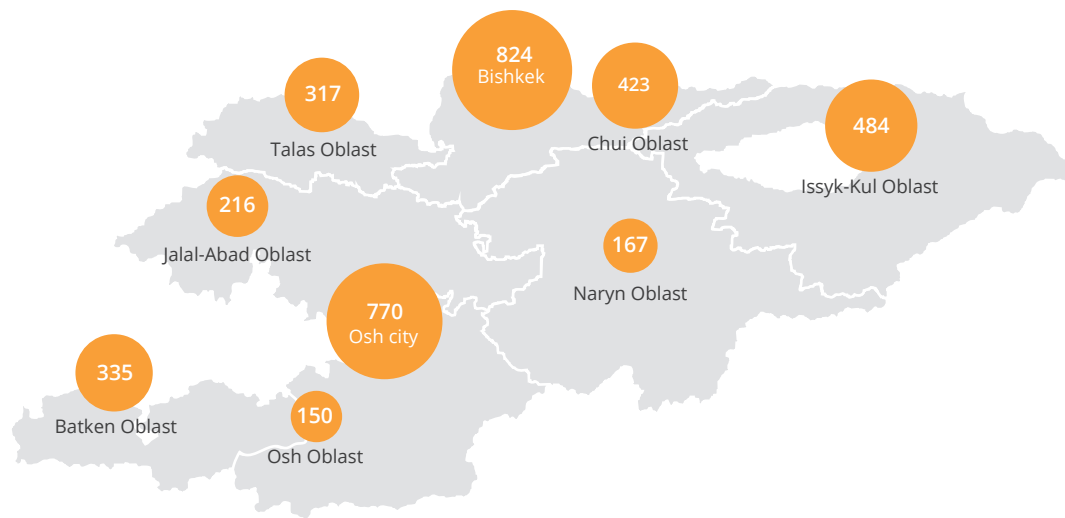
The highest proportion of those who committed crimes in the age of 14 and above were in Bishkek (27 percent), Chuy (more than 15 percent), Jalal-Abad (more than 12 percent) and Issyk-Kul (more than 11 percent) Oblasts. The highest number of juvenile offenders per 100 thousand in the age of 14 and above were in Bishkek (824 people) and Osh (770 people), as well as in Issyk-Kul Oblast (484 people) (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Number of juvenile offenders, by locations

	Total					Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kyrgyz Republic	1 021	1 067	1 050	1 081	1 432	249	266	266	275	358
Batken Oblast	45	43	36	71	113	121	118	102	208	335
Jalal-Abad Oblast	84	102	98	119	178	97	121	119	146	216
Issyk-Kul Oblast	135	121	127	121	163	410	369	390	369	484
Naryn Oblast	51	42	33	27	38	232	192	150	121	167
Osh Oblast	116	100	100	97	137	119	107	110	108	150
Talas Oblast	28	38	31	29	63	155	209	167	152	317
Chui Oblast	214	219	271	230	222	414	427	531	449	423
Bishkek	268	315	267	282	393	573	671	575	608	824
Osh city	80	87	87	105	125	461	525	543	662	770

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.4: Number of juvenile offenders, by locations in 2018
(Per 100 000 people in the age of 14 and above)



In 2018, the vast majority of minors have committed the following crimes: economic crimes - 75 percent (one third more than in 2014); against public safety and public order - 16 percent; against the person - 8 percent; and other crimes less than one percent (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of juvenile offenders, in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

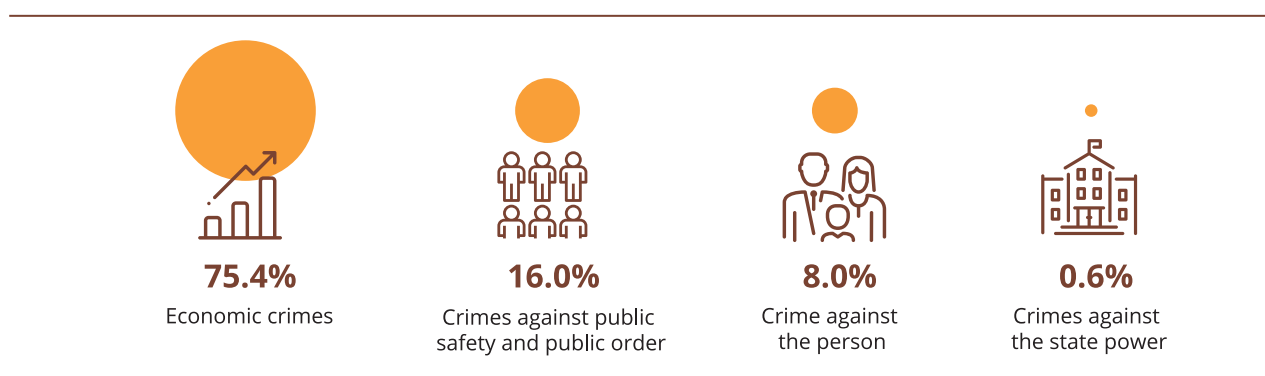
(Percentage of total)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes - Total	100	100	100	100	100
including:					
crimes against the person	6.6	9.8	6.4	8.1	8.0
economic crimes	79.0	75.2	79.2	75.8	75.4
crimes against public safety and public order	13.5	14.0	13.2	15.1	16.0
crimes against state power	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6
war crime	-	-	-	-	-
crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	-	0.2	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.5: Distribution of juvenile offenders, in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018

(Percentage of total)



In 2018, more than one thousand minors committed crimes against property, the number of which compared to 2014 increased by 1.3 times. During this period, the number of minors who committed crimes against public safety, as well as against life and health, increased by 1.8 times

Among the recorded minors who have committed crimes against the person, there were predominantly people who have intentionally inflicted mild harm to health (42 people), less grievous bodily harm (30 people), and also grievous bodily harm (18 people). Within the crimes related to sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person, minors more often committed rape. In 2018, the most common property crimes committed by persons between the ages of 14-17 were thefts (713 people) and rip-offs (234 people). Other crimes against property, such as cattle rustling, fraud, robbery, and extortion, were much less common among minors (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Number of juvenile offenders, in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded minors who have committed crimes - Total	1 021	1 067	1 050	1 081	1 432
Crimes against life and health	54	92	62	67	97
including:					
homicide (Art. 97)	18	21	4	12	7
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	9	32	16	23	18
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	20	32	36	24	30
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	6	6	6	6	42
other crimes	1	1	-	2	-
Crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person	-	1	-	8	7
including:					
abduction of people (Art. 123)	-	-	-	8	7
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	-	1	-	-	-
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	12	10	5	13	9
including:					
rape (Art. 129)	9	5	3	9	5
sexual assault (Art. 130)	2	3	2	4	1
sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature with a person under 16 years of age (Art. 132)	1	-	-	-	-
depraved actions (Art. 133)	-	2	-	-	2
Crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen - Total	1	1	-	-	-
including:					
violation of the inviolability of the home (Art. 137)	-	1	-	-	-
other crimes	1	-	-	-	-
Crimes against family and minors	-	1	-	-	1
including:					
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)	-	1	-	-	1
other crimes	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against property	807	801	831	819	1 080
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	539	483	584	547	713
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	41	46	19	29	29
fraud (Art. 166)	16	21	17	18	24
rip-offs (Art.167)	127	156	118	157	234
robbery (Art. 168)	39	59	42	36	43
extortion (Art. 170)	12	7	14	3	5
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	2	1	1	-	-
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	29	24	33	22	28
causing property damage by deceit or breach of trust (Art. 173)	-	-	-	1	-
acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property (Art. 177)	1	-	-	1	-
other crimes	1	4	3	5	4
Crimes in the field of economic activities	-	1	1	-	-
including:					
smuggle (Art. 204)	-	1	-	-	-
other crimes	-	-	1	-	-
Crimes against public safety	114	128	118	148	211
including:					
hooliganism (Art. 234)	114	124	116	142	209
illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (Art. 241)	-	4	2	6	2

Table continuation 4.6

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crimes against public health and public morality	16	16	11	12	15
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	13	13	8	10	14
illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	1	3	3	2	1
other crimes	2	-	-	-	-
Environmental crime	1	-	-	1	-
including:					
illegal felling of trees and shrubs (Art. 279)	1	-	-	-	-
other crimes	-	-	-	1	-
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	7	5	10	2	3
including:					
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	7	5	10	2	3
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state - Total	1	-	4	2	2
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or inter-regional hostility (Art. 299)	-	-	2	1	-
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-2)	-	-	2	1	2
other crimes	1	-	-	-	-
Crimes against justice	3	-	2	3	4
including:					
escape from prison or from custody (Art. 336)	-	-	-	3	3
failure to execute a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act (Art. 338)	-	-	1	-	-
harboring crime (Art. 339)	3	-	1	-	1
Crimes against governance	5	9	6	6	3
including:					
use of violence against a representative of authority (Art. 341)	1	1	1	-	1
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	3	5	3	-	-
abduction, destruction, damage or concealment of documents, stamps, seals (Art. 348)	-	1	-	-	-
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	-	-	2	1	1
arbitrariness (Art. 353)	1	-	-	-	1
other crimes	-	2	-	5	-
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	-	2	-	-	-
including:					
mercenary (Art. 375)	-	2	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.6: Number of juvenile offenders, in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018
(people)



In 2018, according to the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, 161 minors were convicted, which is almost 20 percent less than in 2014 (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Number of minors convicted of crimes in accordance with the Sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total	201	191	162	193	161
including of:					
Crimes against life and health	26	25	19	35	17
including of:					
homicide (Art. 97)	8	7	5	14	5
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	10	11	10	11	7
other crimes	8	7	4	10	5
Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person	2	5	3	2	3
including of:					
rape (Art. 129)	2	3	1	-	2
other crimes	-	2	2	2	1
Crimes against property	131	122	101	112	102
including of:					
theft (Art. 164)	51	50	34	59	33
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	17	25	12	15	13
fraud (Art. 166)	3	1	1	1	1
ripcoff (Art. 167)	13	4	14	9	8
robbery (Art.168)	34	34	24	14	19

Table continuation 4.7

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
extortion (Art. 170)	-	-	3	-	-
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	12	7	11	12	18
other crimes	1	1	2	2	10
Crimes against public safety including of:	24	20	15	29	25
hooliganism (Art. 234)	24	19	15	24	23
other crimes	-	1	-	5	2

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.7: Number of minors convicted of crimes in accordance with the Sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018 (people)



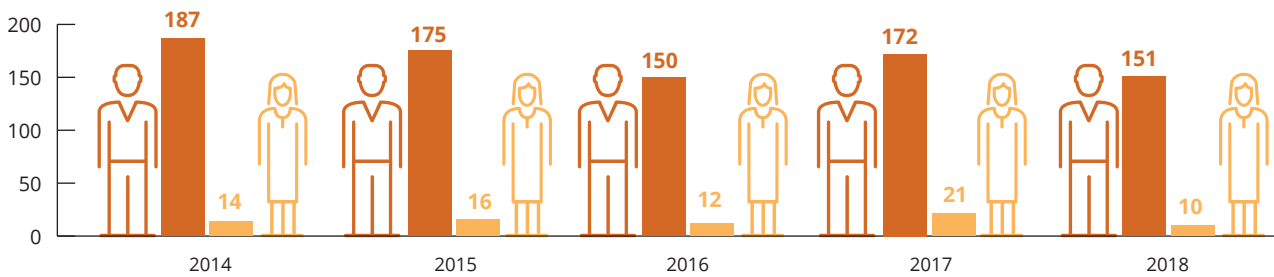
In 2018, the total number of convicted minors was dominated by adolescents aged 16-17 with secondary education. Two-thirds of convicted minors (65 percent) were young people who were not employed and were not involved in schooling (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Composition of minors convicted by enacted court verdicts

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total	201	191	162	193	161
including of:					
by sex:					
boys	187	175	150	172	151
girls	14	16	12	21	10
by years of age					
14-15	34	22	22	19	19
16-17	167	169	140	174	142
by education level					
secondary (complete, incomplete)	185	180	150	184	150
by state of employment at the time of crime					
students	90	82	66	68	56
employed	6	1	-	5	-
not employed and not students	102	104	90	111	104

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.8: Composition of minors convicted by enacted court verdicts, by sex



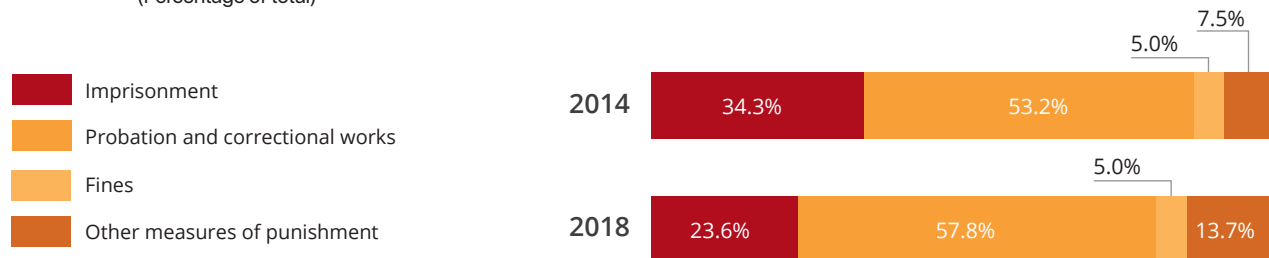
In 2018, of the total number of convicted juveniles, the main share was held by conditionally convicted of imprisonment and correctional works (about 58 percent), as well as of imprisonment (about 24 percent) (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Distribution of minors, convicted by the measures of punishment assigned by courts
(Percentage of total)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total	100	100	100	100	100
including by the measures of punishment:					
imprisonment	34.3	24.1	30.9	25.4	23.6
probation and correctional works	53.2	61.8	50.6	59.6	57.8
finest	5.0	7.9	9.9	6.7	5.0
other measures of punishment	7.5	6.3	8.6	8.3	13.7

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.9: Distribution of minors, convicted by the measures of punishment assigned by courts
(Percentage of total)



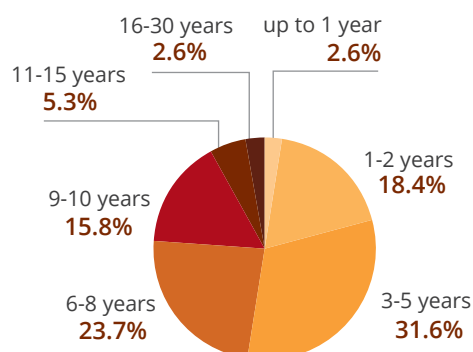
In 2018, in the total number of the sentenced by judicial authorities to imprisonment, almost 32 percent were sentenced from 3 to 5 years; 24 percent - from 6 to 8 years; more than 18 percent - from 1 year to 2 years; and almost 16 percent - from 9 to 10 years of imprisonment (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Number of the sentenced to deprivation of freedom minors, by terms of imprisonment
(Percentage of total)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Convicted - total	100	100	100	100	100
including for a period of years:					
up to 1 year	4.3	4.3	2.0	6.1	2.6
1-2	20.3	19.6	24.0	8.2	18.4
3-5	42.0	45.7	32.0	34.7	31.6
6-8	15.9	21.7	24.0	26.5	23.7
9-10	14.5	8.7	16.0	20.4	15.8
11-15	2.9	0.0	2.0	2.0	5.3
16-30	-	-	-	2.0	2.6

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 4.10: Number of the sentenced to deprivation of freedom minors, by terms of imprisonment in 2018
(Percentage of total)



In 2018, in the territory of Republics about 1.5 thousand crimes against minors were recorded, or 1.6 times more than in 2014.

On average, over the past five years, 10 homicides of children have been committed annually. There has been a growth in the number of crimes related to intentional infliction of mild harm to health - from 19 cases in 2014 to 66 cases in 2018, or 3.5 times. More than two-fold increase in numbers of cases of inflicting less serious harm to health (from 10 to 22 cases), 1.5-fold increase in the number of inflicting grievous bodily harm (from 13 to 19 cases).

In 2018, compared to 2014, the number of cases of rape committed against minors has decreased by more than one third. At the same time, there was an increase in the number of crimes associated with depraved actions against minors (1.7 times compared to 2014), as well as with sexual intercourse and other sexual acts with a person under 16 years of age, respectively, by 18 percent (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Number of recorded crimes against minors

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes - Total	905	1 010	842	1 075	1 473
including:					
homicide (Art. 97)	10	15	9	10	10
killing by a mother of a newborn (Art. 100)	2	1	4	4	3
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	13	15	7	13	19
Intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm (Art. 105)	10	22	20	27	22
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (Art. 112)	19	28	35	31	66
Trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	1	3	2	1	2
rape (Art. 129)	66	74	44	47	42
sexual assault (Art. 130)	17	27	17	24	17
sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature by a person below 16 years of age (Art. 132)	33	36	26	29	39
depraved actions (Art. 133)	21	37	19	48	36
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person below 17 years of age (Art. 154)	7	3	6	6	3
violation of the legislation on the marriage during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)	-	-	-	-	20
involving a minor to commit a crime (Art. 156)	10	16	8	18	3

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5



TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

5. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

According to the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), the following offenses under the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (as amended on October 1, 1997 No. 68) shall be classified as trafficking in persons:

- Coercion to remove human organs or tissues for transplantation (Art. 114);
- Trafficking in persons (Art. 124);
- Forced use of labor (slave labor) (Art. 125-1);
- Coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person under 17 years of age (Art. 154);
- Coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155);
- Violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1);
- Involvement in prostitution (Art. 260);
- Organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261);
- Involvement of a minor in activities related to production of materials or objects of a pornographic nature, including as performers for participation in events of a pornographic nature (Art. 262-1);
- Mercenary (Art. 375).

In 2018, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, the crimes related to trafficking in persons were dominated by the following: organizing or running brothels for prostitution (34 percent); coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (23 percent); mercenary (19 percent); and violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (13 percent). A significant part of crimes related to coercion to marry, coercion of minors to enter into actual marital relations, as well as mercenary, were committed mainly by men, while crimes of involving women in prostitution, organizing and running the brothels, as well as trafficking in babies were committed mainly by women.

According to the survey, there is a tendency to strengthen the activities of courts in relation to trafficking in persons. According to the judges, investigating authorities often make mistakes in qualifying such crimes; they do not always correctly determine the purpose of trafficking in persons, do not fully conduct investigative measures, in particular interrogations, confuse the concepts of *trafficking in persons and violation of the procedure of adoption*, which, ultimately, affects the outcome of considerations of the cases in court.

According to the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2018, among crimes related to trafficking in persons, 8 cases of trafficking in children were recorded, which is 2 cases less than in 2014. At the same time, in 2018, there was not a single case recorded of crimes related to such types of trafficking in persons as labor and sexual exploitation, while in 2014, there were 2 and 7 cases of these crimes recorded, respectively (Table 5.1).

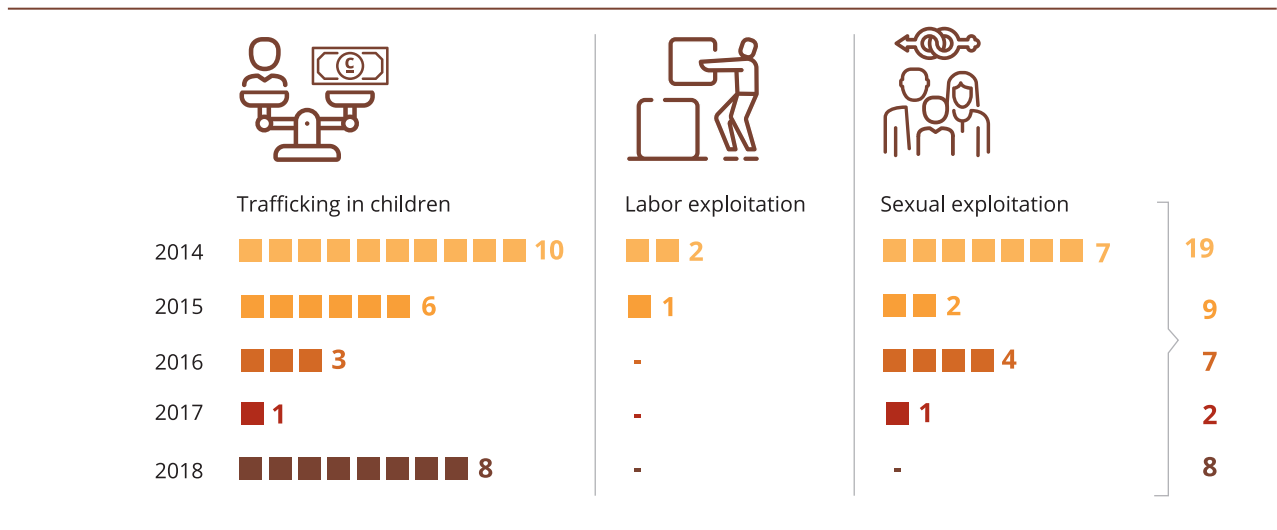
¹ Analytical report on the Survey of judicial practice on crimes related to trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan. *Kyrgyz Association of Women - Judges* for the project Criminal Justice, Prevention the Crime and Corruption, implemented with technical support of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in Kyrgyzstan. Bishkek, 2018.

Table 5.1: Number of the recorded crimes related to trafficking in persons, by types

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes - Total	19	9	7	2	8
including:					
trafficking in children	10	6	3	1	8
labor exploitation	2	1	-	-	-
sexual exploitation	7	2	4	1	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 5.1: Number of the recorded crimes related to trafficking in persons, by type of assault



In 2018, significant proportion of crimes related to organizing or running the brothels for prostitution occurred in the cities of Osh (40 percent) and Bishkek (38 percent), as well as in Jalal-Abad and Chui Oblasts (10 percent each). Most crimes of coercion of women to marry, abduct her for marriage, or obstructing from marriage were recorded in Bishkek (34 percent), and in Osh (29 percent) and Chui (11 percent) Oblasts. The majority of recorded crimes related to violation of the legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies was observed in Osh (70 percent), as well as in Jalal-Abad (15 percent) and Batken (10 percent) Oblasts.

In 2018, a significant proportion of the perpetrators of crimes related to coercing women to marry, abduction for marriage or obstructing marriage was recorded in Osh (30 percent), Jalal-Abad (26 percent), Naryn (12 percent) and Chui (11 percent) Oblasts, as well as in Bishkek (15 percent). The majority of people who have committed crimes related to organizing or running the brothels for prostitution were recorded in the cities of Bishkek (44 percent) and Osh (38 percent). The overwhelming number of persons who have committed crimes related to violation of the law on marriageable age during religious ceremonies was recorded in Osh (84 percent) and Batken (16 percent) Oblasts (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Number of recorded crimes and detected people involved in trafficking in persons, by locations¹

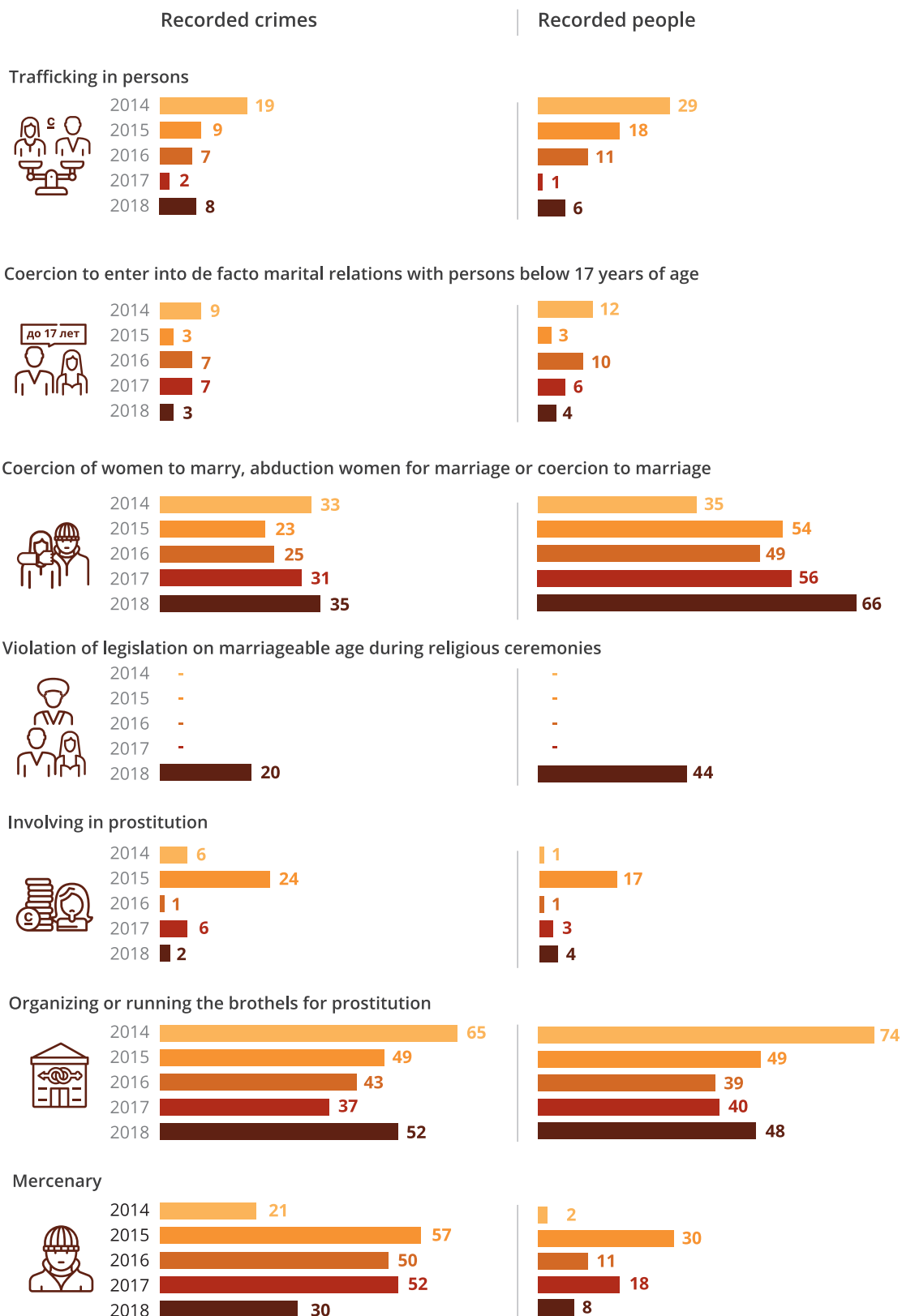
	Recorded crimes					Recorded people				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trafficking in persons (Art. 124)										
Kyrgyz Republic	19	9	7	2	8	29	18	11	1	6
Batken Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Jalal-Abad Oblast	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
Issyk-Kul Oblast	1	2	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-
Naryn Oblast	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Osh Oblast	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	1	1
Talas Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui Oblast	2	1	2	1	1	7	1	5	-	1
Bishkek	1	1	3	-	2	5	3	4	-	4
Osh city	4	2	-	-	2	7	3	-	-	-
Coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with persons below 17 years of age (Art. 154)										
Kyrgyz Republic	9	3	7	7	3	12	3	10	6	4
Batken Oblast	1	-	2	1	-	8	-	4	1	-
Jalal-Abad Oblast	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Issyk-Kul Oblast	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Naryn Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh Oblast	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Talas Oblast	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui Oblast	1	1	5	5	3	1	-	5	4	4
Bishkek	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Osh city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Coercion of women to marry, abduction women for marriage or coercion to marriage (Art. 155)										
Kyrgyz Republic	33	23	25	31	35	35	54	49	56	66
Batken Oblast	8	2	2	4	-	12	7	6	7	-
Jalal-Abad Oblast	2	2	6	2	2	6	14	17	7	17
Issyk-Kul Oblast	1	1	1	4	2	1	-	7	8	4
Naryn Oblast	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	8
Osh Oblast	5	-	2	-	10	5	4	3	9	20
Talas Oblast	-	4	1	-	2	-	7	-	-	-
Chui Oblast	3	4	9	2	4	1	3	7	7	7
Bishkek	9	8	3	5	12	7	17	6	9	10
Osh city	5	2	-	1	1	3	2	-	1	-
Violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)										
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	44
Batken Oblast	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Jalal-Abad Oblast	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Issyk-Kul Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naryn Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh Oblast	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	26
Talas Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui Oblast	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bishkek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The sum of figures by locations does not give a total, because the territorial breakdown is presented only through the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table continuation 5.2

	Recorded crimes					Recorded people				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Involving in prostitution (Art. 260)										
Kyrgyz Republic	6	24	1	6	2	1	17	1	3	4
Batken Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jalal-Abad Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issyk-Kul Oblast	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Naryn Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh Oblast	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Talas Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bishkek	-	22	1	5	2	-	15	1	2	4
Osh city	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)										
Kyrgyz Republic	65	49	43	37	52	74	49	39	40	48
Batken Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jalal-Abad Oblast	1	3	1	5	5	1	1	2	5	4
Issyk-Kul Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naryn Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh Oblast	-	2	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	1
Talas Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui Oblast	4	10	7	1	5	8	11	4	2	4
Bishkek	32	19	23	17	20	44	19	22	17	21
Osh city	21	13	11	11	21	21	12	7	15	18
Mercenary (Art. 375)										
Kyrgyz Republic	21	57	50	52	30	2	30	11	18	8
Batken Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jalal-Abad Oblast	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Issyk-Kul Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naryn Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh Oblast	4	20	28	13	4	-	6	1	-	-
Talas Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui Oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bishkek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osh city	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Chart 5.2: Number of recorded crimes and detected people involved in trafficking in persons



In 2018, in the territory of the Republic, 8 crimes related to trafficking in persons were recorded, the number of which compared to 2014 decreased by more than 2 times.

Along with this, there has been an increase in the number of crimes on coercion of women to marriage, abduction for marriage or obstruction from marriage, the number of which in 2018 compared to 2014 increased by 6 percent and amounted to 35 cases.

For the first time in 2018, 20 crimes related to violation of the law on marriageable age during religious ceremonies were recorded.

Over the past five years, there has been an increase in the such crime as mercenary. In 2014, the 21 crimes were committed, in 2018 there were 30 crimes, or 1.4 times more (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Number of recorded crimes related to trafficking in persons in accordance with certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded crimes, related to:					
coercion to remove human organs or tissues for transplantation (Art. 114)	-	-	-	1	-
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	19	9	7	2	8
aforded use of labor (slave labor) (Art. 125-1)	-	-	-	2	1
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person below 17 years of age (Art. 154)	9	3	7	7	3
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)	33	23	25	31	35
violation of the legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)	-	-	-	-	20
involving in prostitution (Art. 260)	6	24	1	6	2
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	65	49	43	37	52
involvement of a minor in activities related to production of materials or objects of a pornographic nature, including as performers for participation in events of a pornographic nature (Art. 262-1)	-	-	-	-	1
mercenary (Art. 375)	21	57	50	52	30

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, 66 persons who have committed crimes related to coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage, which is 1.9 times more than in 2014.

At the same time, the number of persons who have committed crimes of organizing or running the brothels for prostitution decreased; their number, compared to 2014, decreased by one third and in 2018 amounted to 49 people (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Number of persons who have committed crimes related to trafficking in persons in accordance with certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Recorded persons who have committed crimes, related to:					
coercion to remove human organs or tissues for transplantation (Art. 114)	-	-	-	-	-
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	29	18	11	1	6
aforced use of labor (slave labor) (Art. 125-1)	-	-	-	1	-
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person below 17 years of age (Art. 154)	12	3	10	6	4
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)	35	54	49	56	66
violation of the legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)	-	-	-	-	31
involving in prostitution (Art. 260)	1	17	1	3	6
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	74	49	39	40	49
involvement of a minor in activities related to production of materials or objects of a pornographic nature, including as performers for participation in events of a pornographic nature (Art. 262-1)	-	-	-	-	-
mercenary (Art. 375)	1	-	9	15	-

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, 57 people were held criminally liable for committing crimes related to coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage, which is 27 percent more than in 2014.

There was also an increase in the number of persons recorded for committing crimes related to mercenary, from 3 people in 2014 to 6 people in 2018.

In 2018, 33 people were made liable for committing the crimes related to organizing or running the brothels for prostitution, the number of which was reduced by 2 times compared to 2014 (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Number of persons prosecuted for the crimes related to trafficking in persons in accordance with certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Prosecuted persons associated with:					
coercion to remove human organs or tissues for transplantation (Art. 114)	-	-	-	-	-
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	11	13	8	7	3
aforced use of labor (slave labor) (Art. 125-1)	-	-	2	-	-
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person below 17 years of age (Art. 154)	8	2	8	4	2
coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)	45	38	40	51	57
violation of the legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)	-	-	-	-	26
involving in prostitution (Art. 260)	5	11	4	4	1
organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)	70	48	39	39	33
involvement of a minor in activities related to production of materials or objects of a pornographic nature, including as performers for participation in events of a pornographic nature (Art. 262-1)	-	-	-	-	-
mercenary (Art. 375)	3	31	16	12	6

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

During the period from 2014 to 2018, a total of 55 criminal cases were filed for examination by courts under the Article 124 'Trafficking in persons' of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, according to which in total 57 people were convicted, 39 of them were women. In relation to coercion of women to marry or abduction of women for marriage, in total 231 people were prosecuted, including: 208 convicted; 2 acquitted; and 64 people were no longer prosecuted.

Over the past five years, 239 criminal cases were considered under the Article 261 'Organizing or running the brothels for prostitution' of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic. According to these criminal cases, 227 people were prosecuted, including 189 women. In respect of 18 defendants, criminal cases were dismissed.

In 2018, three criminal cases related to trafficking in persons were examined, which is almost 7 times less than in 2014. At the same time, the number of convicts in 2018 compared to 2014 decreased by 3 times and amounted to 5 people, with the exception of 2016, when it reached 16 people.

In 2018, 39 criminal cases were submitted to courts for examination in respect of organizing or running the brothels for prostitution, which is 1.8 times less than in 2014. The number of persons convicted in respect of these cases has decreased by almost 2 times (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Number of cases in relation to trafficking in persons received and examined by courts in accordance with certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

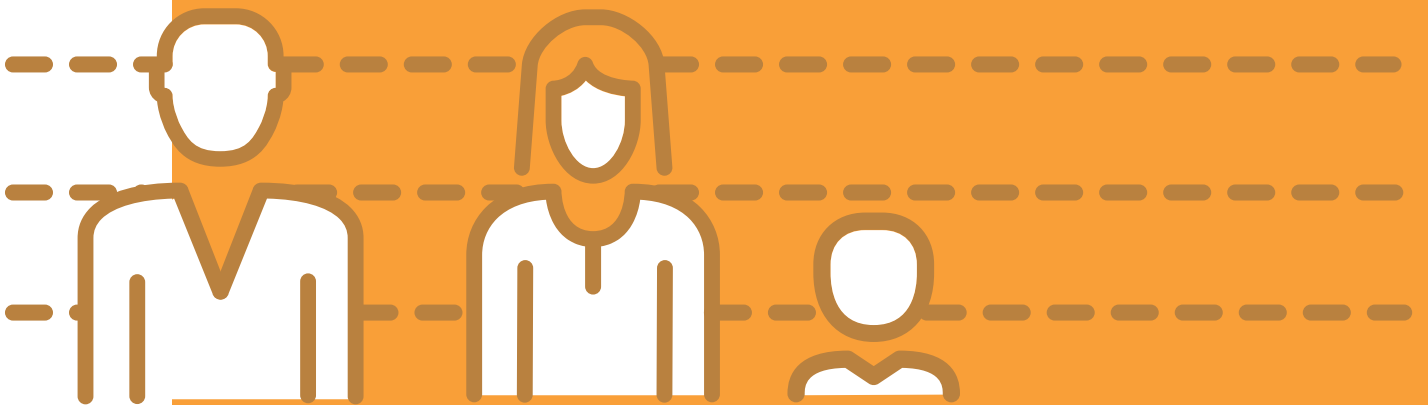
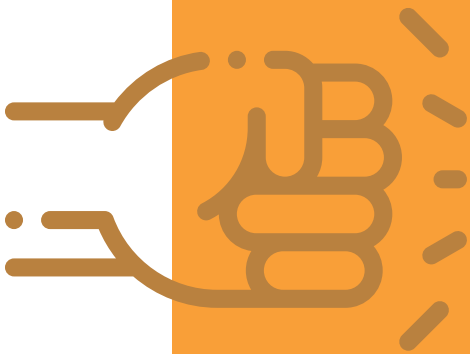
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trafficking in persons (Art. 124)					
Total number of considered cases	20	14	13	5	3
Number of convicted persons	15	11	16	10	5
including women	8	11	9	7	4
Number of acquitted persons	2	5	-	-	-
including women	1	4	-	-	-
Number of persons in respect of whom the criminal cases were dismissed	5	-	3	-	-
Number of cases returned to fill in the gaps in the investigation	-	-	5	-	2
Coercion to enter into de facto marital relations with a person under 17 years of age (Art. 154)					
Total number of considered cases	7	4	9	5	1
Number of convicted persons	9	2	8	3	2
including women	-	-	-	-	1
Number of acquitted persons	-	-	-	-	-
including women	-	-	-	-	-
Number of persons in respect of whom the criminal cases were dismissed	3	3	3	3	-
Number of cases returned to fill in the gaps in the investigation	-	-	-	-	-
Coercion of women to marry, abduction of women for marriage or obstruction to marriage (Art. 155)					
Total number of considered cases	31	31	26	25	31
Number of convicted persons	45	39	40	47	37
including women	1	3	2	-	7
Number of acquitted persons	2	-	-	-	-
including women	-	-	-	-	-
Number of persons in respect of whom the criminal cases were dismissed	3	4	9	10	38
Number of cases returned to fill in the gaps in the investigation	-	-	-	-	-

Table continuation 5.6

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Violation of legislation on marriageable age during religious ceremonies (Art. 155-1)					
Total number of considered cases	-	-	-	2	15
Number of convicted persons	-	-	-	3	26
including women	-	-	-	2	9
Number of acquitted persons	-	-	-	-	-
including women	-	-	-	-	-
Number of persons in respect of whom the criminal cases were dismissed	-	-	-	-	9
Number of cases returned to fill in the gaps in the investigation	-	-	-	-	-
Involving in prostitution (Art. 260)					
Total number of considered cases	2	11	6	3	5
Number of convicted persons	1	10	6	2	1
including women	-	10	6	2	1
Number of acquitted persons	-	-	-	-	-
including women	-	-	-	-	-
Number of persons in respect of whom the criminal cases were dismissed	-	1	2	1	2
Number of cases returned to fill in the gaps in the investigation	-	3	-	-	2
Organizing or running the brothels for prostitution (Art. 261)					
Total number of considered cases	71	49	36	44	39
Number of convicted persons	72	50	33	35	37
including women	69	44	27	25	24
Number of acquitted persons	-	-	-	1	-
including women	-	-	-	-	-
Number of persons in respect of whom the criminal cases were dismissed	7	2	6	3	-
Number of cases returned to fill in the gaps in the investigation	-	-	-	2	1
Mercenary (Art. 375)					
Total number of considered cases	2	23	14	13	8
Number of convicted persons	4	34	15	16	7
including women	-	-	-	-	-
Number of acquitted persons	-	3	2	-	-
including women	-	-	-	-	-
Number of persons in respect of whom the criminal cases were dismissed	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases returned to fill in the gaps in the investigation	-	-	-	-	1

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

6



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

6. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

According to the Law, domestic violence is a deliberate act of physical, psychological, economic nature or threat of such acts, as well as neglect committed by one family member in relation to another family member. The law defines the following forms of domestic violence:

- physical violence;
- economic violence;
- psychological violence;
- neglect.

The Republic has Crisis Centers for Women, Children's Centers and other specialized institutions providing assistance to people, including victims of domestic violence. Most of the victims of domestic violence tend to turn to crisis centers and less often to other institutions.

In 2018, the 8 730 people turned to crisis centers and other specialized institutions that provide social and psychological assistance to the victims of domestic violence, most of whom were women (78 percent).

At the same time, the number of those who turned to crisis centers in respect of the problems of domestic (family) violence amounted to 5 972 people, or 68 percent of the total number of applicants.

1 599 people (18 percent) turned to Aksakal Courts, and 1 555 people (13 percent) turned to charitable and social foundations. At the same time, women more often than men tend to turn to crisis centers (92 percent) and Aksakal Courts (59 percent), while men tend to turn to charity and public foundations (72 percent).

In 2014-2018, the dynamics of the number of applications to crisis centers was characterized by an ambiguity of indicators, due to their high dependence on external financing (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Number of people who have applied to Crisis Centers, Aksakal Courts, and other specialized institutions, by sex
(people)

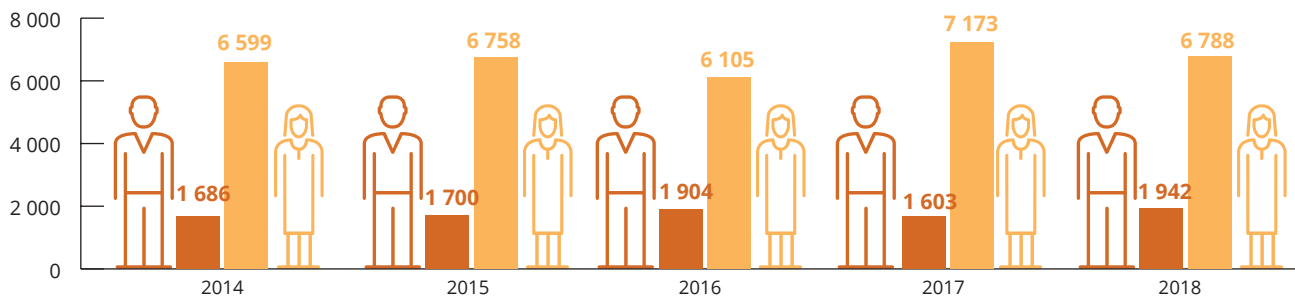
	Number of applicants			including those who have applied in respect of the problems of domestic (family) violence		
	Total	men	women	Total	men	women
Number of applicants in 2014	19 500	8 833	10 667	8 285	1 686	6 599
including:						
Aksakal Courts	3 306	1 731	1 575	825	360	465
crisis centers (associations)	15 396	6 897	8 499	7 030	1 326	5 704
charity and public foundations	798	205	593	430	-	430
Number of applicants in 2015	14 467	3 998	10 469	8 458	1 700	6 758
including:						
Aksakal Courts	4 309	2 352	1 957	961	433	528
crisis centers (associations)	9 245	1 433	7 812	6 980	1 262	5 718
charity and public foundations	913	213	700	517	5	512
Number of applicants in 2016	14 975	5 143	9 832	8 009	1 904	6 105
including:						
Aksakal Courts	5 017	2 822	2 195	1 186	509	677
crisis centers (associations)	8 880	1 539	7 341	6 787	1 390	5 397
charity and public foundations	1 078	782	296	36	5	31

Table continuation 6.1

	Number of applicants			including those who have applied in respect of the problems of domestic (family) violence		
	Total	men	women	Total	men	women
Number of applicants in 2017	16 116	5 703	10 413	8 776	1 603	7 173
including:						
Aksakal Courts	6 694	4 046	2 648	1 868	820	1 048
crisis centers (associations)	8 335	869	7 466	6 892	779	6 113
charity and public foundations	1 087	788	299	16	4	12
Number of applicants in 2018	16 757	5 964	10 793	8 730	1 942	6 788
including:						
Aksakal Courts	7 171	4 261	2 910	1 599	660	939
crisis centers (associations)	8 417	871	7 546	5 972	452	5 520
charity and public foundations	1 164	829	335	1 155	827	328

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 6.1: Number of people who have applied to Crisis Centers, Aksakal Courts, and other specialized institutions, by sex



The relative majority of victims of domestic violence and those who have turned to crisis centers were young women of 18-34 years of age (38 percent); women of older age categories tend to less likely to turn to to the crisis centers. In contrast, the age of men affected by domestic violence and seeking help is more evenly distributed across age groups (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Number of people who have turned to Crisis Centers and institutions that provide social and psychological assistance to people, by sex and age groups
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	19 500	14 467	14 975	16 116	16 757
people who have applied including victims of domestic violence (family violence)	8 285	8 458	8 009	9 401	8 730
by age groups, years:					
below 14	97	103	386	50	81
14-17	396	439	408	158	338
18-34	3 076	3 213	3 163	4 416	3 159
35-39	1 769	1 779	1 630	1 873	1 897
40-49	1 695	1 704	1 409	1 510	1 906
50 and above	1 252	1 220	1 013	1 394	1 349
Men	1 686	1 700	1 904	2 068	1 942
by age groups, years:					
below 14	19	21	204	10	38
14-17	83	102	35	18	103
18-34	550	596	608	887	560
35-39	313	344	359	464	357
40-49	455	385	364	360	468
50 and above	266	252	334	329	416

Table continuation 6.2

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Women	6 599	6 758	6 105	7 333	6 788
by age groups, years:					
below 14	78	82	182	40	43
14-17	313	337	373	140	235
18-34	2 526	2 617	2 555	3 529	2 599
35-39	1 456	1 435	1 271	1 409	1 540
40-49	1 240	1 319	1 045	1 150	1 438
50 and above	986	968	679	1 065	933

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2014-2018 there was an annual increase in the number of Temporary Protective Orders issued based on the facts of domestic violence. The most noticeable increase (2 times) was observed in 2016, due to the fact that issuance of Protective Orders was included into the evaluation criteria of the law enforcement agencies. In 2018, in the Republic, the 7 178 Protective Orders were issued, most of which were in Chuy (1 968 Orders) and in Jalal-Abad (1 401 Orders) Oblasts, as well as in Bishkek (1 352 Orders). In the vast majority of cases (92 percent), domestic violence was perpetrated by men and much less frequently by women (8 percent). In Jalal-Abad Oblast, the number of women (328 people) who committed domestic violence with the issuance of a Protection Orders significantly exceeded this number in the other Oblasts (not more than 95 people) (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Number of recorded perpetrators of domestic violence (with the issuance of a Temporary Protection Order), by sex and locations
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	2 619	3 201	7 005	7 323	7 178
Batken Oblast	91	57	325	358	292
Jalal-Abad Oblast	384	455	1 229	1 132	1 401
Issyk-Kul Oblast	183	306	546	868	426
Naryn Oblast	156	212	287	369	373
Osh Oblast	562	564	646	657	689
Talas Oblast	128	161	206	271	232
Chui Oblast	410	518	1 658	1 794	1 968
Bishkek	610	757	1 830	1 489	1 352
Osh city	37	171	278	385	445
Men					
Kyrgyz Republic	2 571	3 096	6 865	7 039	6 583
Batken Oblast	87	56	313	333	253
Jalal-Abad Oblast	375	443	1 229	1 098	1 073
Issyk-Kul Oblast	239	306	541	860	411
Naryn Oblast	153	212	281	352	361
Osh Oblast	548	538	593	587	642
Talas Oblast	127	159	204	261	213
Chui Oblast	403	488	1 613	1 734	1 873
Bishkek	602	755	1 825	1 476	1 344
Osh city	37	139	266	338	413

Table continuation 6.3

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Women					
Kyrgyz Republic	48	105	140	284	595
Batken Oblast	4	1	12	25	39
Jalal-Abad Oblast	9	12	-	34	328
Issyk-Kul Oblast	2	-	5	8	15
Naryn Oblast	3	-	6	17	12
Osh Oblast	14	26	53	70	47
Talas Oblast	1	2	2	10	19
Chui Oblast	7	30	45	60	95
Bishkek	8	2	5	13	8
Osh city	-	32	12	47	32

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 6.2: Number of Protection orders issued

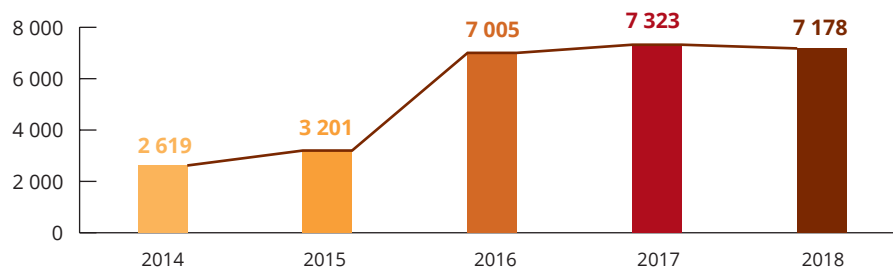
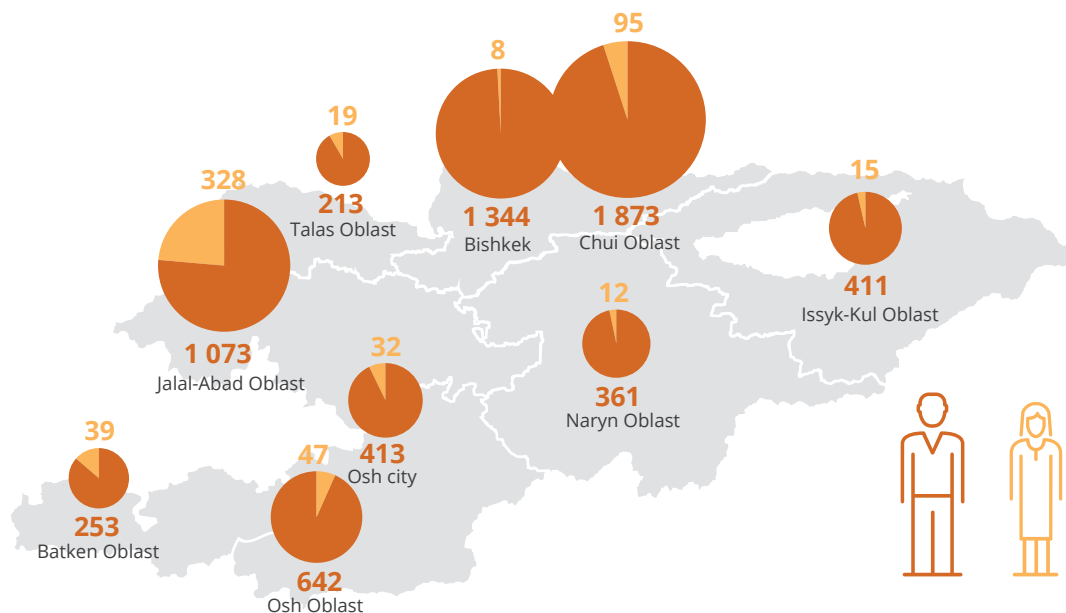


Chart 6.3: Number of Protection orders issued, by sex and locations in 2018



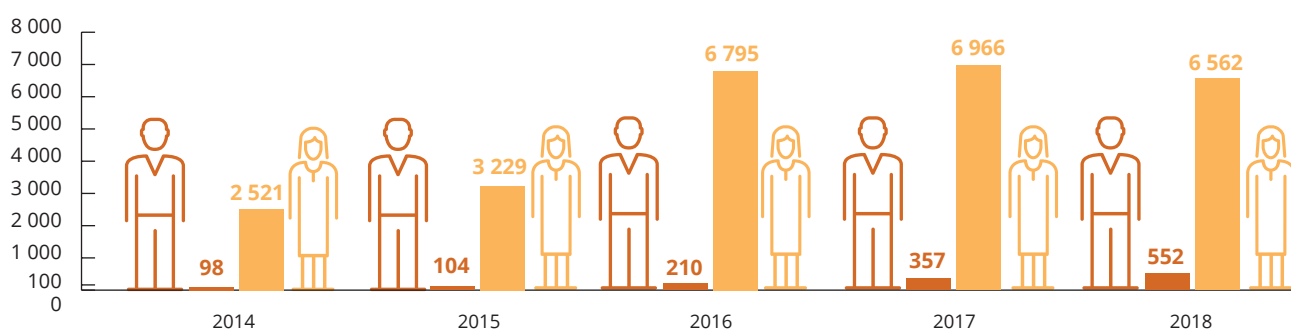
In 2018, the highest number of women who suffered from domestic violence and contacted the police were aged 31–40 years (2 138 people); while the highest number of men were aged 21–30 (183 people) (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Number of victims of domestic violence, by sex and age groups
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	2 619	3 358	7 005	7 323	7 114
by age groups, years:					
до 20	100	134	533	394	250
21-30	837	1 054	2 085	1 888	2 108
31-40	904	1 263	2 422	2 531	2 321
41-50	482	625	1 435	1 496	1 550
51 and above	296	256	530	1 014	885
Men	98	104	210	357	552
by age groups, years:					
до 20	17	9	26	36	47
21-30	12	16	51	70	121
31-40	12	17	45	77	183
41-50	24	29	32	51	93
51 and above	33	33	56	123	108
Women	2 521	3 229	6 795	6 966	6 562
by age groups, years:					
до 20	83	125	507	358	203
21-30	825	1 038	2 034	1 818	1 987
31-40	892	1 246	2 377	2 454	2 138
41-50	458	596	1 403	1 445	1 457
51 and above	263	223	474	891	777

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 6.4: Number of victims of domestic violence, by sex

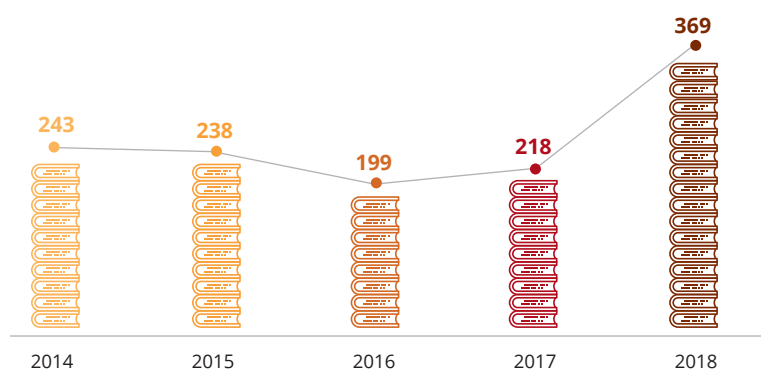


In 2018, compared to 2014, the number of cases filed and forwarded to courts for examination of criminal cases of domestic violence increased by 1.5 times, mainly due to an increase in the number of cases of intentional infliction of mild and less grievous bodily harm. The number of homicides motivated by domestic violence during this period decreased from 24 to 4 cases, or by six times (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Number of criminal cases brought to courts in respect of domestic violence

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Criminal proceedings instituted, forwarded to courts	243	238	199	218	369
including by Articles:					
homicide	24	12	6	4	4
intentional grievous bodily harm	14	14	10	9	11
intentional infliction of less grievous bodily harm	43	24	25	26	47
intentional infliction of mild harm to health	119	140	151	163	288
rape	5	4	1	2	3
sexual assault	-	5	1	3	1
sexual compulsion	1	-	-	1	-
sexual intercourse and other sexual act	-	1	-	-	-
other crimes	37	38	5	10	15

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 6.5: Number of criminal cases brought to courts in respect of domestic violence


According to the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, over a five-year period, prior to 2017, an annual increase in the number of cases of administrative offenses related to domestic violence examined by courts was observed, reaching 2 547 cases; while in 2018, the number, on the contrary, dropped to 1 717 cases. Most administrative cases (87 percent) were examined according to the Art. 66-3 (domestic violence) of the Kyrgyz Republic Code of Administrative Liability. In 2018, as in previous years, most of the criminal cases about domestic violence examined by courts were the cases against life and health (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6: Number of adjudicated cases by courts with regards to administrative offenses and criminal cases involving domestic violence

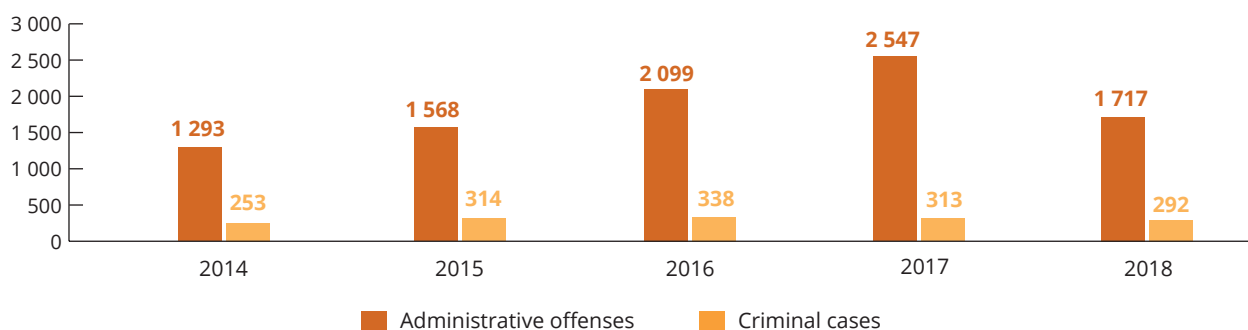
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of administrative offenses on domestic violence (with the imposition of administrative penalties)	1 293	1 568	2 099	2 547	1 717
including by Articles:					
domestic violence (Art. 66-3)	887	1 191	1 877	2 225	1 501
failure to comply with the terms of Temporary Protection Order (Art. 66-4.5)	3	11	4	3	32
intentional infliction of mild harm to health (66-10)	5	21	25	38	58
threat of homicide (66-11)	2	-	-	-	-
petty hooliganism (Art. 364)	348	283	159	79	30
abuse of guardian law (66)	48	62	33	201	96

Table continuation 6.6

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of adjudicated criminal cases	253	314	338	313	292
including by Sections of the KR CC:					
crimes against life and health	202	255	297	264	255
crimes against freedom, honor and dignity	-	-	-	1	1
crimes against sexual integrity	17	13	7	5	10
and sexual freedom of the person	-	-	-	-	1
crimes against property	-	3	2	2	5
crimes against family and minors	4	-	-	1	1
Crimes against public safety	30	43	32	40	18
Crimes against governance	-	-	-	-	1

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 6.6: Number of adjudicated cases by courts with regards to administrative offenses and criminal cases involving domestic violence



In 2018, among those affected by domestic violence, 69 percent were victims of physical violence, 20 percent of psychological, and 11 percent of other types of violence. The share of domestic sexual violence was less than one percent (Table 6.7).

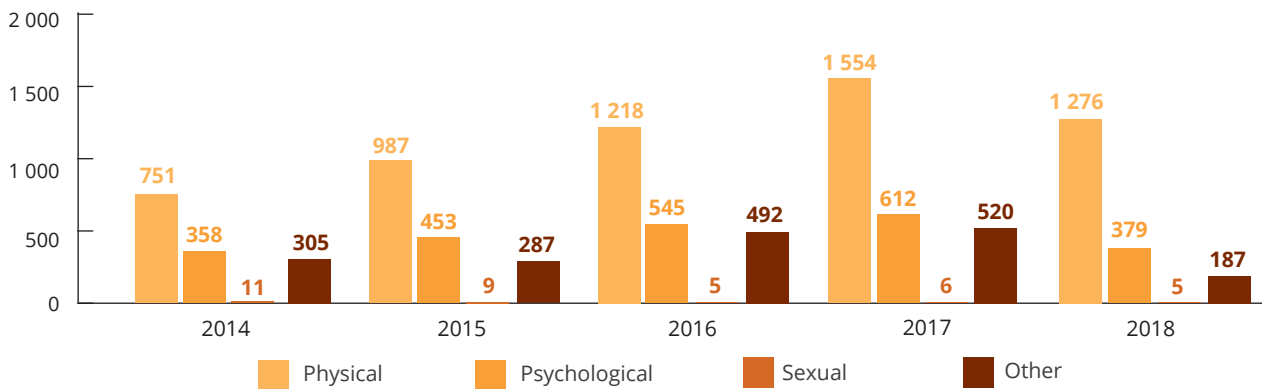
Table 6.7: Number of people affected by domestic violence, by type of violence and age group
(people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
People affected by domestic violence - Total	1 425	1 736	2 260	2 692	1 847
including:					
By types of violence:					
physical	751	987	1 218	1 554	1 276
psychological	358	453	545	612	379
sexual	11	9	5	6	5
other	305	287	492	520	187
by age groups, years:					
0-17	12	18	11	30	21
18-34	379	508	624	724	587
35-49	616	778	970	1 203	811
50 and above	418	432	655	735	428

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 6.7: Number of people affected by domestic violence, by type of violence

(people)



Health statistics data show a decrease in the number of people treated for diseases (injuries) resulting from domestic violence - from 3 011 people in 2015 to 1 250 people in 2018. There is also a decrease in the number of complaints about domestic violence in an Ambulance Station (from 896 people in 2014 to 273 people in 2018). At the same time, the number of complaints about domestic violence in healthcare organizations that provide health and preventive care (FGPs) increased slightly - from 828 people in 2014 to 913 people in 2018.

In 2018, 1 480 victims of domestic violence turned to forensic units. The maximum number of such complaints (2 753 people) was noted in 2014; and the minimum (1 038 cases) - in 2015.

The number of complaints of domestic violence victims to the Health Care Centers (FAPs) in the observed period was insignificant (up to 40 people), which may be due to the insufficient involvement of rural health care personnel in the process of recording the victims of domestic violence (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8: Number of people who contacted health authorities about domestic violence

(people)

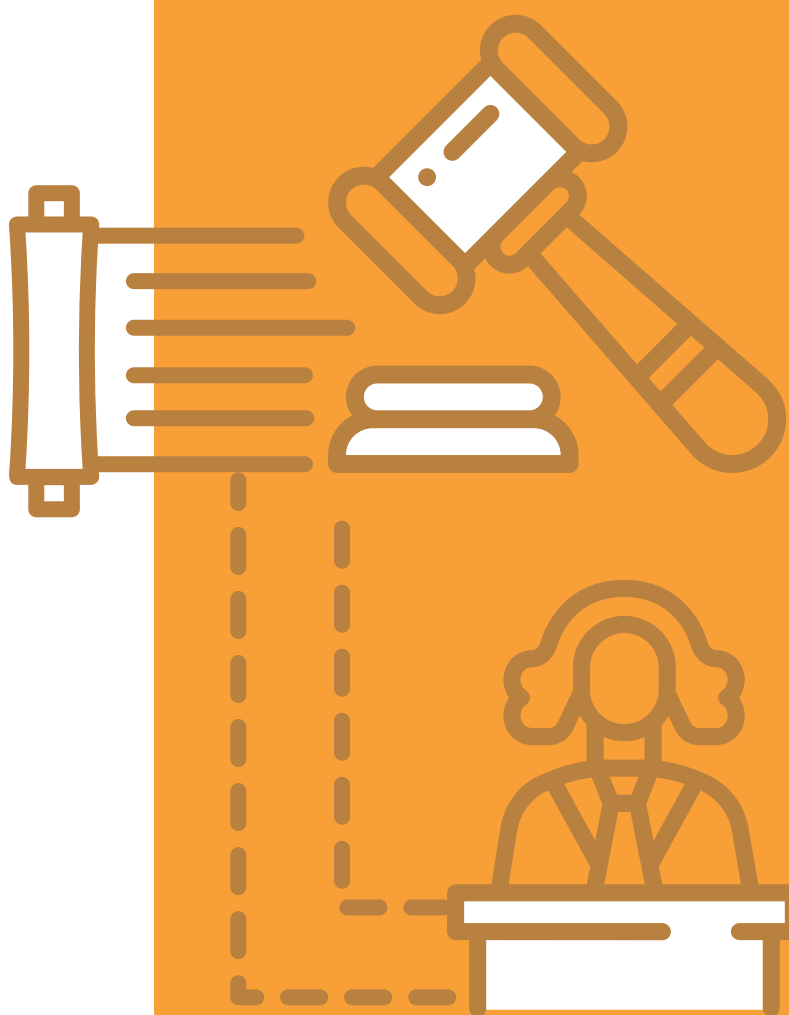
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total					
Number of applicants due to domestic violence:					
to forensic medical units	2 753	1 038	1 325	1 539	1 480
to paramedic-midwifery units	40	20	2	3	-
to healthcare organizations that provide health and preventive care	828	879	836	945	913
to ambulance stations (units, hospitals)	896	613	521	240	273
Number of people treated for diseases (injuries) resulting from domestic violence	1 141	3 011	2 132	1 527	1 250
Men					
Number of applicants due to domestic violence:					
to forensic medical units	765	102	153	157	175
to paramedic-midwifery units	5	8	-	2	-
to healthcare organizations that provide health and preventive care	333	213	179	316	358
to ambulance stations (units, hospitals)	326	128	149	64	226
Number of people treated for diseases (injuries) resulting from domestic violence	410	1 115	728	443	280

Table continuation 6.8

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Women					
Number of applicants due to domestic violence:					
to forensic medical units	1 988	936	1 172	1 382	1 305
to paramedic-midwifery units	35	12	2	1	-
to healthcare organizations that provide health and preventive care	495	666	657	629	555
to ambulance stations (units, hospitals)	570	485	372	176	47
Number of people treated for diseases (injuries) resulting from domestic violence	731	1 896	1 404	1 084	970

Source: Ministry of Health Care of the Kyrgyz Republic.

² Recording the victims of domestic, gender and other types of violence shall be carried out by health care personnel of all levels of health care in accordance with the Guidelines on Effective Recording of Violence, Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, passed by the Order of the Ministry of Health Care of the Kyrgyz Republic on December 9, 2014 No. 649.



PERFORMANCE OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

7. PERFORMANCE OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

In 2018, according to the Department of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, 114 thousand criminal cases were submitted for judicial examination, which is almost 18 percent less than in 2014. More than a half of the cases (about 52 percent) fell on civil cases; about 28 percent - on cases of administrative offenses. The share of criminal cases in the total number of cases brought before court for examination amounted to more than 12 percent. The share of economic and administrative cases was the lowest and amounted to more than 8 percent.

Despite the reduction in the number of cases submitted for examination, the share of cases examined in the current year decreased from 89 percent in 2014 to 83 percent in 2018, the share of unfinished cases among those submitted for examination is most significant in administrative (25 percent) offenses, and in criminal (16 percent) and economic (15 percent) cases (Table 7.1).

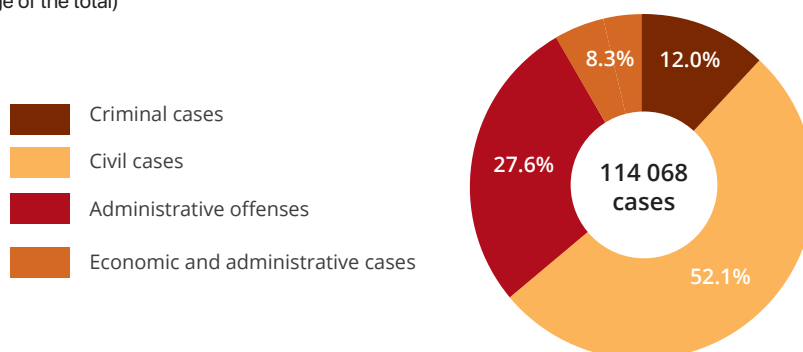
Table 7.1: Number of cases brought before and examined by courts

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Brought before court cases - Total	138 911	136 873	136 426	125 168	114 068
including:					
criminal	15 876	16 798	14 895	13 749	13 681
civil	72 129	73 633	76 142	68 098	59 461
economic	8 066	6 347	7 387	6 010	5 148
administrative	5 942	5 858	5 884	5 768	4 279
administrative cases	36 898	34 237	32 118	31 543	31 499
Examined cases - Total	123 823	114 639	122 405	109 187	95 153
including:					
criminal	15 806	15 742	15 489	14 037	13 963
civil	63 423	60 337	65 271	59 095	47 890
economic	6 611	4 698	5 439	4 235	3 414
administrative	3 880	3 417	3 851	3 792	2 509
administrative cases	34 103	30 445	32 355	28 028	27 377
Unfinished cases - Total	15 292	21 066	17 897	12 619	11 441
including:					
criminal	2 328	3 384	2 788	2 447	2 165
civil	9 505	14 021	12 197	7 800	7 179
economic	1 319	1 275	1 123	870	754
administrative	1 292	1 648	1 288	1 157	1 076
administrative cases	848	738	501	345	267

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Chart 7.1: Number of cases brought before and examined by courts in 2018

(a percentage of the total)



In 2014-2018, the number of cases related to administrative offenses was predominantly related to violation of public order and public safety, as well as to domestic violence. At the same time, along with the decrease of the number of the cases of administrative violation of public order and public safety by 37 percent, since 2014, the number of domestic violence cases has increased by 1.8 times. The number of administrative cases related to abuse of guardianship rights brought before courts has a slight upward trend (from 182 cases in 2014 to 236 cases in 2018), while the number of cases in the field of environmental protection and use of natural resources has a downward trend (from 127 cases in 2014 to 119 in 2018) (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Number of cases of administrative offenses brought before and examined by courts

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Brought before court cases - Total	36 898	34 237	32 118	31 543	31 499
including in relation to:					
abuse of guardianship rights	182	320	290	314	236
domestic violence	899	1 220	1 941	2 464	1 578
public order and public safety	8 328	8 299	7 425	6 125	5 242
environmental protection and use of natural resources	127	106	99	104	119
Examined cases - Total	34 103	30 445	32 355	28 028	27 377
including in relation to:					
abuse of guardianship rights	178	303	279	291	216
domestic violence	889	1 194	1 898	2 390	1 501
public order and public safety	8 326	8 153	7 178	5 641	4 786
environmental protection and use of natural resources	93	62	74	85	79

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, the courts most often imposed fines as a penalty (50 percent) for administrative offenses, much less often the deprivation of special rights (about 24 percent) and administrative arrest (about 16 percent) have been imposed. Other penalties, such as confiscation of an object that was an instrument of a crime, public works, removal of an official from the post, deprivation of a license to engage in a certain type of activity and expulsion of foreign citizens from the country are almost not applied (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: Number of administrative penalties imposed by courts as a result of examination of administrative cases

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Examined cases - Total	33 915	30 462	28 492	27 571	27 381
administrative penalties imposed					
including:					
administrative arrest	8 503	9 175	8 181	6 391	4 363
deprivation of special right	7 920	6 488	5 489	5 769	6 476
finest	16 705	13 837	14 031	14 138	13 745
warning	442	429	307	430	491
confiscation of an object that was an instrument of a crime	21	88	54	18	26
public works	-	124	107	504	1 378
removal of an official from the post	-	1	2	2	7
deprivation of a license to engage in a certain type of activity and suspending the activity	79	61	39	19	534
expulsion of foreign citizens and stateless persons from the country	245	259	282	300	361

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the past five years, the number of civil cases examined by courts has decreased from 72.1 thousand in 2014 to 59.5 thousand in 2018, or by almost 18 percent. Annually, the highest number of civil cases have been examined for: divorce; recovery of alimony; and housing issues. It should be noted that, in 2014-2018, the number of divorce cases increased by 300 cases, while the number of recovery of alimony cases over the same period has decreased by more than 1 500 cases (Table 7.4)

Table 7.4: Number of civil cases examined by courts

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Brought before court cases - Total	72 129	73 633	76 142	68 098	59 461
including:					
on the reinstatement of the dismissed	487	481	460	424	376
other labor related cases	345	344	374	378	188
on protection of honor and dignity	251	249	255	213	258
on divorce	11 653	11 406	12 103	11 751	11 953
on recovery of alimony	6 701	7 576	8 181	7 729	5 174
other family cases	2 163	2 132	2 521	2 670	839
housing cases	1 323	1 392	1 448	1 942	1 979
on consumer protection	53	76	62	83	73
Examined cases - Total	63 423	60 337	65 271	59 095	47 890
including:					
on the reinstatement of the dismissed	432	344	401	347	310
other labor related cases	263	218	267	367	149
on protection of honor and dignity	178	139	190	162	113
on divorce	10 959	10 273	11 347	10 960	10 681
on recovery of alimony	6 326	6 969	7 559	7 067	4 400
other family cases	1 845	1 767	2 206	2 261	653
housing cases	1 146	1 030	1 189	1 678	1 575
on consumer protection	32	44	51	88	24

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the past five years, the number of civil cases completed by courts has decreased by almost a quarter (from 63.4 thousand in 2014 to 47.9 thousand in 2018). The highest share of cases completed in 2018 accounted for: divorce - more than 22 percent; recovery of alimony - more than 9 percent; and debt collection- 7 percent. Among the cases completed in 2018: 78 percent were examined with a decision; 21 percent of the claims were left without consideration; and about one percent of the cases were terminated. Proportion of terminated cases is the highest in debt recovery cases (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Number of civil action cases examined by courts

	Examined with a decision, total	Including with the satisfaction of the claim, total	Terminated	Claims left unaddressed	Completed cases in the reporting year, total
2014					
Total	46 136	42 094	1 603	15 684	63 423
including:					
Marital and family relations					
divorce	8 038	7 830	65	2 856	10 959
recovery of alimony	5 557	4 921	27	742	6 326
other family cases	1 048	882	80	717	1 845
Labor disputes					
reinstatement of the dismissed	303	155	22	107	432
other labor related cases	150	83	17	96	263

Table continuation 7.5

	Examined with a decision, total	Including with the satisfaction of the claim, total	Terminated	Claims left unaddressed	Completed cases in the reporting year, total
Disputes related to housing	654	606	37	455	1 146
Protection of honor and dignity	85	14	10	83	178
Debt collection cases	6 199	5 065	718	3 445	10 362
Land disputes	1 878	1 788	40	767	2 685
2015					
Total	43 824	39 986	1 538	14 975	60 337
including:					
Marital and family relations					
divorce	7 609	7 345	47	2 617	10 273
recovery of alimony	6 156	5 424	29	784	6 969
other family cases	1 048	858	67	652	1 767
Labor disputes					
reinstatement of the dismissed	240	117	23	81	344
other labor related cases	127	85	19	72	218
Disputes related to housing	543	495	39	448	1 030
Protection of honor and dignity	53	20	6	80	139
Debt collection cases	6 132	5 288	733	3 731	10 596
Land disputes	1 647	1 580	28	727	2 402
2016					
Total	43 212	38 033	2 559	19 500	65 271
including:					
Marital and family relations					
divorce	8 238	7 858	25	3 084	11 347
recovery of alimony	6 494	5 565	42	1 023	7 559
other family cases	1 293	1 097	83	830	2 206
Labor disputes					
reinstatement of the dismissed	267	106	34	100	401
other labor related cases	153	81	14	100	267
Disputes related to housing	622	536	52	515	1 189
Protection of honor and dignity	99	16	3	88	190
Debt collection cases	7 228	6 257	1 307	4 760	13 295
Land disputes	1 049	945	41	904	1 994
2017					
Total	41 910	36 250	1 733	15 452	59 095
including:					
Marital and family relations					
divorce	8 414	8 043	20	2 522	10 960
recovery of alimony	6 221	5 268	27	819	7 067
other family cases	1 543	1 288	59	659	2 261
Labor disputes					
reinstatement of the dismissed	227	105	26	94	347
other labor related cases	223	130	13	131	367
Disputes related to housing	937	835	37	704	1 678
Protection of honor and dignity	99	22	8	55	162
Debt collection cases	6 935	5 614	871	3 906	11 712
Land disputes	590	496	31	579	1 200

Table continuation 7.5

	Examined with a decision, total	Including with the satisfaction of the claim, total	Terminated	Claims left unaddressed	Completed cases in the reporting year, total
2018					
Total	37 209	31 072	662	10 019	47 890
including:					
Marital and family relations					
divorce	8 583	7 799	19	2 079	10 681
recovery of alimony	3 639	2 558	29	732	4 400
division of jointly acquired property and spouses	90	62	9	89	188
recovery of alimony	445	249	25	183	653
Labor disputes					
reinstatement of the dismissed	239	100	13	58	310
other labor related cases	109	54	9	31	149
Disputes related to housing	1 087	885	37	451	1 575
Protection of honor and dignity	64	15	3	46	113
Debt collection cases	2 411	1 614	127	979	3 517
Land disputes	454	364	27	374	855

Source: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

8

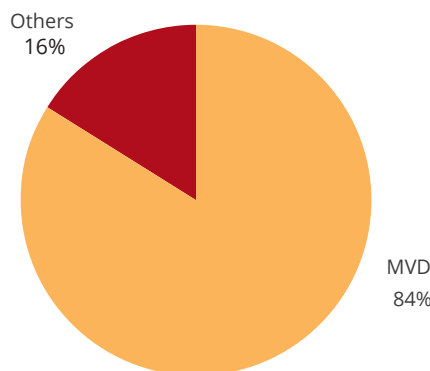


**PERFORMANCE OF THE
PROSECUTOR GENERAL OF
THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, OF THE
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC AND
OTHER BODIES OF INQUIRY**

8. PERFORMANCE OF THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC AND OTHER BODIES OF INQUIRY

According to the Kyrgyz Republic General Prosecutor's Office, the number of cases accepted for investigation by investigators increased from 37 thousand in 2014 to 40 thousand in 2018, or by 8 percent. In 2018, most cases were accepted for investigation by the investigators of the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic (MVD) (more than 84 percent), the rest were investigated by investigators of the State Service for Combating Economic Crimes (GSBEP) (more than 6 percent), by the Prosecutor General's Office (about 5 percent); and by the State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic (GKNB) (4 percent) and State Service for Execution of Punishments (GSIN) (1 percent) (Chart 8.1). In the structure of cases accepted by investigators, more than 11 percent accounted for cases against women, and more than 3 percent were cases in respect of minors.

Chart 8.1: The number of cases accepted by bodies of inquiry in 2018
(Percentage of total)



The number of completed cases (including re-completed) decreased from 16.3 thousand in 2014 to 15.7 thousand in 2018, or by 4 percent. In 2018, the share of cases completed by investigators of the Ministry of Internal Affairs amounted to 88 percent; by the GSBEP - more than 6 percent; and by the State National Security Committee - 3 percent. The proportion of completed cases against women and children has remained virtually unchanged, having ranged from 16 percent to 5 percent over the past five years, respectively.

In 2018, the investigators suspended the processing of 14 thousand cases, which is 8 percent more than in 2014, where the overwhelming majority (85 percent) were suspended by the investigators of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Thus, in the period from 2014 to 2018, the share of cases suspended by the investigators of the State Committee for National Security increased significantly (2.6 times), as well as by the GSEPS (1.8 times). At the same time, the number of cases suspended by investigators of the General Prosecutor's Office, on the contrary, decreased from 681 cases in 2014 to 52 cases in 2018, or 14 times.

Proportion of completed cases related to women in this period ranged from 2 to 4 percent (from 373 cases in 2014 to 300 cases in 2018), and number of cases related to minors fell by two-thirds (from 26 to 17 cases, respectively) (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Number of cases accepted for proceeding by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases accepted for proceedings - Total	36 898	38 572	37 169	35 211	39 868
including by the investigators of:					
General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic	3 256	2 868	2 761	1 406	1 814
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	30 612	32 457	31 136	30 600	33 529
State Service of Enforcement and Punishment of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	547	503	397	327	434
State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic	729	878	793	938	1 594
State Service for Combating Economic Crimes of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	1 192	1 322	1 438	1 940	2 497
State Customs Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	191	185	272	...	...
State Drug Control Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	371	359	372	...	...
including:					
in relation to women	3 469	4 162	3 675	3 425	4 214
in relation to minors	1 100	1 304	1 143	1 293	1 289
Completed cases (including re-completed) - Total	16 301	17 333	16 575	14 706	15 652
including by the investigators of:					
General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic	1 139	967	867	170	198
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	13 706	14 809	14 071	13 344	13 778
State Service of Enforcement and Punishment of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	275	272	225	147	185
State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic	362	382	401	299	505
State Service for Combating Economic Crimes of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	448	523	652	746	986
State Customs Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	137	148	196	...	...
State Drug Control Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	234	232	163	...	...
including:					
in relation to women	2 394	2 560	2 393	2 098	2 453
in relation to minors	746	712	696	750	748
Suspended proceedings - Total	12 955	12 881	12 223	11 726	14 024
including by the investigators of:					
General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic	681	526	601	65	52
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	11 098	11 046	10 458	10 182	11 921
State Service of Enforcement and Punishment of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	186	189	140	126	163
State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic	258	394	293	450	738
State Service for Combating Economic Crimes of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	588	606	616	903	1 150
State Customs Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	44	25	21	...	...
State Drug Control Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	100	95	94	...	...
including:					
in relation to women	373	570	405	264	300
in relation to minors	26	31	22	30	17

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, according to the performance of the General Prosecutor's Office, of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other bodies of inquiry for the cases in relation to which the proceedings were completed, more than 11 thousand cases were brought before court, which is 6 percent less than in 2014. The number of accused persons in such cases decreased, respectively, by 7 percent (14,3 thousand in 2014 to 13,3 thousand people in 2018) (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Number of cases brought before courts by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of cases brought before court - Total	11 776	12 433	17 220	10 647	11 051
including by the investigators of:					
General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic	864	707	547	121	177
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	9 989	10 733	15 361	9 768	9 818
State Service of Enforcement and Punishment of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	154	188	179	121	136
State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic	270	279	420	208	361
State Service for Combating Economic Crimes of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	261	289	471	429	559
State Customs Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	11	10	12	...	...
State Drug Control Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	227	227	230	...	...
Number of the defendants - Total, people	14 279	15 063	20 201	12 333	13 292
including by the investigators of:					
General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic	1 306	1 073	861	172	250
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	11 807	12 754	17 679	11 209	11 600
State Service of Enforcement and Punishment of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	172	203	194	130	140
State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic	410	410	642	313	596
State Service for Combating Economic Crimes of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	304	342	527	509	706
State Customs Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	11	10	12	...	...
State Drug Control Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	269	271	286	...	...
Number of terminated cases - Total	3 891	4 242	5 721	3 587	3 950
including by the investigators of:					
General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic	205	184	147	41	15
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	3 208	3 575	4 960	3 177	3 420
State Service of Enforcement and Punishment of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	116	83	42	20	43
State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic	73	80	78	68	107
State Service for Combating Economic Crimes of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	162	184	328	281	365
State Customs Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	125	136	164	...	...
State Drug Control Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	2	-	2	...	...

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, the number of cases brought before court for crimes against the person amounted to 1.6 thousand, which is almost 13 percent less than in 2014. The number of accused persons in such cases decreased by 11 percent. According to the results of the examination, 435 cases were terminated, or 5.4 percent less (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Number of cases brought before courts by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of the Interior, and by the other bodies of inquiry in relation to the crimes against the person

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of cases brought before court					
Total	1 784	1 837	1 879	1 603	1 553
including:					
homicide (Art. 97-101)	283	261	249	229	200
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	228	218	244	209	242
including the death of the victim (Art. 104 s.4)	48	47	42	42	56
abduction of people (Art. 123)	20	19	26	14	20
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	15	6	6	1	2
including for the purpose of sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	-
rape	244	209	167	147	119
including in relation to minor girls (s.4 p.1)	-	-	-	-	14
including young female child (s.4 p.1)	-	-	-	-	13
sexual assault (Art. 130)	16	33	27	31	23
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen (Art. 134-152)	8	10	10	9	13
crimes against family and minors (Art. 153-163)	248	240	277	130	98
other crimes	722	841	873	833	836
Number of defendants, people					
Total	2 063	2 124	2 136	1 799	1 836
including:					
homicide (Art. 97-101)	376	335	326	281	262
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	267	284	282	246	284
including the death of the victim (Art. 104 s.4)	59	70	52	48	73
abduction of people (Art. 123)	28	30	40	31	36
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	25	16	12	1	8
including for the purpose of sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	-
rape	288	246	187	165	126
including in relation to minor girls (s.4 p.1)	-	-	-	-	14
including young female child (s.4 p.1)	-	-	-	-	13
sexual assault (Art. 130)	16	34	29	33	25
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen (Art. 134-152)	11	12	10	9	14
crimes against family and minors (Art. 153-163)	273	267	306	149	167
other crimes	779	900	944	884	914
Number of terminated cases					
Total	460	545	501	448	435
including:					
homicide (Art. 97-101)	24	23	13	20	15
intentional grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	21	12	15	14	15
including the death of the victim (Art. 104 s.4)	6	4	4	3	6
abduction of people (Art. 123)	12	4	5	9	3
trafficking in persons (Art. 124)	1	3	2	4	2
including for the purpose of sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	1
rape	69	65	77	54	70
including in relation to minor girls (s.4 p.1)	-	-	-	-	5
including young female child (s.4 p.1)	-	-	-	-	-

Table continuation 8.3

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
sexual assault (Art. 130)	3	6	8	4	4
crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen (Art. 134-152)	6	11	7	9	13
crimes against family and minors (Art. 153-163)	55	63	42	77	25
other crimes	269	358	332	257	288

¹ Here in after in the Tables 8.5, 8.6, and 8.7 - excluding re-completed cases.
Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the past five years, the number of the examined and completed cases of economic crimes has increased from 5.3 thousand in 2014 to 5.4 thousand in 2018, or by 1.6 percent. The highest share of cases examined in 2018 was accounted for by crimes against property (more than 94 percent), and for the crimes in the field of economic activity (about 5 percent).

In the total number of cases involving property crimes, the majority were the crimes such as theft (about 53 percent) and fraud (about 23 percent) (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Number of cases brought before courts by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry, for economic crimes

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of cases brought before court					
Total	5 283	5 789	5 444	5 485	5 369
including:					
Crimes against property	5 076	5 548	5 138	5 163	5 067
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	2 609	2 806	2 623	2 611	2 665
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	313	346	269	266	205
fraud (Art. 166)	769	992	1 036	1 119	1 152
ripoff (Art. 167)	582	572	495	501	420
robbery (Art. 168)	279	273	193	187	149
extortion (Art. 170)	39	60	45	41	39
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	241	231	221	194	206
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	176	164	154	120	122
causing property damage through fraud or breach of trust (Art. 173)	21	15	25	13	11
other crimes	47	89	77	111	98
Crimes in the field of economic activities	150	183	253	280	264
including:					
illegal granting of and obtaining a loan (Art. 184)	2	2	4	-	-
smuggle (Art. 204)	21	15	20	28	32
arranging the illegal migration (Art. 204-1)	5	2	4	6	9
customs evasion (Art. 210)	2	7	10	6	5
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	28	33	45	38	33
other crimes	92	124	170	202	185
Crimes against the interests of service at the non-governmental enterprises and organizations	57	58	53	42	38
including:					
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	13	18	22	21	20
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	31	29	15	15	10
other crimes	13	11	16	6	8

Table continuation 8.4

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of defendants, people					
Total	6 537	7 222	6 550	6 569	6 495
including:					
Crimes against property	6 283	6 933	6 192	6 182	6 140
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	3 045	3 263	3 047	2 936	2 983
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	491	512	391	412	305
fraud (Art. 166)	878	1 164	1 149	1 252	1 377
ripoff (Art. 167)	742	771	620	641	581
robbery (Art. 168)	485	500	335	337	264
extortion (Art. 170)	54	108	71	62	66
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	297	288	278	256	293
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	220	211	192	155	149
causing property damage through fraud or breach of trust (Art. 173)	21	19	28	14	14
other crimes	50	97	81	117	108
Crimes in the field of economic activities	193	211	295	327	297
including:					
illegal granting of and obtaining a loan (Art. 184)	2	2	4	-	-
smuggle (Art. 204)	29	24	34	35	38
arranging the illegal migration (Art. 204-1)	11	4	6	6	14
customs evasion (Art. 210)	2	7	10	6	5
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	29	38	50	42	41
other crimes	120	136	191	238	199
Crimes against the interests of service at the non-governmental enterprises and organizations	61	78	63	60	58
including:					
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	13	34	27	35	37
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	35	30	16	19	11
other crimes	13	14	20	6	10
Number of terminated cases					
Total	1 948	2 219	2 403	2 098	2 338
including:					
Crimes against property	1 681	1 886	2 023	1 849	2 062
including:					
theft (Art. 164)	803	914	864	883	1 041
cattle rustling (Art. 165)	125	135	106	133	118
fraud (Art. 166)	346	423	598	489	502
ripoff (Art. 167)	218	211	242	168	174
robbery (Art. 168)	2	8	6	3	6
extortion (Art. 170)	25	30	22	22	35
misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property (Art. 171)	79	88	93	66	115
misappropriation of a car or other vehicle (Art. 172)	44	33	47	33	32
causing property damage through fraud or breach of trust (Art. 173)	14	12	17	11	10
other crimes	25	32	28	41	29
Crimes in the field of economic activities	232	289	330	235	247
including:					
illegal granting of and obtaining a loan (Art. 184)	2	4	6	2	4
smuggle (Art. 204)	99	124	148	124	122
arranging the illegal migration (Art. 204-1)	4	4	1	2	-

Table continuation 8.4

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
customs evasion (Art. 210)	56	57	52	22	24
tax and compulsory insurance contributions evasion by officials of business entities (Art. 213)	19	45	46	39	47
other crimes	52	55	77	46	50
Crimes against the interests of service at the non-governmental enterprises and organizations including:	34	44	50	14	29
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations (Art. 221)	15	16	29	8	22
unlawful employee benefits (Art. 225)	14	18	11	3	4
other crimes	5	10	10	3	3

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, compared to 2014, the number of cases brought before court for examination of crimes against public safety and public order decreased by 12.5 percent and amounted to 2.9 thousand. In the total number of these cases, the main share (more than 46 percent) was represented by crimes against public safety, mainly by hooliganism, as well as by the crimes against public health and public morality (about 43 percent), where about 78 percent were cases of illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without purpose of sale (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Number of cases brought before courts by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry, for crimes against public safety and public order

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of cases brought before court					
Total	3 292	3 483	3 121	2 934	2 881
including:					
Crimes against public safety	1 517	1 645	1 386	1 422	1 339
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	3	-	3	12	11
hostage taking (Art. 227)	3	1	1	2	1
gangsterism (Art. 230)	-	-	-	-	-
mass riots (Art. 233)	2	3	1	3	7
hooliganism (Art. 234)	1 400	1 512	1 244	1 246	1 160
other crimes	109	129	137	159	160
Crimes against public health and public morality	1 379	1 404	1 309	1 189	1 226
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	1 015	1 018	969	949	954
illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	257	269	266	163	151
other crimes	107	117	74	77	121
Environmental crime	33	35	42	11	30
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	363	399	384	312	286
including:					
violation of safety rules for railway, air or water transport (Art. 280)	-	-	-	-	1
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	362	398	382	311	284
other crimes	1	1	2	1	1
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-

Table continuation 8.5

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of defendants, people					
Total	3 469	3 918	3 553	3 307	3 268
including:					
Crimes against public safety	1 842	1 941	1 652	1 729	1 607
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	13	-	17	18	11
hostage taking (Art. 227)	9	1	1	2	1
gangsterism (Art. 230)	-	-	-	-	-
mass riots (Art. 233)	2	3	1	3	29
hooliganism (Art. 234)	1 694	1 790	1 476	1 511	1 394
other crimes	124	147	157	195	172
Crimes against public health and public morality	1 489	1 530	1 449	1 247	1 335
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	1 044	1 050	1 006	975	996
illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	322	341	355	188	207
other crimes	123	139	88	84	132
Environmental crime	39	42	61	15	36
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	368	405	391	316	290
including:					
violation of safety rules for railway, air or water transport (Art. 280)	-	-	-	-	1
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	367	404	389	315	288
other crimes	1	1	2	1	1
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-
Number of terminated cases					
Total	910	957	916	777	698
including:					
Crimes against public safety	673	715	714	612	537
including:					
act of terrorism (Art. 226)	-	-	-	-	-
hostage taking (Art. 227)	-	-	-	-	-
gangsterism (Art. 230)	-	-	-	-	-
mass riots (Art. 233)	-	-	1	1	-
hooliganism (Art. 234)	662	696	688	598	525
other crimes	11	19	25	13	12
Crimes against public health and public morality	38	64	57	34	37
including:					
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a sale purpose (Art. 246)	22	39	32	16	15
illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, transportation, transfer for sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	4	5	5	9	8
other crimes	12	20	20	9	14
Environmental crime	49	10	10	9	10
Crimes against traffic safety and vehicle operation	152	168	135	122	114
including:					
violation of safety rules for railway, air or water transport (Art. 280)	-	-	1	1	1

Table continuation 8.5

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
violation of traffic safety rules and vehicle operation (Art. 281)	152	167	134	119	111
other crimes	-	1	-	2	2
Computer information crime	-	-	-	-	-

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the past five years, the number of cases brought before court for crimes against state power has decreased from 1.4 thousand in 2014 to 1.2 thousand in 2018, or by 13 percent. A significant proportion of cases examined in 2018 were crimes against governance (about 36 percent) and crimes of officials (about 33 percent) (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Number of cases brought before court by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by the other bodies of inquiry, for crimes against state power

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of cases brought before court					
Total	1 378	1 243	1 249	937	1 199
including:					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	106	129	134	168	190
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or inter-regional hostility (Art. 299)	68	89	94	123	26
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist, or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-1, 299-2, 299-3)	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	38	40	40	45	164
Crimes of officials	732	542	466	204	391
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	7	3	4	5	1
malpractice (Art. 304)	368	252	218	83	216
conducting illegal inspections by an official of the state regulatory body (304-1)	-	-	1	-	-
abuse of office (Art. 305)	81	54	40	24	41
torture (Art. 305-1)	-	-	-	-	2
illegal use of budget funds (Art. 308)	7	7	2	1	1
bribery (Art. 313-314)	73	86	80	42	34
other crimes	196	140	121	49	96
Crimes against justice	197	237	249	180	190
including:					
crimes provided for in the Articles 317-334	17	17	20	14	13
crimes provided for in the Articles 336-339	179	218	227	164	177
other crimes	1	2	2	2	-
Crimes against governance	343	335	400	385	428
including:					
encroachment on the life of a law enforcement officer (Art. 340)	2	4	2	2	7
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	144	120	157	78	125
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	61	69	121	107	146
other crimes	136	142	120	198	150

Table continuation 8.6

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of defendants, people					
Total	1 899	1 700	1 670	1 165	1 605
including:					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	126	133	145	193	251
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or inter-regional hostility (Art. 299)	72	91	97	144	26
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist, or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-1, 299-2, 299-3)	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	53	42	48	49	225
Crimes of officials	1 144	909	762	318	625
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	44	22	17	18	4
malpractice (Art. 304)	565	437	382	135	363
conducting illegal inspections by an official of the state regulatory body (304-1)	-	-	2	-	-
abuse of office (Art. 305)	146	105	61	34	64
torture (Art. 305-1)	-	-	-	-	6
illegal use of budget funds (Art. 308)	14	10	4	1	1
bribery (Art. 313-314)	107	130	112	57	52
other crimes	268	205	184	73	135
Crimes against justice	216	242	263	187	195
including:					
crimes provided for in the Articles 317-334	30	17	27	15	14
crimes provided for in the Articles 336-339	185	223	234	170	181
other crimes	1	2	2	2	-
Crimes against governance	414	416	500	401	534
including:					
encroachment on the life of a law enforcement officer (Art. 340)	2	4	3	2	7
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	162	149	189	59	136
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	79	94	167	118	213
other crimes	171	169	141	222	169
Number of terminated cases					
Total	545	517	392	370	476
including:					
Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and security of the state	6	8	7	11	21
including:					
incitement of national (interethnic), racial, religious or inter-regional hostility (Art. 299)	4	4	6	7	3
acquisition, manufacture, storage, distribution, transportation and shipment of extremist materials, as well as the deliberate use of symbolism or paraphernalia of extremist, or terrorist organizations (Art. 299-1, 299-2, 299-3)	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	2	4	1	4	18
Crimes of officials	246	245	182	176	272
including:					
corruption (Art. 303)	1	1	-	-	-

Table continuation 8.6

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
malpractice (Art. 304)	122	129	70	83	164
conducting illegal inspections by an official of the state regulatory body (304-1)	-	-	-	-	-
abuse of office (Art. 305)	27	24	18	22	17
torture (Art. 305-1)	-	-	-	-	2
illegal use of budget funds (Art. 308)	1	2	-	2	2
bribery (Art. 313-314)	30	29	23	18	22
other crimes	65	60	71	51	65
Crimes against justice	134	96	63	42	60
including:					
crimes provided for in the Articles 317-334	14	7	11	4	6
crimes provided for in the Articles 336-339	119	88	51	37	50
other crimes	1	1	1	1	4
Crimes against governance	159	168	140	141	123
including:					
encroachment on the life of a law enforcement officer (Art. 340)	2	-	2	-	-
illegal border crossing (Art. 346)	19	5	8	1	-
counterfeiting, manufacturing, sale or use of forged documents, state awards, stamps, seals, letterheads (Art. 350)	59	71	58	47	43
other crimes	79	92	72	93	80

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, the 43 cases were brought before court on war crimes and crimes against peace and security of the mankind, which is 1.3 times more than in 2014 (Table 8.7).

Table 8.7: Number of cases brought before court by the General Prosecutor's Office, by the Ministry of Interior and by other bodies of inquiry for war crimes and crimes against the peace and safety of the mankind

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of cases brought before court					
War crime	33	55	44	37	43
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	5	26	15	17	6
Number of defendants, people					
War crime	36	60	45	38	43
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	5	39	22	19	7
Number of terminated cases					
War crime	27	3	16	6	3
Crimes against the peace and safety of mankind	-	-	-	-	-

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 8.8: Performance of the General Prosecutor’s Office on law enforcement oversight

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Protests against unlawful legal acts including:	3 264	2 556	2 630	2 534	1 184
satisfied	3 186	2 517	2 595	2 500	1 171
rejected	26	1	5	2	-
Submissions to eliminate violations of the law	3 832	3 451	3 498	3 607	2 402
Prescriptions to eliminate violations of the law	3 118	2 348	2 229	2 135	1 432
Warnings issued	1,166	657	553	408	209
Decisions made to institute disciplinary proceedings or proceedings in the case of administrative offenses	1 259	1 031	1 051	1 105	457
Number of disciplined persons on the recommendation of the prosecutor	4 845	4 482	4 657	4 991	3 138
Number of administratively punished persons	681	602	608	702	323
Criminal proceedings instituted	458	347	286	285	334

Source: General Prosecutor’s Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the past five years, the number of violations of laws recorded by the bodies of the Prosecutor General’s Office under certain articles of the law has decreased from 8.8 thousand in 2014 to 5.2 thousand in 2018, or by 40.4 percent. However, in 2018, compared to 2017, the number of such violations, on the contrary, increased by 1.3 times. In the total number of violations of laws recorded by the bodies of the General Prosecutor’s Office under certain articles of the law, the highest share was represented by the violations related to land law, administrative activities of public authorities, and property (Table 8.9).

Table 8.9: Number of violations of laws detected by the General Prosecutor’s Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, for some articles of law

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Law violations detected for some Articles of law including:	8 772	6 684	6 888	4 106	5 227
on property including:	779	604	710	597	494
state property	361	287	416	297	256
municipal property	418	317	294	300	238
on the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs and investments related activity	304	323	383	279	156
on land law	2 351	1 529	1 614	1 641	1 126
on urban planning and architecture	-	-	-	-	318
on tax law	260	200	184	111	116
on customs law	33	7	12	6	13
on administrative performance of public authorities	685	665	735	826	573
on environmental law	361	277	246	245	220
about transport and road safety	-	-	-	-	165
on enforcement proceedings	-	-	-	-	117
on the fight against drug trafficking, psychotropic substances and precursors	282	144	185	156	104
on ethnic hatred and extremism	470	369	318	245	160
other legislation	3 247	2 566	2 501	2 595	1 665

Source: General Prosecutor’s Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, the General Prosecutor's Office detected about 3 thousand cases of violations of the anti-corruption law, which is 1.6 times more than in 2014. In the total number of such violations of the laws, the highest share accounts to violations related to declaration of income (about 46 percent), public procurement (more than 23 percent), anti-corruption measures (about 19 percent), as well as the civil service and municipal service (12 percent) (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Number of violations of anti-corruption laws detected by the General Prosecutor's Office

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Law violations detected - Total	1 914	1 672	1 661	1 793	2 985
including:					
anti-corruption	765	625	755	685	561
on public procurement	469	463	476	643	697
declaration of income	282	245	138	75	1 365
on civil service and municipal service	398	339	292	390	362
on banks and banking	-	-	-	-	4
on licensing and permitting activities	-	-	-	-	85

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the past five years, the number of violations of laws detected by the bodies of the Prosecutor General's Office in the field of observance of human rights and freedoms has decreased from 2.6 thousand in 2014 to 1.9 thousand in 2018, or by 28 percent. More than a half of such violations were law violations related to the protection of social rights; about 21 percent related to the procedure for examining the complaints of the citizens. (Table 8.11).

Table 8.11: Number of violations of human rights and freedoms detected by the General Prosecutor's Office

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Law violations detected - Total	2 608	2 328	2 022	1 983	1 873
including:					
on protection of social rights	1 602	1 499	1 320	1 304	1 032
including violation of the following laws:					
labor law	1 309	1 243	1 053	1 039	837
pension law	88	92	79	94	71
social insurance	205	164	189	171	124
on health care of citizens	-	-	-	-	154
on state guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for men and women	209	207	184	219	89
on rights and guarantees for disabled persons	-	-	-	-	83
on the procedure for consideration of the complaints of the citizens	797	622	517	460	386
on migration	-	-	-	-	36
other laws	-	-	-	-	93

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2018, the General Prosecutor's Office detected 1.5 thousand cases of violations of the law on the rights and interests of minors, which is 11 percent less than in 2014. In the structure of detected violations of the law, a high proportion of violations of the law on prevention of offences of minors continues to remain high (27 percent in 2018). Proportion of violations of the law on protection of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood has significantly increased (from 18 percent in 2014 to 27 percent in 2018) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Number of violations of laws on rights and interests of minors detected by the General Prosecutor's Office

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Law violations detected - Total	1 663	1 566	1 642	1 656	1 476
including:					
on education	410	366	359	293	258
on labor	146	100	102	106	93
protecting the rights of orphans	199	175	177	189	181
protection of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood	296	387	427	485	398
crime prevention among minors	337	328	335	341	400
state of the fight against drug addiction among minors	62	57	54	69	-
other laws	213	153	188	173	146

Source: General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

9



**MULTIPLE INDICATOR
CLUSTER SURVEY**

9. MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

Attitude to Domestic Violence

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Kyrgyzstan-2018 assessed the attitude of women and men aged 15-49 to beating a wife/partner by asking questions whether the respondents consider beating by husbands/partners of their wives/partners in different situations could be justified or not. The purpose of these questions is to capture the justification of violence by the society (in an environment where women in society have a lower status) as a measure of disciplinary action in cases where women do not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses of women to these questions can be found in the Table 9.1.

In 2018, the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic conducted a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Kyrgyzstan-2018. The survey used the Individual Questionnaire for women aged 15-49, which contained questions about attitudes toward domestic violence. The survey involved 7.2 thousand households with a coverage of 5.7 thousand women aged 15-49. This sample size for the MICS Kyrgyzstan-2018 provided reliable indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, in urban and rural areas, as well as in the regions.

Within the MICS Kyrgyzstan-2018, the attitude was assessed of women and men aged 15-49 to beating a wife/partner by asking questions whether the respondents consider beating by husbands/partners of their wives/partners in different situations could be justified or not. The purpose of these questions is to capture the justification of violence by the society (in an environment where women in society have a lower status) as a measure of disciplinary action in cases where women do not comply with certain expected gender roles. MICS- 2018 results showed that almost one third of women (more than 30 percent) aged 15-49 believes that husbands/partners have the right to beat their wives for at least one of the following reasons: (1) if she leaves the house without informing him, (2) if she does not care about children, (3) if she objects him, (4) if she refuses sexual intercourse with him, (5) if she burns food, and (6) if she does not run household errands.

Women tend to more often justify domestic violence in cases, when women do not care about the children (24.0 percent), leave the house without informing their husbands (16.4 percent), or if they object their husbands (16.2 percent) and do not run household errands (11.9 percent). The 8.4 per cent of the surveyed women believe that the husbands/partners have the right to hit or beat their wives/partners, if they refuse them in sexual intimacy, and 5.9 percent - if they have burnt the food.

Approval of violence is more often demonstrated by married women (33.1 percent), by women from the poorest (38.3 percent) and middle-income households (38.1 percent), as well as by those with basic general education (48.6 percent). Residents of rural areas (35.3 percent), and also women at the age of 20 -24 (33.6 percent), more often justify violence of the husbands in the above situations.

Women living in Osh (43.3 percent), Chui (41.3 percent), Naryn (31.7 percent) and Jalal-Abad (31.3 percent) Oblasts and Osh city (32.0 percent), more often than others women approve the violence of the husbands with respect to any of the six mentioned reasons. The lowest approval of violence by husbands was demonstrated by the residents of Bishkek (16.7 percent), Batken (20.1 percent) and Issyk-Kul Oblasts (20.8 per cent) (Table 9.1).

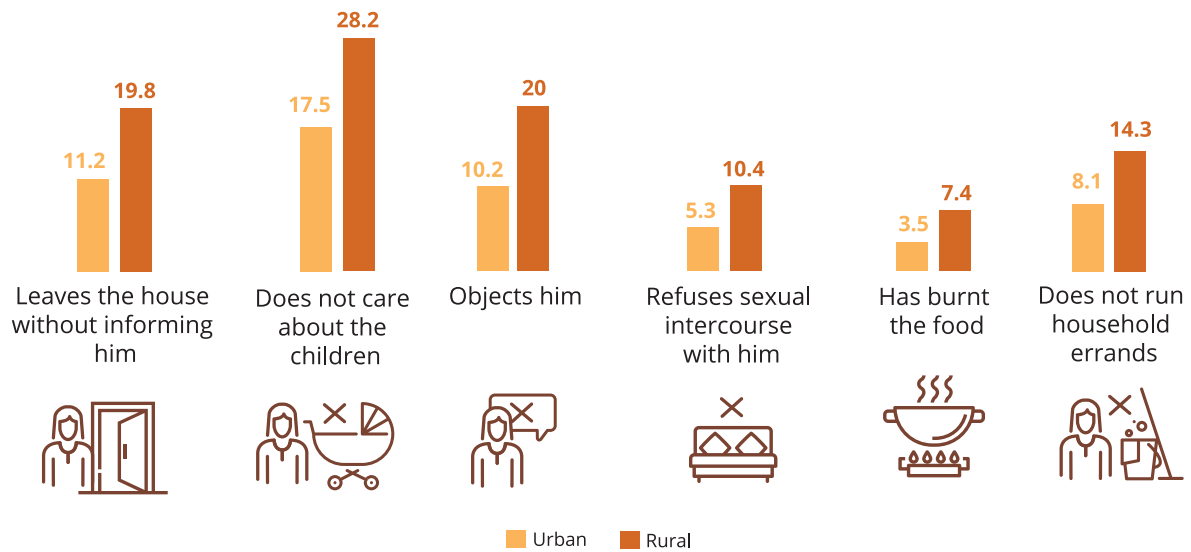
Table 9.1: Attitude to domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife in the mentioned situations, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

Percentage of women who believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife, if she:									
	leaves the house without informing him	does not care about the children	objects him	refuses sexual intercourse with him	has burnt the food	many of these 5 reasons ¹	does not run household errands	any of these 6 reasons ²	Number of women
Total	16.4	24.0	16.2	8.4	5.9	29.9	11.9	30.3	5 742
Location									
Urban	11.2	17.5	10.2	5.3	3.5	22.1	8.1	22.5	2 250
Rural	19.8	28.2	20.0	10.4	7.4	34.8	14.3	35.3	3 492
Oblasts									
Batken	18.2	15.9	11.4	2.6	0.5	20.1	0.7	20.1	393
Jalal-Abad	18.3	22.3	15.8	9.7	4.2	30.4	11.1	31.3	904
Issyk-Kul	7.2	16.6	6.9	0.5	2.7	18.7	11.0	20.8	419
Naryn	15.1	24.7	18.0	7.0	6.8	31.4	11.2	31.7	237
Osh	28.5	37.1	28.2	20.6	13.9	43.1	21.8	43.3	1 188
Talas	11.4	14.1	10.7	2.7	2.9	22.3	5.5	23.0	216
Chui	17.4	34.2	23.8	7.8	8.9	41.2	18.5	41.3	873
Bishkek	5.4	12.0	5.0	2.7	1.0	16.5	4.4	16.7	1 260
Osh city	22.9	24.9	16.3	6.0	2.8	31.8	7.8	32.0	253
Education									
Preschool or none/ Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic	32.5	41.1	33.4	19.7	14.7	48.1	25.4	48.6	613
Secondary general	19.3	27.1	19.4	9.7	6.8	33.8	13.4	34.1	2 283
Vocational primary/ secondary	13.9	20.8	13.5	7.2	4.6	27.2	9.5	27.7	1 164
Higher	8.5	15.6	7.1	3.2	2.0	19.6	6.1	20.1	1 665
Marital status									
Married (non) officially	19.0	26.5	18.4	9.8	6.5	32.7	12.8	33.1	4 166
Was (non)officially married	15.3	21.6	14.4	10.1	6.8	26.1	11.8	26.3	440
Has never been (non)officially married	7.5	15.7	8.7	2.7	3.0	21.0	8.6	21.8	1 136

(*) - Indicators are based on less than 25 unweighted observations.

Chart 9.1: Percentage of urban and rural women who believe that the husband is entitled beat your wife in these situations



Perception of safety

Questions about fear, for example, about the feeling of safety and the perception of crime as a problem, indicate the level of respondents’ perception of safety in everyday life. The importance of these questions is stipulated by the fact that this perception limits the freedom of movement of people and affects how they deal with threats to their safety 3.

Table 9.2 presents data on whether women feel safe when they walk around their communities alone in the dark, and the Table 9.3 presents data on whether women feel safe when they stay at home alone in the dark.

During the MICS, the opinion was studied of the women in the age of 15-49 about their personal safety in their communities in a dark period of day. On the whole, almost half of the women surveyed (47 percent) indicated that they felt safe when they were walking alone in their communities at night. At the same time, one out of four women (25 percent) noted that she did not feel safe at dark time, and about one third of the respondents (30 percent) said that they never walk alone in dark time.

At the same time, residents of villages (52.3 percent), women aged 40-49 years (about 55 percent) and women with secondary general education (49.4 percent), as well as women from the poorest (51.5 percent) and middle income households (50.3 percent) more often said that they felt safe in their communities at dark.

Analysis of the survey results revealed some regional differences in women’s safety assessment. Thus, more than a half of the residents of Osh (62.1 percent), Batken (56.2 percent), and Issyk-Kul (20.8 percent) Oblasts and Osh city (52.4 per cent) claimed that they feel safe when they walk alone in their communities at night. At the same time, women from Talas Oblast (21.3 percent) and Bishkek (33.5 percent), that also reported that they simply never walk alone at night (50.8 and 32.9 percent, respectively), feel less safe in this situation. () (Table 9.2).

Table 9.2: Perception of safety (women)

Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 according to whether they feel safe when walking alone in their communities at night, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 according to whether they feel safe when being at home alone at night					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe when walking alone in their communities at night ¹	Number of women
	feel absolutely safe	feel t safe	do not feel safe	feel absolutely unsafe	never walk alone at night			
Total	16.6	30.4	19.2	5.8	27.9	100.0	47.0	5 742
Location								
Urban	8.5	30.4	21.3	8.9	30.9	100.0	38.9	2 250
Rural	21.9	30.4	17.9	3.8	26.0	100.0	52.3	3 492
Oblasts								
Batken	14.2	42.0	22.6	1.3	19.8	100.0	56.2	393
Jalal-Abad	25.3	18.0	24.0	3.6	29.1	100.0	43.3	904
Issyk-Kul	1.4	50.6	12.1	7.0	28.9	100.0	51.9	419
Naryn	20.5	21.6	30.0	12.8	15.2	100.0	42.0	237
Osh	35.6	26.5	8.1	2.6	27.2	100.0	62.1	1 188
Talas	3.9	17.4	23.4	4.5	50.8	100.0	21.3	216
Chui	11.8	37.9	24.8	4.5	20.9	100.0	49.7	873
Bishkek	3.0	30.4	22.1	11.6	32.9	100.0	33.5	1 260
Osh city	17.4	35.0	13.7	3.8	30.1	100.0	52.4	253
Age (years)								
15-19	12.7	27.3	17.3	5.0	37.7	100.0	40.0	826
15-17	13.1	28.2	18.0	4.3	36.4	100.0	41.3	555
18-19	11.9	25.4	15.7	6.6	40.4	100.0	37.3	271
20-24	15.0	26.2	18.2	6.5	34.0	100.0	41.3	876
25-29	15.2	28.4	19.8	7.4	29.2	100.0	43.5	947
30-34	16.3	32.1	17.8	5.9	27.8	100.0	48.5	888
35-39	17.2	32.2	23.4	4.1	23.2	100.0	49.4	740
40-44	17.3	36.0	20.0	5.2	21.6	100.0	53.3	758
45-49	24.2	31.9	18.7	6.0	19.1	100.0	56.1	706
Education								
Preschool or none/ Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Basic	18.3	26.5	18.3	3.1	33.7	100.0	44.8	613
Secondary general	20.1	29.3	18.3	4.6	27.8	100.0	49.4	2 283
Vocational primary/ secondary	14.5	31.5	20.9	5.5	27.5	100.0	46.1	1 164
Higher	12.6	32.7	19.7	8.8	26.2	100.0	45.3	1 665

(*) - Indicators are based on less than 25 unweighted observations.

Chart 9.2: Perception of safety (women). Percentage distribution of women according to whether they feel safe when walking alone in their communities at night



The results of MICS-2018 allowed to evaluate the opinion of women about the level of their safety at home at night. Thus, most of women feel safe at home alone in the dark (72.9 percent). However, one out of six women (16.9 percent) noted that they did not feel safe in this situation, including predominately rural residents (18.1 percent), young women of 35-39 years of age (9.4 percent) and minors of 15-17 years of age (9.5 percent).

Most residents of the Issyk-Kul (82.0 per cent), Osh (81.5 per cent) and Chui (76.7 percent) Oblasts and Bishkek (80,5 percent) confirmed that they feel safe at home alone in the dark. Women from Talas (48.2 percent) and Batken (55.9 percent) Oblasts feel less safe in this situation. They also mentioned they never stay alone in the dark (20.5 and 16.8 percent, respectively).

According to the survey, in the country, the share of women who do not feel completely safe when they walk alone in their communities and at home at night is 7.6 percent, including the most significant proportion of urban residents (10.4 percent), women aged 20-29 (about 10 percent) and 40-49 years (77.8 percent), with higher education (9.7 percent) (Table 9.3).

Table 9.3: Perception of safety (women)
Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 according to whether they feel safe when being at home alone at night, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 according to whether they feel safe when being at home alone at night					Total	Percentage of women, who feel safe being at home alone at night	Percentage of women, who feel absolutely unsafe walking alone in their communities at night, and staying alone at home at night	Number of women
	feel absolutely safe	feel safe	do not feel safe	feel absolutely unsafe	never stay alone at night				
Total	33.5	39.3	13.5	3.4	10.3	100.0	72.9	7.6	5 742
Location									
Urban	29.0	46.2	11.4	3.4	10.0	100.0	75.2	10.4	2 250
Rural	36.4	34.9	14.8	3.3	10.6	100.0	71.4	5.7	3 492
Oblasts									
Batken	10.7	45.2	25.1	2.1	16.8	100.0	55.9	2.5	393
Jalal-Abad	37.6	22.7	23.7	3.1	12.9	100.0	60.2	5.7	904
Issyk-Kul	6.7	75.3	6.4	3.5	8.1	100.0	82.0	7.5	419
Naryn	36.6	25.0	27.3	9.9	1.1	100.0	61.6	17.1	237
Osh	50.1	31.4	5.2	2.7	10.6	100.0	81,5	4.2	1 188
Talas	11.4	36.8	28.4	2.9	20.5	100.0	48.2	6.2	216
Chui	43.6	33.0	11.9	2.9	8.5	100.0	76.7	6.0	873

Table continuation 9.3

	Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 according to whether they feel safe when being at home alone at night					Total	Percentage of women, who feel safe being at home alone at night	Percentage of women, who feel absolutely unsafe walking alone in their communities at night, and staying alone at home at night	Number of women
	feel absolutely safe	feel safe	do not feel safe	feel absolutely unsafe	never stay alone at night				
Bishkek	27.1	53.4	8.8	3.6	7.1	100.0	80.5	13.5	1 260
Osh city	33.8	34.9	11.9	3.3	16.2	100.0	68.7	5.9	253
Age (years)									
15-19	30.1	37.6	14.8	3.8	13.7	100.0	67.7	7.3	826
15-17	28.1	37.8	14.2	4.8	15.1	100.0	65.9	7.4	555
18-19	34.4	37.1	16.0	1.8	10.7	100.0	71.5	6.9	271
20-24	31.0	37.7	12.6	4.4	14.3	100.0	68.7	8.9	876
25-29	31.3	40.2	14.7	2.9	10.9	100.0	71.5	8.8	947
30-34	35.7	39.6	11.2	2.9	10.6	100.0	75.3	7.4	888
35-39	32.6	40.0	16.3	2.5	8.6	100.0	72.6	5.7	740
40-44	34.1	43.7	12.3	3.1	6.7	100.0	77.8	6.9	758
45-49	41.2	36.5	12.2	3.8	6.2	100.0	77.8	7.7	706
Education									
Preschool or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	18
Basic	32.2	35.8	14.5	4.2	13.2	100.0	68.0	5.7	613
Secondary general	34.4	35.1	15.1	4.2	11.3	100.0	69.5	7.2	2 283
Vocational primary/secondary	31.6	43.6	13.3	2.0	9.6	100.0	75.1	6.1	1 164
Higher	34.2	43.4	11.1	2.8	8.6	100.0	77.5	9.7	1 665

Chart 9.3: Perception of safety (women). Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 according to whether they feel safe when being at home alone at night



Victimization

Crime can have a high impact on the lives of victims and their communities. Victims of crimes can suffer both physically and psychologically, as well as they can lose property and income. Furthermore, crime can cause significant harm to the community in the form of costs to be paid for the measures that the community may need to undertake in order to prevent and/or correct criminal actions .

Table 9.4 shows the percentage of women who, during the last three and one years prior to the survey, were victims of robbery or assault, disaggregated by various questionnaire characteristics.

According to the survey, 5.3 percent of women aged 15-49 reported having been victims of physical violence (robbery or attacks) in the past three years, and 2.2 percent of respondents in the last year. Over the indicated time intervals, the residents of Chui Oblast (13.6 and 6.3 percent, respectively) and Bishkek (6.8 and 3.1 percent) most often have been victims of violence. The risk of being robbed or attacked is the highest among women aged 18-19.

Table 9.4: Victims of robberies and attacks (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have been victims of robbery and attacks, or robbery, or attacks, in the last 3 years, in the past years, and several times in the last year, Kyrgyzstan 2018

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have been victims of:						Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have been victims of physical violence: robbery or attacks			Number of women
	robbery ^A			attacks ^B			Over the past 3 years	Last year	Several times last year	
	Over the past 3 years	Last year	Several times last year	Over the past 3 years	Last year	Several times last year				
Total	4.3	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	5.3	2.2	0.4	5 742
Location										
Urban	4.5	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	5.6	2.5	0.5	2 250
Rural	4.1	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	5.1	2.1	0.4	3 492
Oblasts										
Batken	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	393
Jalal-Abad	3.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	4.5	0.9	0.2	904
Issyk-Kul	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	419
Naryn	2.1	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.3	237
Osh	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.3	1 188
Talas	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.0	216
Chui	12.3	5.2	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.1	13.6	6.3	1.1	873
Bishkek	5.2	2.5	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	6.8	3.1	0.5	1 260
Osh city	3.4	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	3.9	1.7	0.5	253
Age (years)										
15-19	3.9	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.7	0.5	826
15-17	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.1	0.4	555
18-19	5.4	3.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.0	0.6	271
20-24	4.2	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	5.4	2.3	0.4	876
25-29	4.7	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.2	5.8	2.6	1.0	947
30-34	4.2	1.6	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	6.0	2.3	0.1	888
35-39	4.3	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	5.3	2.4	0.5	740
40-44	4.8	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	5.2	2.3	0.4	758
45-49	3.5	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	4.3	1.9	0.0	706

Chart 9.4: Victims of robberies and attacks (women).
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have been victims:



(*) - Indicators are based on less than 25 unweighted observations.

³United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Manual on victimization surveys. Geneva: UN https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf

^ARobbery here is defined as deprivation or torture to deprive a person of something with the use of force or with the threat of its use

^B An attack here is defined as a physical attack.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Crime - socio-legal phenomenon, including crimes committed in the particular location in a certain period of time, and is characterized by quantitative and qualitative indicators.

A crime is a socially dangerous, guilty and punishable act (action or inaction) as provided for in criminal law (Article 8 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Recorded crime - detected and officially accounted socio dangerous act provided for by criminal law.

Grievous and especially grievous crime - intentional or reckless act representing an increased public harm. The gravity of the crime is determined by the maximum term of more severe punishment provided for by the sanction of the article of the Criminal Code.

Economic crime - criminally punishable act committed in the field of production, distribution, consumption of goods and services, including associated with the abuse of official status.

Persons who have committed a crime - persons officially recorded by the law enforcement agencies in relation to whom the charges were filed, or in relation to whom criminal cases with the indictment act have been brought before court.

Theft - the secret theft of somebody else's property.

Fraud - the theft of somebody else's property or the acquisition of the right to somebody else's property through fraud or breach of trust.

Misappropriation or squandering of entrusted property - stealing someone else's property, entrusted to the perpetrator.

Rip-off - an open theft of someone else's property.

Robbery - an attack in order to plunder someone else's property, committed with violence dangerous to life or health, or with threat of such violence.

Hooliganism is an outrage of public order, expressed in a clear disrespect for society, accompanied by violence against citizens (or the threat of violence), as well as destruction or damage of other people's property.

Composition of the convicted is the distribution of total number of convicted by sex, age, measures of punishment assigned by courts by the types of committed crimes.

Number of convicted persons is defined by verdicts of general jurisdiction courts, that have entered into legal force in the reporting period.

Number of convicted persons is defined by verdicts of general jurisdiction courts, that have entered into legal force in the reporting period.

Coefficient of convictions - a number of convicted persons per 100,000 people in the age of 14 and above. When calculating this indicator, the resident population in the age of 14 and above as of January 1 of the reporting year is used.

Instituting criminal proceedings - decision of the authorized official persons, provided for by the criminal procedure legislation, on the need to start the proceedings of investigative actions in connection with the established crime supported by sufficient evidence and the lack of grounds for refusal to initiate proceedings.

Repeated criminal cases - criminal cases re-accepted for proceedings.

Prosecutor's Protest - protest, brought by the prosecutor or his/her deputy against the unlawful legal act and submitted to the agency or to the official person who have issued the Act, or to a higher authority or a higher-ranking official person, or an appeal to court in the manner prescribed by the procedural law.

Prosecutor's Submission - submission of eliminating violations of law made by the Prosecutor or his/her deputy to the agency or to the official person who have the authority to eliminate the committed violations, subject to urgent consideration.

Warning about the inadmissibility of violation of the law is forwarded by the Prosecutor or his/her deputy in a written form to the official persons, to the leaders of public associations and other entities in order to prevent crime and when there is information about upcoming wrongful acts.

Current population - the population located at the time of the census in the given location, including temporary residents. During the census period, the current population is estimated based on the census data and taking into account the information on the current registration of demographic events.

Permanent population - people permanently residing at the time of the census in the given location, including those temporarily absent. During the census period, a current assessment of the resident population is carried out on the basis of the census and taking into account the information on the current registration of demographic events.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, TO BE PUBLISHED IN 2020

	Periodicity	Dates of publication
Comprehensive statistical publications		
Publication <i>On the socio-economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	monthly	Prior 18th day, quarterly - prior 20th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin <i>Kyrgyz Republic and Regions</i>	quarterly	3rd decade of a month after the reporting quarter
Brief Statistical Publication <i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	annual	April
Collection <i>Kyrgyzstan in numbers</i>	annual	June
Statistical Yearbook <i>of the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	annual	December
Collection <i>Tourism in Kyrgyzstan: 2015-2019</i>	annual	July
Collection <i>Small and medium-sized enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	October
Collection <i>Performance of enterprises with foreign investment in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	October
National Accounts Statistics		
Collection <i>National Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	December
Table <i>"Resources - Performance" 2017</i>	annual	October
Finance Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin <i>Profit Generation of Enterprises in the Real Sector of the Economy</i>	annual quarterly	June 5 on the 70th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin <i>State of Mutual Debt of Enterprises in the Real Sector of the Economy</i>	annual quarterly	June 5 on the 70th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin <i>Stocks of Material Assets of Enterprises in the Real Sector of the Economy</i>	annual quarterly	June 5 on the 70th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin <i>Key Performance Indicators for Enterprises in Financial Sector of the Economy</i>	annual	April 22 on the 50th day after the reporting period
Collection <i>Finances of Enterprises of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	October
Industry statistics		
Statistical Bulletin <i>Key Economic Indicators for Industry</i>	monthly	on the 15th day after the reporting period
In Kind Collection <i>Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	October

	Periodicity	Dates of publication
Construction and Investment Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin <i>Key Results of Investment and Construction Activities in 2019</i>	annual	September
Collection <i>Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	September
Statistics of Agriculture		
Statistical Bulletin <i>Production of main types of livestock products by all categories of farms by Oblasts and Districts of the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	monthly	on the 9th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin <i>Summary of the harvesting of crops, winter crops sowing, plowing of winter fallow</i>	с 1 июля до конца года	on the 9th day after the reporting period
Collection <i>on the Harvest of Agricultural Crops by Oblasts and Districts of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2020</i>	annual	January
Statistical Bulletin <i>Final Report on the Sown Area of Agricultural Crops by Oblasts and Districts of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2019</i>	annual	July
Collection <i>Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	November
Statistical Bulletin <i>Feed Harvesting Report</i>	annual	December
Statistical Bulletin <i>Results of Livestock and Poultry Accounting at the end of 2019</i>	annual	March
Consumer Market and Service Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin <i>Key Indicators of Trade and Services</i>	monthly	Prior the 20th day after the reporting period
Collection <i>Consumer Market of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	September
Collection <i>Information and Communication Technologies in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	October
Price Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin <i>Consumer Price Indices for Goods and Services in the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	monthly	on the 12th day after the reporting period
Collection <i>Prices in the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	annual quarterly	March on the 45th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin <i>Producer Prices for the Main Types of Industrial Products in Some CIS Countries</i>	quarterly	on the 30th day after the reporting period
Labor and Employment Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin <i>Results of Annual Reports on the Number of Employees and Wages</i>	annual	September
Employment and Unemployment. <i>Results of the Integrated Survey of Households' Budgets and Labor in 2019</i>	annual	October
Sample Survey Statistics		
Kyrgyz Republic Information Bulletin <i>Food Security and Poverty</i>	quarterly	on the 50th day after the reporting period
Collection <i>Living Standards of the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	November
Foreign Trade Statistics		
Collection <i>Foreign Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	October

	Periodicity	Dates of publication
Demographic Statistics		
Collection <i>Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2015-2019</i>	annual	September
Social Statistics		
Collection <i>Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	annual	November
Environmental Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin <i>Environmental Protection in the Kyrgyz Republic, including the Environmental Situation in the Issyk-Kul Lake Area</i>	annual	August
Collection <i>Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	annual	September

**Crime and Public Order
in the Kyrgyz Republic,
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