



The National Statistics Committee  
of the Kyrgyz Republic



# CONTROL OVER THE TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR PRECURSORS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**2009-2017**  
SPECIAL ISSUE





The National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

**CONTROL OVER THE TRAFFIC  
IN NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC  
SUBSTANCES AND THEIR PRECURSORS  
IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

**2009-2013**

SPECIAL ISSUE

(Part 1)

Bishkek 2018

**УДК 311: 616.89**  
**ББК 51.1 (2)5**  
**К 65**

Control over the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances  
and their Precursors in the Kyrgyz Republic

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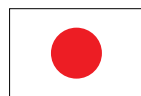
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Social Statistics Division

K 65 Control over the traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2009-2013. - B.: 2018 - 75 p. ISBN 978-9967-28-559-0

The publication presents key socio-economic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2009-2013, along with the data on incidence of mental diseases related to use of psychoactive substances and number of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking. Other information included covers the activities of state bodies engaged in control over the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. Information presented in the publication will be of interest to government officials, law enforcement agencies, research institutions, experts, and other interested parties.

The publication is also available in electronic format.

While using statistical data in mass media and scientific papers, disseminating data through information networks, paper, electronic and other media, users must make reference to the source (Article 17, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on State Statistics).



From  
the People of Japan

This publication was made possible as part of the Sub-program 1: “Countering trans-national organized crime, illicit drug trafficking and terrorism” of the UNODC 2015-2019 Program for Central Asia, implemented with the financial support from the Government of Japan.

Signs and symbols:

- - not applicable;
- ... - data not available;
- 0,0 - negligible value.

K 4103000000-18  
ISBN 978-9967-28-559-0

УДК 311: 616.89  
ББК 51.1 (2)5

# FOREWORD

The Kyrgyz Republic in 1994 acceded to several international drug control conventions. These accessions marked the country joining the international system of control over the traffic in narcotics, psychotropic substances and their precursors, as well as the recognition of the mandate of the United Nations (UN) and its institutions, including the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, International Narcotics Control Board, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and other.

The Kyrgyz Republic is currently a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the right to vote until 2021. The Commission was established in 1946 in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Economic and Social Council to support supervision over the observance of international drug control treaties.

In March 2009, at a high-level meeting in Vienna (Austria), the Commission adopted a Political Declaration and Action Plan on international cooperation for the purpose of carrying out a balanced and comprehensive approach to solving the world drugs problem. Article 36 of the Convention established year 2019 as a target date for member states to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably illicit cultivation, demand for, production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of illicit drugs, as well as the scale of money laundering related to illicit drugs.

In relation to this, the State Coordination Committee on Control of Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (pursuant to June 28, 2017 decision) recommended several ministries and administrative agencies of the Kyrgyz Republic to contribute to the preparation of the Kyrgyz Republic National Report for the next session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that will be held in 2019, and to prepare necessary statistical data related to control over the traffic in narcotic drugs in the Kyrgyz Republic over the period since the adoption of the Political Declaration and the Action Plan.

This statistical compilation was prepared by the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic using the data obtained from enterprises and organizations using state statistical reporting forms, as well as the data provided by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Judicial Department, General Prosecutor's Office and other state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The publication presents information on main socio-economic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period from 2009 to 2013, as well as the data on mental disorders associated with the use of psychoactive substances, the number of people with narcotic and non-narcotic drug dependence registered with drug treatment institutions, and indicators on general crime and crimes related to illicit trafficking of drugs. Other figures reflect results of activities undertaken by the country's authorities on control over the traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

Data presented in the publication can serve as a reference point for commissioning studies on drug trafficking and drug control in the Kyrgyz Republic, and to support improvement of Anti-Drug Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and related Implementation Plan for the period after 2019. Publication includes two parts containing data for the period from 2009 to 2013 and for the period from 2014 to 2017.

# Other major publications of the National Statistics Committee

**Kyrgyzstan in figures.** Publication presents major indicators of social and economic performance of the country in 2017 in comparison to previous years based on current data. It includes data about population, its employment and living standards, as well as performance of specific sectors of the economy. Print: 120 copies.

**Statistical yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication contains detailed information based on overall verified data both by country as a whole and by regions. It presents data on population, employment and population well-being. It includes data on system of national accounts, economic entities of the country, small and medium-sized businesses, and investments. It also highlights situation in specific sectors of the economy. Foreign economic activity is represented by data on balance of payment of the Kyrgyz Republic and its foreign trade, exports and imports. Print: 80 copies.

**Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic.** An analytical publication covering social processes taking place in the country for a number of years. The publication includes over 70 figures and about 100 tables supported by analytical texts. Print: 50 copies.

**National accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication presents principles of compilation and linking of system of national accounts indicators, major structures and its selected components; it provides the system of accounts with consolidated data on production, formation, distribution and use of the Gross Domestic Product of the country. Print: 50 copies.

**Input-output balance of production and use of goods and services of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2016.** (“Input-output tables”). Publication contains tables on supply of goods and services in basic and purchase prices, the consistency of flow of goods and services in basic and purchase prices, and other data (“Input-output tables”). Print: 20 copies.

**Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication contains data on administrative and territorial division of the country; changes in population by sex, age and ethnic composition; population distribution over the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic; birth and mortality rates; marriage and divorce rates; migration etc. Print: 85 copies.

**Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication presents major indicators characterizing development of industrial sector in the country in 2017 in comparison with previous years. It provides data on production of selected types of products by regions. Print: 55 copies.

**Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication contains analysis of trends in agriculture for the given period. Provides data on production and sale of agricultural products in the country and its regions. Print: 60 copies.

**Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication presents statistical data on investment and construction activities in 2017 in comparison with previous years. Print: 55 copies.

**Consumer market of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** The digest presents statistical data on domestic trade of the Kyrgyz Republic and its regions, as well as selected methodological explanations. Print: 40 copies.

**Information & Communication Technologies of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication contains an analysis of the use of information and communication technologies by legal entities both as a whole in the republic and in its regions. The annexes of the publication contain detailed data on ICT status by types of ownership and type of economic activity. Print: 50 copies.

**Finances of enterprises of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication contains brief analysis of financial indicators of enterprises of the real and financial sectors of the economy. Annexes of the publication contain detailed data and methodological explanation. Print: 55 copies.

**Foreign trade of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication contains analysis of existing trends in foreign trade statistics, trade in services, import and export prices indices, as well as exchange rates. Annexes of the publication contain detailed statistical data and methodological explanations. Print: 50 copies.

**Living standard of population of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** It contains analysis of poverty indicators, data on income and expenditures of population, caloric value of nutrition monitored by the National Statistics Committee based on the annual household surveys. It presents data on social benefits for the population. Annexes of the publication contain detailed statistical data and methodological explanations. Print: 120 copies.

**Employment and unemployment.** The publication was prepared based on the findings of the 2017 Integrated Households Budget and Labor Force Survey. It contains data on economically active, employed and unemployed population by region, sex, education, types of economic activity, occupation, etc. Print: 55 copies.

**Small and medium enterprise in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication presents major economic indicators for small and medium businesses, peasant farms and sole proprietors. Print: 65 copies.

**Businesses with foreign investments in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2013-2017.** Publication presents brief analysis and main economic indicators for businesses with foreign investments in 2017 in comparison with the previous years. Print: 50 copies.

**Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic.** Publication presents data in gender-specific data on the number and structure of the population, life expectancy, morbidity, education, employment by type of economic activity, women in government bodies. Print: 50 copies.

**Education and Science in the Kyrgyz Republic.** Publication contains data on preschool education and training, secondary general education, primary, secondary and higher vocational education, as well as indicators on scientific potential of the country. Print: 50 copies.

**Tourism in Kyrgyzstan: 2013-2017.** Publication presents data on employment in tourism, flow of tourists, leisure activities, network of tourism businesses in the country. Print: 70 copies.

**Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic 2013-2017.** Publication contains information that characterizes the state of natural resources and environment, environmental impact indicators, as well as ongoing efforts to protect environment. Print: 70 copies.



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# 1.

## KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN 2009-2013

Socio-economic development of the country in 2009-2013 was marked by positive changes in various indicators.

During the period under review, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 201.2 billion soms in 2009 to 355.3 billion soms in 2013, while the GDP per capita increased from 39.2 thousand soms to 65.0 thousand soms, respectively.

Consumer prices and tariffs increased 1.4-fold over the five years from 2009 to 2013. The actual final consumption expenditure of households per capita increased from 34.2 thousand soms in 2009 to 69.6 thousand soms in 2013, which marked an almost two-fold increase over the period.

**Table 1.1:**

### Key macroeconomic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Gross Domestic Product:</b>					
total, mln. soms	201222,9	220369,3	285989,1	310471,3	355294,8
as % to the previous year	102,9	99,5	106,0	99,9	110,9
per capita, thsd. soms	39,2	42,4	54,4	58,0	65,0
Consumer price index as % to the previous year	106,8	108,0	116,6	102,8	106,6
<b>Household actual final consumption:</b>					
total, mln. soms	175029,1	205010,3	267777,2	332077,6	380271,7
as % to the previous year	86,9	102,4	108,6	110,2	107,2
as % of GDP	87,0	93,0	93,6	107,0	107,0
per capita, thsd. soms	34,2	39,5	50,9	62,0	69,6

Over the five-year period, the population increased from 5 million 418 thousand in 2009 to 5 million 777 thousand in 2013 (6.6 percent growth). Natural population growth per 1000 population increased from 18.5 to 21.1 persons, respectively. Average life expectancy in 2013 was 70.2 years — 66.3 years for men and 74.3 years for women.

Average annual number of employed individuals increased from 2216.4 thousand in 2009 to 2263.0 thousand in 2013, leading to a decrease in the number of unemployed individuals registered with the state employment service from 61.4 thousand to 58.4 thousand over the reporting period.

**Table 1.2:**

## Key demographic indicators and indicators of economic activity of the population

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Resident population (at the end of the year), thsd. individuals	5418,3	5477,6	5551,9	5663,1	5776,6
as % to the previous year	101,3	101,1	101,4	102,0	102,0
■ Men	2674,8	2703,7	2741,7	2798,8	2856,6
▲ Women	2743,5	2773,9	2810,2	2864,3	2920,0
De facto population (at the end of the year), thsd. individuals	5163,1	5222,4	5296,7	5407,9	5521,4
■ Men	2518,1	2547,0	2585,0	2642,1	2699,9
▲ Women	2645,0	2675,4	2711,7	2765,8	2821,5
Life expectancy at birth, years:					
Total population	69,1	69,3	69,6	70,0	70,2
■ Men	65,2	65,3	65,7	66,1	66,3
▲ Women	73,2	73,5	73,7	74,1	74,3
Population natural increase, population decrease (-):					
thsd. individuals	99,6	109,9	113,7	118,7	120,6
per 1000 population	18,5	20,2	20,6	21,1	21,1
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 population)	8,8	9,2	10,2	9,8	9,4
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 population)	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6
Average annual number of employed in the economy:					
thsd. individuals	2216,4	2243,7	2277,7	2286,4	2263,0
as % to the previous year	101,5	101,2	101,5	100,4	99,0
Number of unemployed registered at state employment centers (at the end of the year), thsd. individuals	61,4	63,4	61,1	60,4	58,4

The average monthly nominal wage of employees of enterprises and organizations and average pensions had been increasing annually over the given period.

The value of subsistence level per capita over the five years increased from 3263.22 soms in 2009 to 4599.21 soms in 2013.

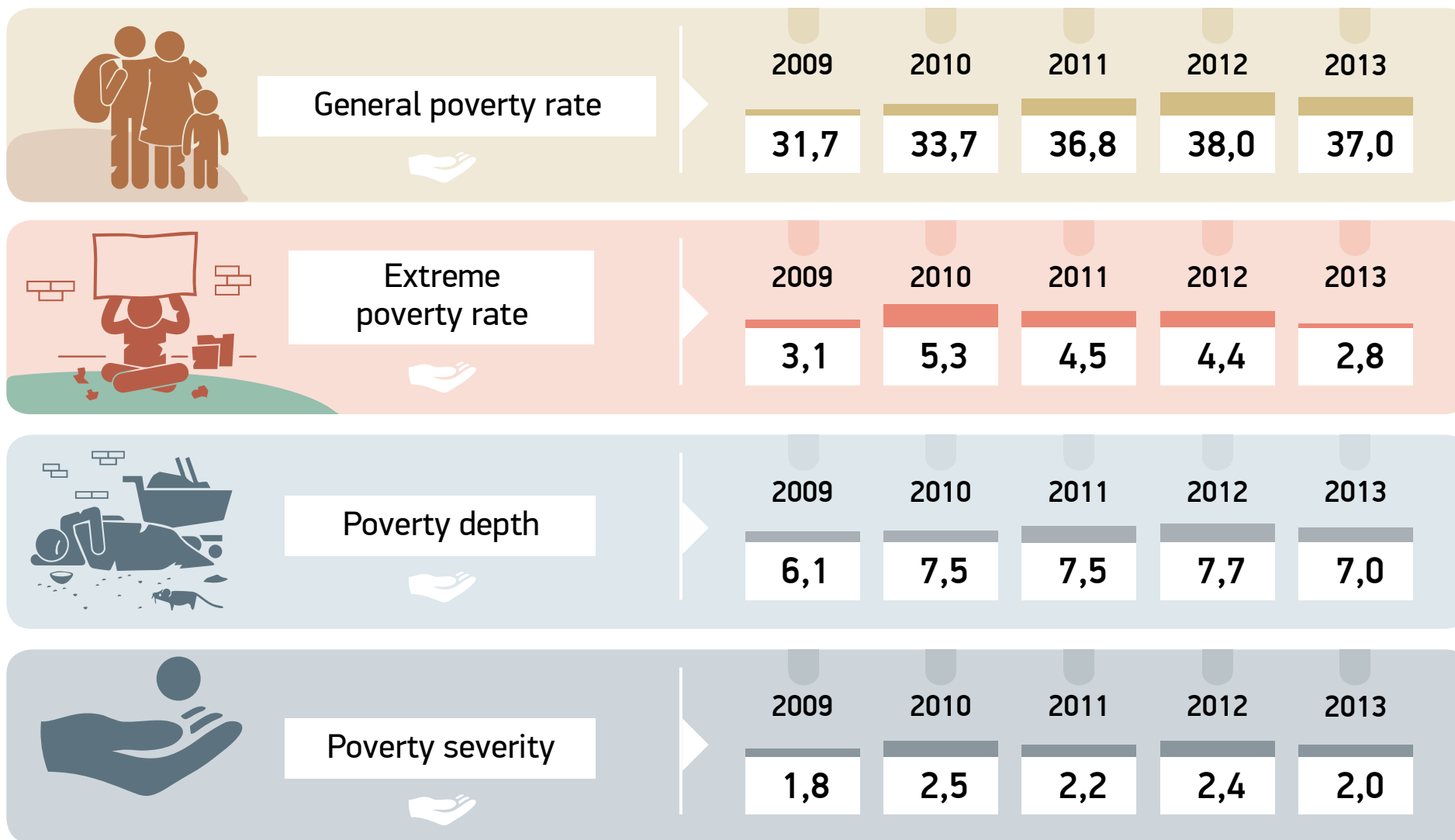
**Table 1.3:**

## Population income and socio-economic differentiation

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Average monthly nominal wage of one employee, soms	6161	7189	9304	10726	11341
Average monthly real wage of one employee, (considering CPI), as % to the previous year	107,3	108,0	111,0	112,1	99,2
Average fixed monthly pension including subsidies (at the end of the year), soms	2131,5	2886,2	3853,1	4274,1	4507,6
Real fixed monthly pension, as % to the previous year	147,8	111,4	126,9	103,7	99,0
Subsistence level (average per capita), soms per month, total	3263,22	3502,65	4390,02	4341,15	4599,21
Of whom:					
Working age population	3624,87	3905,44	4920,71	4850,32	5139,72
Retirees	2926,82	3146,88	3932,23	3858,28	4096,99
Children	2802,17	2985,31	3708,79	3697,79	3912,33
Ratio to subsistence level of (in %):					
Disposable cash income per capita	70,8	71,2	66,9	74,1	72,5
Average monthly nominal wage	170,0	184,1	189,1	221,1	220,7
Average monthly fixed pension	72,8	91,7	98,0	110,8	110,0
Minimum monthly wage, soms	340	500	690	760	840
Real size of minimum wage, as % to the previous year	93,6	136,2	118,4	107,1	103,7

Table 1.4:

Poverty rate (%)



Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (based on Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Survey).

# 2. MORBIDITY OF POPULATION

**Table 2.1:**

**Key health system indicators**

**(end of year)**



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of doctors					
total, thsd. individuals	13,1	13,3	13,3	13,4	13,6
per 10 000 population	24	24	24	24	23
Number of mid-level medical personnel					
total, thsd. individuals	29,3	29,7	31,4	32,3	33,3
per 10 000 population	54	54	57	57	58
Number of hospitals	182	184	177	177	179
Number of hospital beds					
total, thsd.	27,8	27,7	27,6	27,7	27,6
per 10 000 population	51	51	50	49	48
Number of facilities that provide primary health care services	176	163	156	153	163
Number of rural primary health centers	983	993	998	1003	1010

**Table 2.2:**

## Morbidity, by main categories of diseases

(number of diseases registered in patients with a diagnosis established for the first time)

	Total, individuals					Per 1 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>All diseases</b>	<b>1470,1</b>	<b>1492,3</b>	<b>1554,2</b>	<b>1790,3</b>	<b>1657,9</b>	<b>273,1</b>	<b>273,9</b>	<b>281,8</b>	<b>319,3</b>	<b>289,9</b>
of which:										
Infectious and parasitic diseases	98,3	105,0	107,9	124,3	119,9	18,3	19,3	19,6	22,2	21,0
Tumors	8,2	7,8	9,1	11,6	9,7	1,5	1,4	1,7	2,1	1,7
Endocrine diseases, eating, and metabolic disorders	53,4	51,7	50,4	46,9	43,5	9,9	9,5	9,1	8,4	7,6
Blood diseases, diseases of hematopoietic organs and certain disorders involving immune mechanism	84,7	92,7	93,3	93,6	93,1	15,7	17,0	16,9	16,7	16,3
Mental and behavioral disorders	8,7	8,7	8,8	12,7	13,2	1,6	1,6	1,6	2,3	2,3
Nervous system diseases	50,5	59,6	64,8	70,6	76,8	9,4	10,9	11,8	12,6	13,4
Diseases of the eye and its appendages	59,1	65,7	77,7	83,2	79,4	11,0	12,1	14,1	14,8	13,9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid	56,3	56,5	61,8	62,2	61,2	10,4	10,4	11,2	11,1	10,7
Cardiovascular diseases	42,2	46,2	45,8	48,7	46,9	7,8	8,5	8,3	8,7	8,2
Respiratory diseases	509,0	470,8	476,0	489,6	504,6	94,6	86,4	86,3	87,3	88,2
Diseases of digestive system	129,9	127,4	143,1	321,9	168,4	24,1	23,4	26,0	57,4	29,4
Diseases of genitourinary system	115,5	124,6	123,0	124,8	131,9	21,5	22,9	22,3	22,3	23,1
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum period	39,3	48,5	45,0	48,3	48,5	26,1	32,0	29,7	31,7	31,6
Diseases of skin and hypodermic fiber	73,1	77,9	83,1	84,5	86,6	13,6	14,3	15,1	15,1	15,1
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	33,6	34,8	40,3	39,2	43,8	6,2	6,4	7,3	7,0	7,7
Congenital anomalies (malformation)	1,9	2,1	2,3	2,8	3,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6
Injuries and poisonings	90,1	95,3	105,8	108,6	111,2	16,7	17,5	19,2	19,4	19,4

Per 1000 women of reproductive age (15-49).



# Psychoactive Substance Use Disorders

**Table 2.3:**

## Mental and behavioral disorders caused by psychoactive substance use

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Individuals registered with the diagnosis established for the first time:</b>					
total, persons	4029	3659	3959	3474	2272
Urban	2362	2149	2497	1983	989
Rural	1667	1510	1462	1491	1283
per 100 000 population	74,8	67,2	71,8	62,0	39,7
Urban	128,7	115,9	133,3	105,6	51,5
Rural	47,0	42,0	40,1	40,0	33,8
of which, those diagnosed with:					
Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis					
total, persons	3164	2931	3110	2741	1785
Urban	1896	1698	1942	1470	714
Rural	1268	1233	1168	1271	1071
per 100 000 population	58,8	53,8	56,4	48,9	31,2
Urban	103,3	91,6	103,7	78,2	37,2
Rural	35,7	34,3	32,1	34,1	28,2
Drug and other substance use					
total, persons	865	728	849	733	487
Urban	466	451	555	513	275
Rural	399	277	294	220	212
per 100 000 population	16,1	13,4	15,4	13,1	8,5
Urban	25,4	24,3	29,6	27,3	14,3
Rural	11,2	7,7	8,1	5,9	5,6



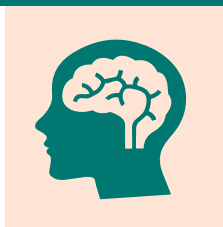


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Individuals registered with medical treatment and preventive care facilities:</b>					
total, individuals	47636	49982	52237	52778	51848
Urban	32642	35789	37514	37557	36203
Rural	14994	14193	14723	15221	15645
per 100 000 population	879,2	912,5	940,9	932,0	897,6
Urban	1767,5	1922,4	1990,8	1976,4	1862,7
Rural	419,8	392,5	401,4	404,5	408,2
of whom, those diagnosed with:					
Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis					
total, individuals	37219	39304	41163	42571	41969
Urban	25365	28003	29356	30299	29324
Rural	11854	11301	11807	12272	12645
per 100 000 population	686,9	717,5	741,4	751,7	726,5
Urban	1373,5	1504,1	1557,9	1594,4	1508,8
Rural	331,9	312,5	321,9	326,1	329,9
Drugs and other substance use					
total, individuals	10417	10678	11074	10207	9879
Urban	7277	7786	8158	7258	6879
Rural	3140	2892	2916	2949	3000
per 100 000 population	192,3	194,9	199,5	180,2	171,0
Urban	394,0	418,2	432,9	381,9	353,9
Rural	87,9	80,0	79,5	78,4	78,3

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.4:**

**Mental and behavioral disorders caused by psychoactive substance use, by sex and age group**



	Total, individuals					Per 100 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Individuals with the diagnosis of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis established for the first time										
Men	2811	2570	2758	2433	1571	105,8	95,6	101,3	87,8	55,6
Women	353	361	352	308	214	12,9	13,1	12,6	10,9	7,4
of whom, those aged:										
0-14	■ Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	▲ Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	■ Men	5	2	-	2	1	1,6	0,7	-	0,7
	▲ Women	1	-	-	3	-	0,3	-	-	1,1
20-24	■ Men	190	156	142	36	18	64,6	52,3	47,7	12,1
	▲ Women	11	17	15	4	2	3,7	5,7	5,1	1,4
25-34	■ Men	675	601	659	419	284	160,7	139,8	149,6	91,7
	▲ Women	53	66	72	32	19	12,8	15,6	16,6	7,1
35-44	■ Men	1108	932	1007	803	578	337,8	283,9	305,9	241,6
	▲ Women	116	112	109	69	47	34,2	32,9	31,9	20,1
45 and over	■ Men	833	879	950	1173	690	173,0	177,5	187,1	225,1
	▲ Women	172	166	156	200	146	29,4	27,7	25,4	31,8





	Total, individuals					Per 100 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance use established for the first time										
Men	802	681	791	695	474	30,2	25,3	29,1	25,1	16,8
Women	63	47	58	38	13	2,3	1,7	2,1	1,3	0,4
of whom, those aged:										
0-14										
■ Men	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0,1
▲ Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19										
■ Men	13	10	5	7	5	4,3	3,3	1,7	2,4	1,8
▲ Women	-	1	1	2	1	-	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,4
20-24										
■ Men	70	73	70	36	23	23,8	24,5	23,5	12,1	7,8
▲ Women	9	7	8	2	-	3,1	2,3	2,7	0,7	-
25-34										
■ Men	359	275	321	273	175	85,5	64,0	72,9	59,7	36,7
▲ Women	28	16	27	14	6	6,8	3,8	6,2	3,1	1,3
35-44										
■ Men	263	227	283	250	192	80,2	69,1	86,0	75,2	57,1
▲ Women	21	13	13	14	4	6,2	3,8	3,8	4,1	1,2
45 and over										
■ Men	98	96	112	129	78	20,3	19,4	22,1	24,8	14,5
▲ Women	6	10	9	6	2	1,0	1,7	1,5	1,0	0,3

**Table 2.5:**

**Incidence of alcohol abuse, by region**

	Total, individuals					Per 100 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>3164</b>	<b>2931</b>	<b>3110</b>	<b>2741</b>	<b>1785</b>	<b>58,8</b>	<b>53,8</b>	<b>56,4</b>	<b>48,9</b>	<b>31,2</b>
Batken oblast	63	120	128	140	127	14,6	27,4	28,8	30,8	27,4
Jalal-Abad oblast	208	177	219	191	154	20,5	17,2	20,9	17,9	14,2
Issyk-Kul oblast	121	84	81	49	98	27,5	19,0	18,2	10,9	21,5
Naryn oblast	96	81	118	135	101	37,2	31,1	44,8	50,7	37,4
Osh oblast	416	394	348	338	323	37,5	35,0	30,5	29,1	27,2
Talas oblast	109	99	119	100	97	47,9	43,0	50,9	42,1	40,2
Chui oblast	473	492	541	595	432	58,8	60,6	66,1	71,6	51,1
Bishkek city	1546	1407	1447	1130	405	184,2	164,9	166,9	127,8	44,7
Osh city	132	77	109	63	48	51,1	29,9	42,6	24,4	18,3

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.6:**

**Individuals with alcohol abuse registered with medical treatment and preventive care facilities, by region**

**(end of year)**

	Total, individuals					Per 100 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>37219</b>	<b>39304</b>	<b>41163</b>	<b>42571</b>	<b>41969</b>	<b>686,9</b>	<b>717,5</b>	<b>741,4</b>	<b>751,7</b>	<b>726,5</b>
Batken oblast	532	631	701	789	830	122,6	143,1	156,2	171,9	176,7
Jalal-Abad oblast	2353	2424	2536	2555	2487	230,0	233,8	240,6	237,3	226,3

	Total, individuals					Per 100 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Issyk-Kul oblast	1446	1469	1497	1458	1458	327,7	330,5	334,1	321,6	318,0
Naryn oblast	737	746	810	875	924	284,1	284,6	305,7	326,4	340,5
Osh oblast	2687	3027	3276	3462	3666	240,4	267,7	285,4	295,1	305,5
Talas oblast	923	933	978	1017	1062	403,1	402,5	415,6	424,6	436,5
Chui oblast	6456	6671	6884	7315	7507	798,8	818,7	836,9	872,6	879,3
Bishkek city	19148	20396	21389	22547	21685	2262,1	2372,2	2446,3	2520,5	2368,2
Osh city	2937	3007	3092	2553	2350	1133,5	1175,3	1208,5	980,2	886,1

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.7: Incidence of drug and non-drug abuse, by region**

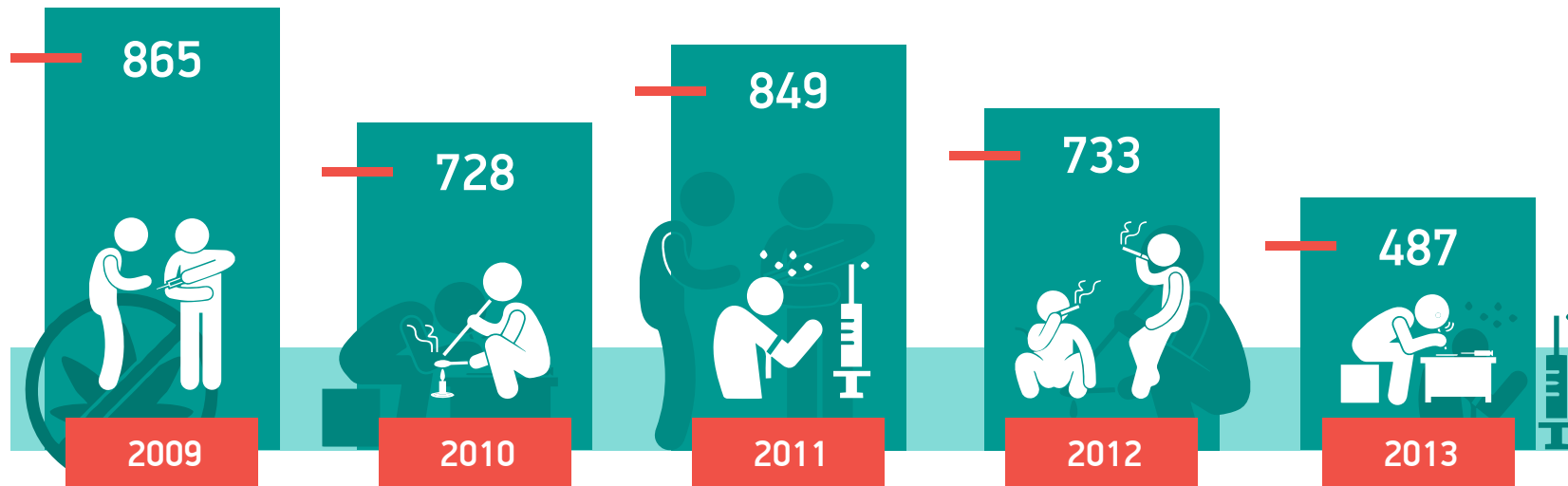
	Individuals with the diagnosis of drug and non-drug abuse established for the first time who were put under medical care									
	Total, individuals					Per 100 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>13,4</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>13,1</b>	<b>8,5</b>
Batken oblast	11	7	8	24	7	2,6	1,6	1,8	5,3	1,5
Jalal-Abad oblast	32	54	45	35	35	3,2	5,2	4,3	3,3	3,2
Issyk-Kul oblast	37	13	31	12	22	8,4	2,9	6,9	2,7	4,8
Naryn oblast	4	5	13	5	1	1,5	1,9	4,9	1,9	0,4
Osh oblast	39	18	25	26	27	3,5	1,6	2,2	2,2	2,3
Talas oblast	10	16	15	24	8	4,4	6,9	6,4	10,1	3,3
Chui oblast	342	258	272	234	173	42,5	31,8	33,2	28,2	20,4
Bishkek city	327	317	371	335	200	39,0	37,2	42,8	37,9	22,1
Osh city	63	40	69	38	14	24,4	15,5	27,0	14,7	5,3

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 2.1.

Individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance use established for the first time

(individuals)



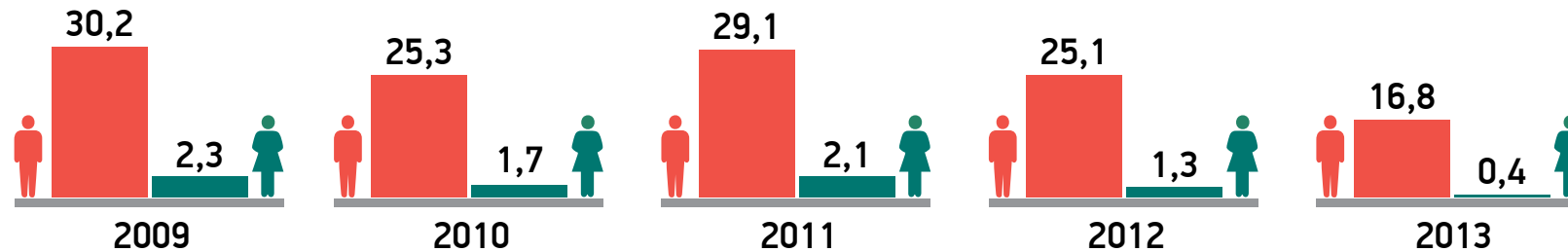
As shown above, the number of individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance abuse established for the first time dropped from 865 in 2009 to 487 in 2013 or almost 44 percent decrease.

In the total number of individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance abuse in 2009 the share of individuals with non-drug abuse (substance abuse) was 0.4 percent (three individuals), whereas in 2013 it increased to almost two percent (nine individuals).

Figure 2.2.

Individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance use established for the first time, by sex

(per 100 000 population)



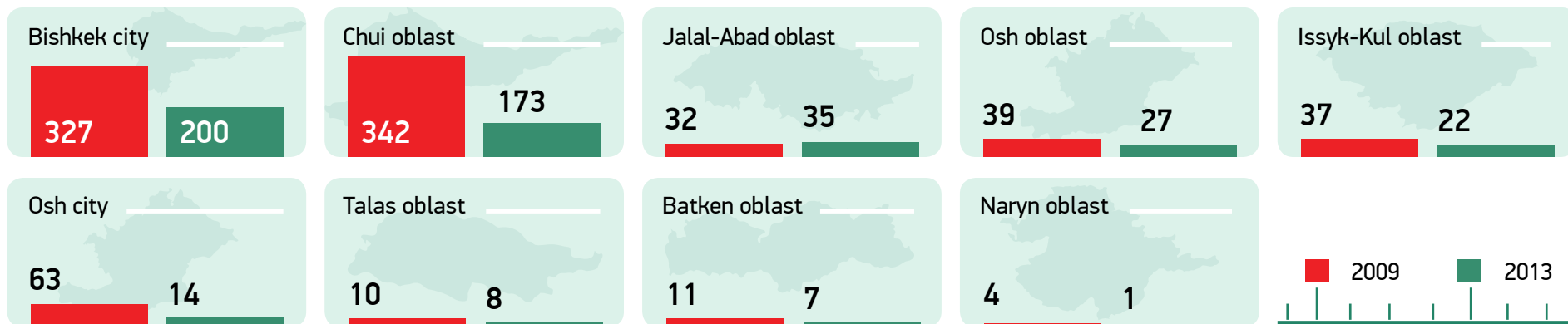
In 2013 as compared to 2009, the number of cases with diagnosis of drug and other substance abuse established for the first time per 100 000 population has dropped 1.8 times among men, and 5.8 times among women.



Figure 2.3.

Incidence of drug and non-drug abuse by region

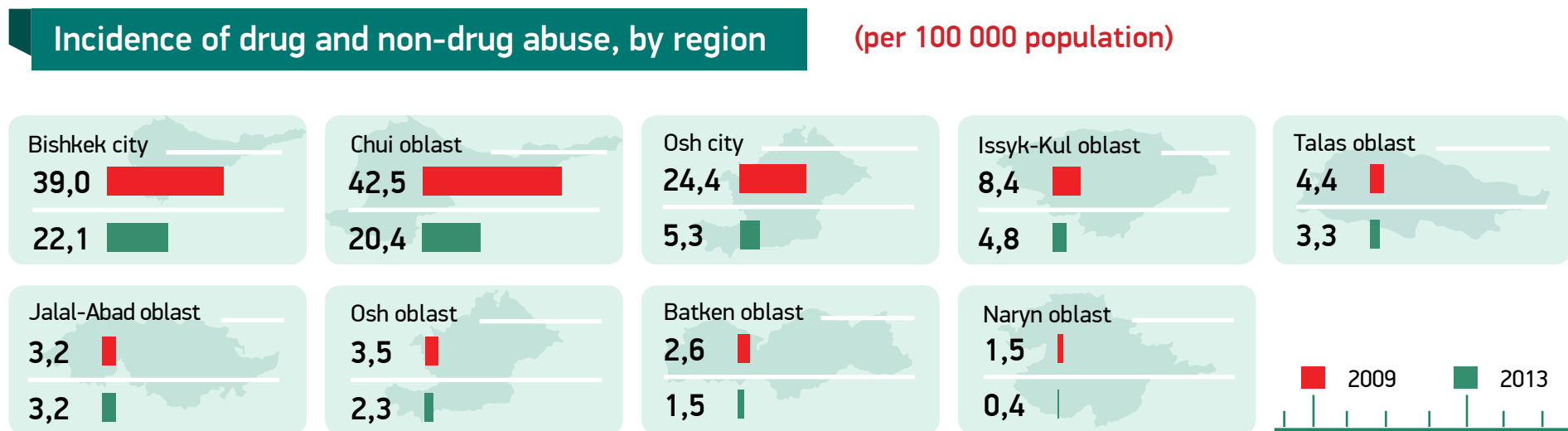
(individuals)



Over the reporting period, the incidence of drug and non-drug abuse declined in all regions of the country, except for Jalal-Abad oblast, however, in 2013 the share of individuals with drug abuse continued to be high in Bishkek city (41.0 percent of the total) and Chui oblast (35.5 percent).



Figure 2.4.



In 2013 compared to 2009, the greatest decline in the incidence of drug and non-drug abuse per 100 000 population was observed in Osh city (4.6-fold decrease), Chui oblast (2.1-fold decrease) and Bishkek city (1.7-fold decrease).

Table 2.8:

**Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities, by region** (end of year)

	Total, individuals					Per 100 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>10417</b>	<b>10678</b>	<b>11074</b>	<b>10207</b>	<b>9879</b>	<b>192,3</b>	<b>194,9</b>	<b>199,5</b>	<b>180,2</b>	<b>171,0</b>
Batken oblast	102	104	106	124	129	23,5	23,6	23,6	27,0	27,5
Jalal-Abad oblast	516	578	593	610	599	50,4	55,8	56,2	56,7	54,5
Issyk-Kul oblast	255	240	248	251	261	57,8	54,0	55,4	55,4	56,9
Naryn oblast	17	21	32	30	29	6,6	8,0	12,1	11,2	10,7
Osh oblast	504	514	530	543	563	45,1	45,5	46,2	46,3	46,9

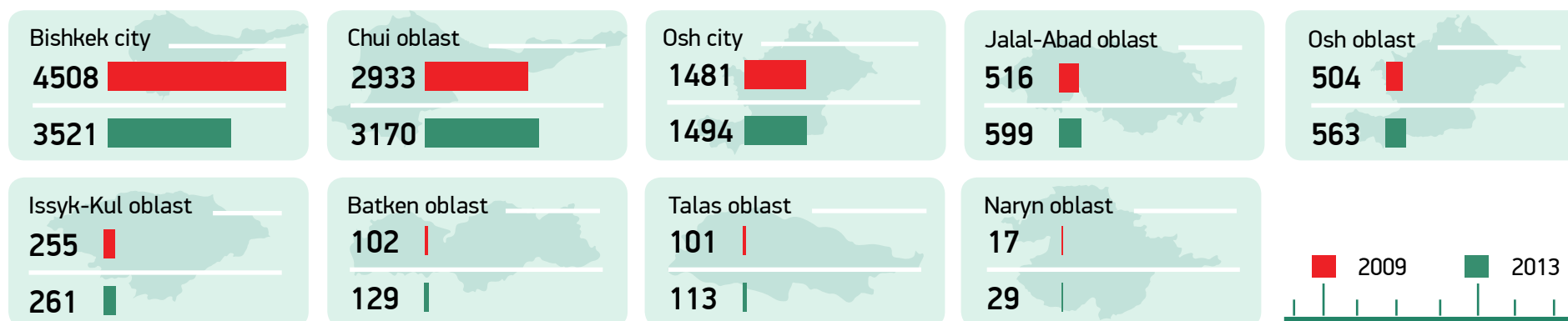
	Total, individuals					Per 100 000 population				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Talas oblast	101	108	111	121	113	44,1	46,6	47,2	50,5	46,4
Chui oblast	2933	2845	2985	3156	3170	362,9	349,1	362,9	376,5	371,3
Bishkek city	4508	4687	4926	3916	3521	532,6	545,1	563,4	437,8	384,5
Osh city	1481	1581	1543	1456	1494	571,6	617,9	603,1	559,0	563,3

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 2.5.

### Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities, by region

(individuals)

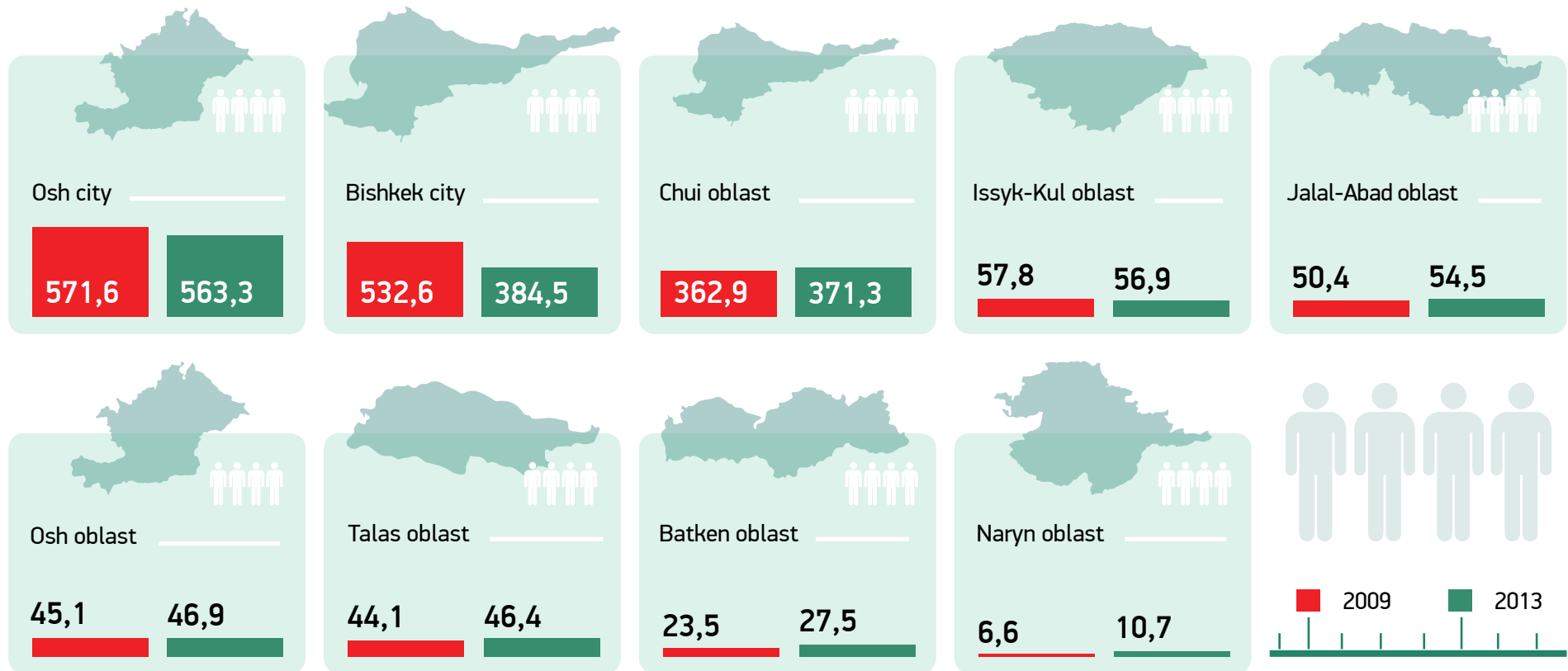


As shown in the figure above, there was an upward trend in the number of individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered in drug treatment facilities in all regions of the country, except for Bishkek city, where the number of such individuals decreased by 22 percent over the five years.

Figure 2.6.

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities, by region

(per 100 000 population)



Over the same period, the number of individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered in drug treatment facilities, per 100 000 population increased in all regions of the country, except for Bishkek city, where this indicator dropped by almost 28 percent. Marginal reduction was also observed in Osh city and Issyk-Kul oblast.

**Table 2.9:**

**Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse, by main types of substance abuse**

**(individuals)**

	Total	of whom, those who use							
		Opiates	of whom, Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodiazepines	Hallucinogens	Ephedrone	Combination of various substances	Other
<b>Individuals with the diagnosis established for the first time:</b>									
2009	865	695	695	149	2	-	-	18	1
2010	728	607	590	109	-	2	-	6	4
2011	849	666	651	170	-	-	-	11	2
2012	733	580	578	133	1	-	-	15	4
2013	487	318	313	156	9	-	-	4	-
<b>Individuals registered with drug treatment facilities:</b>									
2009	10417	7008	5256	2473	14	6	5	793	118
2010	10678	7312	5506	2438	11	12	5	805	95
2011	11074	7668	6471	2501	11	6	6	751	131
2012	10207	7206	6533	2305	12	6	3	592	83
2013	9879	6645	6012	2538	96	1	3	596	-

Table 2.10:

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse by main types of substance abuse, by sex and age group, 2013

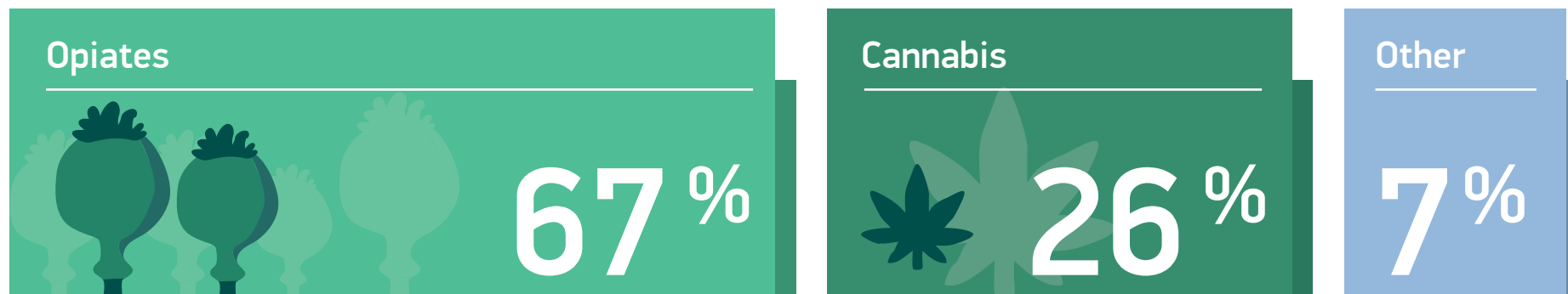
(end of year, individuals)

		Total	of whom, those who use						
			Opiates	including Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodiazepines	Hallucinogens	Ephedrone	Combination of various substances
<b>Total</b>		<b>9879</b>	<b>6645</b>	<b>6012</b>	<b>2538</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>men</b>		<b>9247</b>	<b>6099</b>	<b>5541</b>	<b>2482</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>574</b>
<b>women</b>		<b>632</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>
	of whom, those aged								
0-14	men	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17	men	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
	women	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
18-19	men	42	12	12	13	17	-	-	-
	women	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
20-24	men	483	321	258	104	46	-	-	12
	women	39	31	30	3	4	-	-	1
25-29	men	1204	828	783	254	6	-	-	116
	women	85	76	73	7	1	-	-	1
30-34	men	1900	1285	1188	456	5	1	-	153
	women	145	121	104	20	-	-	-	4
35-39	men	2150	1518	1416	504	3	-	2	123
	women	160	133	100	16	1	-	1	9
40-44	men	1542	940	855	489	3	-	-	110
	women	96	88	73	5	-	-	-	3
45 and over	men	1920	1195	1029	662	3	-	-	60
	women	103	96	90	3	-	-	-	4

Figure 2.7.

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse, by main types of substance abuse, 2013

(as % to total)



The figure above shows that the largest share of drug abusers, 67 percent in 2013, used opiates, 8 percent of whom were women. The share of those who used cannabis made up 26 percent, 2 percent of whom were women.

Table 2.11:

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse, by main types of substance abuse and mode of ingestion

(end of year, individuals)

	Total	of whom, those who use							
		Opiates	of whom, Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodiazepines	Hallucinogens	Ephedrone	Combination of various substances	Other
<b>Mode of ingestion:</b>									
Inhalation									
2009	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
2010	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
2011	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
2012	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Total	of whom, those who use							Other
		Opiates	of whom, Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodiazepines	Hallucinogens	Ephedrone	Combination of various substances	
<b>Oral consumption</b>									
2009	32	-	-	10	-	-	-	14	8
2010	13	1	1	-	6	6	-	-	-
2011	111	105	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
2012	192	172	171	11	6	-	-	3	-
2013	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	-
<b>Smoking</b>									
2009	2400	14	14	2363	-	-	-	21	2
2010	2462	40	-	2422	-	-	-	-	-
2011	2504	3	-	2501	-	-	-	-	-
2012	2295	3	-	2292	-	-	-	-	-
2013	2548	5	2	2538	-	-	-	5	-
<b>Sniffing/snorting</b>									
2009	112	4	4	12	4	1	-	-	91
2010	121	4	4	16	5	1	-	-	95
2011	130	28	4	-	5	1	-	-	96
2012	96	4	4	2	6	1	-	-	83
2013	103	5	4	-	95	1	-	-	2
<b>Injection</b>									
2009	7577	6984	5232	16	-	-	-	572	5
2010	7796	7267	5501	-	-	-	5	524	-
2011	8110	7532	6467	-	-	-	-	572	6
2012	7419	7027	6358	-	-	-	3	389	-
2013	7013	6634	6006	-	-	-	3	376	-
<b>Combination of various modes</b>									
2009	286	6	6	94	-	-	-	180	6
2010	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	-
2011	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	34
2012	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
2013	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-

**Table 2.12:**

**Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities, by main types of substance abuse and region in 2013**

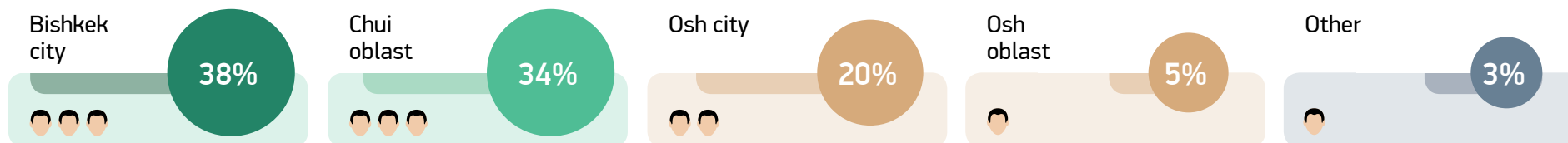
(end of year, individuals)

	Total	of whom, those who use						
		Opiates	of whom, Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodia-zepines	Hallucinogens	Ephe-drone	Combination of various substances
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>9879</b>	<b>6645</b>	<b>6012</b>	<b>2538</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>596</b>
Batken oblast	129	49	43	78	-	-	-	2
Jalal-Abad oblast	599	182	182	415	1	1	-	-
Issyk-Kul oblast	261	24	3	237	-	-	-	-
Naryn oblast	29	13	13	16	-	-	-	-
Osh oblast	563	318	274	245	-	-	-	-
Talas oblast	113	19	19	94	-	-	-	-
Chui oblast	3170	2229	2089	754	17	-	-	170
Bishkek city	3521	2499	2203	554	75	-	3	390
Osh city	1494	1312	1186	145	3	-	-	34

**Figure 2.8.**

**Individuals registered with drug treatment facilities on abuse of opiates, by region, 2013**

(% to total)



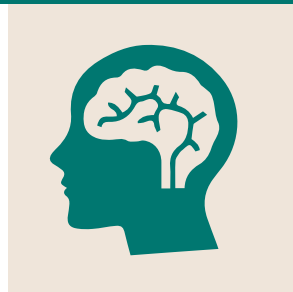
The largest share of opiate users in 2013 was reported in Bishkek (2.5 thousand individuals, or 38 percent of the total number), Chui oblast (about 2.2 thousand individuals, or 34 percent), Osh city (about 1.3 thousand individuals, or 20 percent) and Osh oblast (0.3 thousand individuals, or 5 percent). The share of other regions was marginal and in total accounted for 3 percent.



**Table 2.13:**

**Individuals diagnosed with mental and behavioral disorders caused by substance abuse and treated in drug treatment facilities, by region**

(individuals)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	6801	7117	8650	8468	8683
Batken oblast	199	495	495	512	439
Jalal-Abad oblast	1096	510	752	781	871
Issyk-Kul oblast	690	612	781	496	732
Naryn oblast	161	94	214	219	189
Osh oblast	1211	1230	1543	1529	1465
Talas oblast	326	432	410	395	459
Chui oblast	306	262	366	547	582
Bishkek city	-	-	262	306	192
Osh city	-	1	1	-	-
Ministry of Health republican facilities	2812	3481	3826	3683	3754

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.14:**

**Mortality from alcohol intake**



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total deaths, individuals	587	693	685	667	617
per 100 000 population	10,8	12,6	12,3	11,8	10,7
Mental and behavioral disorders caused by alcohol intake	14	8	21	10	13
Alcoholic liver disease	5	39	52	51	59
Toxic effects of alcohol	286	331	312	310	276
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol	282	315	300	296	269

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 2.15:

## Mortality from drug abuse



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total deaths, individuals	207	167	127	125	83
per 100 000 population	3,8	3,1	2,3	2,2	1,5
Mental and behavioral disorders caused by opiate abuse	1	-	-	3	-
Mental and behavioral disorders caused by cocaine abuse	1	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptic drugs (hallucinogens)	103	84	64	61	42
poisoning by opium	19	12	14	8	11
poisoning by heroin	5	-	2	1	-
poisoning by other opioids	2	-	2	-	1
poisoning by other synthetic drugs	27	31	37	39	26
poisoning by other and unspecified psychodysleptic drugs	49	41	9	13	3
Accidental poisoning and influence of other unspecified narcotics and psychodysleptic drugs (hallucinogens)	102	83	63	61	41

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Figure 2.9.

### Mortality from drug abuse



A decline in the incidence of drug addiction over the five-year period resulted in the reduction of mortality from drug abuse. The number of deaths decreased from 207 individuals in 2009 to 83 individuals in 2013 or 2.5 times reduction.

Table 2.16:

### Incidence of active tuberculosis



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Individuals with the diagnosis of active tuberculosis established for the first time:</b>					
total, individuals	5595	5510	5535	5851	5859
per 100 000 population	103,9	101,1	100,4	104,3	102,4
of whom those diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis:					
total, individuals	4022	3870	3974	4042	4185
per 100 000 population	74,7	71,0	72,1	72,1	73,2
Individuals registered with treatment and preventive care facilities:					
total, individuals	9940	9830	9730	10243	10133
per 100 000 population	183,5	179,5	175,3	180,9	175,4

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 2.17:

## HIV incidence



(end of year)

### Number of registered HIV-positive individuals:

total, individuals      2009    **2168**    2010    **2625**    2011    **3108**    2012    **3638**    2013    **3935**



Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 2.18:

## HIV-positive individuals who use injection drugs



(number of individuals)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	445	325	333	227	172
Batken oblast	6	2	4	3	3
Jalal-Abad oblast	30	19	23	15	8
Issyk-Kul oblast	8	6	9	5	5
Naryn oblast	1	4	19	5	1
Osh oblast	35	17	21	16	7
Talas oblast	5	2	7	4	-
Chui oblast	221	169	158	106	86
Bishkek city	55	68	69	46	48
Osh city	84	38	23	27	14

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

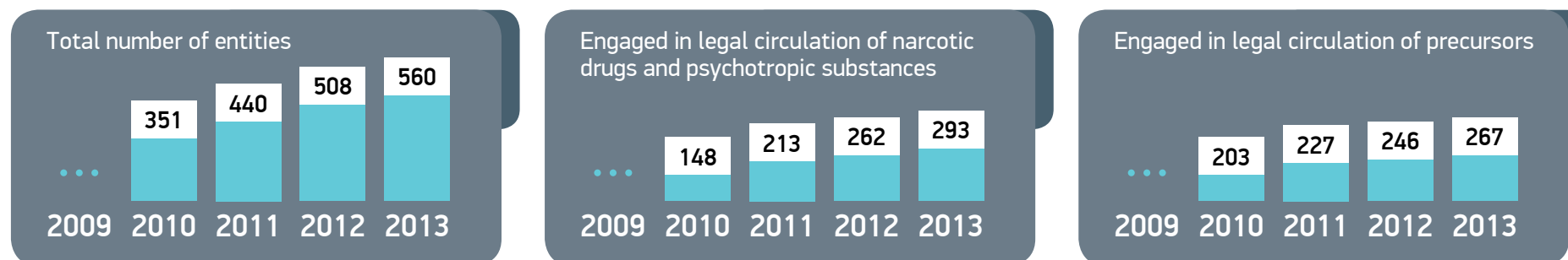
## Entities engaged in legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors

**Table 2.19:**

**Number of entities engaged in legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors<sup>1</sup>**

(end of year, units)

of which:



<sup>1</sup>Entities included in the State Registry of Legal Circulation of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors.

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.20:**

**Number of pharmacies and pharmacy units with the right to sell narcotic drugs for medical use, by region**

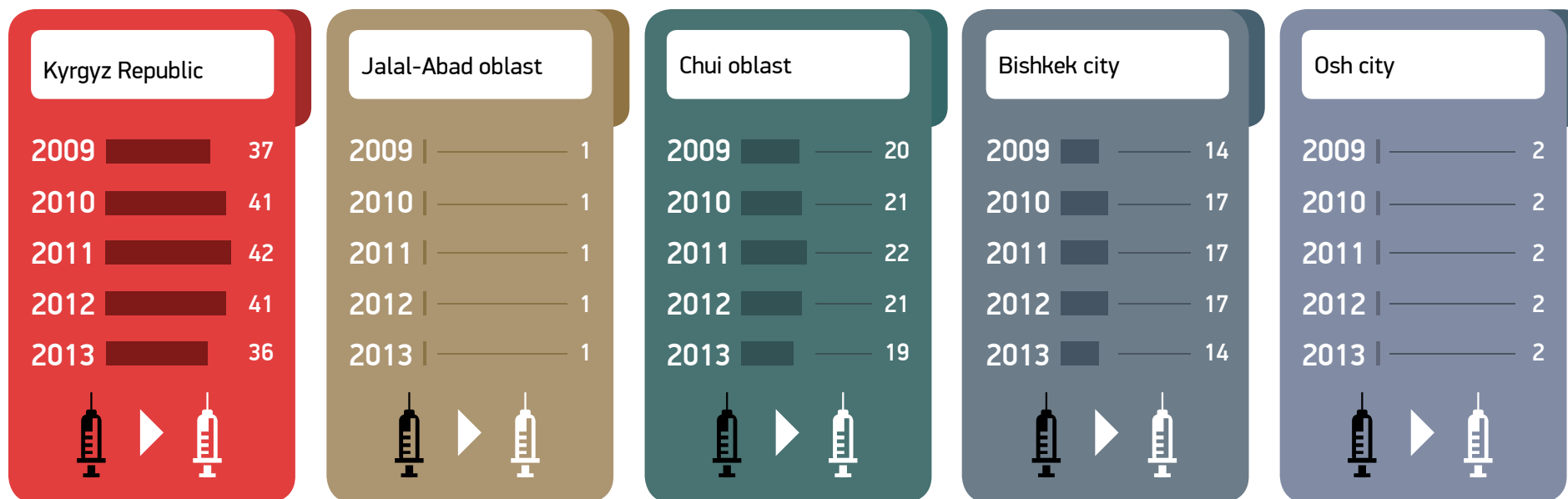
(end of year, units)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	...	...	...	<b>259</b>	<b>280</b>
Batken oblast	...	...	...	5	8
Jalal-Abad oblast	...	...	...	36	40
Issyk-Kul oblast	...	...	...	10	11
Naryn oblast	...	...	...	15	19
Osh oblast	...	...	...	25	3
Talas oblast	...	...	...	5	3
Chui oblast	...	...	...	62	52
Bishkek city	...	...	...	101	117

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.21:**

**Syringe exchange points (SEP), by region** (end of year, units)



Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, the State Department of Corrections under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.22:**

**Number of facilities that provide opioid substitution therapy (OST), by region**

(end of year, units)

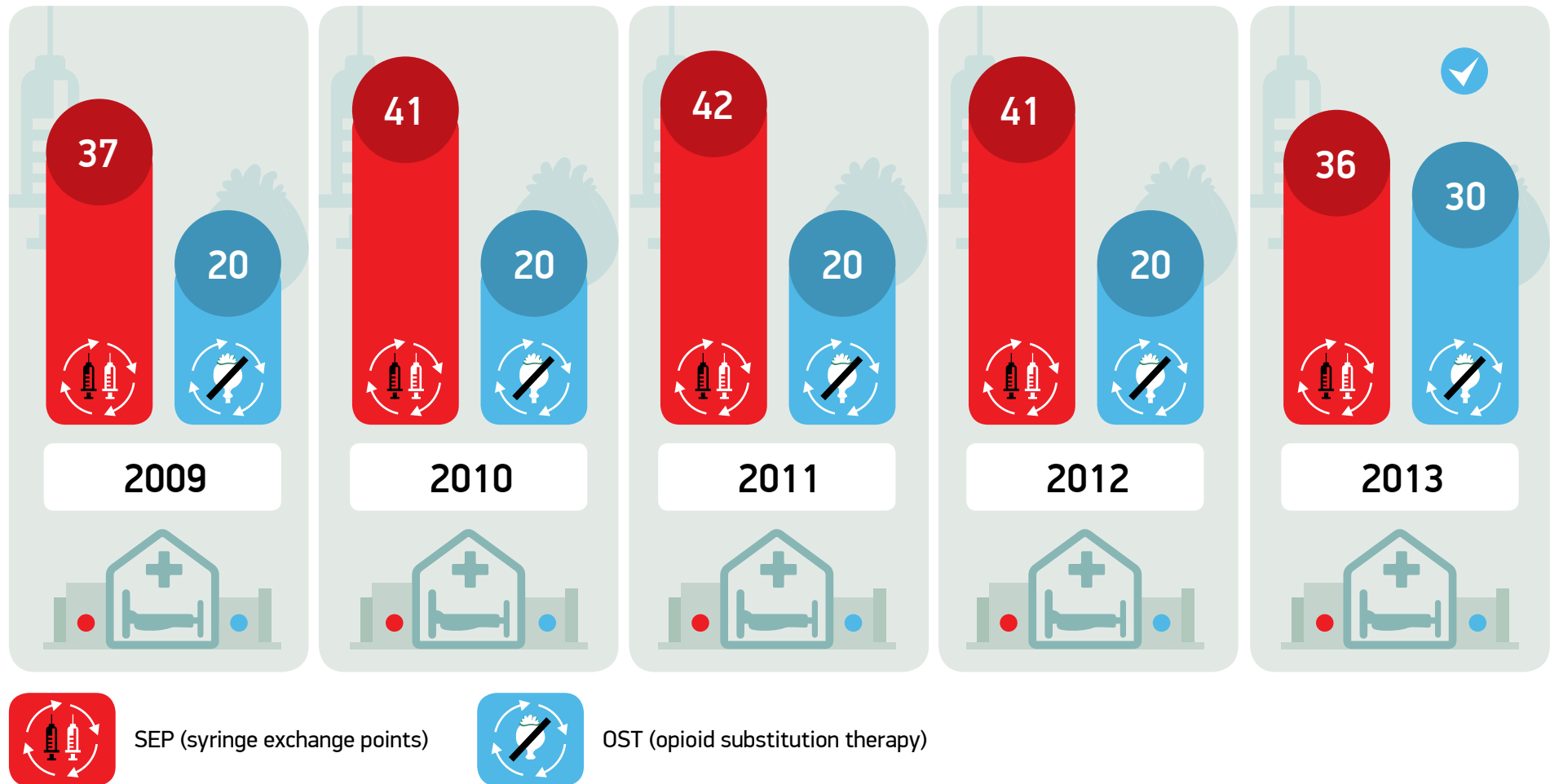
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>
Batken oblast	1	1	1	1	1
Jalal-Abad oblast	1	1	1	1	1
Issyk-Kul oblast	-	-	-	-	-
Naryn oblast	-	-	-	-	-
Osh oblast	2	2	2	2	4
Talas oblast	-	-	-	-	-
Chui oblast	6	6	6	6	11
Bishkek city	6	6	6	6	8
Osh city	4	4	4	4	5

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, the State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 2.10.

Number of syringe exchange points (SEP) and opioid substitution therapy facilities (OST)

(end of year, units)



There were 36 syringe exchange points (SEPs) in the country in 2013, as in 2009. This number peaked in 2011 with 42 of these points. With regards to opioid substitution therapy facilities (OST), there were 20 such facilities up to 2012, and in 2013 their number reached 30 points.

# International quota and volumes of imports of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors

Table 2.23:

International quota and volumes of import of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, by type<sup>1</sup>

(end of year, grams)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Quota	Import	Quota	Import	Quota	Import	Quota	Import	Quota	Import
Codeine	800	-	1	-	1	-	1	23,6	1	403,2
Methadone	30000	30000	10824	10824	30000	29824	30000	7620	30000	13500
Morphine	2500	581,2	2500	977,9	3500	752,4	3500	702,4	4500	428,5
Fentanyl	14	7,5	16	15,0	16	19,5	40	18,2	40	17,6
Ethylmorphine	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Trimeperidine	3500	985,6	3500	2356,6	3500	1800,0	10500	1205,5	10500	1767,0
Dipidolor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thebaine	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cocaine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,02
<i>Thebaine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,05
<i>Heroin</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,23	-	0,25
<i>Morphine (standard)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02
<i>3-acetylmorphine amidosulfonate</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,05
<i>6- acetylmorphine hydrochloride</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,05
<i>6-acetylcodein hydrochloride</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,05
<i>Codeine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,05
<i>Diamorphine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1
<i>Morphine hydrochloride</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1

<sup>1</sup>Narcotic drugs shown in italics were imported to the Kyrgyz Republic to conduct training sessions for the State Service on Drug Control within the framework of UNODC project. Codeine contained in medical drug Codeterp.

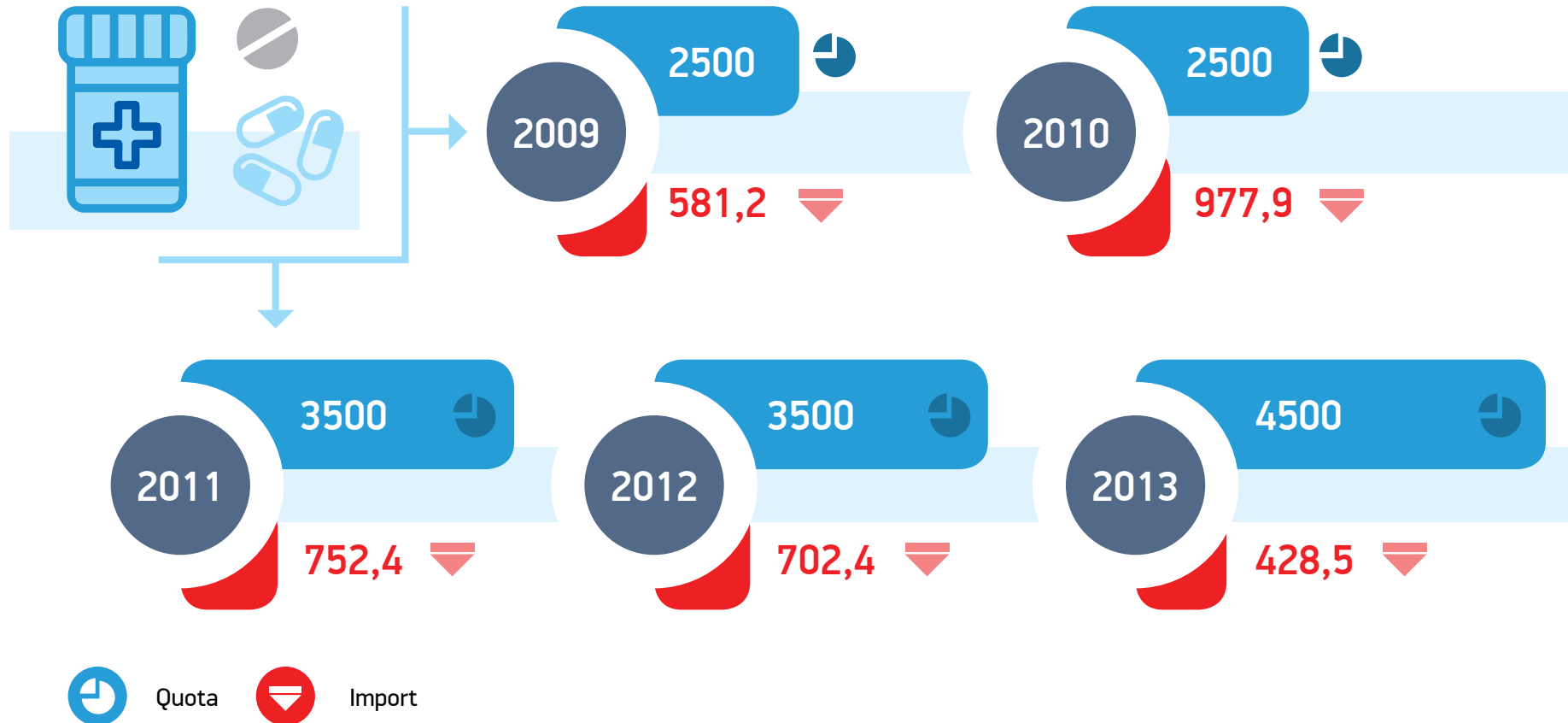
Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Figure 2.11.

International quota and morphine imports

(end of year, grams)



With a climb in international quota for morphine — one of the most important substances for the health system — volumes of its actual import into the country over the 2009-2013 remained insufficient, which resulted in reduction of its availability to the population for medical purposes.

At the same time, according to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), production of morphine and basic synthetic and semi-synthetic opioids increased fivefold between 1989 and 2009 (Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes, INCB report, 2011, p. 11).

# 3. OFFENCES

## Key crime indicators

Table 3.1:

### Key crime indicators, 2009-2013



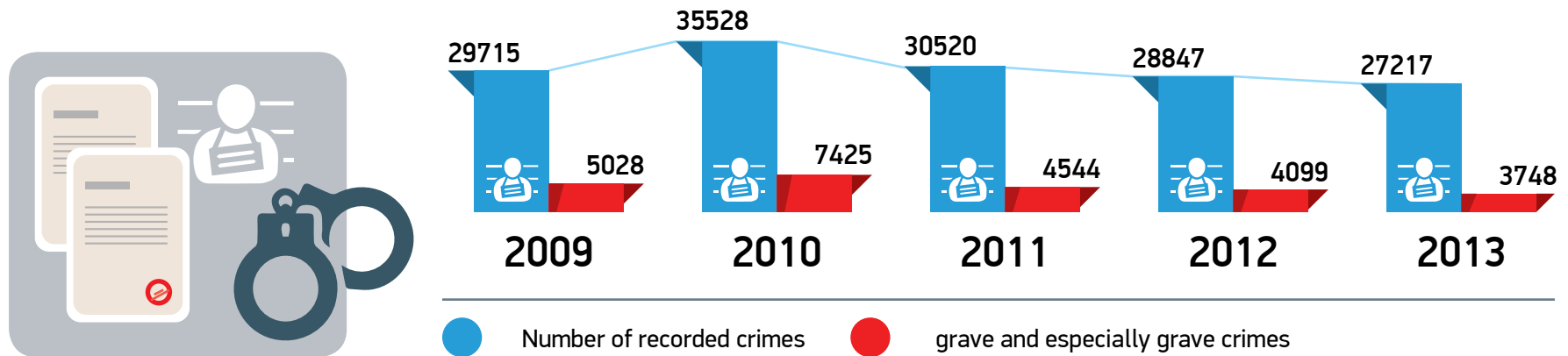
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of recorded crimes, cases</b>	29715	35528	30520	28847	27217
of which, serious offences and grave crimes	5028	7425	4544	4099	3748
Number of recorded crimes per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over	767	907	774	723	671
Number of identified perpetrators who committed crimes	15873	14627	15883	15691	16875
of whom:					
Women	1926	1612	1818	2043	2148
Juveniles	1190	1176	1353	1206	1314
Number of convicted individuals	9797	8524	9199	8206	7517
of whom, imprisoned	5424	4969	5686	5253	3031

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 3.1.

Number of recorded crimes

(cases)

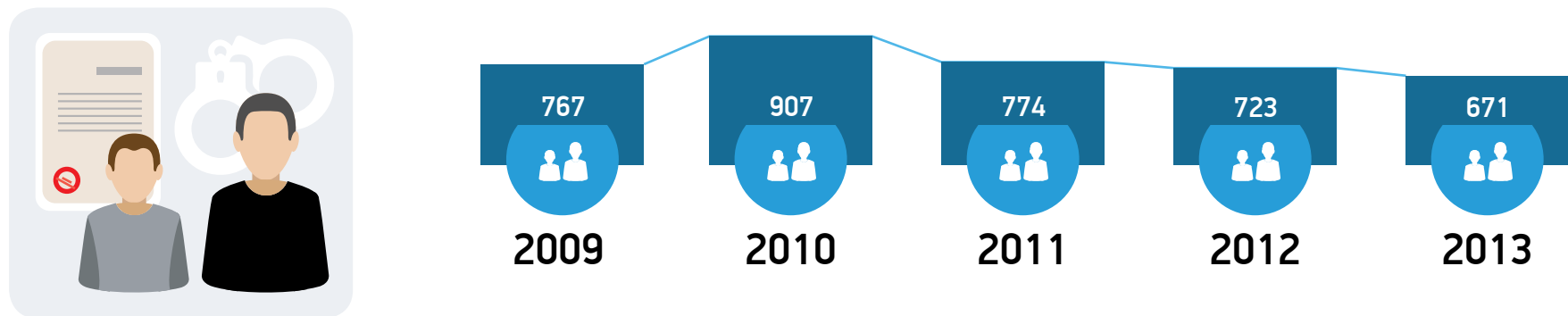


As shown in the above figure, despite a significant increase in 2010, the number of recorded crimes dropped by 8.4 percent in 2013 compared to 2009. Similar trend was observed with regards to serious offences and grave crimes, which dropped from 16.9 percent in 2009 to 13.8 percent in 2013.

Figure 3.2.

Number of recorded crimes

(per 100 000 population aged 14 and over)



Number of recorded crimes per 100 000 population aged 14 and over dropped from 767 cases in 2009 to 671 cases in 2013 (12.5 percent decrease). This indicator peaked in 2010, with 907 crimes recorded.

**Table 3.2:**

**Number of recorded crimes, by region**

(per 100 000 population aged 14 and over)

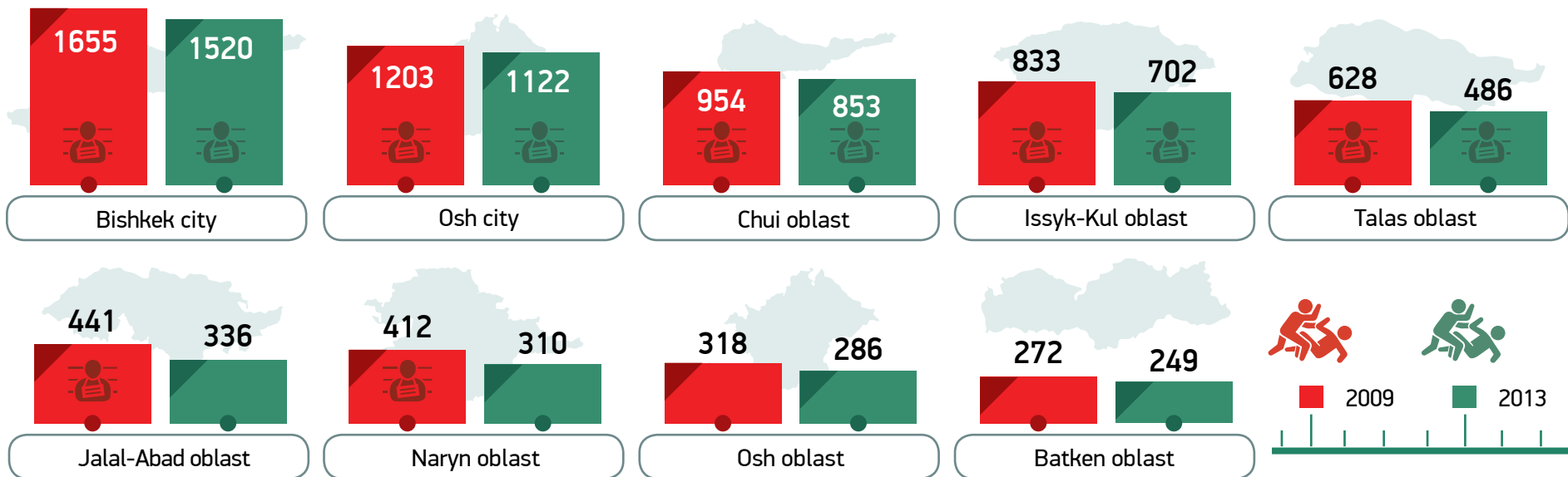
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>671</b>
Batken oblast	272	228	230	232	249
Jalal-Abad oblast	441	550	386	372	336
Issyk-Kul oblast	833	889	814	753	702
Naryn oblast	412	383	401	338	310
Osh oblast	318	477	281	269	286
Talas oblast	628	586	547	505	486
Chui oblast	954	983	1014	915	853
Bishkek city	1655	1760	1804	1685	1520
Osh city	1203	2633	1227	1225	1122

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Figure 3.3.**

**Number of recorded crimes, by region**

(per 100 000 population aged 14 and over)



In 2013 compared to 2009, the number of crimes committed per 100 000 population aged 14 and over declined in all regions of the country. However, in 2013 this indicator was higher than the national average in the following areas: in Bishkek city - 2.3 times higher than the national average, Osh city - 1.7 times, Chui oblast - 1.3 times, and Issyk-Kul oblast - 4.6 percent higher than the national average.

**Table 3.3:**

**Number of offenders, by region**

(individuals)

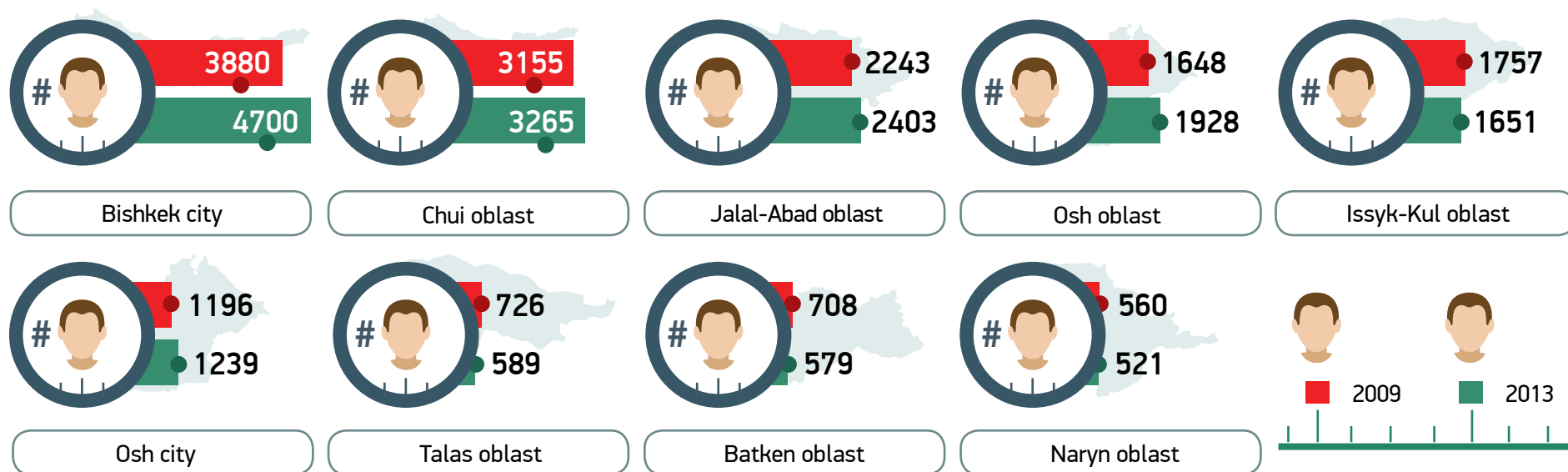
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>15873</b>	<b>14627</b>	<b>15883</b>	<b>15691</b>	<b>16875</b>
Batken oblast	708	574	627	527	579
Jalal-Abad oblast	2243	2068	2044	2174	2403
Issyk-Kul oblast	1757	1825	1909	1533	1651
Naryn oblast	560	491	607	484	521
Osh oblast	1648	1692	1683	1601	1928
Talas oblast	726	678	721	594	589
Chui oblast	3155	3212	3242	3506	3265
Bishkek city	3880	3230	3988	4161	4700
Osh city	1196	857	1061	1111	1239

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Figure 3.4.**

**Number of offenders, by region**

(individuals)



In 2013 as compared to 2009, the number of individuals who committed crimes increased in Bishkek city (by 21 percent), Osh oblast (17 percent), Jalal-Abad oblast (7 percent), Osh city and Chui oblast (almost 4 percent). In other regions of the country this indicator went down.

Figure 3.5.

### Number of convicted offenders

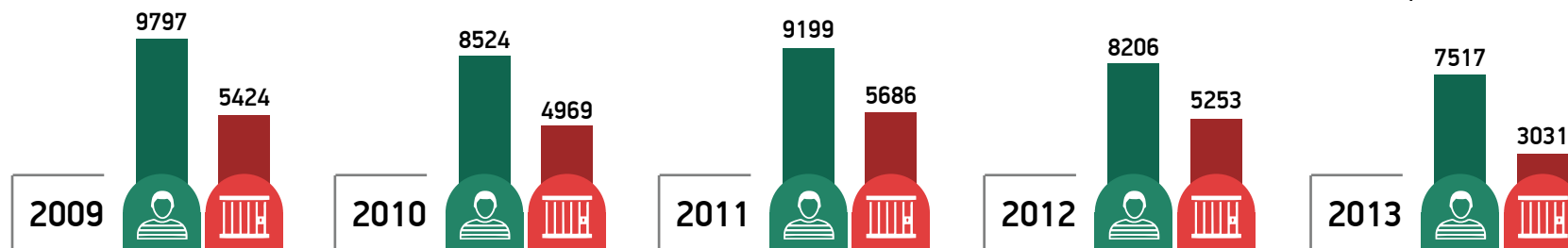
(individuals)



Number of convicted persons



Persons sentenced to imprisonment



In 2013 as compared to 2009, the number of convicted individuals decreased by 23 percent, while, the number of individuals sentenced to imprisonment dropped by 44 percent.

## Recorded crimes and individuals who committed those crimes

Table 3.4: Recorded crimes, by type

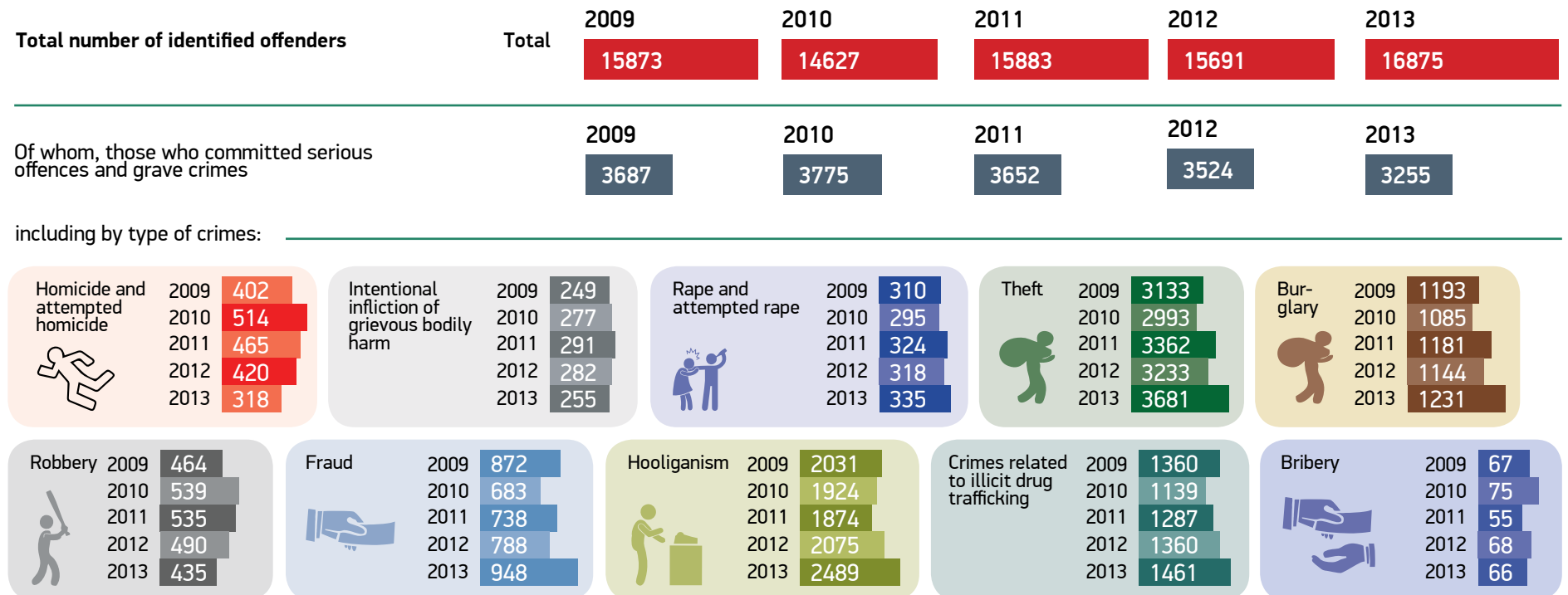
	Total cases					Percent of total				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of recorded crimes – total</b>	<b>29715</b>	<b>35528</b>	<b>30520</b>	<b>28847</b>	<b>27217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of which:										
Homicide and attempted homicide (Art. 97, 98, 100, 319, 340, 294 of the Criminal Code (CC) of the Kyrgyz Republic)	419	909	467	380	301	1,4	2,6	1,5	1,3	1,1
Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	269	317	275	285	252	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,9
Rape and attempted rape (Art.129)	303	314	331	319	338	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,2
Theft (Art.164)	10990	13580	12008	10848	9975	37,0	38,2	39,3	37,6	36,7
Burglary (Art.167)	2347	2797	2434	2074	1616	7,9	7,9	8,0	7,2	5,9
Robbery (Art.168)	359	536	482	414	306	1,2	1,5	1,6	1,4	1,1
Cattle stealing (Art.165)	883	1130	1246	946	853	3,0	3,2	4,1	3,3	3,1
Hooliganism (Art.234)	2591	2565	2413	2602	2539	8,7	7,2	7,9	9,0	9,3
Crimes related to illicit drug trafficking (Art.246-255, Art.157, Art.204 p. 2, 3, 4)	1887	1543	1924	1933	1913	6,4	4,3	6,3	6,7	7,0

	Total cases					Percent of total				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Violation of vehicle safety rules (Art.281)	563	506	558	600	611	1,9	1,4	1,8	2,1	2,2
of which, those that caused death of the victim	299	220	242	276	262	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery (Art. 310-314)	161	129	98	144	79	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,3
Fraud (Art.166)	2641	1957	2128	2304	2322	8,9	5,5	7,0	8,0	8,5
Other crimes	6302	9245	6156	5998	6112	21,2	26,0	20,2	20,8	22,7

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 3.5:**

**Number of offenders, by type of crime (individuals)**

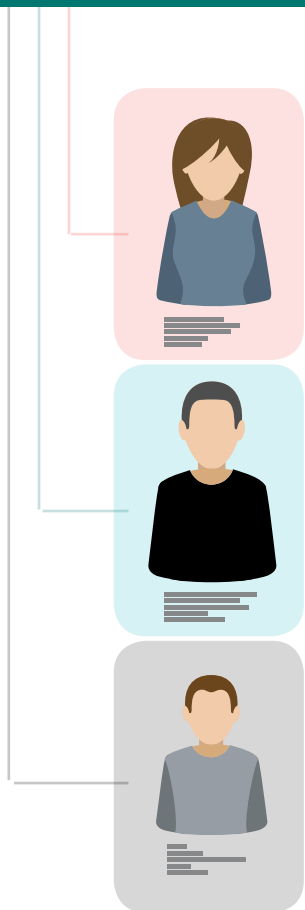


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 3.6:**

**Profile of offenders, by sex and age group**

**(individuals)**



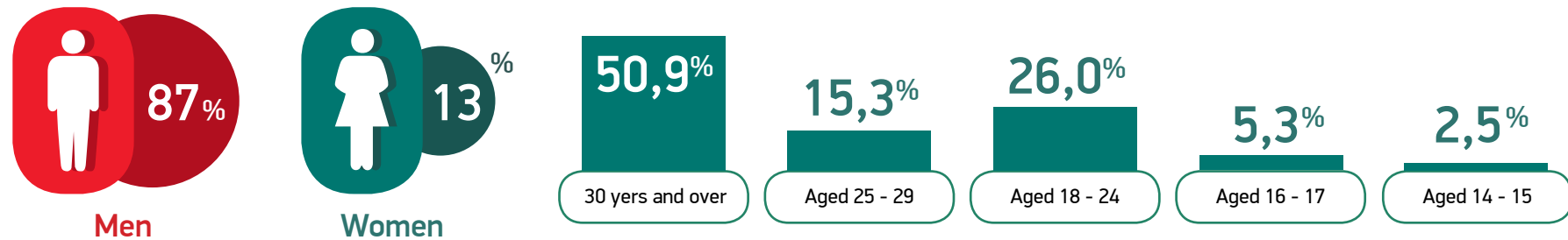
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total number of identified offenders</b>	<b>15873</b>	<b>14627</b>	<b>15883</b>	<b>15691</b>	<b>16875</b>
of whom:					
by sex					
Men	13947	13015	14065	13648	14727
Women	1926	1612	1818	2043	2148
by age at the time of committing crime,					
of whom:					
14-15	374	385	445	351	423
16-17	816	791	908	855	891
18-24	3960	3655	4026	4097	4390
25-29	2516	2303	2413	2383	2580
30 and over	8207	7493	8091	8005	8591
by education					
Higher	992	803	898	777	817
Secondary (complete and incomplete)	14881	13824	14985	14914	16058
by occupation at the time of committing crime					
Laborer	437	587	528	694	592
Non-manual workers	1471	1195	1409	1472	1549
Students	656	752	804	607	658
Unemployed and out of school	12036	11230	11372	11786	12945

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Figure 3.6.

Offenders, by sex and age group, 2013 (% of total)



As shown in the figure above, the largest number of crimes was committed by individuals aged 30 years and over, who accounted for more than half of committed crimes, followed by individuals aged 18-24 years - 26 percent, individuals aged 25-29 years - 15 percent, and individuals aged 14-17 years — 8 percent. Men accounted for 87 percent of all identified offenders.

Figure 3.7.

Number of offenders who committed crimes under the influence of alcohol and drugs (individuals)



Table 3.7:

## Number of offenders who committed crimes under the influence of alcohol and drugs, by region

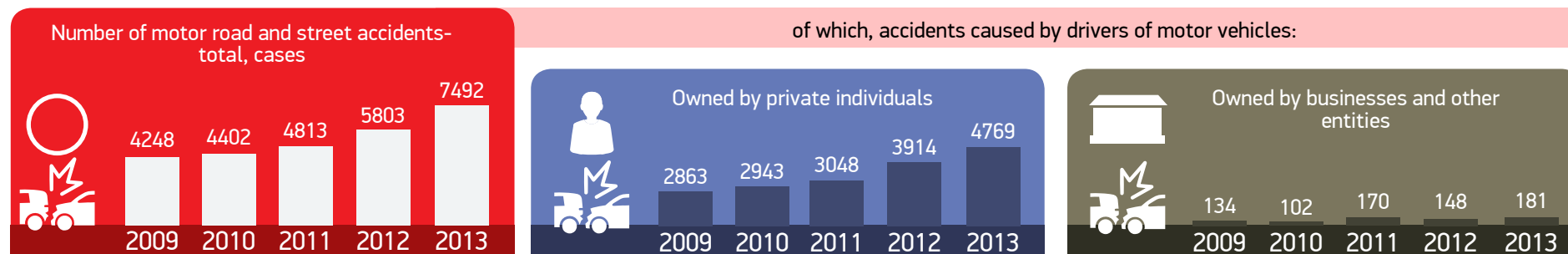
(individuals)

	Individuals who committed crimes under the influence of									
	Drugs					Alcohol				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>437</b>
Batken oblast	1	-	-	1	2	49	2	4	30	22
Jalal-Abad oblast	-	-	1	1	-	65	88	103	84	78
Issyk-Kul oblast	3	4	3	2	1	131	146	134	103	84
Naryn oblast	-	3	-	3	3	36	63	60	56	49
Osh oblast	3	2	-	2	2	59	75	86	86	86
Talas oblast	-	-	-	1	-	14	28	13	14	13
Chui oblast	4	-	11	4	2	67	65	109	72	61
Bishkek city	2	-	4	-	6	73	18	43	42	34
Osh city	1	1	1	1	-	43	26	30	13	10

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 3.8:

## Traffic accidents



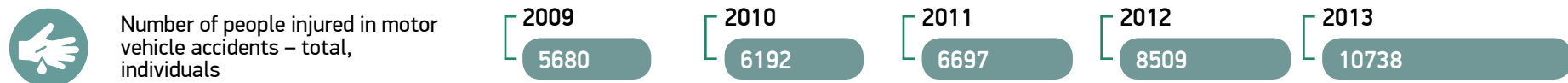
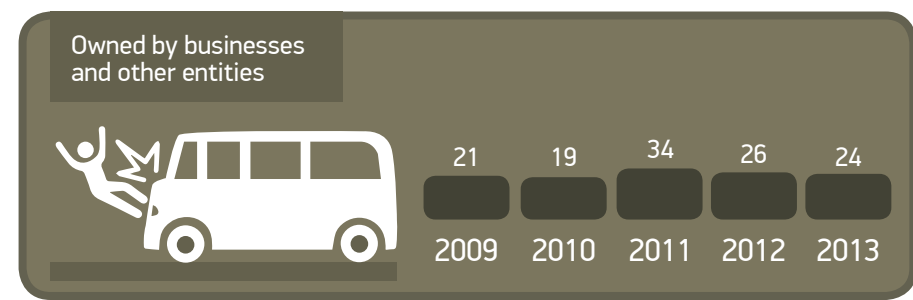
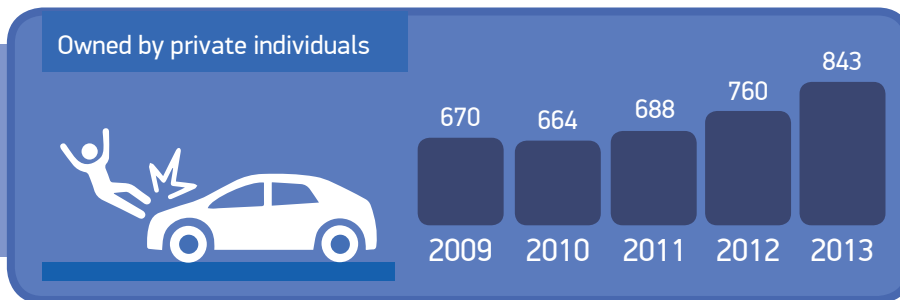
Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 3.9:**

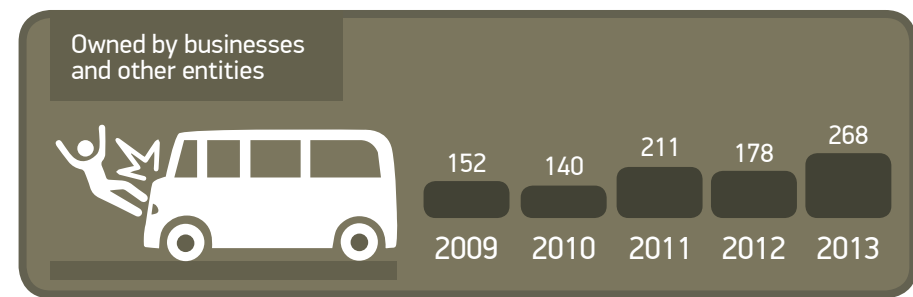
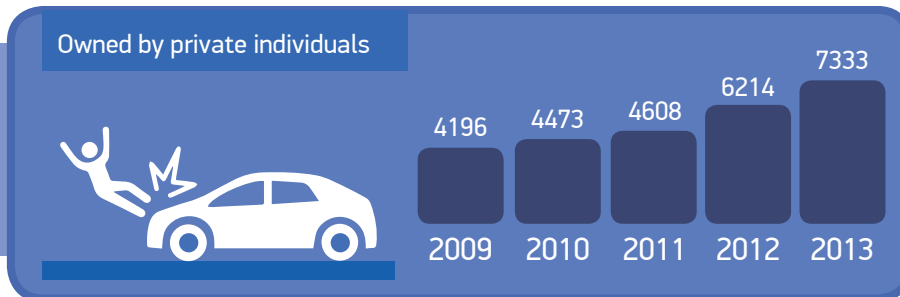
## Number of individuals injured in traffic accidents



of which, caused by drivers of motor vehicles:



of whom, caused by drivers of motor vehicles:



Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## Crimes related to illicit drug trafficking

Table 3.10:

### Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking

	Total, cases					Percent of total				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>1913</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	1239	1051	1158	1225	1260	65,7	68,1	60,2	63,4	65,8
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with the intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	425	318	533	544	504	22,5	20,6	27,7	28,1	26,3
Theft or extortion of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 248)	4	-	1	-	1	0,2	-	0,1	-	0,1
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	23	20	27	19	7	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,0	0,4
Sowing and cultivation of drug crops (Art. 250)	72	64	81	52	63	3,8	4,2	4,2	2,7	3,3
Violation of established rules for legal production and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	1	1	-	-	3	0,1	0,1	-	-	0,2
Organizing or maintaining premises for use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	46	47	55	42	32	2,4	3,0	2,9	2,2	1,7
Illegal issuance or forgery of prescriptions or other documents for obtaining narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 253)	1	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	-
Illicit trade in high potency drugs or poisonous substances (Art. 254)	4	4	5	2	7	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,4
Other crimes	72	38	64	49	36	3,8	2,4	3,2	2,5	1,8

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 3.8.



In 2013, the largest share of crimes related to drug trafficking were crimes related to illicit storage of narcotic and psychotropic substances without intent to sell (65.8 percent), followed by crimes related to illicit storage of narcotic and psychotropic substances with the intent to sell (26.3 percent). Other crimes (sowing and cultivation of drug crops, drug smuggling, organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances, inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances, etc.) accounted for 7.9 percent of such crimes.

Table 3.11:

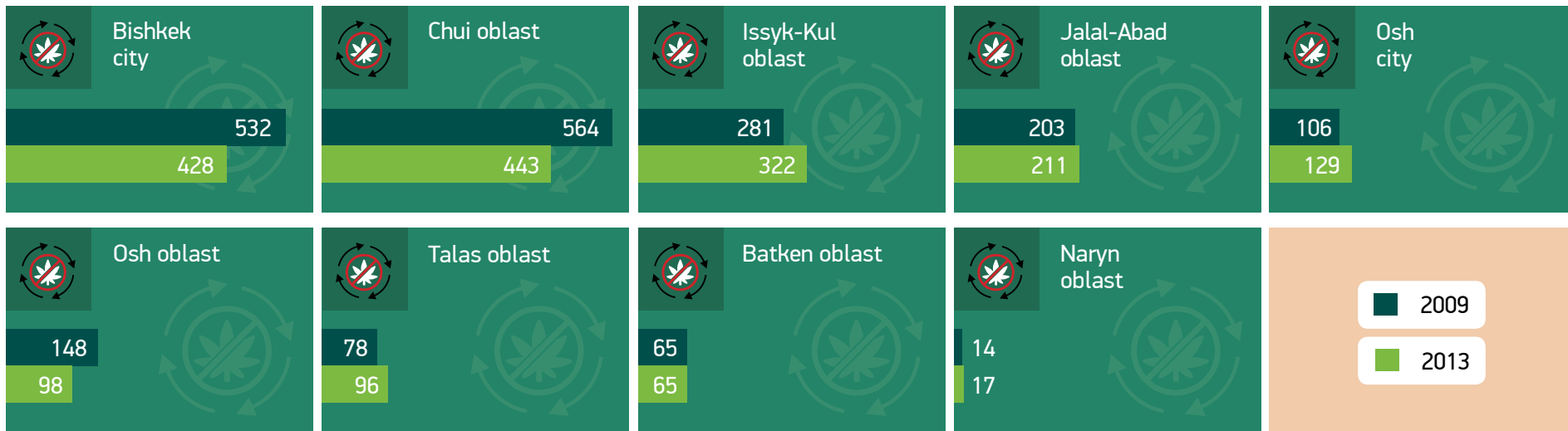
**Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by region**

	Total – cases					Number of individuals who committed crimes				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>1913</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>1287</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1461</b>
Batken oblast	65	46	79	81	65	50	40	41	46	39
Jalal-Abad oblast	203	183	205	220	211	134	134	129	156	182
Issyk-Kul oblast	281	262	317	308	322	250	233	280	279	299
Naryn oblast	14	11	12	16	17	9	8	8	14	19
Osh oblast	148	79	103	90	98	87	47	51	52	53
Talas oblast	78	78	78	81	96	51	53	53	62	77
Chui oblast	564	462	504	463	443	350	321	340	334	350
Bishkek city	428	371	522	545	532	355	259	321	353	367
Osh city	106	51	104	129	129	74	44	64	64	75

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 3.9.

Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by region (cases)



As shown in the figure, an increase in the number of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking in 2013 as compared to 2009, was observed in most regions of the country, with the exception of Chui oblast, where this number decreased by 21.5 percent, and Osh oblast - by 33.8 percent. In Batken oblast, the number of such crimes in the reporting period remained the same.

**Table 3.12:**

**Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking and profile of individuals who committed these crimes**

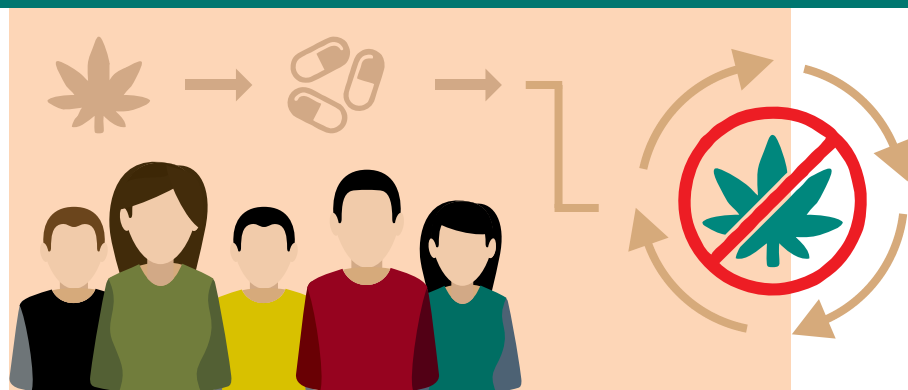


	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>1913</b>
of which:					
Serious offences and grave crimes	454	489	788	749	718
Crimes committed as part of a group	95	43	47	41	49
Crimes committed by individuals with criminal record	25	43	85	61	25
<b>Profile of individuals who committed crimes</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>1287</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1461</b>
of whom:					
Women	114	87	100	80	76
Juveniles	16	8	11	16	17
Individuals aged 18-30	344	308	334	353	442
Unemployed and out of school	1229	1009	1075	1169	1269
Individuals with criminal record	76	40	92	58	50
Committed crime as part of a group	94	75	74	61	85
including, in organized groups	3	2	-	-	-
Committed crime under the influence of alcohol	15	3	6	20	8
Committed crime under the influence of drugs and toxic substances	8	8	16	11	12

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 3.13:**

## Number of individuals who committed crimes related to illicit drug trafficking



	Total, individuals					Percent of total				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Individuals who committed crimes – total</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>1287</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of whom, committed crimes related to the following articles of the Criminal Code of KR:										
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	941	839	897	975	1072	69,2	73,7	69,7	71,7	73,4
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	336	219	324	322	331	24,7	19,2	25,2	23,7	22,6
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	-	1	-	-	1	-	0,1	-	-	0,1
Sowing and cultivation of drug crops (Art. 250)	57	57	46	44	40	4,2	5,0	3,6	3,2	2,7
Violation of established rules for legal production and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	0,1	-	0,1
Organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	20	19	8	12	5	1,5	1,7	0,6	0,9	0,3
Illegal trade in high potency drugs and poisonous substances for profit (Art. 254)	4	-	4	-	7	0,3	-	0,3	-	0,5
Smuggling of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 204)	2	4	7	7	4	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Table 3.14:

Number of individuals prosecuted for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking

(individuals)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Individuals prosecuted for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking – total</b>	<b>1353</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>1343</b>	<b>1449</b>
of whom, prosecuted for:					
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	934	830	882	966	1062
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with the intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	336	218	321	316	329
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	-	1	-	-	1
Sowing and cultivation of drug crops (Art. 250)	58	57	46	42	39
Violation of established rules for legal production and trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	-	-	1	-	1
Organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	19	18	10	12	5
Illegal trade in high potency drugs or poisonous substances for profit (Art. 254)	4	-	4	-	7
Smuggling of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 204)	2	4	7	7	4

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

# 4. SEIZURE OF NARCOTIC AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

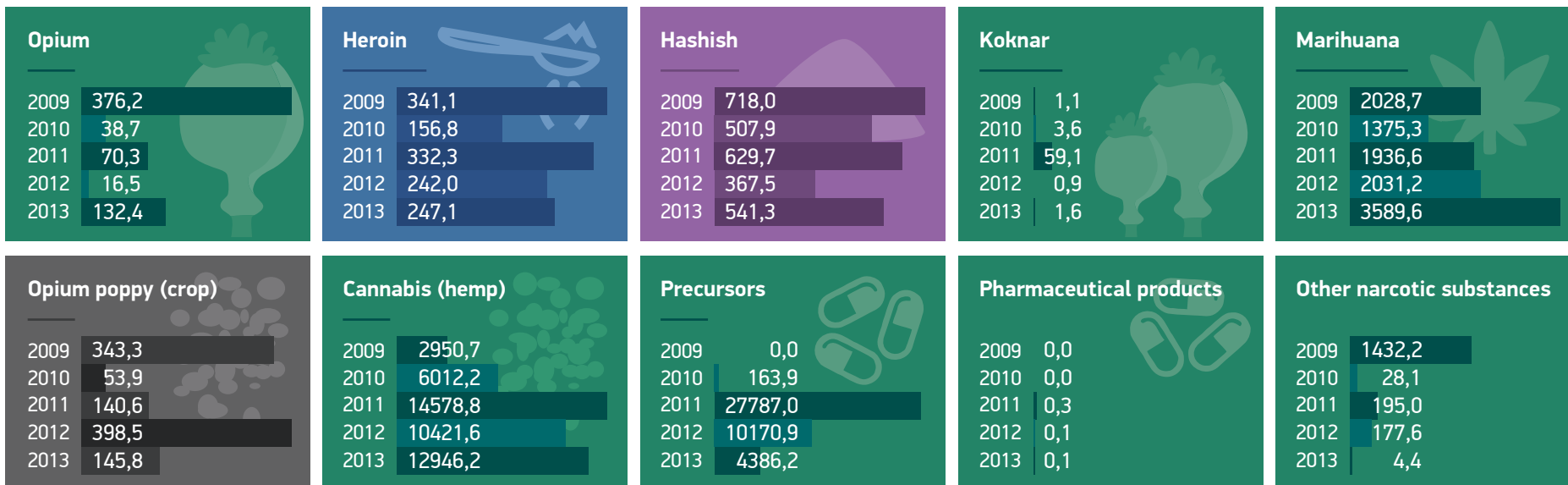
Table 4.1:

Removal of drugs and psychotropic substances and precursors from illicit trade, by type

(killograms)



of which:

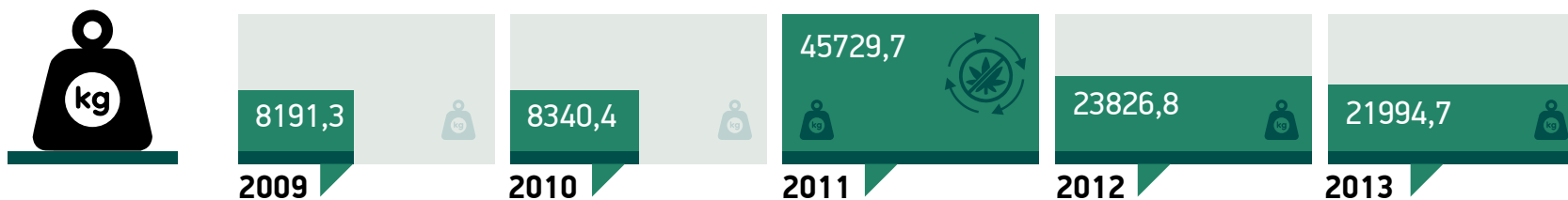


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 4.1.

### Removal of narcotic and psychotropic substances and precursors from illicit trade

(kilograms)

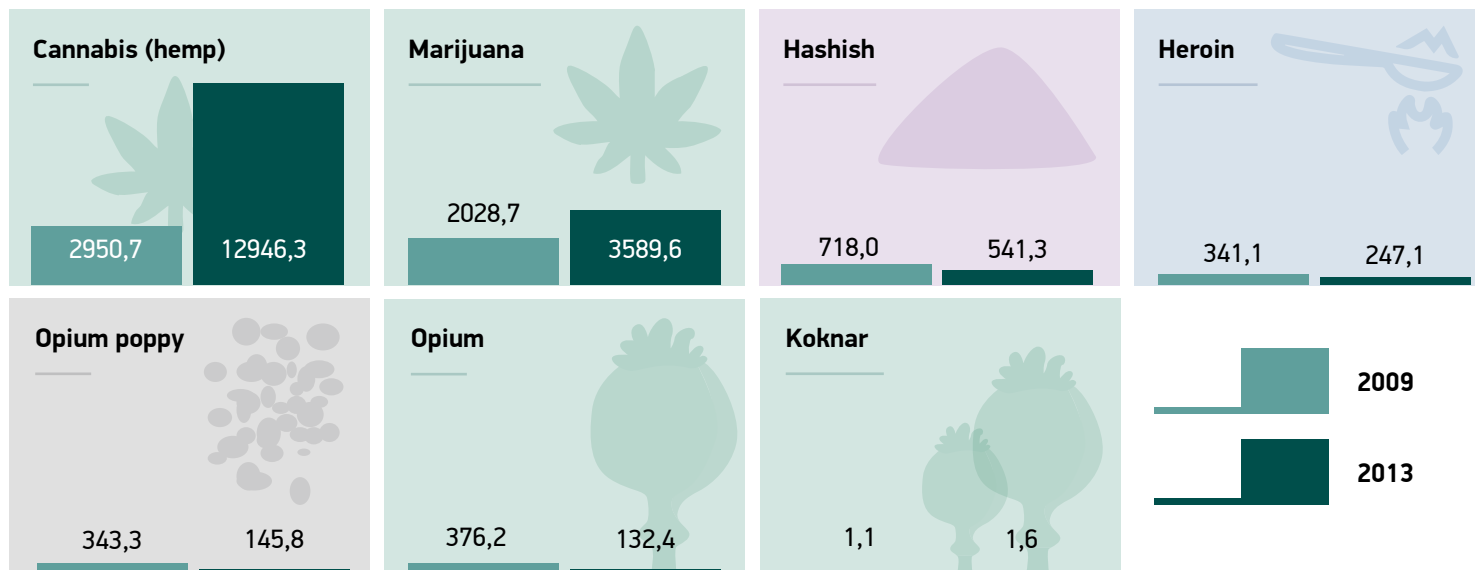


The amount of narcotic drugs removed from illicit trafficking decreased 2.7 times in 2013 as compared to 2009. The highest number of seized drugs was recorded in 2011 when almost 46 tons of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were seized - 5.6 times the level of 2009.

Figure 4.2.

### Removal of selected types of narcotic and psychotropic substances from illicit trade

(kilograms)

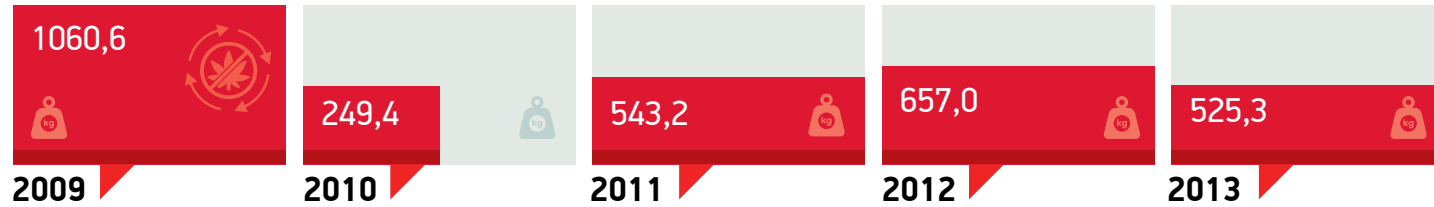


As can be seen from the figure above, seizure of cannabis (hemp) and marijuana increased, which accounted for the largest share (over 75 percent) in all seized drugs. At the same time, removal of other types of drugs from illicit trafficking (hashish, heroin, opium poppy and opium) declined.

Figure 4.3.

Removal of opiates from illicit trade

(killograms)

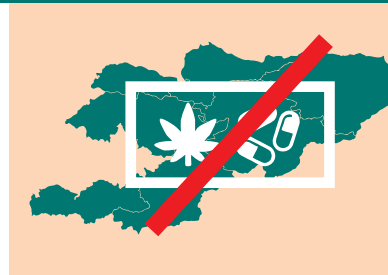


Over the five-year period, the amount of seized opiates that included opium, heroin and opium poppy, dropped by more than half - from 1.1 tons in 2009 to 0.5 tons in 2013.

Table 4.2:

Seizure of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and high potency drugs, by region

(killograms)



In 2013, the largest volume of narcotic drugs, psychotropic and high potency drugs was seized in Jalal-Abad oblast (33 percent), Chui oblast (more than 31 percent), Talas oblast (13 percent), and Osh city (more than 7 percent).

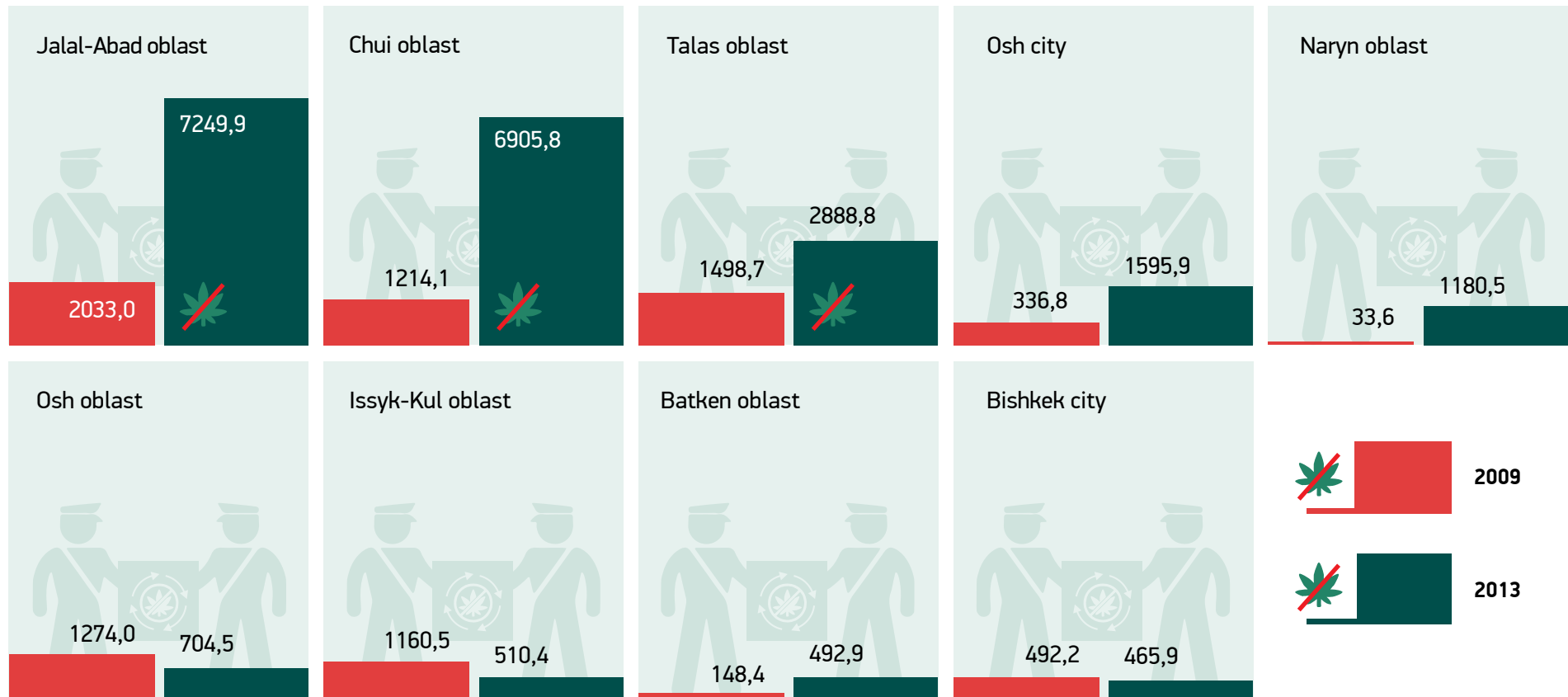
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>8191,3</b>	<b>8340,4</b>	<b>45729,7</b>	<b>23826,8</b>	<b>21994,7</b>
Batken oblast	148,4	25,7	438,3	1762,9	492,9
Jalal-Abad oblast	2033,0	866,2	1669,6	12424,1	7249,9
Issyk-Kul oblast	1160,5	319,5	1322,6	657,1	510,4
Naryn oblast	33,6	2,2	0,9	322,2	1180,5
Osh oblast	1274,0	2184,1	3146,8	485,9	704,5
Talas oblast	1498,7	614,6	236,2	35,1	2888,8
Chui oblast	1214,1	3614,5	38265,9	6691,8	6905,8
Bishkek city	492,2	289,0	474,5	388,4	465,9
Osh city	336,8	424,6	174,7	1059,3	1595,9

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 4.4.

Seizure of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and high potency drugs, by region

(killograms)



As the figure above shows, there was an increase in the amount of seized narcotic drugs in most regions. For example, the amount of narcotic drugs seized in Jalal-Abad oblast was 3.6 times higher in 2013 than in 2009, in Chui oblast - 5.7 times higher, in Talas oblast - 1.9 times higher, in Naryn oblast - 35 times higher, in Batken oblast - 3.3 times higher, and in Osh city - 4.7 times higher. The volume of narcotic drugs seized in other regions over the five-year period went down.

# 5. CONVICTED INDIVIDUALS, THEIR PROFILES AND TYPE OF PUNISHMENT

**Table 5.1:**

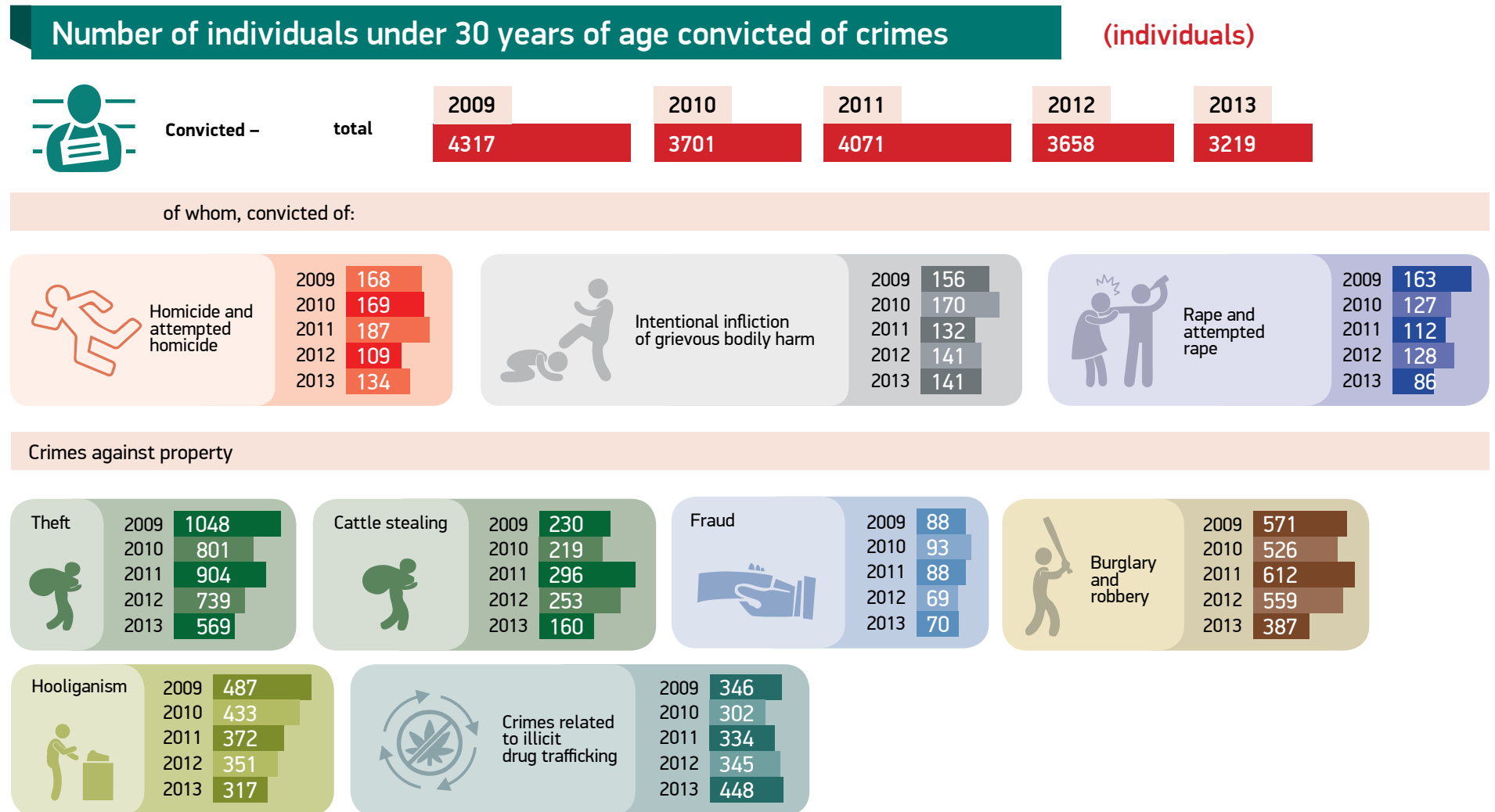
**Number of convicted individuals for selected crimes, based on court sentences that entered into legal force**

	Total, individuals					Percent of total				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Convicted individuals – total</b>	<b>9797</b>	<b>8524</b>	<b>9199</b>	<b>8206</b>	<b>7517</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of whom, convicted of:										
Homicide and attempted homicide	347	322	397	260	296	3,5	3,8	4,3	3,2	3,9
Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm	275	296	285	259	261	2,8	3,5	3,1	3,2	3,5
Rape and attempted rape	235	184	179	178	144	2,4	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,9
Theft	2011	1590	1713	1430	1176	20,5	18,7	18,6	17,4	15,7
Cattle stealing	424	397	541	406	273	4,3	4,7	5,9	5,0	3,6
Fraud	350	340	349	313	248	3,6	4,0	3,8	3,8	3,3
Burglary	386	333	376	306	211	3,9	3,9	4,1	3,7	2,8
Robbery	399	367	468	452	323	4,1	4,3	5,1	5,5	4,3
Extortion	35	32	57	32	33	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,4
Hooliganism	917	860	766	759	673	9,4	10,0	8,3	9,2	9,0
Crimes related to illicit drug trafficking	1357	1175	1252	1309	1361	13,8	13,8	13,6	16,0	18,1
Violation of traffic safety and vehicle operation rules	220	170	149	176	161	2,3	2,0	1,6	2,1	2,1
Other	2841	2458	2667	2326	2357	29,0	28,8	29,0	28,3	31,4

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the five-year period, the number of individuals convicted of selected crimes by court sentences that entered into legal force dropped from 9.8 thousand individuals in 2009 to 7.5 thousand individuals in 2013, an equivalent of 23 percent decline. The number of individuals convicted of illicit drug trafficking over the same period remained almost the same, while the share of such individuals in the total number of persons convicted of such crimes increased from 13.8 percent in 2009 to 18.1 percent in 2013.

**Table 5.2:**



Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 5.3:**

## Number of individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking



	Total, individuals					Percent of total				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Convicted – total</b> (Chapter 25 of the Criminal Code of KR, articles 246-254)	<b>1357</b>	<b>1175</b>	<b>1252</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of whom, convicted of:										
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	1030	899	957	1001	1102	75,9	76,5	76,5	76,5	81,0
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	250	201	237	254	228	18,4	17,1	18,9	19,4	16,7
Theft or extortion of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 248)	-	2	1	1	-	-	0,2	0,1	0,1	-
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	1	2	-	1	-	0,1	0,2	-	0,1	-
Sowing and cultivation of drug crop (Art. 250)	53	54	45	41	19	3,9	4,5	3,6	3,1	1,4
Violation of established rules for legal production and legal trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	-	3	-	-	1	-	0,3	-	-	0,1
Organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	20	14	8	7	8	1,5	1,2	0,6	0,5	0,6
Illegal trafficking in high potency drugs or poisonous substances with the intent to sell (Art. 254)	3	-	4	4	3	0,2	-	0,3	0,3	0,2

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Table 5.4:

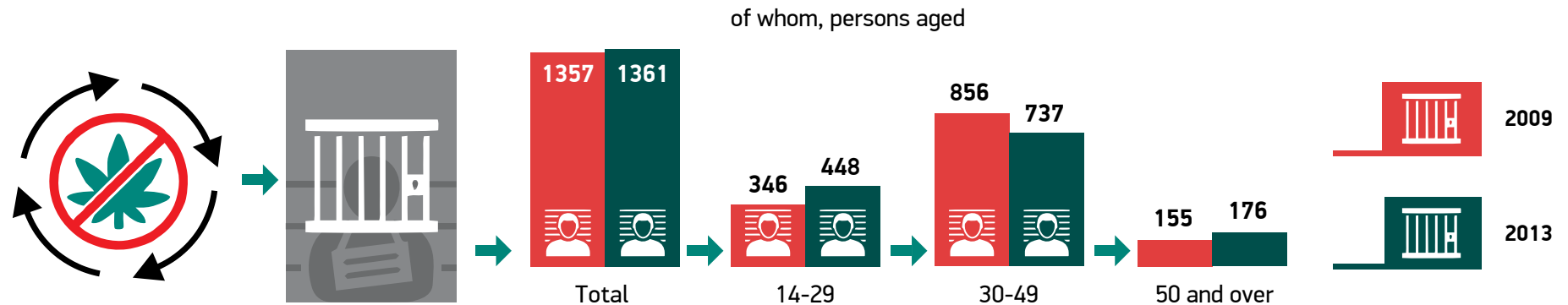
**Profile of individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking (individuals)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Convicted – total</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>1175</b>	<b>1252</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>1361</b>
of whom, aged					
14-29	346	302	334	345	448
30-49	856	708	733	775	737
50 and over	155	165	185	189	176
Of total convicts:					
Women	126	126	96	89	73
With criminal record	325	257	256	251	233
Unemployed individuals of working age	1126	969	1073	1091	1087

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 5.1.

**Individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by age group (individuals)**

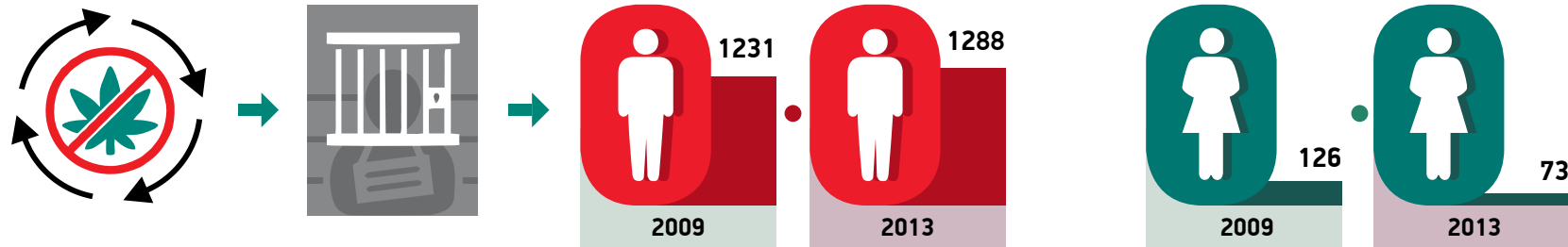


As shown in the figure, individuals aged 30-49 years constitute the largest share of individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking. However, the share of such individuals in the total number of those convicted of such crimes dropped from 63.1 percent in 2009 to 54.0 percent in 2013. At the same time, there was an increase in the share of convicted individuals aged 14-29 years, which increased from 25.6 percent to 32.9 percent, as did the share of convicted individuals aged 50 and over, which increased from 11.4 percent to 12.9 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.2.

### Individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by sex

(individuals)



In 2013 as compared to 2009, the number of men convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking increased by almost 5 percent, while the number of women convicted of such crimes decreased by 42 percent.

Table 5.5:

### Distribution of individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by selected categories

(individuals)

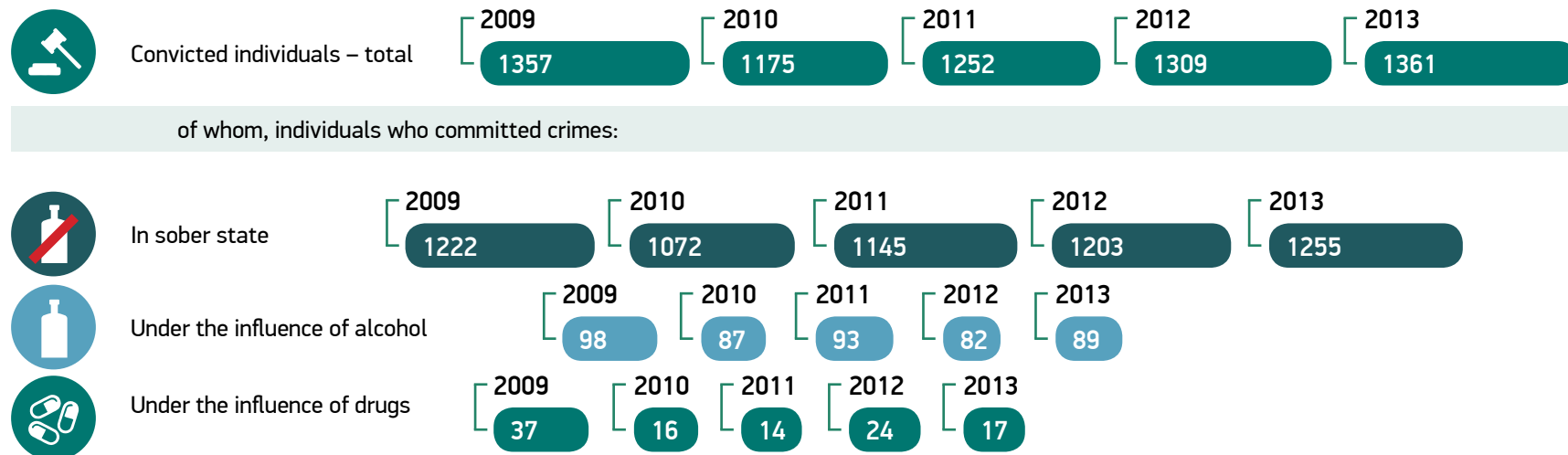
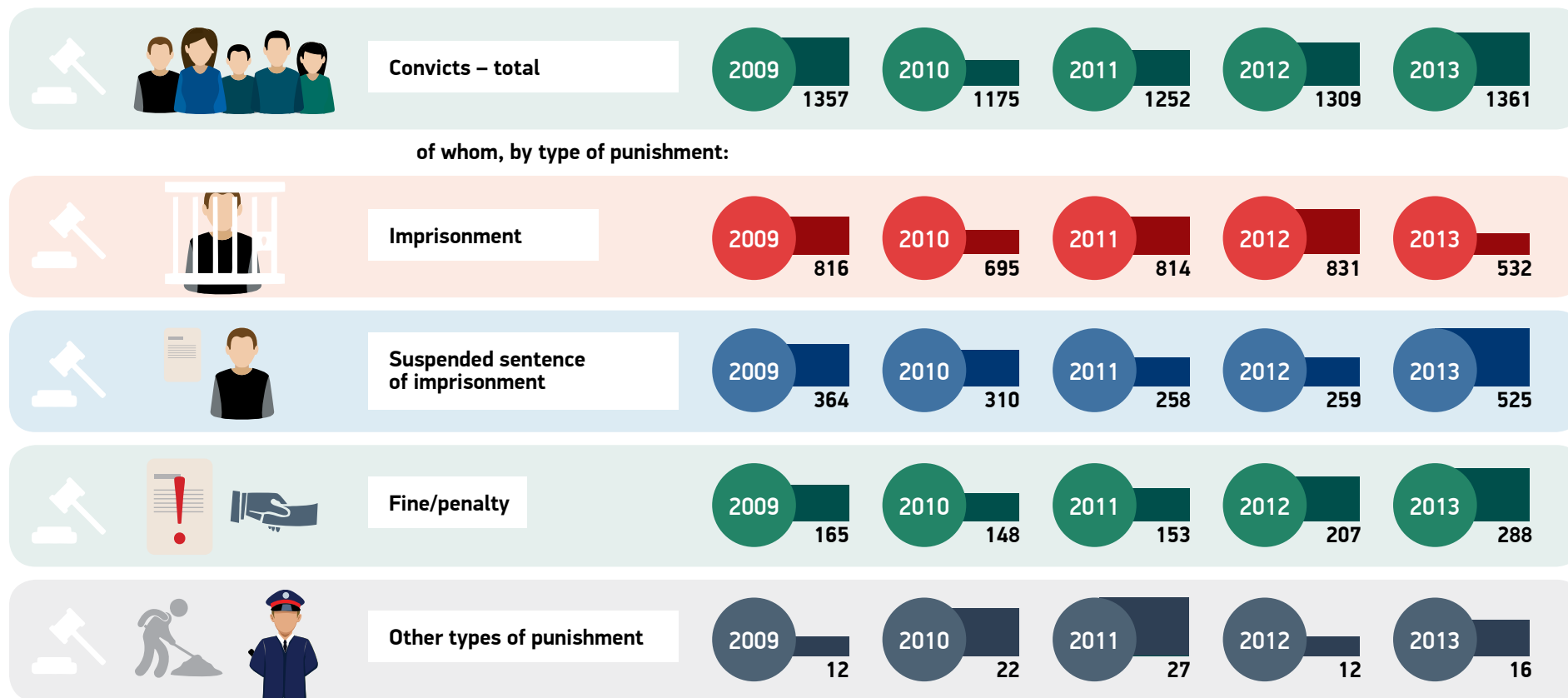


Table 5.6:

## Individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by main types of punishment

(individuals)



Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

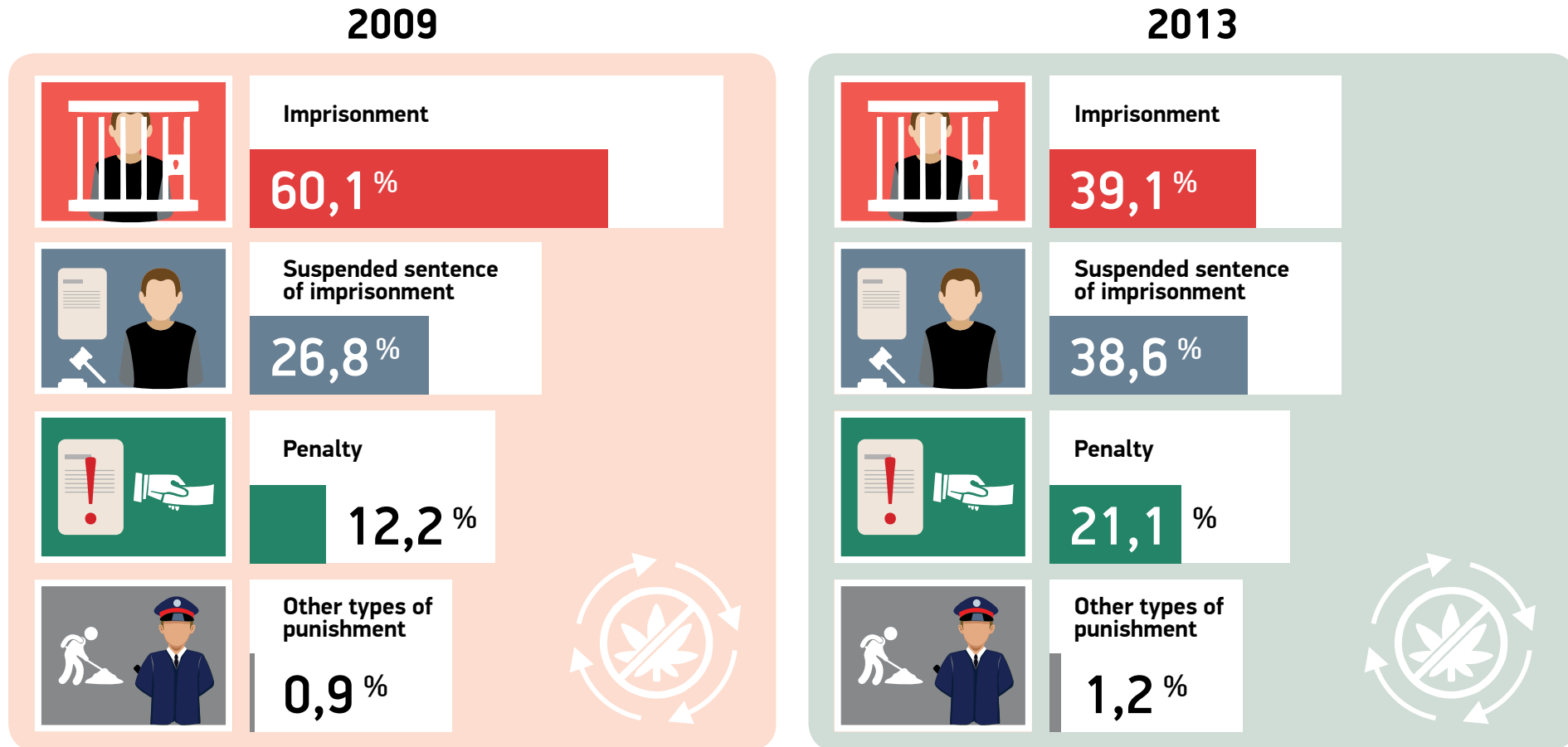
As shown in the table, imprisonment was the main type of punishment for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking in the reporting period. However, the number of persons with this type of punishment dropped by more than one third, from 816 persons in 2009 to 532 persons in 2013. At the same time, there was an increase in the number of persons with suspended sentence of imprisonment, from 364 persons to 525 persons, respectively, or 1.4-fold increase. Penalties were also used as a main type of punishment and the number of persons with this type of punishment increased from 165 persons in 2009 to 288 persons in 2013, equivalent to 1.7-fold increase.

As for other types of punishment, the courts started to apply drug addiction treatment measures. In 2009, this measure was applied to 42 convicted persons, while in 2013 it was applied to 150 persons, an equivalent of 3.6 times increase.

Figure 5.3.

Individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by main types of punishment

(% of total)



As shown in the figures above, there was a significant decline in the number of individuals sentenced to imprisonment. The share of those who receive such sentence in 2009 was 60.1 percent in the total number of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, while in 2013 the share dropped to 39.1 percent. While the share of those who received suspended sentence of imprisonment increased from 26.8 percent to 38.6 percent, respectively. The share of those who received a fine/penalty also increased from 12.2 percent in 2009 to 21.1 percent in 2013.

**Table 5.7:**

**Number of individuals convicted, who were previously convicted, and those who have outstanding criminal record for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking**

(individuals)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of individuals convicted and with outstanding criminal record – total</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1561</b>	<b>1703</b>	<b>1298</b>	<b>1243</b>
of whom, for:					
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	268	209	210	195	192
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with the intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	49	40	41	49	37
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	1	1	-	-	-
Sowing and cultivation of drug crops (Art. 250)	1	4	4	4	1
Organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	6	3	-	3	3
Illegal trafficking in high potency drugs or poisonous substances with intent to sell (Art. 254)	-	-	1	-	-

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 5.8:**

**Number of convicted individuals sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, considering the sum of all punishments**



(individuals)

Years	Sentenced to imprisonment – total	of whom, got prison terms of						
		less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 to 30 years
<b>2009</b>	816	22	79	467	102	18	108	20
<b>2010</b>	695	14	46	401	106	23	83	22
<b>2011</b>	814	24	97	443	137	18	79	16
<b>2012</b>	831	15	117	455	118	19	96	11
<b>2013</b>	532	9	33	317	73	19	74	7

# 6. ACTIVITIES OF JUSTICE AUTHORITIES

Table 6.1:

## Number of cases received and reviewed by courts (cases)

	<b>Total number of cases received</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>107122</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>107859</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>122719</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>127917</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>134664</b>
	Penal offences	<b>2009</b>	19338	<b>2010</b>	17174	<b>2011</b>	18786	<b>2012</b>	16697	<b>2013</b>	16466
	Civil offences	<b>2009</b>	51293	<b>2010</b>	48787	<b>2011</b>	59602	<b>2012</b>	62128	<b>2013</b>	67752
	Administrative offences	<b>2009</b>	36491	<b>2010</b>	33353	<b>2011</b>	33584	<b>2012</b>	37139	<b>2013</b>	38669
	<b>Total number of reviewed cases</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>104581</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>102291</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>108776</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>112210</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>121838</b>
	Penal offences	<b>2009</b>	19065	<b>2010</b>	17316	<b>2011</b>	18843	<b>2012</b>	16424	<b>2013</b>	16193
	Civil offences	<b>2009</b>	49324	<b>2010</b>	46606	<b>2011</b>	51084	<b>2012</b>	53279	<b>2013</b>	59273
	Administrative offences	<b>2009</b>	36192	<b>2010</b>	33434	<b>2011</b>	33625	<b>2012</b>	36745	<b>2013</b>	38613

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 6.2:**

**Number of penal cases related to illicit drug trafficking reviewed by courts**

(cases)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Cases reviewed – total (articles 246-254)</b>	<b>2077</b>	<b>1810</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>1988</b>
Cases received by courts in the reporting year	1938	1647	1944	1818	1785
<b>Cases completed in the reporting year - total</b>	<b>1914</b>	<b>1668</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>1737</b>
of which:					
Cases reviewed and adjudicated	1349	1143	1252	1298	1331
Cases dismissed	61	77	229	67	54
Coercive measures of medical nature imposed	27	20	42	46	37
Cases returned to prosecutors	449	395	385	328	290
<b>Cases completed in the reporting year</b>	<b>1548</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>1532</b>
Individuals convicted	1399	1192	1287	1366	1387
Individuals acquitted	15	11	12	17	18
Individuals against whom the charges were dropped	70	78	234	70	58
Cases returned for further investigation	36	21	48	54	32
Mentally unfit individuals, to whom coercive measures of medical nature were applied	28	21	44	48	37

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the period of 2009-2013, the main decision for cases which ended in legal proceedings was the decision to be sent to court with further sentencing, these accounted from 64.9 to 76.6 percent of such cases. The share of dismissed cases over the same period fluctuated within 1 percent. With regards to the outcomes of penal cases related to illicit drug trafficking reviewed by courts, most cases ended in sentencing (on average from 79.2 to 90.5 percent). The share of cases that ended with acquittals averaged from 0.7 to 1.2 percent.

**Table 6.3:**

**Number of administrative offences related to illicit drug trafficking reviewed by courts**

(cases)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances in small quantities, without intent to sell (Art. 91-2 of the Code on Administrative Liability)</b>					
Cases received	4	4	10	16	9
Cases returned for further investigation	-	1	1	1	1
Cases dismissed	-	1	2	2	2
<b>Number of reviewed records of administrative offences</b>					
Cases with administrative penalty ruling	4	2	6	13	7
Cases dismissed	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Use of narcotic or psychotropic substances, alcohol consumption and appearance in public places in a state of alcoholic intoxication insulting human dignity (Art. 366 of the Code on Administrative Liability)</b>					
Cases received	9	12	7	-	2
Cases returned for further investigation	-	-	1	-	-
Cases dismissed	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number of reviewed records of administrative offences</b>					
Cases with administrative penalty ruling	9	12	6	-	2
Cases dismissed	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.



# 7. PROSECUTION

Table 7.1:

Performance of the investigators of the prosecutor's office, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic and other investigative bodies, based on review of cases related to illicit drug trafficking (units)

(units)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Art. 246	Art. 247	Art. 246	Art. 247	Art. 246	Art. 247	Art. 246	Art. 247	Art. 246	Art. 247
<b>Cases sent to courts, total:</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>259</b>
of which, cases sent by investigators from:										
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	1031	191	892	178	894	197	959	190	979	153
Drugs Control Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic <sup>1</sup>	28	74	-	-	55	77	81	125	82	94
State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	11	-	10	-	6	4	10	2	13	2
State National Security Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	1	9	3	12	-	5	1	6
Office of Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic	3	4	4	2	-	-	3	2	3	2
State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	6	15	9	-	2	2	-	4	-	2
State Financial Police Service of the Kyrgyz Republic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number of individuals charged in these cases, total</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>306</b>
of whom, charged by investigators from:										
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	1040	208	905	202	903	223	972	205	990	168
Drugs Control Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic <sup>1</sup>	28	87	-	-	57	101	82	153	86	120
State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	11	-	10	-	6	7	10	3	13	3
State National Security Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	1	17	3	15	-	8	1	10
Office of Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic	3	4	4	5	-	-	4	8	3	3
State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	6	15	10	-	2	3	-	4	-	2
State Financial Police Service of the Kyrgyz Republic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number of cases closed, total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>
of which, closed by investigators from:										
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	10	3	-	1	24	4	15	6	25	6
Drugs Control Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic <sup>1</sup>	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	2
State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
State National Security Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Financial Police Service of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> In 2012 the Agency became the State Service on Drug Control under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

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

**Table 7.2:**

## Supervision over the observance of laws and legitimacy of legal acts



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Inspections conducted	8772	8197	6823	6136	6654
Objections lodged in relation to identified illegitimate legal acts	3455	3376	3167	3322	3425
of which:					
Satisfied	3369	3268	3077	3266	3315
Rejected	9	23	13	5	31
Submissions made on elimination of violations	3591	3642	3812	3526	3780
Orders issued on elimination of violations	4924	4263	2994	2951	3103
Warnings made	5049	4058	1916	1207	1241
Orders issued on initiating disciplinary proceedings or proceedings on administrative offenses	2112	1922	1187	1092	1171
Individuals brought to disciplinary responsibility by orders of the prosecution	4253	4172	4353	4135	4389
Individuals punished administratively	1802	1571	906	637	637
Criminal proceedings instituted	1378	1387	973	494	548

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

**Table 7.3:**

**Number of violations of laws identified by the prosecution**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Identified violation of laws on:</b>					
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>747</b>
including violations of laws on:					
State, municipal ownership	516	415	433	507	747
% of total number of identified violations	72,3	64,9	84,6	100	100
Private ownership	198	224	79	...	...
% of total number of identified violations	27,7	35,1	15,4	...	...
<b>Protection of social rights</b>	<b>2220</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>1546</b>	<b>1703</b>
including violations of laws on:					
Labour legislation	1130	1291	956	1203	1318
% of total number of identified violations	50,9	64,9	65,6	77,8	77,4
Pension law	143	113	129	94	141
% of total number of identified violations	6,4	5,7	8,9	6,1	8,3
Social insurance	947	585	372	249	244
% of total number of identified violations	42,7	29,4	25,5	16,1	14,3
<b>Rights and interests of minors</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>1163</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1731</b>
including violations of laws on:					
Education	312	367	354	424	384
% of total number of identified violations	24,0	31,6	31,0	31,2	22,2
Protection of the rights of orphans	76	59	185	102	195
% of total number of identified violations	5,8	5,1	16,2	7,5	11,3
Support for families, motherhood, fatherhood, and childhood	123	95	119	186	435
% of total number of identified violations	9,5	8,2	10,4	13,7	25,1
Prevention of juvenile delinquency	152	196	207	379	320
% of total number of identified violations	11,7	16,9	18,1	27,9	18,5
<b>Combatting illicit trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances and precursors</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>304</b>

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



The National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

**CONTROL OVER THE TRAFFIC  
IN NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC  
SUBSTANCES AND THEIR PRECURSORS  
IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

**2014-2017**

SPECIAL ISSUE

(Part 2)

Bishkek 2018

**УДК 311: 616.89**  
**ББК 51.1 (2)5**  
**К 65**

Control over the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances  
and their Precursors in the Kyrgyz Republic

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Social Statistics Division

K 65 Control over the traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2009-2013. - B.: 2018 - 75 p. ISBN 978-9967-28-559-0

The publication presents key socio-economic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2009-2013, along with the data on incidence of mental diseases related to use of psychoactive substances and number of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking. Other information included covers the activities of state bodies engaged in control over the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. Information presented in the publication will be of interest to government officials, law enforcement agencies, research institutions, experts, and other interested parties.

The publication is also available in electronic format.

While using statistical data in mass media and scientific papers, disseminating data through information networks, paper, electronic and other media, users must make reference to the source (Article 17, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on State Statistics).



From  
the People of Japan

This publication was made possible as part of the Sub-program 1: "Countering trans-national organized crime, illicit drug trafficking and terrorism" of the UNODC 2015-2019 Program for Central Asia, implemented with the financial support from the Government of Japan.

Signs and symbols:

- - not applicable;
- ... - data not available;
- 0,0 - negligible value.

K 4103000000-18  
ISBN 978-9967-28-559-0

УДК 311: 616.89  
ББК 51.1 (2)5

# FOREWORD

The Kyrgyz Republic in 1994 acceded to several international drug control conventions. These accessions marked the country joining the international system of control over the traffic in narcotics, psychotropic substances and their precursors, as well as the recognition of the mandate of the United Nations (UN) and its institutions, including the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, International Narcotics Control Board, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and other.

The Kyrgyz Republic is currently a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the right to vote until 2021. The Commission was established in 1946 in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Economic and Social Council to support supervision over the observance of international drug control treaties.

In March 2009, at a high-level meeting in Vienna (Austria), the Commission adopted a Political Declaration and Action Plan on international cooperation for the purpose of carrying out a balanced and comprehensive approach to solving the world drugs problem. Article 36 of the Convention established in 2019 as a target date for member states to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably illicit cultivation, demand for, production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of illicit drugs, as well as the scale of money laundering related to illicit drugs.

In relation to this, the State Coordination Committee on Control of Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (pursuant to June 28, 2017 decision) recommended several ministries and administrative agencies of the Kyrgyz Republic to contribute to the preparation of the Kyrgyz Republic National Report for the next session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that will be held in 2019, and to prepare necessary statistical data related to control over the traffic in narcotic drugs in the Kyrgyz Republic over the period since the adoption of the Political Declaration and the Action Plan.

This statistical compilation was prepared by the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic using the data obtained from enterprises and organizations using state statistical reporting forms, as well as the data provided by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Judicial Department, General Prosecutor's Office and other state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The publication presents information on main socio-economic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period from 2014 to 2017, as well as the data on mental disorders associated with the use of psychoactive substances, the number of people with narcotic and non-narcotic drug dependence registered with drug treatment institutions, and indicators on general crime and crimes related to illicit trafficking of drugs. Other figures reflect results of activities undertaken by the country's authorities on control over the traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

Data presented in the publication can serve as a reference point for commissioning studies on drug trafficking and drug control in the Kyrgyz Republic, and to support improvement of Anti-Drug Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and related Implementation Plan for the period after 2019.



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## GLOSSARY

# 1.

## KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN 2014-2017

Socio-economic development of the country in 2014-2017 was marked by positive changes in various indicators. During the period under review, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 400.7 billion soms in 2014 to 530.5 billion soms in 2017. While the GDP per capita increased from 71.8 thousand soms to 89.3 thousand soms, respectively.

Over the four years (2017 as compared to 2014), consumer prices and tariffs increased by 10.3 percent. The actual final consumption expenditure of households per capita increased from 75.3 thousand soms in 2014 to 81.1 thousand soms in 2017, which marked a 7.7 percent increase over the period.

**Table 1.1:**

### Key macroeconomic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Gross Domestic Product:</b>				
total, mln. soms	400 694,0	430 489,4	476 331,2	530 475,7
as % to the previous year	104,0	103,9	104,3	104,7
per capita, thsd. soms	71,8	75,5	81,8	89,3
Consumer price index as % to the previous year	107,5	106,5	100,4	103,2
<b>Household actual final consumption:</b>				
total, mln. soms	420 335,3	428 951,5	438 123,6	481 878,0
as % to the previous year	102,8	99,3	99,6	105,8
as % of GDP	104,9	99,6	92,0	90,8
per capita, thsd. soms	75,3	75,2	75,2	81,1

Over the period under review, the population increased from 5 million 895 thousand in 2014 to 6 million 257 thousand in 2017, an increase by 6.1 percent. The average life expectancy in 2017 was 71.1 years - 67.2 years for men and 75.4 years for women.

The average annual number of employed individuals increased from 2302.7 thousand in 2014 to 2351.2 thousand in 2017, leading to decrease in the number of unemployed individuals registered with the state employment service from 58.2 thousand people to 57.6 thousand people over the given period.

**Table 1.2:**

## Key demographic indicators and indicators of economic activity of the population

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Resident population (at the end of the year), thsd. individuals	5 895,1	6 019,5	6 140,2	6 256,7
as % to the previous year	102,1	102,1	102,0	101,9
■ Men	2 917,0	2 980,9	3 042,5	3 101,8
▲ Women	2 978,1	3 038,6	3 097,7	3 154,9
De facto population (at the end of the year), thsd. individuals	5 639,9	5 764,3	5 885,0	6 001,5
■ Men	2 760,3	2 824,2	2 885,8	2 945,1
▲ Women	2 879,6	2 940,1	2 999,2	3 056,4
Life expectancy at birth, years:				
Total population	70,4	70,6	70,9	71,1
■ Men	66,5	66,7	67,0	67,2
▲ Women	74,5	74,8	75,1	75,4
Population natural increase, population decrease (-):				
thsd. individuals	126,2	128,6	124,6	120,5
per 1000 population	21,6	21,6	20,5	19,4
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 population)	9,4	8,7	7,9	7,0
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 population)	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,5
Average annual number of employed in the economy:				
thsd. individuals	2 302,7	2 352,1	2 363,7	2 351,2
as % to the previous year	101,7	102,1	100,5	99,5
Number of unemployed registered at state employment centers (at the end of the year), thsd. individuals	58,2	56,0	55,6	57,6

The average monthly nominal wage of employees of enterprises and organizations as well as average pensions had been increasing steadily over the given period.

The value of subsistence level per capita over the four years increased from 4981.51 soms in 2014 to 4900.79 soms in 2017.

**Table 1.3:**

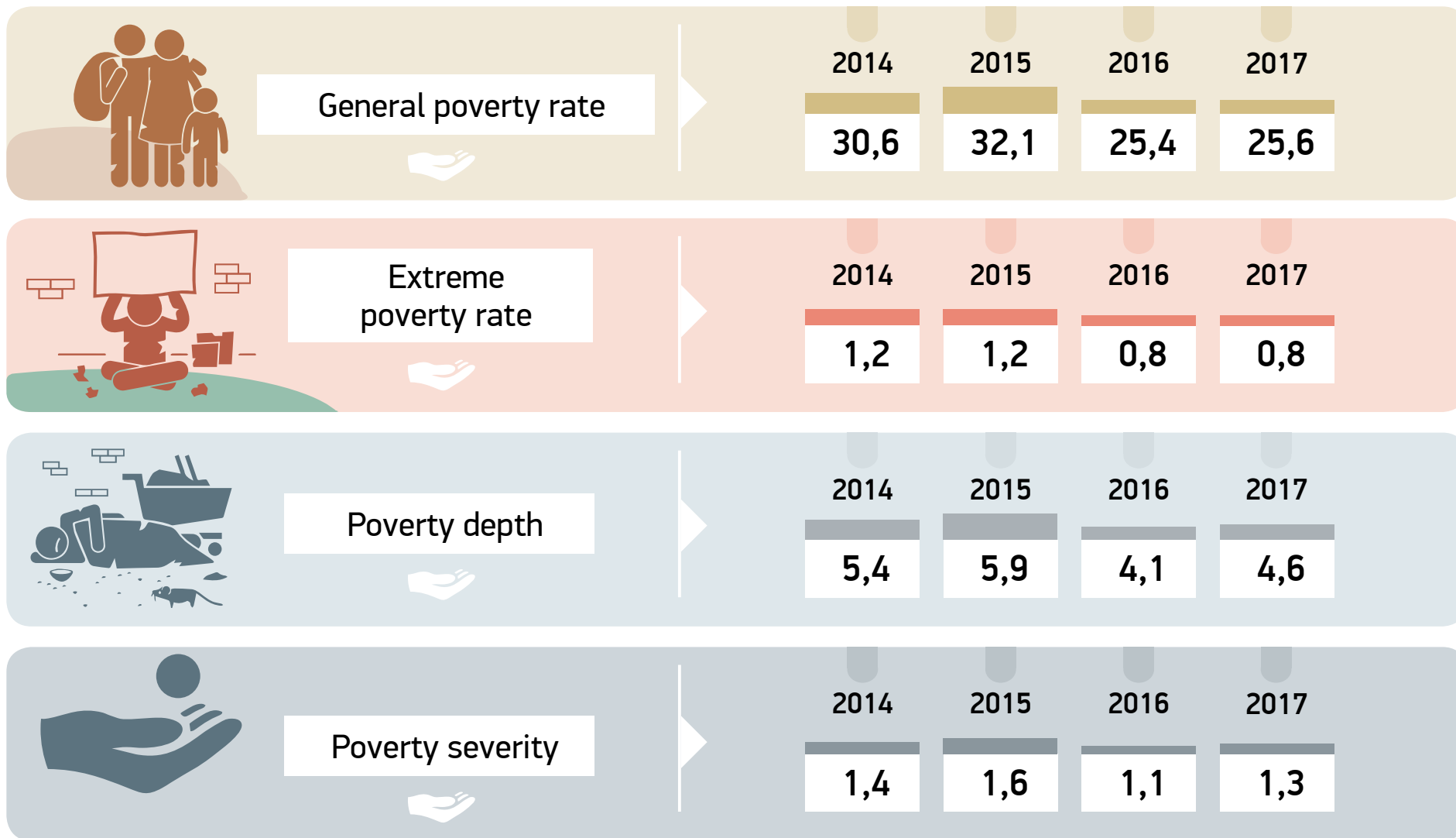
## Population income and socio-economic differentiation

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average monthly nominal wage of one employee, soms	12 285	13 483	14 847	15 670
Average monthly real wage of one employee, (considering CPI), as % to the previous year	100,7	103,1	109,7	102,2
Average fixed monthly pension including subsidies (at the end of the year), soms	4 710	4 896	5 235	5 578
Real fixed monthly pension, as % to the previous year	97,2	97,6	106,5	103,2
Subsistence level (average per capita), soms per month, total	4 981,51	5 182,99	4 794,34	4 900,79
Of whom:				
Working age population	5 563,16	5 799,84	5 352,00	5 479,05
Retirees	4 434,36	4 637,23	4 303,69	4 392,88
Children	4 244,30	4 393,47	4 078,78	4 158,42
Ratio to subsistence level of (in %):				
Disposable cash income per capita	79,4	78,6	88,8	96,7
Average monthly nominal wage	220,8	232,5	277,4	286,0
Average monthly fixed pension	106,2	105,6	121,6	127,0
Minimum monthly wage, soms	900	970	1060	1200
Real size of minimum wage, as % to the previous year	99,7	101,2	108,8	109,7

According to the Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Survey, consumption poverty declined from 30.6 percent in 2014 to 25.6 percent in 2017. Meanwhile, extreme poverty rate dropped from 1.2 percent to 0.8 percent, respectively.

Table 1.4:

Poverty rate (%)



Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (based on Integrated Household Budget and Labour Force Survey).

# 2. MORBIDITY OF POPULATION

Table 2.1:

## Key health system indicators

(end of year)



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of doctors				
total, thsd. individuals	13,5	13,6	13,9	13,9
per 10 000 population	23	23	23	22
Number of mid-level medical personnel				
total, thsd. individuals	33,8	34,5	34,6	34,8
per 10 000 population	57	57	56	56
Number of hospitals	182	181	181	184
Number of hospital beds				
total, thsd.	27,6	26,8	27,2	26,9
per 10 000 population	47	45	44	43
Number of facilities that provide primary health care services	172	155	148	148
Number of rural primary health centers	1020	1026	1029	1038

**Table 2.2:**

## Morbidity, by main categories of diseases

(number of diseases registered in patients with a diagnosis established for the first time)

	Total, individuals				Per 1 000 population			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>All diseases</b>	<b>1647,5</b>	<b>1678,7</b>	<b>1391,4</b>	<b>1590,0</b>	<b>282,3</b>	<b>281,8</b>	<b>228,9</b>	<b>256,5</b>
of which:								
Infectious and parasitic diseases	118,2	114,0	69,9	88,4	20,3	19,1	11,5	14,3
Tumors	10,2	10,2	9,2	10,2	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,6
Endocrine diseases, eating, and metabolic disorders	40,6	39,2	31,5	28,0	7,0	6,6	5,2	4,5
Blood diseases, diseases of hematopoietic organs and certain disorders involving immune mechanism	93,1	92,6	63,6	64,5	16,0	15,5	10,5	10,4
Mental and behavioral disorders	11,8	10,9	8,8	12,0	2,0	1,8	1,4	1,9
Nervous system diseases	69,6	72,9	39,0	44,9	11,9	12,2	6,4	7,2
Diseases of the eye and its appendages	85,5	86,2	70,2	83,6	14,6	14,5	11,5	13,5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid	61,6	67,5	53,4	57,0	10,6	11,3	8,8	9,2
Cardiovascular diseases	47,6	52,7	52,0	58,9	8,2	8,8	8,6	9,5
Respiratory diseases	510,9	518,2	517,4	574,1	87,5	87,0	85,1	92,6
Diseases of digestive system	163,6	180,1	123,3	133,0	28,0	30,2	20,3	21,5
Diseases of genitourinary system	128,5	131,7	99,8	121,5	22,0	22,1	16,4	19,6
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum period	46,5	48,1	43,2	69,6	30,0 <sup>1</sup>	30,8 <sup>1</sup>	27,4 <sup>1</sup>	43,8 <sup>1</sup>
Diseases of skin and hypodermic fiber	87,3	92,6	60,1	79,3	15,0	15,5	9,9	12,8
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	43,5	42,6	53,4	55,5	7,5	7,2	8,8	8,9
Congenital anomalies (malformation)	3,2	3,5	3,8	5,3	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,9
Injuries and poisonings	110,1	101,6	79,7	88,9	18,9	17,1	13,1	14,3

<sup>1</sup>Per 1000 women of reproductive age (15-49).



# Psychoactive Substance Use Disorders

**Table 2.3:**

## Mental and behavioral disorders caused by psychoactive substance use

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Individuals registered with the diagnosis established for the first time:</b>				
total, persons	2047	1801	2189	1697
Urban	939	837	934	705
Rural	1108	964	1255	992
per 100 000 population	35,1	30,2	36,0	27,4
Urban	47,8	41,7	45,5	33,6
Rural	28,6	24,4	31,2	24,2
of which, those diagnosed with:				
Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis				
total, persons	1597	1401	1728	1428
Urban	651	552	682	548
Rural	946	849	1046	880
per 100 000 population	27,4	23,5	28,4	23,0
Urban	33,1	27,5	33,2	26,1
Rural	24,4	21,5	26,0	21,5
Drug and other substance use				
total, persons	450	400	461	269
Urban	288	285	252	157
Rural	162	115	209	112
per 100 000 population	7,7	6,7	7,6	4,3
Urban	14,7	14,2	12,3	7,5
Rural	4,2	2,9	5,2	2,7



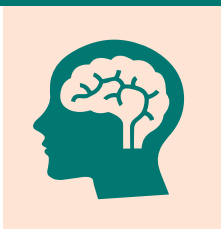


	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Individuals registered with medical treatment and preventive care facilities:</b>				
total, individuals	49110	42752	42786	42759
Urban	33309	27517	27070	27197
Rural	15801	15235	15716	15562
per 100 000 population	833,1	710,2	696,8	683,4
Urban	1676,6	1355,8	1305,2	1282,3
Rural	404,3	381,8	386,5	376,3
of whom, those diagnosed with:				
Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis				
total, individuals	39727	33525	33706	33941
Urban	26804	20948	20727	21017
Rural	12923	12577	12979	12924
per 100 000 population	673,9	556,9	548,9	542,5
Urban	1349,1	1032,1	999,4	990,9
Rural	330,7	315,2	319,2	312,5
Drugs and other substance use				
total, individuals	9383	9227	9080	8818
Urban	6505	6569	6343	6180
Rural	2878	2658	2737	2638
per 100 000 population	159,2	153,3	147,9	140,9
Urban	327,4	323,7	305,8	291,4
Rural	73,6	66,6	67,3	63,8

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 2.4:

## Mental and behavioral disorders caused by psychoactive substance use, by sex and age group



		Total, individuals				Per 100 000 population			
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Individuals with the diagnosis of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis established for the first time		1597	1401	1728	1428	27,4	23,5	28,4	23,0
Men		1428	1234	1531	1214	49,5	41,8	50,8	39,5
Women		169	167	197	214	5,7	5,6	6,4	6,8
of whom, those aged:									
0-14	■ Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	▲ Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	■ Men	1	2	-	-	0,4	0,8	-	-
	▲ Women	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0,4
20-24	■ Men	15	63	16	9	5,1	21,6	5,5	3,2
	▲ Women	4	3	5	2	1,4	1,1	1,8	0,7
25-34	■ Men	263	222	238	205	53,1	43,2	44,9	37,6
	▲ Women	23	28	25	21	4,7	5,5	4,8	3,9
35-44	■ Men	518	429	477	375	151,7	123,5	134,6	103,1
	▲ Women	54	57	51	45	15,4	16,0	14,1	12,2
45 and over	■ Men	631	518	800	625	114,0	97,9	136,0	103,2
	▲ Women	88	79	116	145	13,2	11,5	16,4	19,9





		Total, individuals				Per 100 000 population			
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance use established for the first time		450	400	461	269	7,7	6,7	7,6	4,3
Men		419	387	445	261	14,5	13,1	14,8	8,5
Women		31	13	16	8	1,1	0,4	0,5	0,3
of whom, those aged:									
0-14	■ Men	2	2	1	1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
	▲ Women	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0,1
15-19	■ Men	5	5	14	2	1,8	1,9	5,4	0,8
	▲ Women	1	1	1	1	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
20-24	■ Men	30	30	35	23	10,2	10,3	12,1	8,1
	▲ Women	1	1	-	-	0,3	0,4	-	-
25-34	■ Men	160	114	150	87	32,3	22,2	28,3	16,0
	▲ Women	10	4	6	2	2,0	0,8	1,1	0,4
35-44	■ Men	146	156	146	94	42,8	44,9	41,2	25,8
	▲ Women	13	4	3	3	3,7	1,1	0,8	0,8
45 and over	■ Men	76	80	99	54	13,7	15,1	16,8	8,9
	▲ Women	6	3	6	1	0,9	0,4	0,8	0,1

**Table 2.5:**

**Incidence of alcohol abuse, by region**

	Total, individuals				Per 100 000 population			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1597</b>	<b>1401</b>	<b>1728</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>27,4</b>	<b>23,5</b>	<b>28,4</b>	<b>23,0</b>
Batken oblast	105	68	79	62	22,1	14,0	15,9	12,2
Jalal-Abad oblast	159	121	116	112	14,3	10,7	10,0	9,5
Issyk-Kul oblast	66	82	78	64	14,3	17,6	16,5	13,3
Naryn oblast	119	56	102	65	43,6	20,3	36,5	23,0
Osh oblast	300	364	320	341	24,7	29,3	25,1	26,2
Talas oblast	102	47	62	103	41,6	18,9	24,5	40,1
Chui oblast	310	264	453	300	36,0	30,0	50,5	32,8
Bishkek city	377	345	471	348	40,7	36,4	48,6	35,1
Osh city	59	54	47	33	22,0	19,8	16,9	11,6

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.6:**

**Individuals with alcohol abuse registered with medical treatment and preventive care facilities, by region**

**(end of year)**

	Всего, человек				На 100 000 населения			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>39727</b>	<b>33525</b>	<b>33706</b>	<b>33941</b>	<b>673,9</b>	<b>556,9</b>	<b>554,4</b>	<b>542,5</b>
Batken oblast	894	914	941	971	186,0	185,5	188,9	189,1
Jalal-Abad oblast	2427	2424	2383	2322	216,2	211,4	205,9	195,0

	Total, individuals				Per 100 000 population			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Issyk-Kul oblast	1356	1322	1283	1238	292,3	281,2	271,0	256,3
Naryn oblast	925	926	930	926	336,9	333,5	332,9	326,2
Osh oblast	3838	3973	4086	4273	312,5	315,4	320,8	325,2
Talas oblast	1094	1042	963	1015	442,5	414,7	380,3	391,9
Chui oblast	7377	6974	6747	6604	847,6	785,8	752,7	716,5
Bishkek city	19868	14268	14712	14964	2119,6	1488,6	1517,6	1493,2
Osh city	1948	1682	1661	1628	720,7	610,0	595,7	563,7

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.7: Incidence of drug and non-drug abuse, by region**

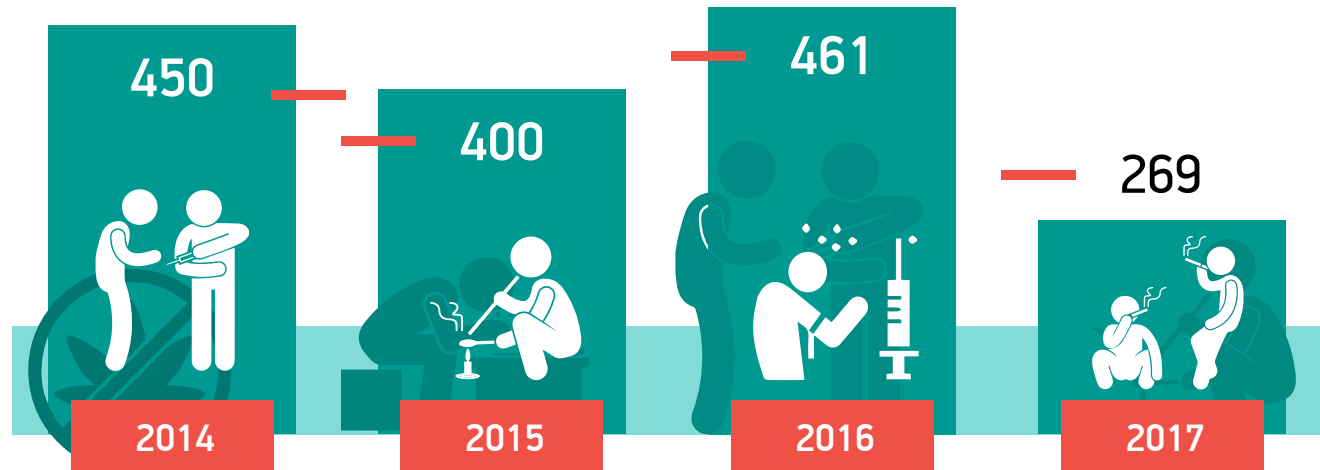
	Individuals with the diagnosis of drug and non-drug abuse established for the first time who were put under medical care							
	Total, individuals				Per 100 000 population			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>4,3</b>
Batken oblast	6	6	11	4	1,3	1,2	2,2	0,8
Jalal-Abad oblast	26	14	23	23	2,3	1,2	2,0	1,9
Issyk-Kul oblast	23	30	17	28	5,0	6,4	3,6	5,8
Naryn oblast	10	4	-	3	3,7	1,4	-	1,1
Osh oblast	10	22	12	6	0,8	1,8	0,9	0,5
Talas oblast	10	18	5	4	4,1	7,2	2,0	1,6
Chui oblast	131	108	155	103	15,2	12,3	17,3	11,3
Bishkek city	216	152	201	90	23,3	16,0	20,7	9,1
Osh city	18	46	37	8	6,7	16,8	13,3	2,8

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 2.1.

Individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance use established for the first time

(individuals)



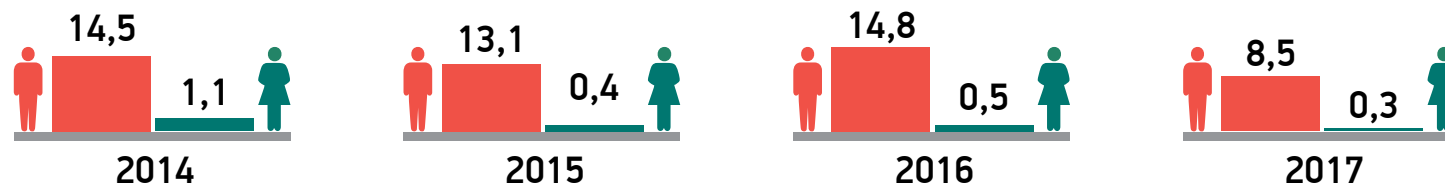
Over the four-year period, the number of individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance abuse established for the first time decreased from 450 in 2014 to 269 in 2017 (40 per cent decrease).

The share of individuals with non-drug abuse (substance abuse) in the total number of individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance abuse in 2014 made up 0.9 percent (four individuals), whereas in 2017 this share dropped to 0.7 percent (two individuals).

Figure 2.2.

Individuals with the diagnosis of drug and other substance use established for the first time, by sex

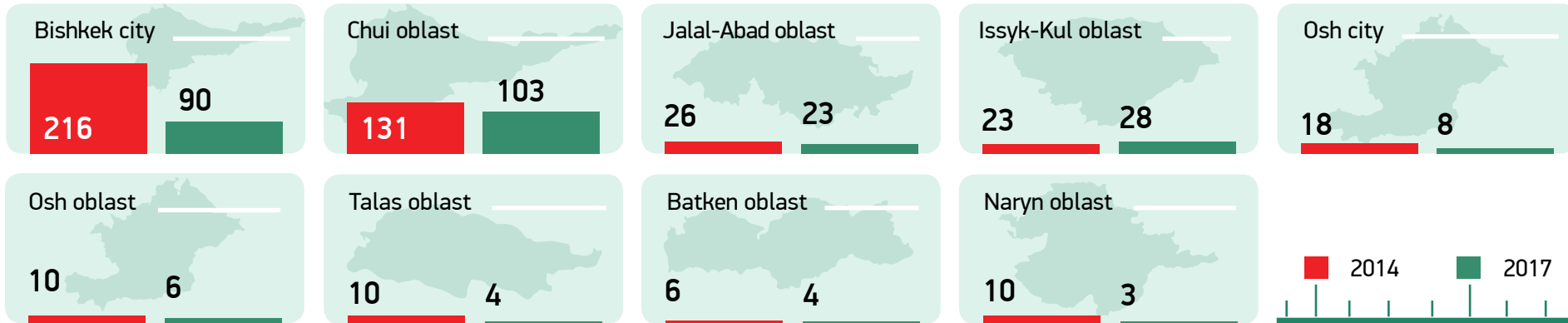
(per 100 000 population)



Similar trend was observed for this indicator calculated per 100 000 population. The number of cases with diagnoses of drug and other substance abuse established for the first time among men fell 1.7 times in 2017 as compared to 2014, while the same number for women declined 3.7 times.

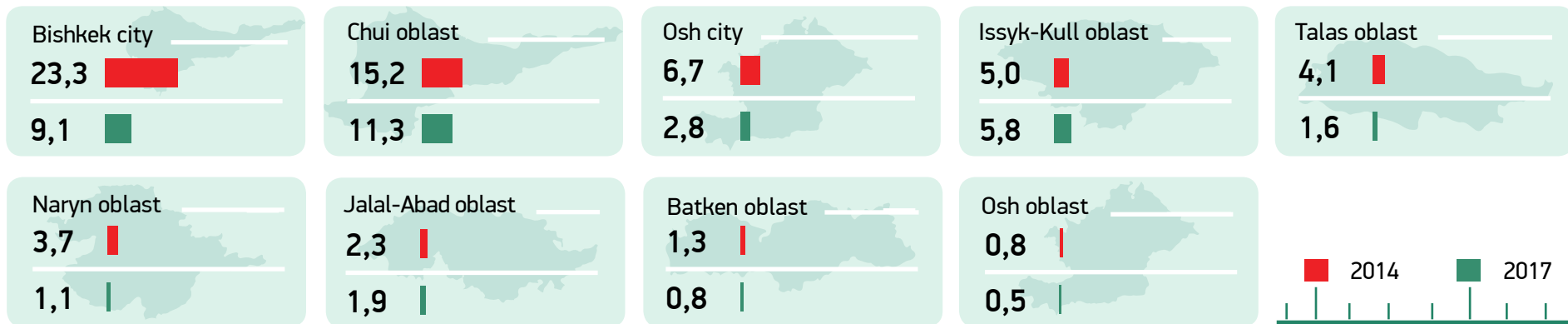


**Figure 2.3. Incidence of drug and non-drug abuse by region (individuals)**



As shown in the figure, over the period under review, the incidence of drug and non-drug abuse declined in all regions of the country, except for Issyk-Kul oblast. In 2017, however, the share of individuals with drug abuse increased in Chui oblast (38.3 percent of total) and Bishkek city (33.5 percent).

**Figure 2.4. Incidence of drug and non-drug abuse, by region (per 100 000 population)**



In 2017 compared to 2014, the greatest decline in the incidence of drug and non-drug abuse per 100 000 population was observed in Naryn oblast (3.4 times), Bishkek city and Talas oblast (2.7 times), Osh city (2.4 times) and Chui oblast (1.3 times).



Таблица 2.8:

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities, by region

(end of year)

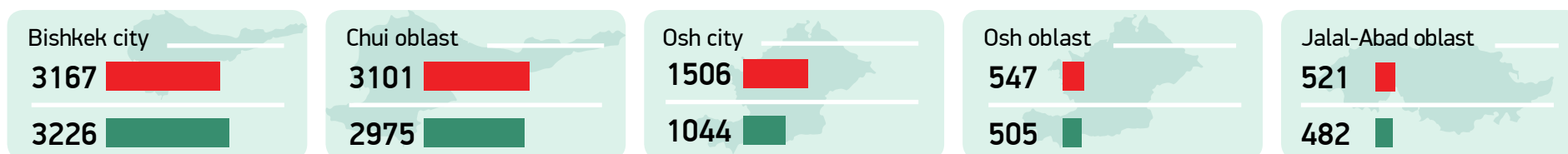
	Всего, человек				На 100 000 населения			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>9383</b>	<b>9227</b>	<b>9080</b>	<b>8818</b>	<b>159,2</b>	<b>153,3</b>	<b>149,3</b>	<b>140,9</b>
Batken oblast	128	128	131	130	26,6	26,0	26,3	25,3
Jalal-Abad oblast	521	496	482	482	46,4	43,3	41,6	40,5
Issyk-Kul oblast	264	281	284	297	56,9	59,8	60,0	61,5
Naryn oblast	32	32	29	31	11,7	11,5	10,4	10,9
Osh oblast	547	509	505	505	44,5	40,4	39,7	38,4
Talas oblast	117	131	128	128	47,3	52,1	50,5	49,4
Chui oblast	3101	2994	3002	2975	356,3	337,4	334,9	322,8
Bishkek city	3167	3208	3379	3226	337,9	334,7	348,6	321,9
Osh city	1506	1448	1140	1044	557,2	525,1	408,8	361,5

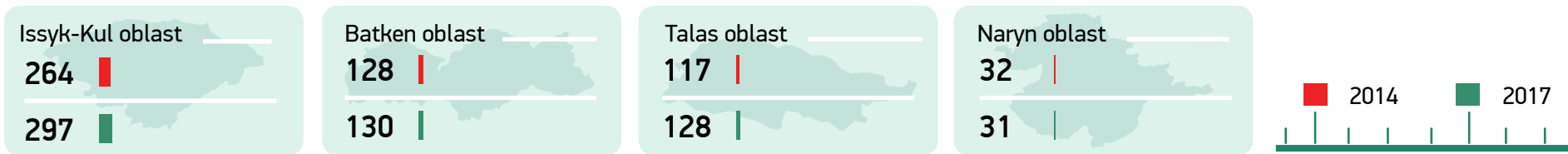
Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 2.5.

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities, by region

(individuals)



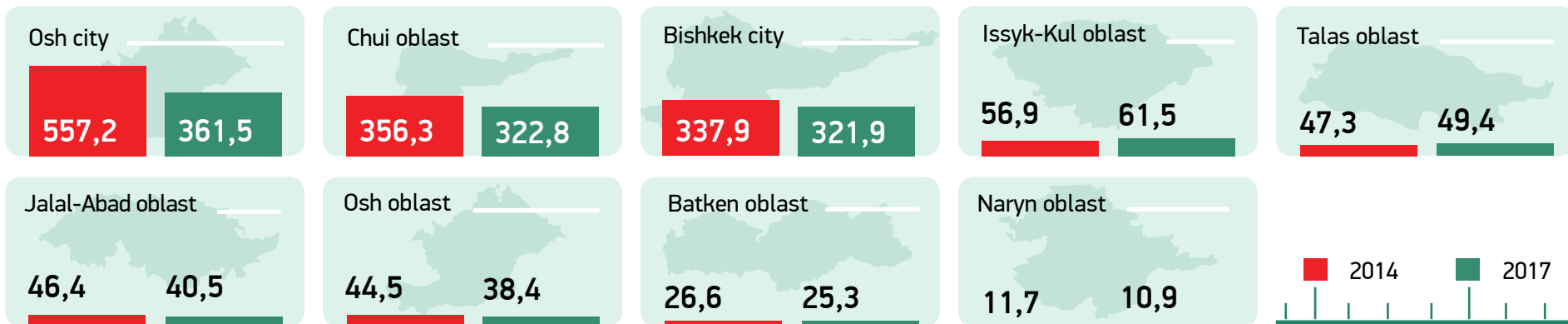


As shown in the figure above, in 2017 compared to 2014, there was an upward trend in the number of individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities in Issyk-Kul oblast (12.5 percent increase), Talas oblast (9.4 percent), Bishkek city (1.8 percent) and Batken oblast (1.6 percent).

Figure 2.6.

### Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities, by region

(per 100 000 population)



The number of individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities per 100 000 population has dropped in all regions of the country, except for Issyk-Kul and Talas oblasts, where this indicator increased by 8.0 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively.

**Table 2.9:**

**Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse, by main types of substance abuse**

**(individuals)**

	Total	of whom, those who use							
		Opiates	of whom, Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodiazepines	Hallucinogens	Ephedrone	Combination of various substances	Other
<b>Individuals with the diagnosis established for the first time:</b>									
2014	450	270	269	174	4	-	-	2	-
2015	400	238	238	154	5	-	-	-	3
2016	461	151	151	281	12	-	-	17	-
2017	269	94	94	162	2	-	-	11	-
<b>Individuals registered with drug treatment facilities:</b>									
2014	9383	6266	5810	2428	99	-	3	587	-
2015	9227	6150	5703	2409	103	-	1	564	-
2016	9080	5862	5418	2536	114	-	1	567	-
2017	8818	5587	5133	2559	116	-	-	556	-

**Table 2.10:**

**Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse, by main types of substance abuse, sex, and age group, 2017**

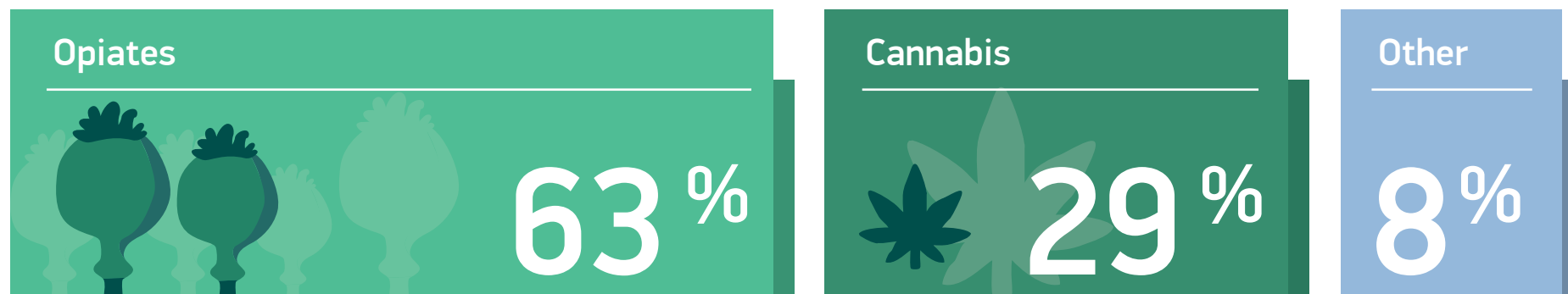
(end of year, individuals)

		Total	of whom, those who use						Combination of various substances
			Opiates	including Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodiazepines	Hallucinogens	Ephedrone	
<b>Total</b>		<b>8818</b>	<b>5587</b>	<b>5133</b>	<b>2559</b>	<b>116</b>	-	-	<b>556</b>
■ <b>men</b>		<b>8288</b>	<b>5155</b>	<b>4743</b>	<b>2492</b>	<b>108</b>	-	-	<b>533</b>
▲ <b>women</b>		<b>530</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>	-	-	<b>23</b>
of whom, those aged									
0-14	■ men	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	▲ women	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
15-17	■ men	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
	▲ women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-19	■ men	31	7	7	15	9	-	-	-
	▲ women	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
20-24	■ men	360	189	135	112	49	-	-	10
	▲ women	21	12	11	6	3	-	-	-
25-29	■ men	794	428	389	251	19	-	-	96
	▲ women	78	63	63	11	3	-	-	1
30-34	■ men	1506	1041	909	337	6	-	-	122
	▲ women	115	89	76	22	-	-	-	4
35-39	■ men	1725	1134	1029	450	5	-	-	136
	▲ women	120	105	88	5	1	-	-	9
40-44	■ men	1702	1131	1074	443	5	-	-	123
	▲ women	87	78	71	6	-	-	-	3
45 and over	■ men	2158	1225	1200	884	3	-	-	46
	▲ women	104	83	79	16	-	-	-	5

Figure 2.7.

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse, by main types of substance abuse, 2017

(as % to total)



The figure above shows that the largest share of drug abusers (63 percent in 2017) used opiates, 8 percent of whom were women. The share of those who use cannabis made up 29 percent, 3 percent of whom were women.

Table 2.11:

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse, by main types of substance abuse and mode of ingestion

(end of year, individuals)

Mode of ingestion:	Total	of whom, those who use							
		Opiates	of whom, Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodia-zepines	Hallucinogens	Ephedrone	Combination of various substances	Other
Inhalation									
2014	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
2015	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
2016	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
2017	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-



	Total	of whom, those who use							
		Opiates	of whom, Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodia-zepines	Hallucinogens	Ephedrone	Combination of various substances	Other
<b>Oral consumption</b>									
2014	5	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
2015	27	-	-	23	3	-	1	-	-
2016	9	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1
2017	16	-	-	8	3	-	-	5	-
<b>Smoking</b>									
2014	2431	3	-	2428	-	-	-	-	-
2015	2570	184	181	2386	-	-	-	-	-
2016	2542	1	1	2528	-	-	-	13	-
2017	2554	2	2	2551	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Sniffing/snorting</b>									
2014	97	6	5	-	91	-	-	-	-
2015	99	4	3	-	95	-	-	-	-
2016	110	-	-	-	109	-	-	1	-
2017	109	2	2	-	107	-	-	-	-
<b>Injection</b>									
2014	6628	6245	5794	-	-	-	3	380	-
2015	6335	5962	5519	-	-	-	-	373	-
2016	5870	5861	5417	-	-	-	-	9	-
2017	5585	5583	5129	-	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Combination of various modes</b>									
2014	217	10	10	-	-	-	-	207	-
2015	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	-
2016	544	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	-
2017	548	-	-	-	-	-	-	548	-

Table 2.12:

Individuals with drug and non-drug abuse registered with drug treatment facilities, by main types of substance abuse and region in 2017

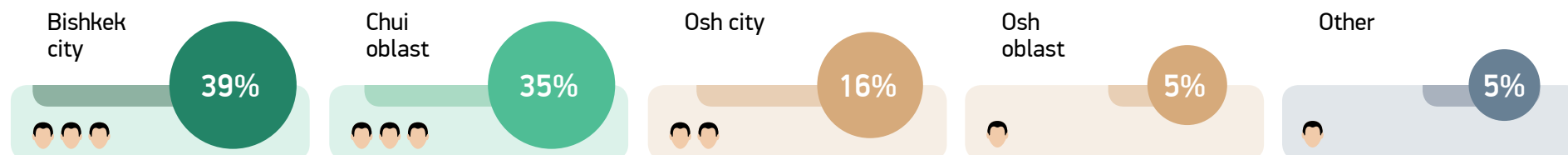
(end of year, individuals)

	Total	of whom, those who use						Combination of various substances
		Opiates	of whom, Heroin	Cannabis	Benzodia-zepines	Hallucinogens	Ephe-drone	
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>8818</b>	<b>5587</b>	<b>5133</b>	<b>2559</b>	<b>116</b>	-	-	<b>556</b>
Batken oblast	130	48	41	80	2	-	-	-
Jalal-Abad oblast	482	128	128	352	2	-	-	-
Issyk-Kul oblast	297	26	26	270	1	-	-	-
Naryn oblast	31	14	14	16	1	-	-	-
Osh oblast	505	286	286	218	1	-	-	-
Talas oblast	128	19	19	108		-	-	1
Chui oblast	2975	1963	1962	845	19	-	-	148
Bishkek city	3226	2187	1901	585	83	-	-	371
Osh city	1044	916	786	85	7	-	-	36

Figure 2.8.

Individuals registered with drug treatment facilities on abuse of opiates, by region, 2017

(% to total)



The largest share of opiate abusers in 2017 was observed in Bishkek (2.2 thousand individuals, or 39 percent of the total number), Chui oblast (about 2 thousand individuals, or 35 percent), Osh city (about 1 thousand individuals, or 16 percent) and Osh oblast (0.3 thousand individuals, or 5 percent). The share of other regions was insignificant and in total accounted for 5 percent.

**Table 2.13:**

**Individuals diagnosed with mental and behavioral disorders caused by substance abuse and treated in drug treatment facilities, by region**

(individuals)



	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	8734	9239	8970	9491
Batken oblast	561	598	593	518
Jalal-Abad oblast	751	672	562	623
Issyk-Kul oblast	722	997	791	914
Naryn oblast	186	135	199	251
Osh oblast	1544	1342	1280	1396
Talas oblast	449	426	422	416
Chui oblast	429	445	358	363
Bishkek city	232	154	189	63
Osh city	-	-	-	2
Ministry of Health republican facilities	3860	4470	4576	4945

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.14:**

**Mortality from alcohol intake**



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total deaths, individuals	666	677	621	644
per 100 000 population	11,4	11,4	10,2	10,4
Mental and behavioral disorders caused by alcohol intake	10	6	7	18
Alcoholic liver disease	54	52	35	61
Toxic effects of alcohol	308	317	300	288
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol	294	302	279	277

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic



Table 2.15:

### Mortality from drug abuse

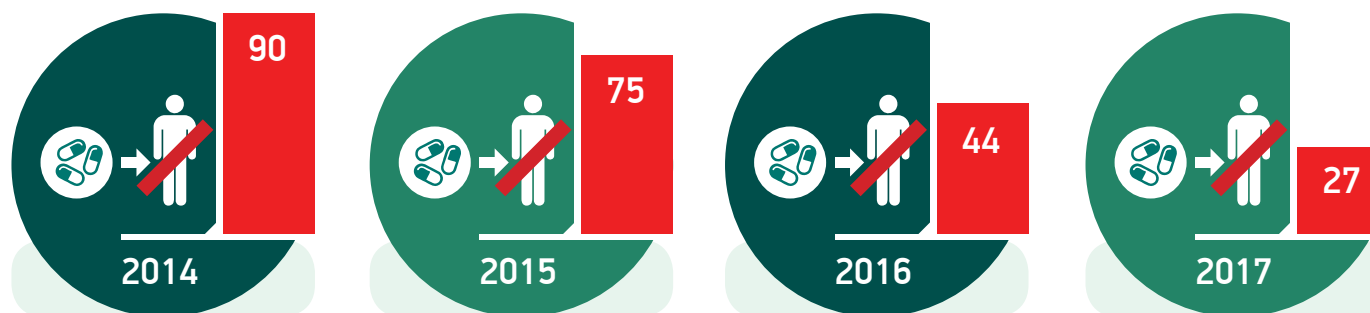


	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total deaths, individuals	90	75	44	27
per 100 000 population	1,5	1,3	0,7	0,4
Mental and behavioral disorders caused by opiate abuse	-	-	-	-
Mental and behavioral disorders caused by cocaine abuse	-	-	-	-
Poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptic drugs (hallucinogens)	45	37	22	17
poisoning by opium	24	20	13	6
poisoning by heroin	-	-	-	1
poisoning by other opioids	-	-	-	1
poisoning by other synthetic drugs	16	17	7	9
poisoning by other and unspecified psychodysleptic drugs	3	-	1	-
Accidental poisoning and influence of other unspecified narcotics and psychodysleptic drugs (hallucinogens)	45	38	22	10

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 2.9.

### Mortality from drug abuse



A decline in the incidence of drug addiction resulted in the reduction of mortality from drug abuse. The number of deaths decreased from 90 individuals in 2014 to 27 individuals in 2017 (3.3 times decrease).

Table 2.16:

## Incidence of active tuberculosis



	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Individuals with the diagnosis of active tuberculosis established for the first time:</b>				
total, individuals	5898	5853	5680	5616
per 100 000 population	101,1	98,2	93,4	90,6
of whom,				
those diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis:				
total, individuals	4275	4164	4282	4132
per 100 000 population	73,3	69,9	70,4	66,7
<b>Численность больных, состоящих на учете в лечебно-профилактических организациях:</b>				
всего, человек	9637	7840	7995	7695
на 100 000 населения	163,5	130,2	130,2	123,0

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 2.17:

## HIV incidence

(end of year)



### Number of registered HIV-positive individuals:

total, individuals	2014	4329	2015	4687	2016	5121	2017	5742
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Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.18:**

**HIV-positive individuals who use injection drugs**



(number of individuals)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	170	149	202	199
Batken oblast	1	-	3	1
Jalal-Abad oblast	8	9	7	6
Issyk-Kul oblast	5	8	8	7
Naryn oblast	7	5	4	1
Osh oblast	17	12	7	22
Talas oblast	4	2	2	3
Chui oblast	86	53	119	119
Bishkek city	26	44	42	27
Osh city	16	16	13	13

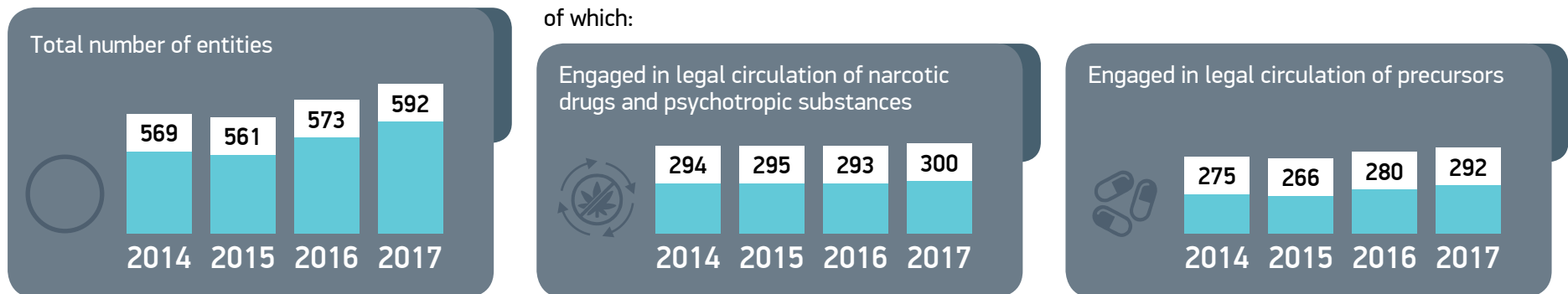
Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Entities engaged in legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors**

**Table 2.19:**

**Number of entities engaged in legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors<sup>1</sup>**

(end of year, units)



<sup>1</sup>Entities included in the State Registry of Legal Circulation of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors.

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.20:**

**Number of pharmacies and pharmacy units with the right to sell narcotic drugs for medical use, by region**

**(end of year, units)**

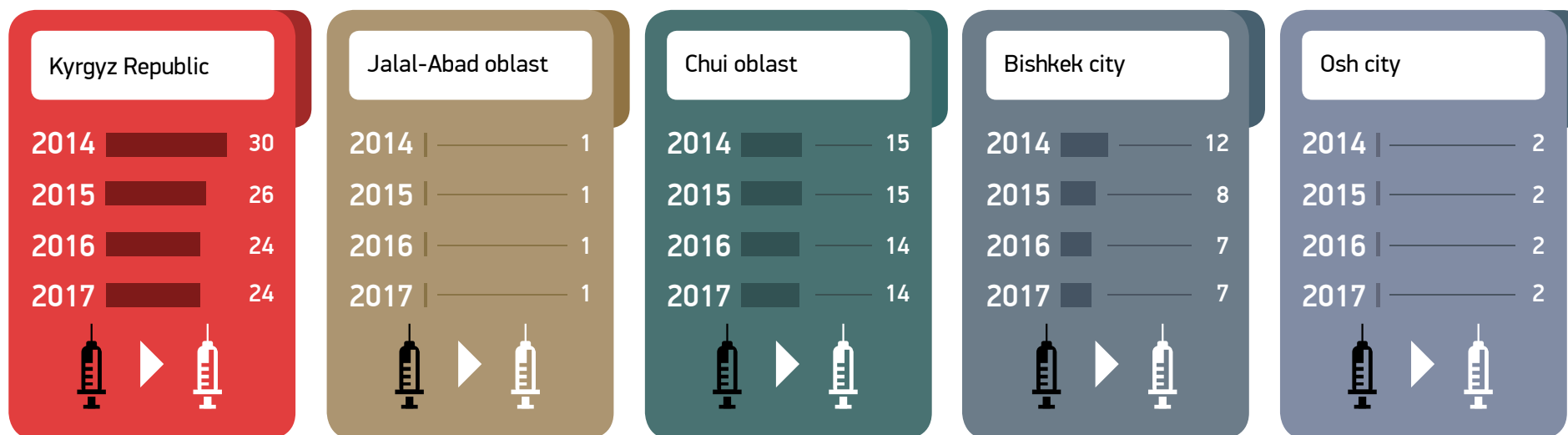
	Pharmacies	Pharmacy			Shops		Production units
		storages	units	kiosks	Eye care shops	Shops selling medical products	
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>
Batken oblast	60	11	91	22	-	-	-
Jalal-Abad oblast	115	66	245	33	-	-	1
Issyk-Kul oblast	107	49	90	7	2	-	-
Naryn oblast	52	20	37	5	-	-	-
Osh oblast	130	55	205	74	-	-	1
Talas oblast	65	35	49	3	-	-	-
Chui oblast	278	150	305	7	2	-	13
Bishkek city	386	284	393	29	11	25	24
Osh city	135	85	192	35	4	8	-

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 2.21:**

**Syringe exchange points (SEP), by region**

**(end of year, units)**



Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 2.22:

Number of facilities that provide opioid substitution therapy services (OST), by region

(end of year, units)

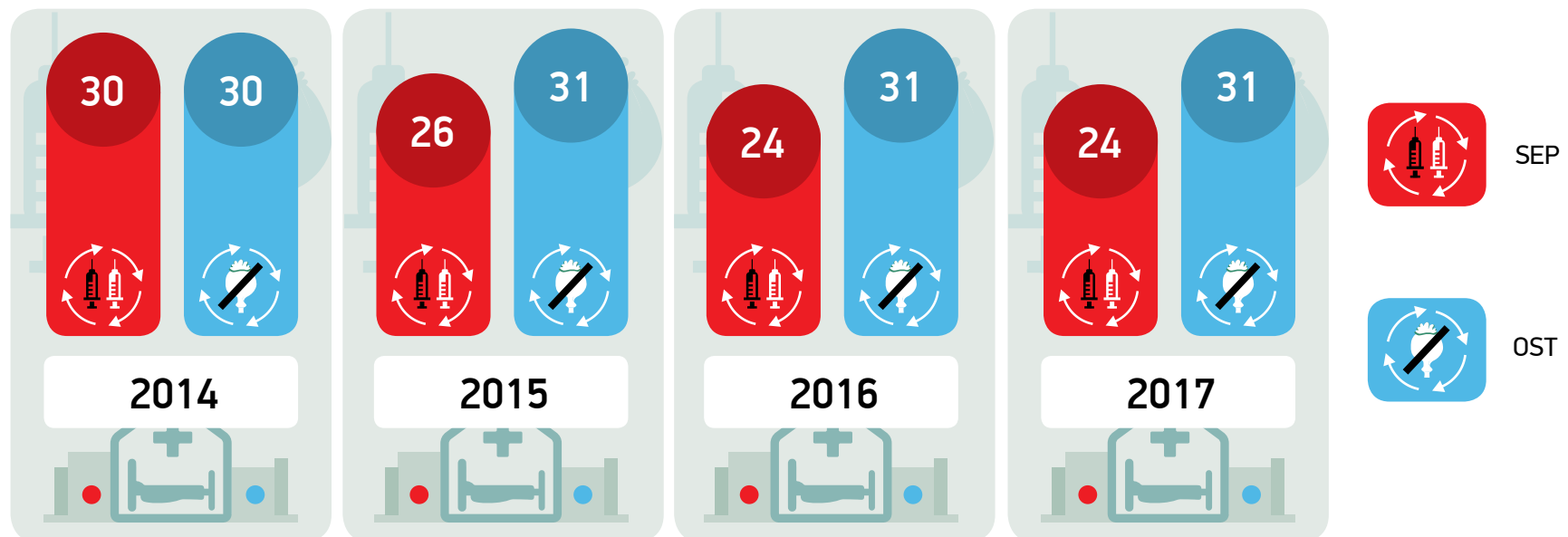
	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
Batken oblast	1	1	1	1
Jalal-Abad oblast	1	1	2	2
Issyk-Kul oblast	-	-	-	-
Naryn oblast	-	-	-	-
Osh oblast	4	4	3	3
Talas oblast	-	-	-	-
Chui oblast	11	12	13	13
Bishkek city	8	8	7	7
Osh city	5	5	5	5

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 2.10.

Number of syringe exchange points (SEP) and opioid substitution therapy facilities (OST)

(end of year, units)



# International quota and volumes of import of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors

Table 2.23:

International quota and volumes of import of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, by type<sup>1</sup>

(end of year, grams)



	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Quota	Import	Quota	Import	Quota	Import	Quota	Import
Codeine	4000	809,3	4000	1123,2	4000	801,9	4000	593,8
Methadone	30000	27000	30000	54000	40000	-	35000	45900
Morphine	5000	965,6	5000	1505,8	5000	1607,3	5000	929,4
Fentanyl	40	14,5	40	16,5	40	18,5	40	11,8
Ethylmorphine	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Trimeperidine	10500	2650,5	10500	1460,8	10500	1098,0	10500	1430,0
<i>Cocaine</i>	1	-	1	0,27	1	0,46	1	-
<i>Thebaine</i>	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
<i>Heroin</i>	-	-	-	0,26	-	-	-	-
<i>Morphine</i>	-	-	-	0,09	-	-	-	-
<i>Codeine</i>	-	-	-	0,02	-	-	-	-
<i>Ecgonine</i>	-	-	-	0,02	-	-	-	-
<i>Methadone</i>	-	-	-	0,02	-	-	-	-
<i>Dextropropoxyphene</i>	-	-	0,15	-	0,15	-	0,15	-

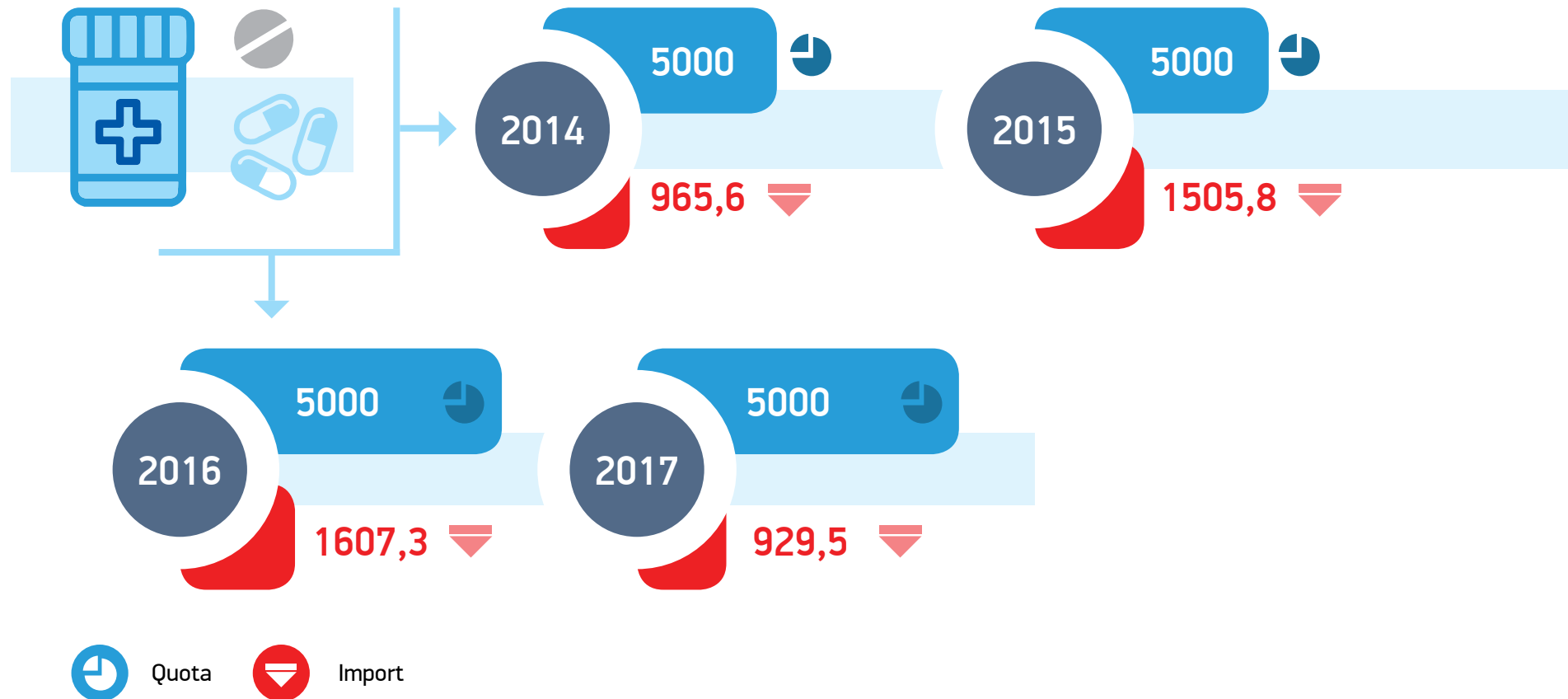
<sup>1</sup>Narcotic drugs shown in italics were imported to the Kyrgyz Republic to conduct training sessions for the State Service on Drug Control as part of UNODC project. Codeine contained in medical drug Codeterp.

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 2.11.

International quota and morphine imports

(end of year, grams)



With a climb in the international quota for morphine - one of the most important substances for the health care system - volumes of its actual import into the country from 2014 to 2017 remained insufficient, which resulted in reduction of its availability to the population for medical purposes.

At the same time, according to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), production of morphine and basic synthetic and semi-synthetic opioids increased fivefold between 1989 and 2009 (Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes, INCB report, 2011, p. 11).

# 3. OFFENCES

## Key crime indicators

Table 3.1:

### Key crime indicators, 2014-2017



	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Number of recorded crimes, cases</b>	27070	29100	27481	27706
of which, serious offences and grave crimes	4073	4124	3933	3973
Number of recorded crimes per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over	658	697	649	644
Number of identified perpetrators who committed crimes	16367	16757	16607	15888
of whom:				
Women	2091	2239	2211	2075
Juveniles	1021	1067	1050	1081
Number of convicted individuals	7327	7475	7708	7172
of whom, imprisoned	3205	2933	3053	2933

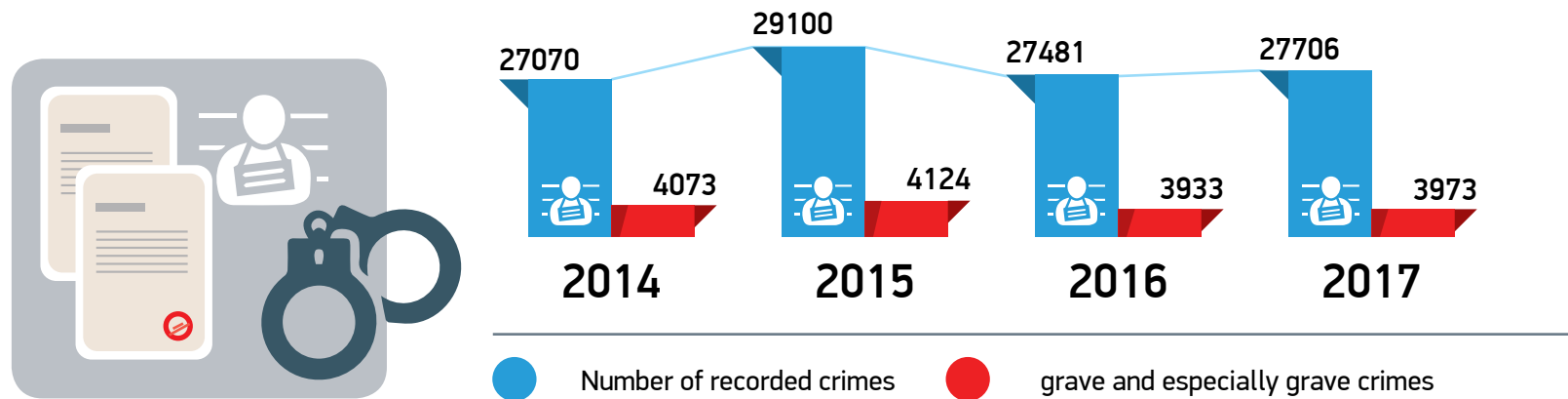
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Figure 3.1.

Number of recorded crimes

(cases)

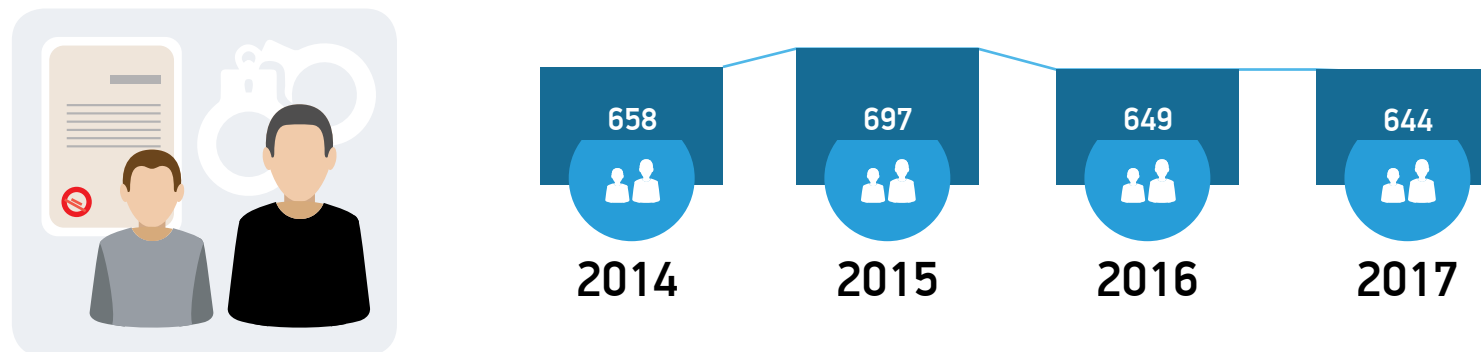


The number of crimes recorded in 2017 as compared to 2014, increased by 2.3 percent, whereas the number of serious offences and grave crimes over the same period decreased from 15.0 percent to 14.3 percent.

Figure 3.2.

Number of recorded crimes

(per 100 000 population aged 14 and over)



Number of recorded crimes per 100 000 population aged 14 and over decreased from 685 cases in 2014 to 644 cases in 2017, or 2.1 percent decline. This indicator peaked in 2015 with nearly 700 crimes recorded.

Table 3.2:

Number of recorded crimes, by region

(per 100 000 population aged 14 and over)

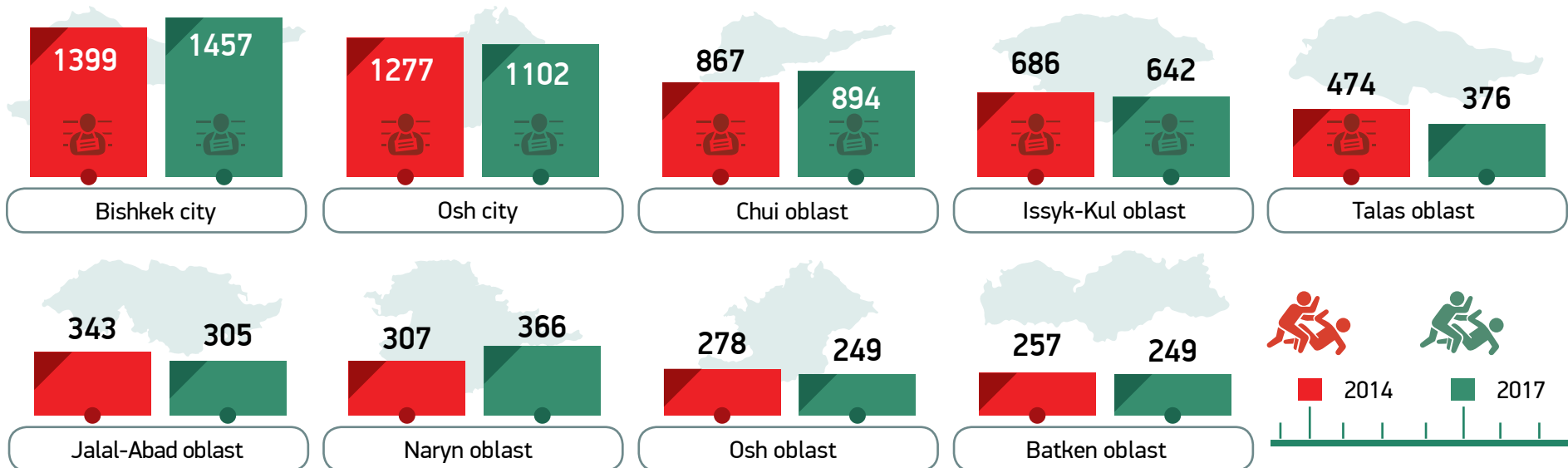
	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>644</b>
Batken oblast	257	275	221	249
Jalal-Abad oblast	343	328	312	305
Issyk-Kul oblast	686	686	616	642
Naryn oblast	307	331	336	366
Osh oblast	278	282	251	249
Talas oblast	474	445	425	376
Chui oblast	867	982	977	894
Bishkek city	1399	1532	1416	1457
Osh city	1277	1287	1119	1102

Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 3.3.

Number of recorded crimes, by region

(per 100 000 population aged 14 and over)



In 2017, the number of crimes committed per 100 000 population aged 14 and over was 2.2 times higher in Bishkek city than the national average, in Osh city - 1.7 times, and Chui oblast - 39 percent higher than the national average.

**Table 3.3:**

**Number of offenders, by region**

(individuals)

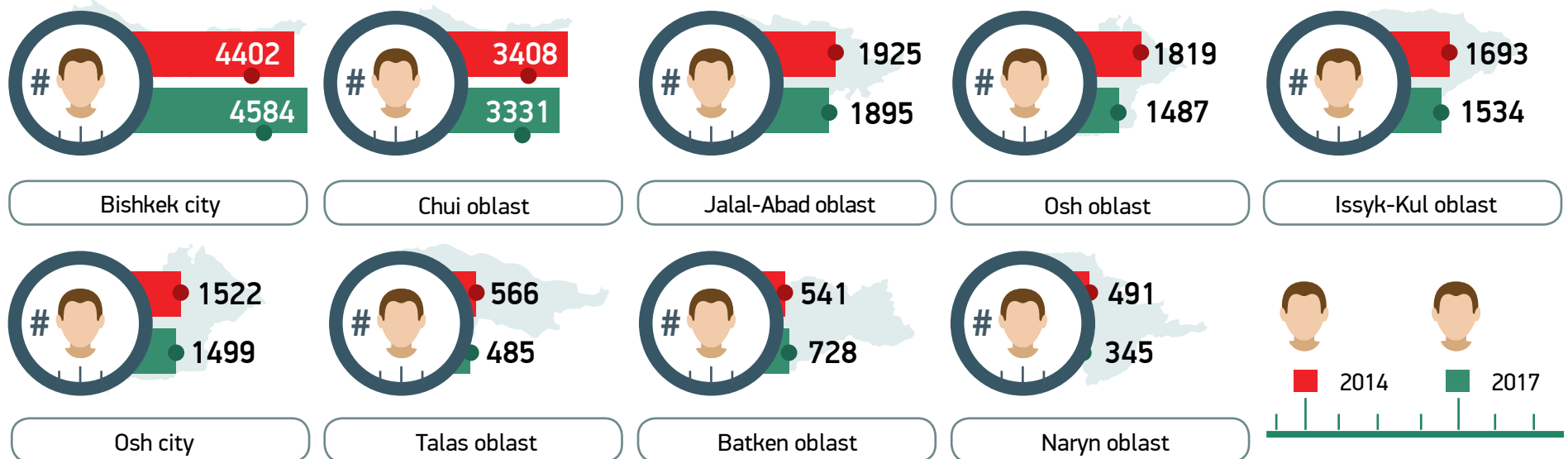
	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>16367</b>	<b>16757</b>	<b>16607</b>	<b>15888</b>
Batken oblast	541	624	612	728
Jalal-Abad oblast	1925	2019	1847	1895
Issyk-Kul oblast	1693	1671	1572	1534
Naryn oblast	491	547	569	345
Osh oblast	1819	1795	1907	1487
Talas oblast	566	482	450	485
Chui oblast	3408	3098	3389	3331
Bishkek city	4402	4975	4743	4584
Osh city	1522	1546	1518	1499

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Figure 3.4.**

**Number of offenders, by region**

(individuals)



In 2017 as compared to 2014, the number of individuals who committed crimes increased in Bishkek city (by 4 percent) and significantly in Batken oblast (almost by 35 percent), while decreasing in all other regions of the country.

Figure 3.5.

## Number of convicted offenders

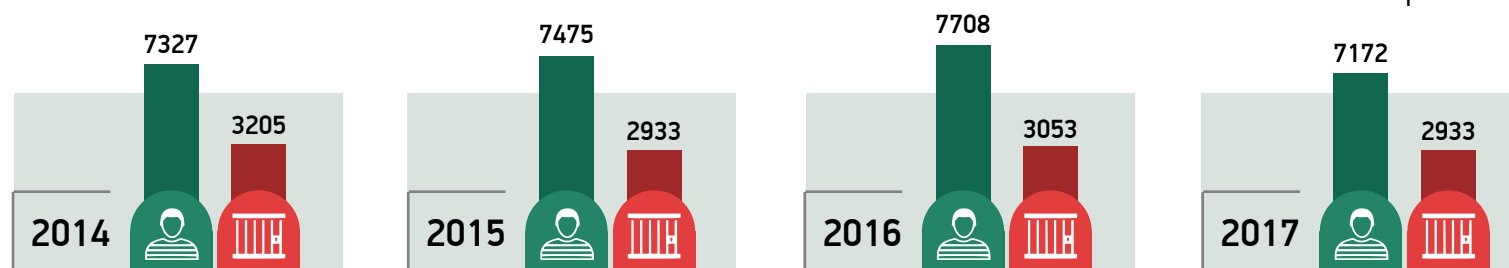
(individuals)



Number of convicted persons



Persons sentenced to imprisonment



In 2017 as compared to 2014, the number of convicted individuals decreased by 2.1 percent, while the number of individuals sentenced to imprisonment declined by 8.5 percent.

## Recorded crimes and individuals who committed those crimes

Table 3.4:

### Recorded crimes, by type

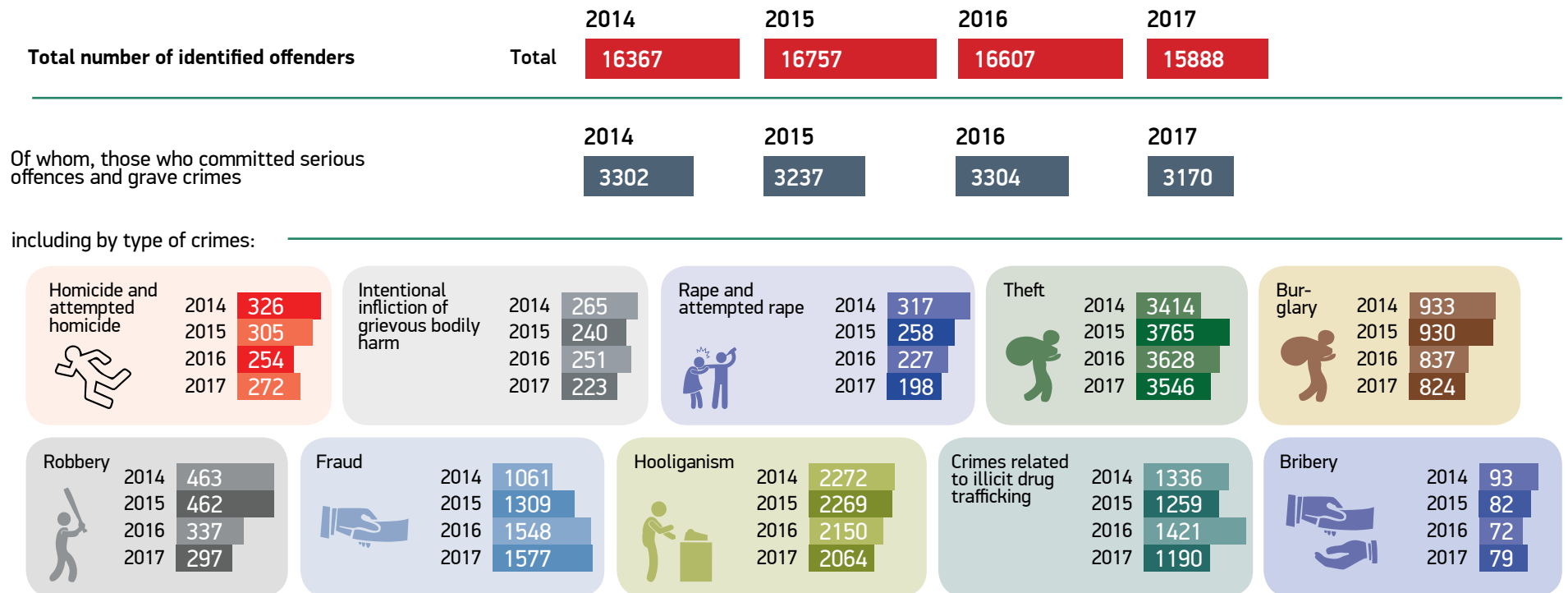
	Total cases				Percent of total			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Number of recorded crimes – total</b>	<b>27070</b>	<b>29100</b>	<b>27481</b>	<b>27706</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of which:								
Homicide and attempted homicide (Art. 97, 98, 100, 319, 340, 294 of the Criminal Code (CC) of the Kyrgyz Republic)	320	305	267	256	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,9
Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm (Art. 104)	268	220	237	240	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9
Rape and attempted rape (Art. 129)	334	285	248	206	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,7
Theft (Art.164)	9029	9894	9292	10032	33,3	34,0	33,8	36,2
Burglary (Art.167)	1266	1175	969	987	4,7	4,1	3,5	3,6
Robbery (Art.168)	380	359	283	246	1,4	1,2	1,0	0,9
Cattle stealing (Art.165)	981	901	858	1153	3,6	3,1	3,1	4,2
Hooliganism (Art.234)	2561	2470	2085	2069	9,5	8,5	7,6	7,5
Crimes related to illicit drug trafficking (Art.246-255, Art.157, Art.204 p. 2, 3, 4)	1955	1864	1738	1571	7,2	6,4	6,3	5,7

	Total cases				Percent of total			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Violation of vehicle safety rules (Art.281)	535	574	523	440	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,6
of which, those that caused death of the victim	218	245	234	282	-	-	-	-
Bribery (Art. 310-314)	122	123	100	57	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,2
Fraud (Art.166)	2600	3322	4095	3734	9,6	11,4	14,9	13,4
Other crimes	6719	7608	6786	6715	24,8	26,1	24,7	24,2

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 3.5:

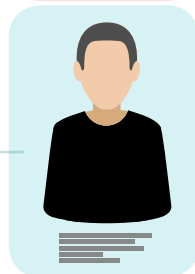
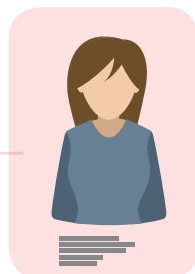
### Number of offenders, by type of crime (individuals)



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 3.6:**

**Profile of offenders, by sex and age group (individuals)**

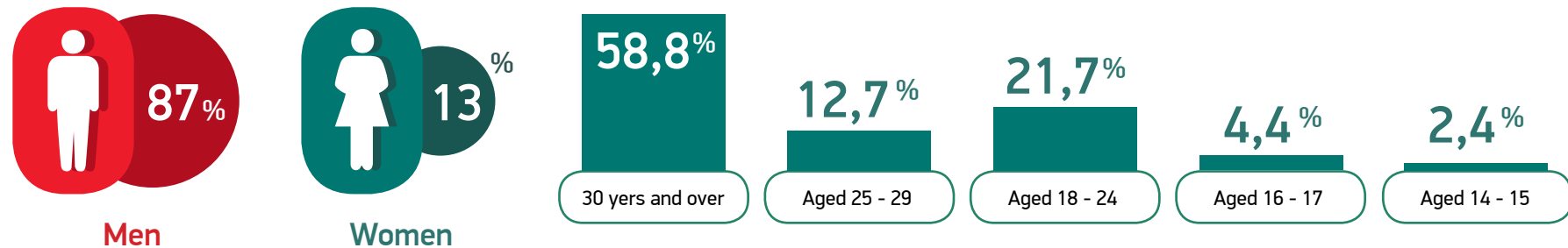


	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total number of identified offenders</b>	<b>16367</b>	<b>16757</b>	<b>16607</b>	<b>15888</b>
of whom:				
by sex				
Men	14276	14518	14396	13813
Women	2091	2239	2211	2075
by age at the time of committing crime,				
of whom:				
14-15	335	289	325	382
16-17	686	778	725	699
18-24	4256	4226	3814	3448
25-29	2615	2365	2244	2025
30 and over	8475	9099	9499	9334
by education				
Higher	1154	1021	1258	1378
Secondary (complete and incomplete)	15213	15736	15349	14510
by occupation at the time of committing crime				
Laborer	536	612	522	656
Non-manual workers	1561	1275	1305	1220
Students	608	562	545	497
Unemployed and out of school	12451	13257	13163	12289

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 3.6.

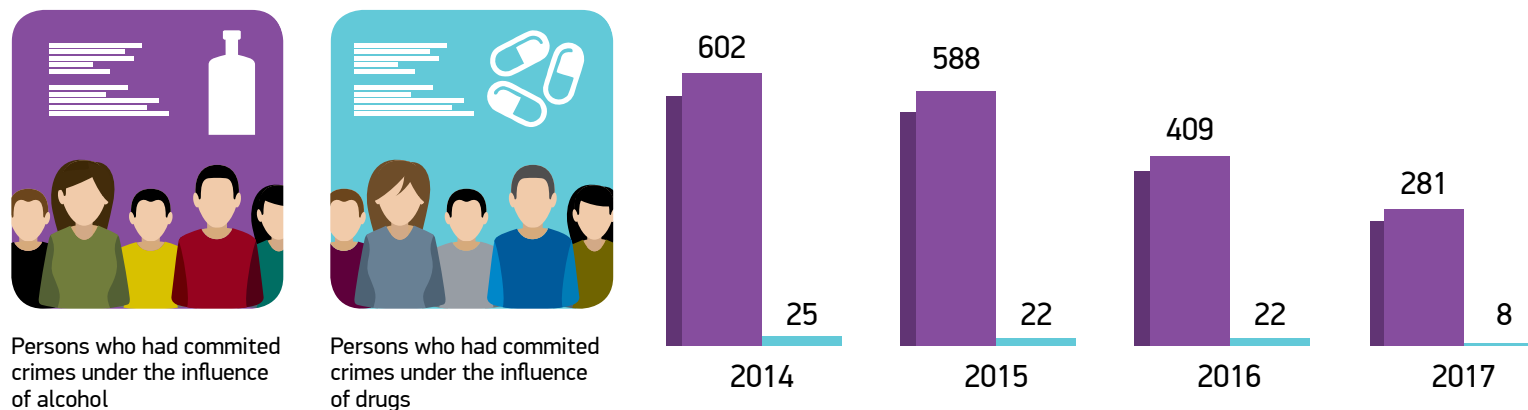
Offenders, by sex and age group, 2017 (% of total)



As shown in the figure above, the largest number of crimes was committed by individuals aged 30 years and over, who accounted for almost 60 percent of committed crimes, followed by individuals aged 18-24 years – about 22 percent, individuals aged 25-29 years – about 13 percent, while the share of individuals aged 14-17 years made up about 7 percent. Men accounted for 87 percent of all identified offenders.

Figure 3.7.

Number of offenders who committed crimes under the influence of alcohol and drugs (individuals)



Over the four-year period, the number of individuals who committed crimes under the influence of alcohol dropped from 602 individuals in 2014 to 281 individuals in 2017, or 2.1 times, while the number of individuals who committed crimes under the influence of drugs declined from 25 individuals to 8 individuals, respectively, or 3.1 times.

Table 3.7:

**Number of offenders who committed crimes under the influence of alcohol and drugs, by region**

(individuals)

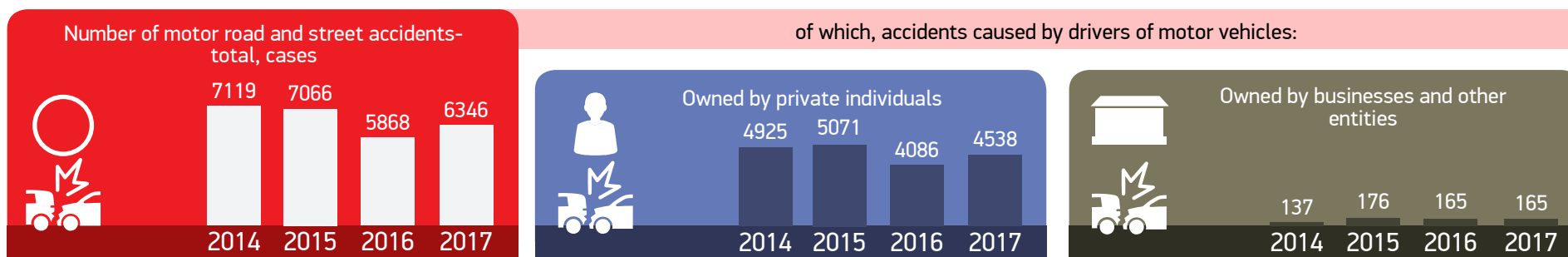
	Individuals who committed crimes under the influence of							
	Drugs				Alcohol			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>602</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>409<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>281<sup>1</sup></b>
Batken oblast	1	-	-	-	49	31	7	7
Jalal-Abad oblast	-	1	-	-	38	35	24	23
Issyk-Kul oblast	1	1	-	-	83	79	68	46
Naryn oblast	-	-	-	-	17	34	10	13
Osh oblast	4	1	2	-	72	62	44	22
Talas oblast	-	1	-	-	20	20	12	12
Chui oblast	8	3	3	1	94	162	122	47
Bishkek city	11	15	8	5	225	165	101	94
Osh city	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	14

<sup>1</sup>The sum by region does not add up as the regional breakdown was provided only by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 3.8:

**Traffic accidents**



Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

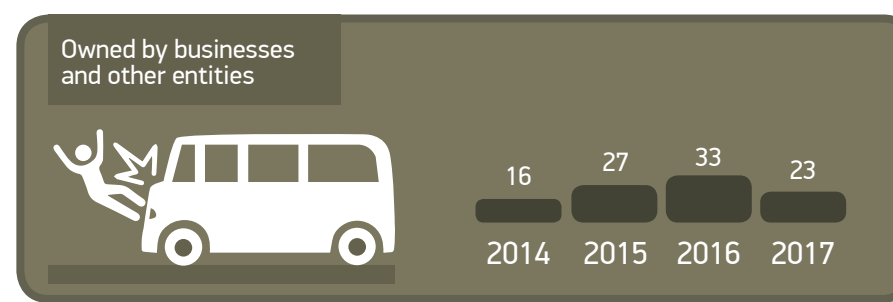
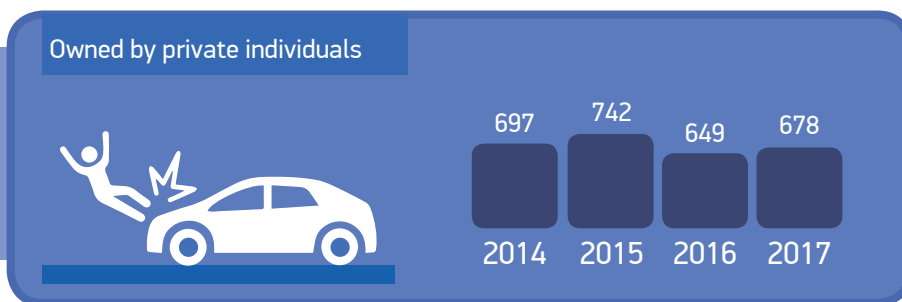


**Table 3.9:**

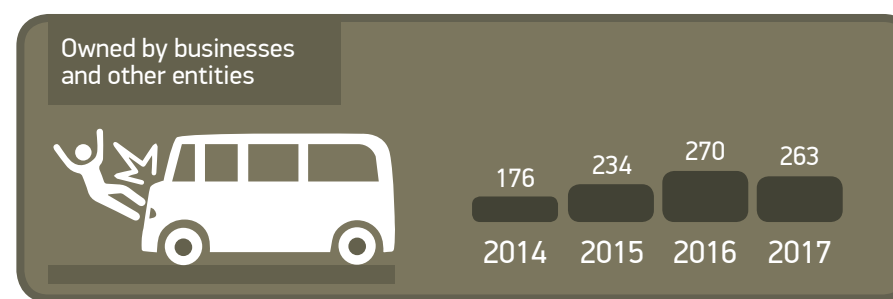
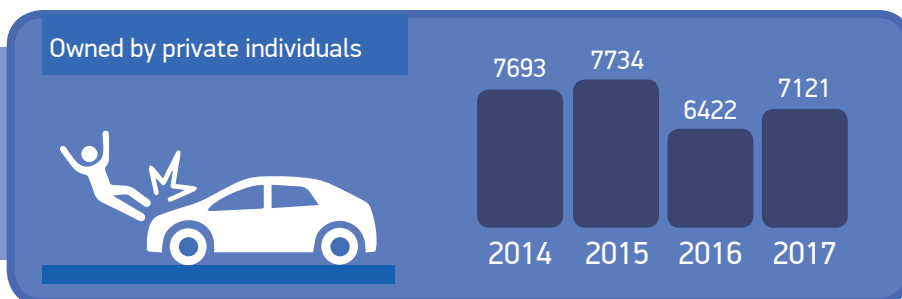
## Number of individuals injured in traffic accidents



of which, caused by drivers of motor vehicles:



of whom, caused by drivers of motor vehicles:



Source: National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## Crimes related to illicit drug trafficking

Table 3.10:

### Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking

	Total, cases				Percent of total			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>1955</b>	<b>1864</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	1228	1222	1137	1133	62,8	65,5	65,4	72,1
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with the intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	543	527	471	353	27,8	28,2	27,1	22,5
Theft or extortion of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 248)	-	-	1	3	-	-	0,1	0,2
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	10	11	20	16	0,5	0,6	1,1	1,0
Sowing and cultivation of drug crops (Art. 250)	34	39	33	20	1,8	2,1	1,9	1,3
Violation of established rules for legal production and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	-	3	2	1	-	0,2	0,1	0,1
Organizing or maintaining premises for use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	30	25	29	13	1,5	1,3	1,6	0,8
Illegal issuance or forgery of prescriptions or other documents for obtaining narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 253)	71	-	1	1	3,6	-	0,1	0,1
Illicit trade in high potency drugs or poisonous substances (Art. 254)	6	7	11	12	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,7
Other crimes	33	30	32	19	1,7	1,7	2,0	1,2

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 3.8.



In 2017, the largest share of crimes related to drug trafficking were crimes related to illicit storage of narcotic and psychotropic substances without intent to sell (72.1 percent), followed by crimes related to illicit storage of narcotic and psychotropic substances with the intent to sell (22.5 percent). Other crimes (sowing and cultivation of drug crops, drug smuggling, organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances, inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances, etc.) accounted for 5.4 percent of such crimes.

Table 3.11:

**Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by region**

	Total – cases				Number of individuals who committed crimes			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>1955</b>	<b>1864</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>1421</b>	<b>1190</b>
Batken oblast	81	83	65	27	47	38	39	36
Jalal-Abad oblast	205	206	195	191	138	119	188	137
Issyk-Kul oblast	340	328	298	266	306	296	299	264
Naryn oblast	18	19	18	14	14	16	24	20
Osh oblast	92	100	119	106	62	52	99	76
Talas oblast	95	84	64	55	73	58	79	58
Chui oblast	436	413	374	339	302	239	295	210
Bishkek city	533	474	483	450	311	346	299	310
Osh city	155	157	122	123	83	95	99	79

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 3.9.

Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by region (cases)



As shown in the figure, a decline in the number of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking in 2017 as compared with 2014, was observed in all regions of the country, with the exception of Osh oblast, where this number increased by 5.2 percent.

**Table 3.12:**

**Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking and profile of individuals who committed these crimes**



	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Number of recorded crimes related to illicit drug trafficking</b>	<b>1955</b>	<b>1864</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>1571</b>
of which:				
Serious offences and grave crimes	428	370	465	296
Crimes committed as part of a group	101	67	59	60
Crimes committed by individuals with criminal record	22	25	24	17
<b>Profile of individuals who committed crimes</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>1421</b>	<b>1190</b>
of whom:				
Women	53	55	58	42
Juveniles	14	16	11	12
Individuals aged 18-30	395	386	466	368
Unemployed and out of school	1194	1077	1225	1021
Individuals with criminal record				
Committed crime as part of a group	101	63	59	57
including, in organized groups	-	1	1	4
Committed crime under the influence of alcohol	10	14	4	8
Committed crime under the influence of drugs and toxic substances	21	19	20	7

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 3.13:**

## Number of individuals who committed crimes related to illicit drug trafficking



	Total, individuals				Percent of total			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Individuals who committed crimes – total</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>1421</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of whom, committed crimes related to the following articles of the Criminal Code of KR:								
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	1015	942	1035	951	76,0	74,8	72,8	79,9
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	283	279	343	206	21,2	22,2	24,2	17,3
Theft or extortion of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 248)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	0,2
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	-	1	1	1	-	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sowing and cultivation of drug crops (Art. 250)	19	13	13	14	1,4	1,0	0,9	1,1
Violation of established rules for legal production and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	-	1	2	1	-	0,1	0,1	0,1
Organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	8	8	11	2	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,2
Illegal issuance or forgery of prescriptions or other documents to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (Art. 253)	-	1	2	-	-	0,1	0,1	-
Illegal trade in high potency drugs and poisonous substances for profit (Art. 254)	4	5	6	9	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,8
Illegal production and sale of medicines, medical devices and equipment, products of therapeutic and preventive nutrition and food additives (Art. 255)	-	-	1	-	-	-	0,1	-
Involvement of a minor in committing antisocial acts and use of drugs (Art. 157)	-	-	1	-	-	-	0,1	-
Smuggling of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 204)	7	9	6	3	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,3

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 3.14:

Number of individuals prosecuted for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking

(individuals)



	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Individuals prosecuted for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking – total</b>	<b>1319</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>1389</b>	<b>1175</b>
of whom, prosecuted for:				
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell	998	925	1005	940
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	283	277	343	203
Theft or extortion of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 248)	-	-	-	3
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	-	1	1	1
Sowing and cultivation of drug crops (Art. 250)	19	12	12	13
Violation of established rules for legal production and trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	-	1	2	1
Organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	8	8	11	2
Illegal issuance or forgery of prescriptions or other documents to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (Art. 253)	-	-	2	-
Illegal trade in high potency drugs or poisonous substances for profit (Art. 254)	4	4	6	9
Smuggling of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 204)	7	9	6	3

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

# 4. SEIZURE OF NARCOTIC AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Table 4.1:

Removal of drugs and psychotropic substances and precursors from illicit trade, by type

(killograms)



Seized – total

2014

17981,9

2015

28668,5

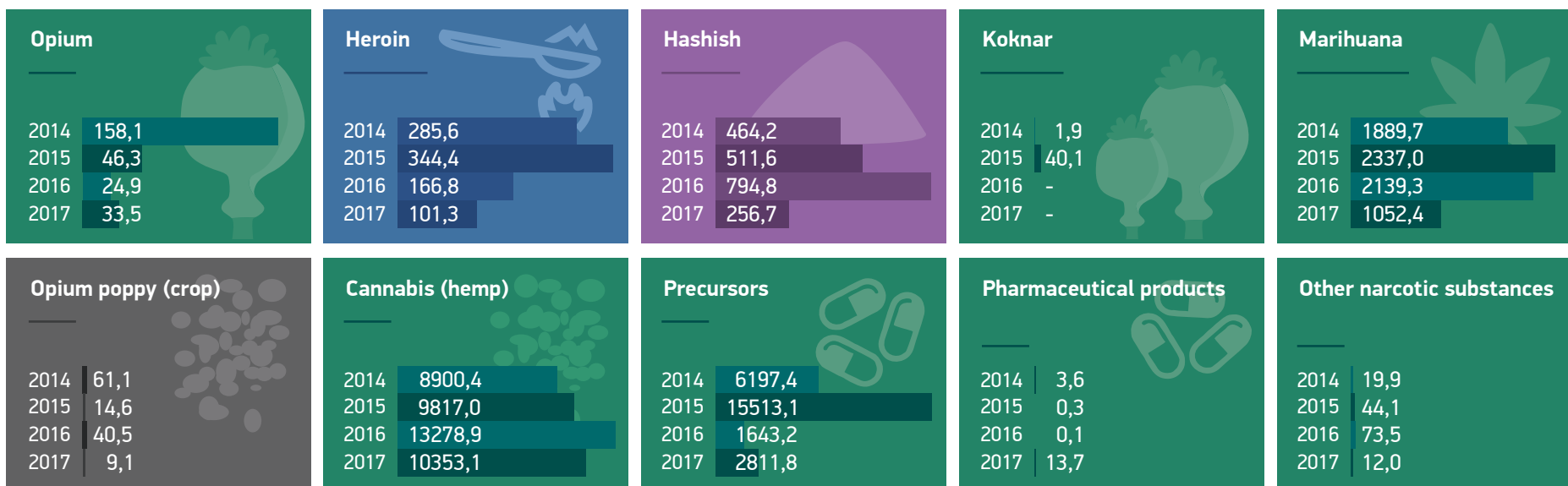
2016

18162,0

2017

14643,6

of which:



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Figure 4.1.

### Removal of narcotic and psychotropic substances and precursors from illicit trade

(killograms)

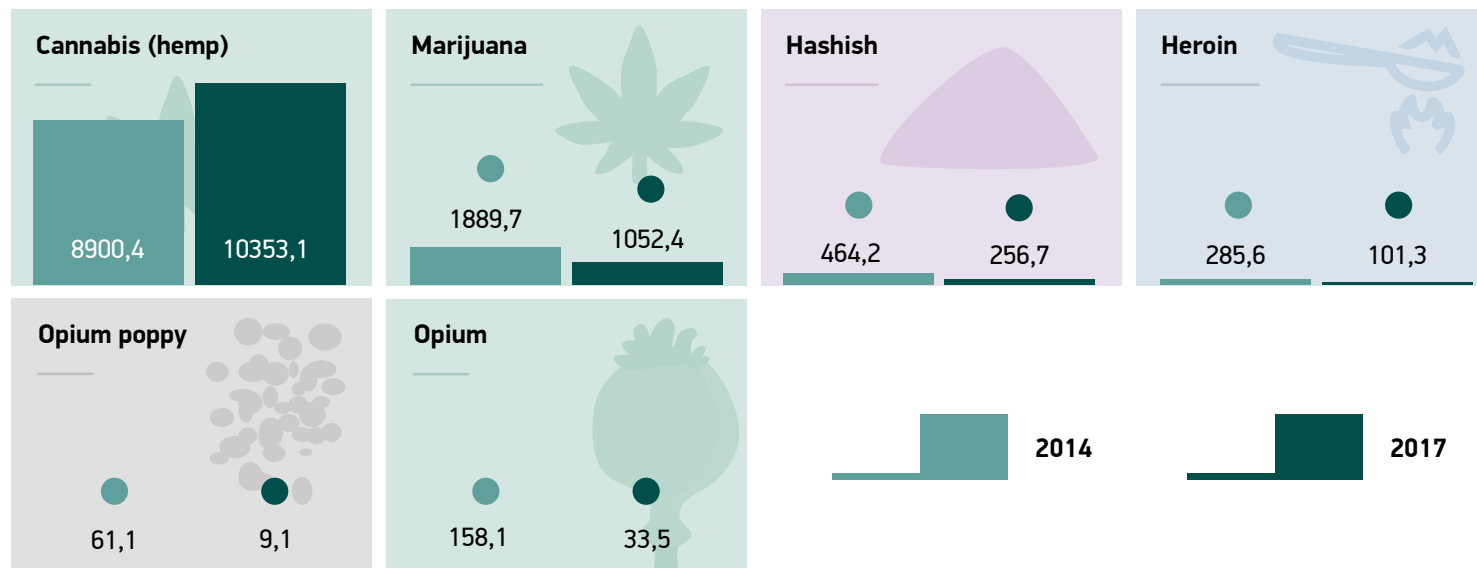


The amount of narcotic drugs seized from illicit trafficking dropped by 19 percent in 2017 compared to 2014. The highest number of seized drugs was recorded in 2015 with almost 29 tons of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized, which was double the number in 2017.

Figure 4.2.

### Removal of selected types of narcotic and psychotropic substances from illicit trade

(killograms)

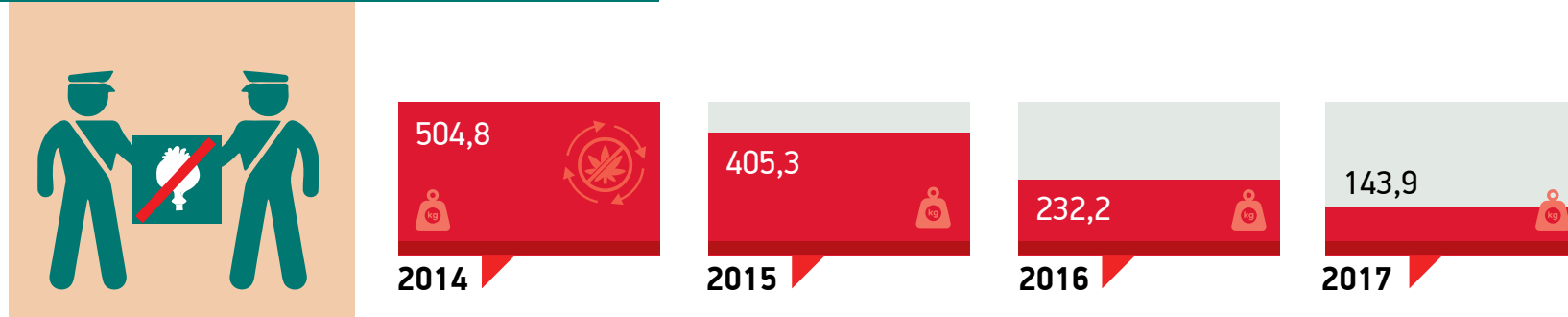


As can be seen from the figure above, seizure of cannabis increased, which accounted for the largest share (about 71 percent) in all seized drugs. At the same time, volumes of other types of drugs seized (marijuana, hashish, heroin, opium poppy and opium) decreased.

Figure 4.3.

Removal of opiates from illicit trade

(killograms)



Over the four-year period, the volume of seized opiates that included opium, heroin and opium poppy, declined from 0.5 tons in 2014 to 0.1 tons in 2017, or 3.5 times.

Table 4.2:

Seizure of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and high potency drugs, by region

(killograms)



In 2017, the largest volume of narcotic drugs, psychotropic and high potency drugs was seized in Chui oblast (67 percent), Jalal-Abad oblast (15 percent), and Bishkek city (8 percent).

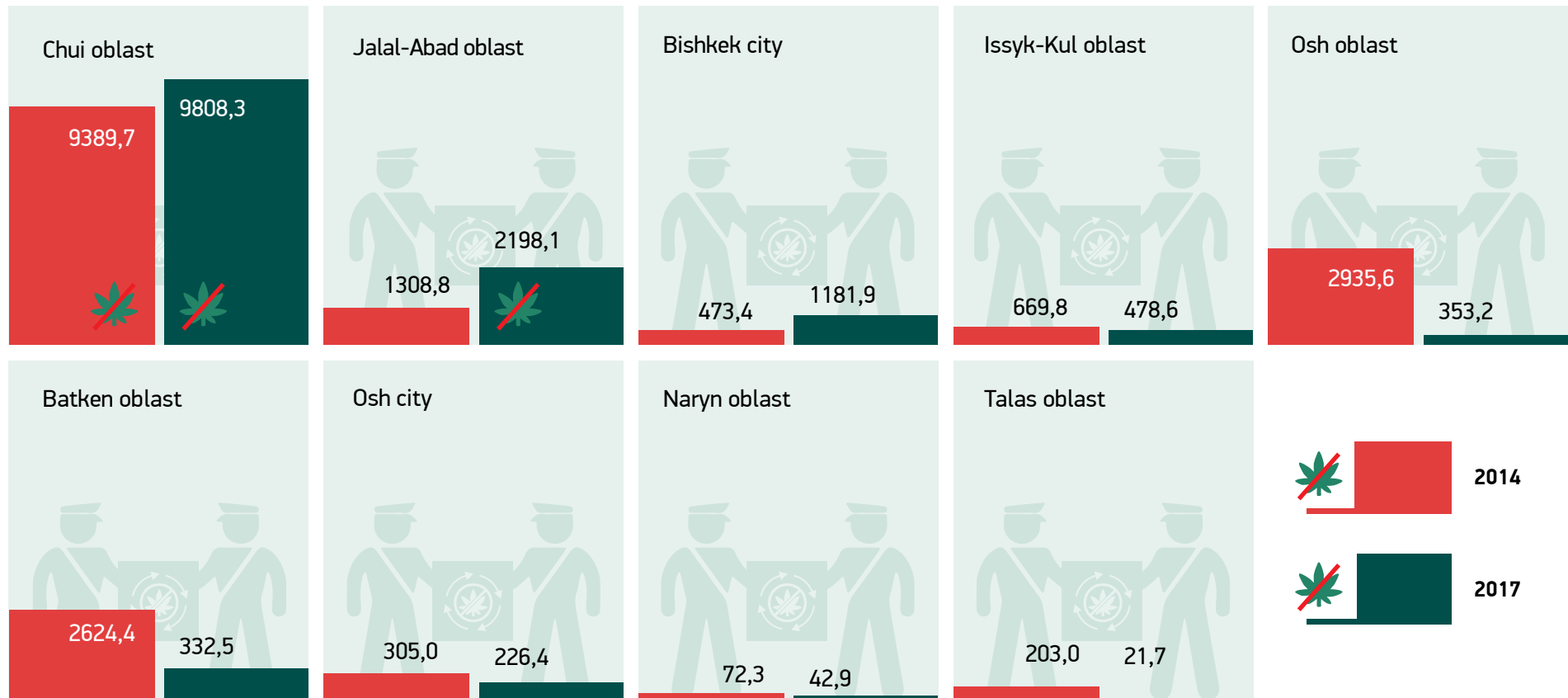
	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>17981,9</b>	<b>28668,5</b>	<b>18162,0</b>	<b>14643,6</b>
Batken oblast	2624,4	949,0	843,8	332,5
Jalal-Abad oblast	1308,8	1528,5	2416,1	2198,1
Issyk-Kul oblast	669,8	624,3	444,8	478,6
Naryn oblast	72,3	99,5	5,1	42,9
Osh oblast	2935,6	1982,4	1995,1	353,2
Talas oblast	203,0	208,6	99,2	21,7
Chui oblast	9389,7	11113,6	11116,8	9808,3
Bishkek city	473,4	12002,5	964,6	1181,9
Osh city	305,0	160,1	232,6	226,4

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 4.4.

Seizure of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and high potency drugs, by region

(killograms)



As the figure above shows, there was a decline in the amount of seized narcotic drugs in most regions, except for Bishkek city, where the amount of seized narcotic drugs was 2.5 times higher than in 2014, Jalal-Abad oblast – 1.6 times higher, and Chui oblast – 4.4 percent higher than in 2014.

# 5. CONVICTED INDIVIDUALS, THEIR PROFILES AND TYPE OF PUNISHMENT

**Table 5.1:**

**Number of convicted individuals for selected crimes, based on court sentences that entered into legal force**

	Total, individuals				Percent of total			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Convicted individuals – total</b>	<b>7327</b>	<b>7475</b>	<b>7708</b>	<b>7172</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of whom, convicted of:								
Homicide and attempted homicide	255	268	296	276	3,5	3,6	3,8	3,8
Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm	237	239	281	220	3,3	3,2	3,6	3,1
Rape and attempted rape	140	130	113	86	1,9	1,7	1,5	1,2
Theft	924	916	857	756	12,6	12,2	11,1	10,5
Cattle stealing	338	356	271	254	4,6	4,8	3,5	3,5
Fraud	292	341	433	452	4,0	4,6	5,6	6,3
Burglary	168	143	146	130	2,3	1,9	1,9	1,8
Robbery	381	382	320	300	5,2	5,1	4,2	4,2
Extortion	30	21	23	15	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2
Hooliganism	743	717	691	667	10,1	9,6	9,0	9,3
Crimes related to illicit drug trafficking	1254	1270	1388	1323	17,1	17,0	18,0	18,5
Violation of traffic safety and vehicle operation rules	133	172	192	177	1,8	2,3	2,5	2,5
Other	2432	2520	2699	2518	33,2	33,7	35,0	35,1

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the four-year period, the number of individuals convicted of selected crimes by court sentences that entered into legal force had decreased from 7.3 thousand in 2014 to 7.2 thousand in 2017, which marked a 2 percent decline. The number of individuals convicted of illicit drug trafficking over the same period increased from 17.1 percent in 2014 to 18.5 percent in 2017.

**Table 5.2:**

**Number of individuals under 30 years of age convicted of crimes**

**(individuals)**

	Total, individuals				Percent of total			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Convicted individuals – total</b>	<b>3001</b>	<b>3070</b>	<b>3001</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of whom:								
Homicide and attempted homicide	109	117	125	117	3,6	3,8	4,2	4,3
Intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm	124	115	118	97	4,1	3,7	3,9	3,5
Intentional infliction of less serious harm to health	43	29	27	35	1,4	1,0	0,9	1,3
Intentional infliction of light injuries	62	61	78	34	2,1	2,0	2,6	1,2
Rape and attempted rape	83	78	61	30	2,8	2,5	2,0	1,1
Theft	458	435	391	380	15,2	14,2	13,0	13,8
Cattle stealing	219	229	183	174	7,3	7,5	6,1	6,3
Fraud	92	74	97	107	3,1	2,4	3,2	3,9
Burglary and robbery	387	390	333	297	12,9	12,7	11,1	10,8
Hijacking of a motor vehicles or other vehicles	65	73	62	72	2,2	2,4	2,1	2,6
Hooliganism	369	419	495	430	11,9	10,4	9,5	9,9
Crimes related to illicit drug trafficking	357	320	284	271	12,3	13,6	16,5	15,7
Violation of traffic safety and vehicle operation rules	59	68	92	70	2,0	2,2	3,1	2,6
Other crimes	574	662	655	632	19,1	21,6	21,8	23,0

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 5.3:**

## Number of individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking



	Total, individuals				Percent of total			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Convicted individuals – total (Chapter 25 of the Criminal Code of KR, Articles 246-254)</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
of whom, convicted of:								
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	995	1013	1079	1003	79,3	79,8	77,7	75,8
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	219	235	285	286	17,5	18,5	20,5	21,6
Theft or extortion of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 248)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0,1
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	1	1	1	1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sowing and cultivation of drug drop (Art. 250)	26	12	13	15	2,1	0,9	0,9	1,1
Violation of established rules for legal production and legal trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	-	1	-	1	-	0,1	-	0,1
Organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	9	4	5	4	0,7	0,3	0,4	0,3
Illegal issuance or forgery of prescriptions or other documents to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (Art. 253)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	0,2
Illegal trafficking in virulent or poisonous substances for profit (Art. 254)	4	4	5	10	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,7

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 5.4:**

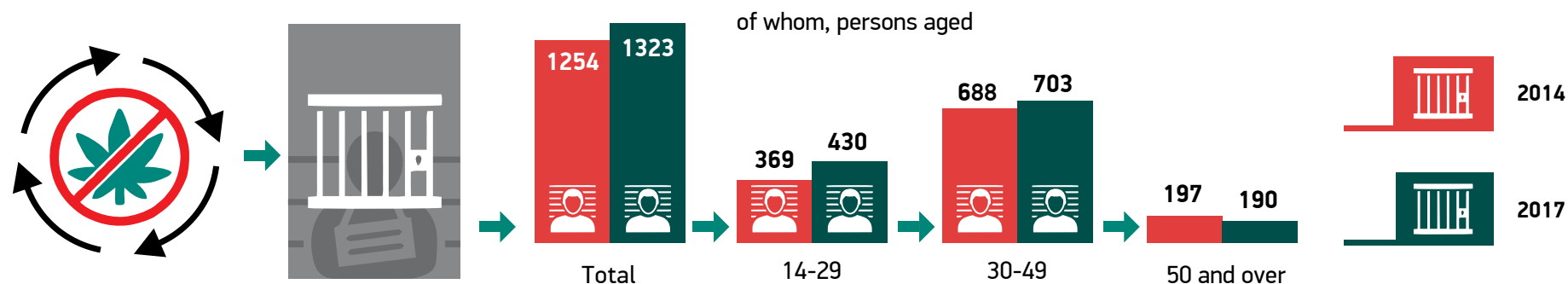
**Profile of individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking (individuals)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Convicted – total</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>1323</b>
of whom, aged				
14-29	369	419	495	430
30-49	688	668	684	703
50 and over	197	183	209	190
Of total convicts:				
Women	77	63	53	50
With criminal record	187	195	180	177
Unemployed individuals of working age	1039	1065	1187	1144

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Figure 5.1.**

**Individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by age group (individuals)**

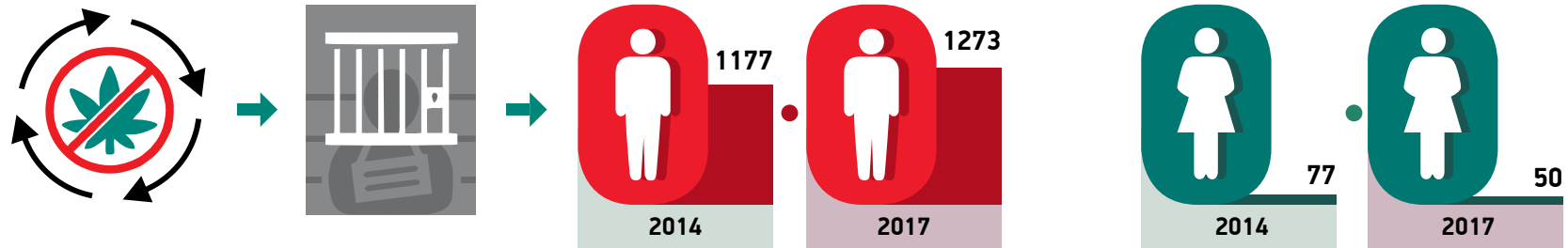


As shown in the figure, individuals aged 30-49 constitute the largest share of individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking. However, the share of such individuals in the total number of those convicted of such crimes decreased from 54.9 percent in 2014 to 53.1 percent in 2017. At the same time, there was an increase in the share of convicted individuals aged 14-29, which increased from 29.4 percent to 32.5 percent, while the share of convicted individuals aged 50 and over went down from 15.7 percent to 14.4 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.2.

Individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by sex

(individuals)

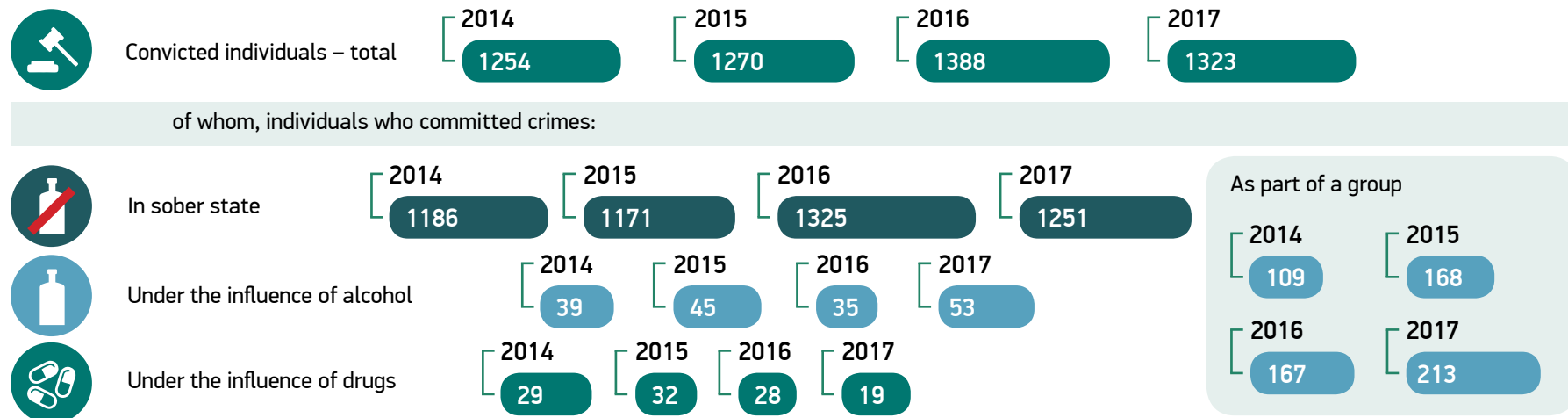


In 2017 as compared to 2014, the number of men convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking increased by 8 percent, while the number of women convicted of such crimes decreased by 35 percent.

Table 5.5:

Distribution of individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by selected categories

(individuals)



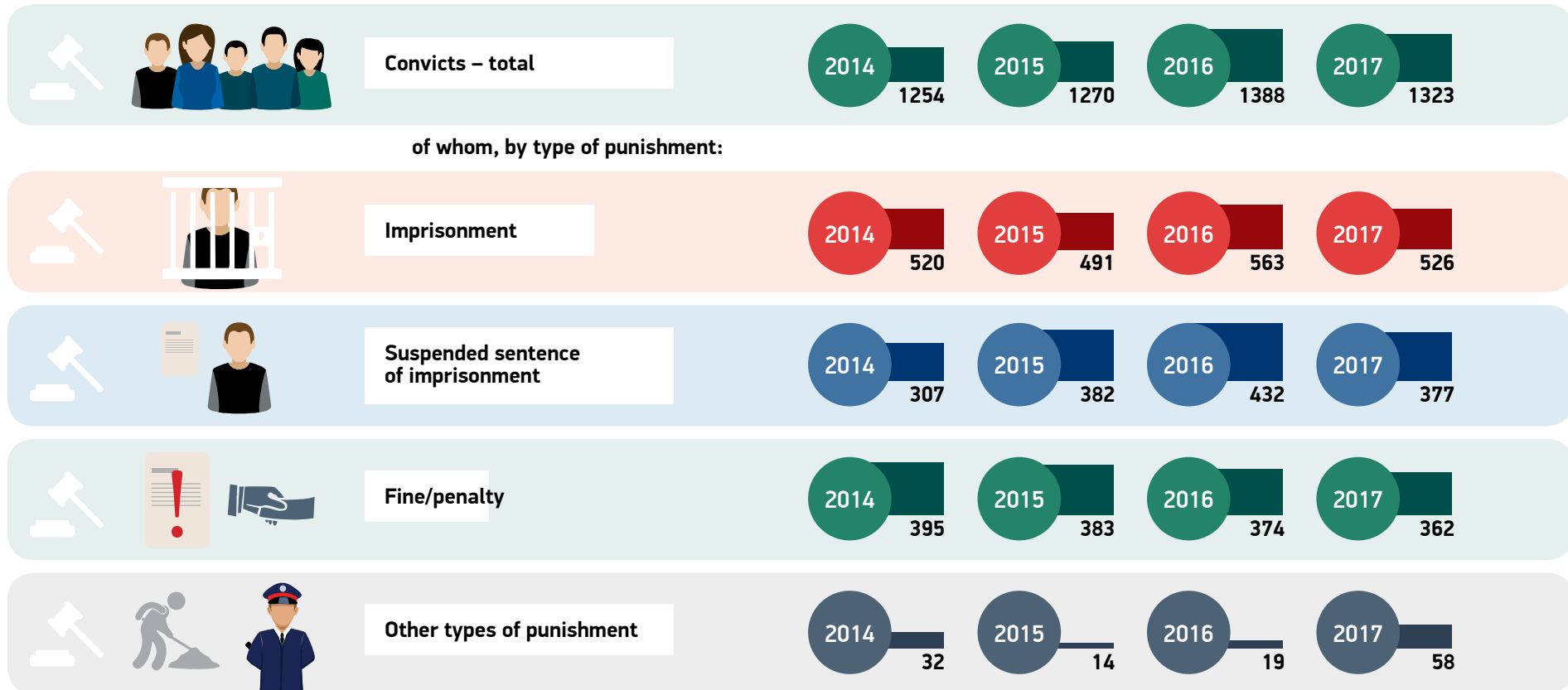
Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.



**Table 5.6:**

**Individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by main types of punishment**

(individuals)

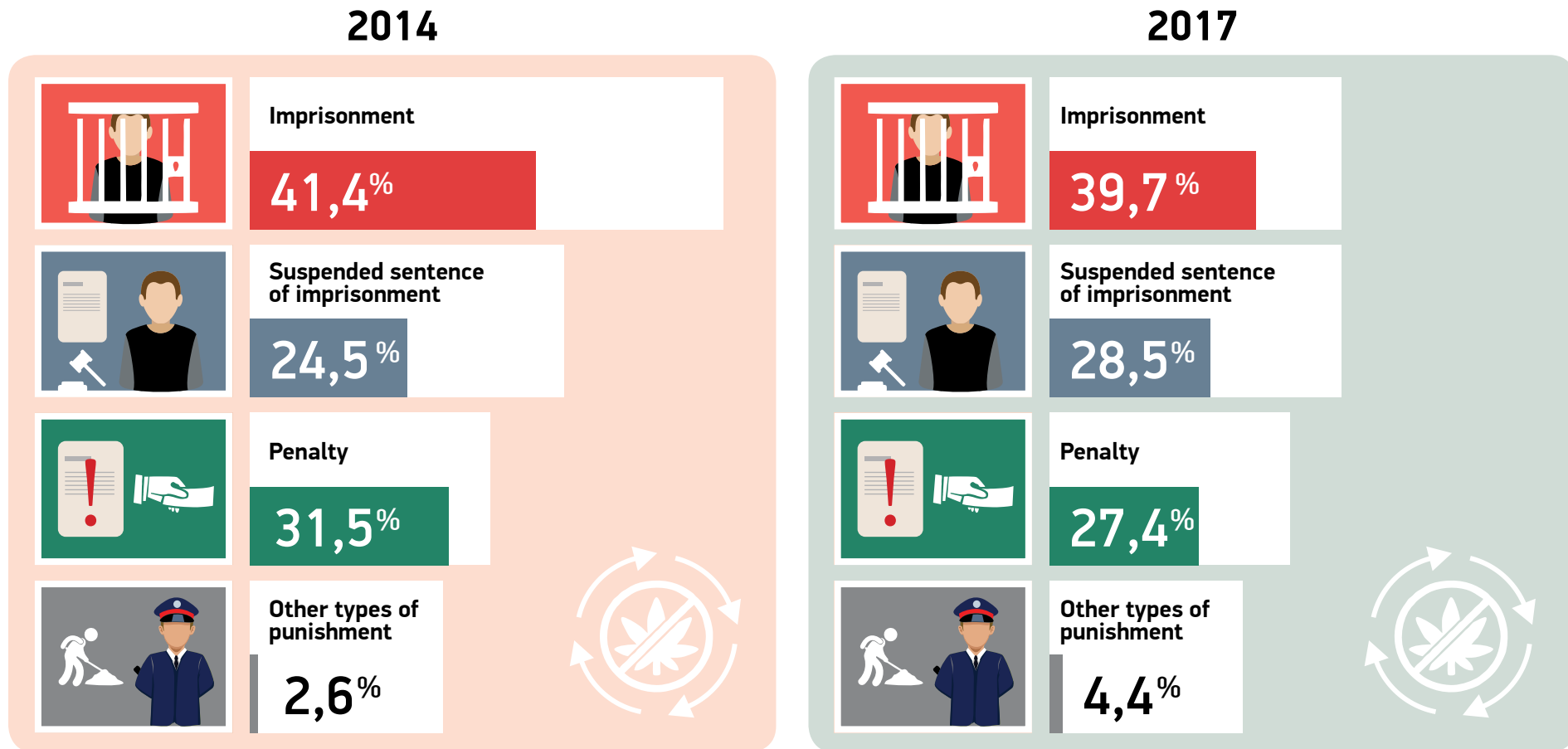


Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 5.3.

Individuals convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, by main types of punishment

(% of total)



As shown in the figure, imprisonment was the main type of punishment for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking. However, over the course of four years, the number of individuals with this type of punishment, as well as those imposed with penalties declined, while the share of individuals with suspended sentence of imprisonment and other types of punishment increased.

**Table 5.7:**

**Number of individuals convicted, who were previously convicted, and those who have outstanding criminal record for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking**

(individuals)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Number of individuals convicted and with outstanding criminal record – total</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>1024</b>
of whom, for:				
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to sell (Art. 246)	136	162	139	110
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances with intent to sell, as well as illicit production and sale of narcotic and psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors (Art. 247)	48	32	40	64
Theft or extortion of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 248)	-	-	-	-
Inducing others to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 249)	-	-	-	-
Sowing and cultivation of drug crops (Art. 250)	1	-	-	1
Violation of established rules for legal production and legal trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances or precursors (Art. 251)	-	-	-	1
Organizing and maintaining premises for the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Art. 252)	2	1	-	-
Illegal issuance or forgery of prescriptions or other documents to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (Art. 253)	-	-	-	-
Illegal trafficking in high potency drugs or poisonous substances with intent to sell (Art. 254)	-	-	1	1

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 5.8:**

**Number of convicted individuals sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking, sum of all punishments**

(individuals)

Years	Sentenced to imprisonment – total	of whom, got prison terms of						
		less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 to 30 years
<b>2014</b>	520	10	19	276	106	27	70	12
<b>2015</b>	491	6	20	259	86	23	83	14
<b>2016</b>	563	3	13	267	113	24	119	24
<b>2017</b>	526	51	8	198	94	20	130	25

# 6.

## ACTIVITIES OF JUSTICE AUTHORITIES

Table 6.1:

### Number of cases received and reviewed by courts (cases)



#### Total number of cases received

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total number of cases received</b>	<b>138911</b>	<b>136873</b>	<b>136426</b>	<b>125168</b>
Penal offences	15876	16798	14895	13749
Civil offences	72129	73633	76142	68098
Administrative offences	36898	34237	32118	31543



#### Total number of reviewed cases

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total number of reviewed cases</b>	<b>123823</b>	<b>114639</b>	<b>122405</b>	<b>109187</b>
Penal offences	15806	15742	15489	14037
Civil offences	63423	60337	65271	59095
Administrative offences	34103	30445	32355	28028

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 6.2:**

**Number of penal cases related to illicit drug trafficking reviewed by courts**

(cases)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Cases reviewed – total (articles 246-254)</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>1911</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1685</b>
Cases received by courts in the reporting year	1647	1711	1647	1381
<b>Cases completed in the reporting year - total</b>	<b>1689</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>1446</b>
of which:				
Cases reviewed and adjudicated	1248	1207	1324	1381
Cases dismissed	130	38	75	30
Coercive measures of medical nature imposed	16	16	18	27
Cases returned to prosecutors	271	283	208	127
<b>Cases completed in the reporting year</b>	<b>1508</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>1569</b>	<b>1396</b>
Individuals convicted	1318	1285	1432	1299
Individuals acquitted	15	18	8	20
Individuals against whom the charges were dropped	134	37	86	28
Cases returned for further investigation	25	31	26	18
Mentally unfit individuals, to whom coercive measures of medical nature were applied	16	20	17	31



Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the period of 2014-2017, the main decision on cases completed by legal proceedings was the decision to be sent to court with further sentencing. These cases accounted from 73.9 to 95.5 percent of such cases. The share of dismissed cases over the same period fluctuated from 2.1 percent to 7.7 percent. With regards to the outcomes of penal cases related to illicit drug trafficking reviewed by courts, most cases ended with sentencing (on average from 87.4 to 92.4 percent). The share of cases that ended with acquittals averaged from 0.5 to 1.4 percent.

**Table 6.3:**

**Number of administrative offences related to illicit drug trafficking reviewed by courts**

(cases)



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Illegal preparation, production, acquisition, storage, transportation or transfer of narcotic or psychotropic substances in small quantities, without intent to sell (Art. 91-2 of the Code on Administrative Liability)				
Cases received	23	14	21	22
Cases returned for further investigation	2	2	4	2
Cases dismissed	-	1	-	1
<b>Number of reviewed records of administrative offences</b>				
Cases with administrative penalty ruling	21	11	13	22
Cases dismissed	-	-	-	-
Use of narcotic or psychotropic substances, alcohol consumption and appearance in public places in a state of alcoholic intoxication insulting human dignity (Art. 366 of the Code on Administrative Liability)				
Cases received				
Cases returned for further investigation	6	5	3	17
Cases dismissed	1	-	-	4
<b>Number of reviewed records of administrative offences</b>				
Cases with administrative penalty ruling	5	5	3	12
Cases dismissed	-	-	-	-

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

# 7. PROSECUTION

Table 7.1:

Performance of the investigators of the prosecutor's office, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic and other investigative bodies based on review of cases related to illicit drug trafficking

(units)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	ct. 246	ct. 247	ct. 246	ct. 247	ct. 246	ct. 247	ct. 246	ct. 247
<b>Cases sent to courts, total:</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>163</b>
of which, sent by investigators from the:								
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	883	140	912	131	907	153	943	150
State Service on Drug Control under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	116	105	101	125	55	100	-	-
State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	14	2	3	1	4	4	5	3
State National Security Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic	1	6	1	12	2	8	1	10
Office of Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number of individuals charged in these cases, total</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>188</b>
of whom, charged by investigators from:								
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	906	163	943	152	940	186	968	174
State Service on Drug Control under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	119	144	101	169	59	143	-	-
State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	15	2	3	1	4	6	6	3
State National Security Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic	1	7	1	19	2	18	1	11
Office of Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic	3	4	2	-	1	2	-	-
State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number of cases closed, total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>
of which, closed by investigators from:								
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	22	3	34	3	32	4	16	9
State Service on Drug Control under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
State Penitentiary Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
State National Security Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Office of Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

**Table 7.2:**

## Supervision over the observance of laws and legitimacy of legal acts



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inspections conducted	6425	5698	5925	6021
Objections lodged in relation to identified illegitimate legal acts				
of which:	3264	2556	2630	2534
Satisfied	3186	2517	2595	2500
Rejected	26	1	5	2
Submissions made on elimination of violations	3832	3451	3498	3607
Orders issued on elimination of violations	3118	2348	2229	2135
Warnings made	1166	657	553	408
Orders issued on initiating disciplinary proceedings or proceedings on administrative offenses	1259	1031	1051	1105
Individuals brought to disciplinary responsibility by orders of the prosecution	4845	4482	4657	4991
Individuals punished administratively	681	602	608	702
Criminal proceedings instituted	458	347	286	285

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



**Table 7.3:**

**Number of violations of laws identified by the prosecution**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Identified violation of laws on:				
<b>Ownership</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>597</b>
including violations of laws on:				
State ownership	361	287	416	297
as % of all identified violations	46,3	47,5	58,6	49,7
Municipal ownership	418	317	294	300
as % of all identified violations	53,7	52,5	41,4	50,3
<b>Protection of social rights</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1499</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>1304</b>
including violations of laws on:				
Labour legislation	802	1243	1052	1039
as % of all identified violations	81,2	82,9	79,7	79,7
Pension law	59	92	79	94
as % of all identified violations	6,0	6,2	6,0	7,2
Social insurance	126	164	189	171
as % of all identified violations	12,8	10,9	14,3	13,1
<b>Rights and interests of minors</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>1566</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>1656</b>
including violations of laws on:				
Education	262	366	359	293
as % of all identified violations	24,7	23,4	21,9	17,7
Protection of the rights of orphans	150	175	177	189
as % of all identified violations	14,1	11,2	10,8	11,4
Support for families, motherhood, fatherhood, and childhood	176	387	427	485
as % of all identified violations	16,6	24,7	26,0	29,3
Prevention of juvenile delinquency	337	328	335	341
as % of all identified violations	31,7	20,9	20,4	20,6
Combatting drug abuse among minors	45	57	54	69
as % of all identified violations	4,2	3,6	3,3	4,2
Other laws	92	253	290	279
as % of all identified violations	8,7	16,2	17,6	16,8
<b>Combatting illicit trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances and precursors</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>156</b>

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

# GLOSSARY

- **Defacto population** - population at the time of the census in the area, including temporary residents. In the inter-census period, a current estimate of the present population is made based on the census data and taking into account the information on current registration of demographic events.
- **Resident population** - population permanently living at the time of the census in the area, including those temporarily absent. Current resident population estimates between censuses are produced on the basis of census results and data on the current registration of demographic events.
- **Psychotropic substances** - chemical substances that change brain function and result in alterations in perception, mood, consciousness, cognition, or behavior.
- **Drugs** – natural and synthetic substances that cause drug addiction. The law sets administrative or criminal liability for illicit actions related to drugs. Illicit actions related to drugs are offenses against public safety, order and public health. Natural drugs include opium poppy; Indian, South Manchuria, and South Chui cannabis. Synthetic drugs include medical substances that contain drugs.
- **Precursors** - substances and their salts, classified in international conventions as chemical materials used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as chemical substances and their salts used for the same purpose and subject to control in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- **Drug addiction** - painful mental condition caused by chronic intoxication due to abuse of narcotic substances, characterized by mental or physical dependence on them.
- **Drug addict** - a person in a state of physical and / or mental dependence on certain drugs and who has been diagnosed with drug addiction by a medical institution.
- **Drug abuse** - dependence on the substances that affect the nervous system and mental state of an individual and that are used for unintended purposes.
- **Non-drug abuse** – addiction to substances that are not legally classified as drugs.
- **International quota for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances** – limit of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, annually approved by the United Nations International Drug Control Committee for the countries parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 based on the calculation of the need for them, submitted by the governments of these countries.
- **State quota (annual need)** - the maximum amount of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances set by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with international treaties on the basis of calculation of the needs of the Kyrgyz Republic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances used for legal circulation.
- **Crime** - socially dangerous and punishable action stipulated in the criminal legislation (action or inaction) (Art. 8 of Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic).
- **Criminality** is a social-legal phenomenon comprising crimes committed on specific territory during specific period of time, that have qualitative and quantitative measures.
- **Registered crime** – socially dangerous action, revealed and officially registered by law enforcement bodies according to the penal legislation.
- **Serious offences and grave crimes** - intentional or reckless act representing an increased social danger. Seriousness of the offense is determined by a maximum term of more severe punishment, which is sanctioned in the Criminal Code Article.

- **Individuals who committed crimes** – individuals who have been officially registered by the internal affairs bodies and charged or against whom a criminal case with the indictment was submitted to the court.
- **Theft** – stealing another person’s property secretly.
- **Fraud**–stealing another person’s property or illicit acquisition of property of another person by deception or abuse of trust.
- **Embezzlement** – theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one’s trust or belonging to one’s employer.
- **Robbery**– assault for theft of another’s property committed with the use of violence endangering human life or health or with the threat of using such violence.
- **Hooliganism** – gross violation of public order, expressing a clear disrespect for society, accompanied by use of violence against citizens (or threat of its use), as well as the destruction or damage of another person’s property.
- **Profile of convicted individuals** - distribution of convicts by sex, age, imposed penalties, type of committed crimes.
- **Number of convicted individuals** is determined by the sentences of courts of general jurisdiction, which came into force during the reporting period.
- **Conviction rate** - number of convicted individuals per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over. The number of resident population aged 14 years and over as of January 1 of a reporting year is used for calculation of this indicator.
- **Initiation of criminal proceedings** – is a decision of an authorized official person in line with criminal procedure legislation to start investigative actions in connection with establishment of sufficient evidences of a crime and the lack of grounds for refusal to initiate criminal proceedings.
- **Repeat criminal cases** - criminal cases accepted for investigation repeatedly.
- **Protest of the prosecutor** – a protest of the prosecutor or his deputy against a legal act that contradicts the law, issued to an authority or official who initiated this act, or to a higher authority or a superior official, or appeal to the court in the manner prescribed by the procedural legislation.
- **Proposal of the prosecutor** – proposal to eliminate violations of law made by the prosecutor or his deputy to an authority or official who have the authority to eliminate the violations that are subject to immediate consideration.
- **Warning about inadmissibility of violation of the law** is sent by the prosecutor or his deputy in writing to officials, heads of public associations and other individuals in order to prevent crime.
- **Administrative offense** an unlawful, guilty (intentional or careless) act or omission, for which the legislation provides for administrative liability, that represents a threat to state and public order, rights and freedoms of citizens, established order of administration and all forms of property.

# 2019 Publications of the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

	Periodicity	Release date
<b><i>Integrated statistical publications</i></b>		
Social and Economic Situation in the Kyrgyz Republic, publication	Monthly	Before the 18th of the month following reporting month, quarterly - before the 20th of the month following reporting month
Kyrgyz Republic and Regions, statistical bulletin	Quarterly	Third decade of the month following the reporting quarter
Kyrgyzstan, brief statistical compendium	Annual	April
Kyrgyzstan in Figures, digest	Annual	June
Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	December
Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic	Annual	December
Tourism in Kyrgyzstan, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	July
Small and Medium Businesses in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	October
Activities of Businesses with Foreign Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	October
<b><i>National Accounts Statistics</i></b>		
National Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, digest	Annual	December
<b><i>Finance Statistics</i></b>		
Profit Formation of Enterprises of the Real Sector of the Economy, statistical bulletin	Quarterly Annual	5th of June 70th day after the reporting period
Accounts Payable Among Businesses of the Real Sector of the Economy, statistical bulletin	Quarterly Annual	5th of June 70th day after the reporting period
Inventories of Material Assets of Enterprises of the Real Sector of the Economy, statistical bulletin	Quarterly Annual	5th of June 70th day after the reporting period
Main Indicators of Finance Sector Businesses, statistical bulletin	Quarterly Annual	April 22 50th day after the reporting period

	Periodicity	Release date
Business Finances of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, digest	Annual	October
<b>Industry Statistics</b>		
Main Economic Indicators of the Industry, statistical bulletin	Monthly	Before the 15th of the month following the reporting period
Main Economic Indicators of Industry Development in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018, statistical bulletin	Annual	July
Production of Main Types of Products in Kind, statistical bulletin	Annual	July
Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic 2014-2018, publication	Annual	September
<b>Construction and Investment Statistics</b>		
Main Indicators of Investment and Construction Activity in 2018, statistical bulletin	Annual	September
Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	September
<b>Agriculture Statistics</b>		
Production of Main Livestock Products by All types of Farms of the Kyrgyz Republic (regional and district level data), statistical bulletin	Monthly	On the 9th day of the month following the reporting period
Summary of the Harvest of Crops, Sowing of Winter Crops, Winter Tillage, statistical bulletin	From July 1 until the end of year	On the 9th day of the month following the reporting period
On Harvest of Agricultural Crops in 2018, by regions and districts, statistical bulletin	Annual	January
Summary Report on the Size of Sown Area of Agricultural Crops, by regions and districts in 2019, statistical bulletin	годовая	July
Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, digest	Annual	November
Report on Production of Fodder, statistical bulletin	Annual	December
Results of the Count of Cattle and Poultry as of the end of 2018, statistical bulletin	Annual	March

	Periodicity	Release date
<b>Consumer Market and Services Statistics</b>		
Main Indicators of Trade and Services, statistical bulletin	Monthly	Before 20th of the month following the reporting period
Consumer Market of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	September
Information and Communication Technologies in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018 publication	Annual	October
<b>Price statistics</b>		
Consumer Price Indices for Goods and Services in the Kyrgyz Republic, statistical bulletin	Monthly	On 12th day of the months following the reporting period
Prices in the Kyrgyz Republic, publication	Annual Quarterly	March On 45th day of the months following the reporting period
Producer Prices for Main Types of Industrial Products in Selected CIS Countries, statistical bulletin	Quarterly	On 30th day of the months following the reporting period
<b>Labour and Employment Statistics</b>		
Results of Annual Compilations on Labour and Employment Statistics, statistical bulletin	Annual	September
Employment and Unemployment- Results of the Integrated Survey of Household Budgets and Labour Force in 2018	Annual	October
<b>Random Sampling Survey Statistics</b>		
Information bulletin of the Kyrgyz Republic on Food Security and Poverty	квартальная	On 50th day of the months following the reporting period
Living Standards in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	November
<b>Foreign Trade Statistics</b>		
Foreign Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	October
<b>Demographic Statistics</b>		
Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014-2018, publication	Annual	September
<b>Social statistics</b>		
Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic, publication	Annual	November
<b>Environmental Statistics</b>		
Environmental protection in the Kyrgyz Republic, including environmental situation in the area of Lake Issyk-Kul, statistical bulletin	Annual	August
Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic, publication	Annual	September

**Control over the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2009-2017**

Special issue

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The National Statistics Committee  
of the Kyrgyz Republic



**CONTROL OVER THE TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS,  
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR PRECURSORS  
IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

**2009-2017**  
SPECIAL ISSUE