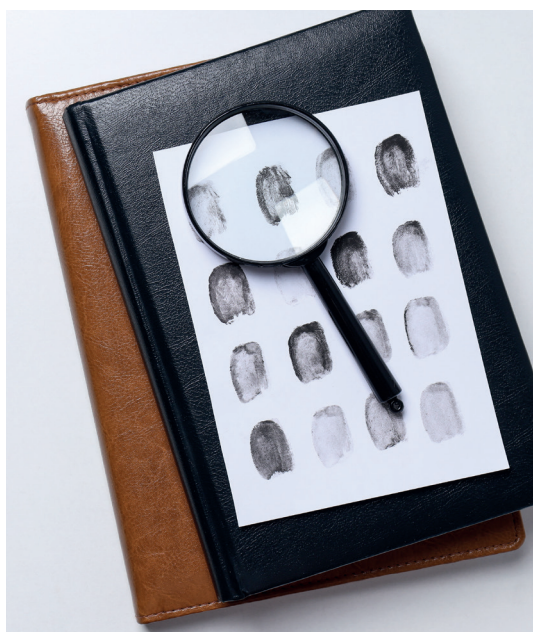




CRIME AND PUBLIC ORDER in the Kyrgyz Republic

2019-2023



National Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic

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

2019-2023

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The publication contains statistical data for 2019-2023, characterizing the main indicators of crime and public order in the Kyrgyz Republic, including crimes related to drug trafficking; crimes against women and minors, domestic violence, as well as research data in victimology.

For employees of government bodies, law enforcement agencies, research circles, experts studying the problems of crime, law and sociology, and other interested persons.

When using official statistics and related metadata, users are required to refer to their source (Article 30 of the Law on Official Statistics).



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National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic;
Social Statistics Unit.

Legend:

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

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The electronic version of the Publication is available to users on the official website of the National Statistical Committee at <https://www.stat.gov.kg/ru/publications/sbornik-prestupnost-i-pravoporyadok-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/>, as well as by using the QR code provided.

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Tables “Resources - Use for 2022”

The statistical bulletin contains tables “Resources – Use”, developed in accordance with the methodological principles and standards of the System of National Accounts, reflecting the flows of goods and services in the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Publication “Intersectoral balance of production and use of goods and services of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2022”

The publication contains tables on the supply of goods and services at basic and purchase prices, tables “Input – Output”, coordination of flows of goods and services at basic and purchase prices, coefficients of direct and full costs and analytical tables of inter-industry balance indicators.

“Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

The main indicators characterizing the development of industry as a whole in the republic in 2023 are presented in comparison with a number of previous years. Data on the production of individual types of products in the republic and the territory are provided.

“Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

The statistical data characterizing the state of the main branches of agriculture of the republic in 2023 in comparison with previous years are presented.

“Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

The statistical data on investment and construction activities in the republic for 2023 in comparison with previous years are presented.

“Consumer Market of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

Statistical data on the state of domestic trade in the republic and its regions, as well as methodological explanations for them are presented.

“Information and Communication Technologies of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

Contains an analysis of the use of information and communication technologies by legal entities both in the republic as a whole and in its regions. The appendices provide detailed data on the state of ICT by type of ownership and type of economic activity.

“Finances of Enterprises of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

Contains a brief analysis of the financial performance of enterprises in the real and financial sectors of the economy. The appendices provide detailed data and methodological explanations to them.

“Foreign and Mutual Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

Presents statistical data on foreign and mutual trade in goods, trade in services, import and export price indices, as well as exchange rates. The annexes provide detailed statistical data and methodological explanations to them.

“Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

Contains data on the administrative-territorial division of the republic, changes in the size, age, sex and national composition of the population, its distribution across the territory of the republic, birth and mortality rates, marriage and divorce rates, migration.

“Standard of Living of the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

Contains an analysis of indicators of income and expenditure of the population, poverty, energy value of food, monitored by the National Statistical Committee in accordance with annual household surveys. Data on social security of the population is presented. The annexes contain detailed statistical data and methodological explanations to them.

“Employment and Unemployment”

Prepared based on the results of an integrated sample survey of household budgets and the labor force in 2023. Contains data on the labor force, employed and unemployed population with their distribution by territory, gender, level of education, types of economic activity, occupation, etc.

“Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

In the gender aspect, data are presented on the size and structure of the population, life expectancy, morbidity, education, employment by type of economic activity, representation in government bodies.

“Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic 2019-2023”

Contains information characterizing the state of natural resources and the environment, indicators of environmental impact on it, as well as measures to protect it.

FOREWORD

This publication has been prepared by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic based on data received by state statistical bodies from enterprises, organizations and the population through various forms of statistical observation, as well as data provided by the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic and other agencies.

It contains information on the number and types of registered crimes, the number of deaths as a result of criminal attacks, persons who committed crimes, juvenile delinquency and convictions, crimes committed against women, domestic violence, and road accidents. It presents the socio-demographic characteristics of persons brought to criminal responsibility for committing crimes. The data are provided both for the republic as a whole and for its regions.

The data on the work of the justice system, as well as data characterizing the activities of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic and other investigative bodies are presented.

Special sections of the publication are devoted to statistics of government agencies and crisis centers on domestic violence and victimization of women, obtained from national surveys.

For a more complete analysis of statistical data, the publication, along with absolute ones, provides calculated indicators: crime and conviction rates per 100 thousand people and the population at the age of criminal responsibility; the share of certain types of crimes in the total number of crimes, and others. It should be noted that in the period from 2019 to 2023, three Criminal Codes were applied in the Kyrgyz Republic to those who committed crimes (dated October 28, 2021, dated January 1, 2019, dated October 1, 1997), which predetermined the procedure for forming the data of the statistical publication. For the convenience of users, the data in this publication are presented in accordance with the sections, chapters and articles of the Criminal Code of October 28, 2021.

The publication has been prepared with the financial support of the European Union within the framework of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime "Support to Justice Sector Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic: Advancing Probation and Integrated Justice Information Management" Project, in cooperation with the Public Foundation "Partnership and Development".

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RECORDED CRIMES

1

1. RECORDED CRIMES

According to the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, over the past five years, there has been an unstable dynamics in the number of registered crimes, which is largely due to the introduction of new Criminal Codes in 2019 and 2021. At the same time, if in the period from 2019 to 2020, the republic saw a decrease in the number of crimes - from 41.6 thousand to 31.2 thousand, then in 2021 and 2022 their number, on the contrary, increased from 37.8 thousand to 45.1 thousand crimes (Table 1.1). In general, the five-year period was characterized by a decrease in the crime rate per 100 thousand people aged 14 years and older - from 935 crimes in 2019 to 852 in 2023.

In 2023, about 42 thousand crimes were registered in the republic.

As in previous years, the largest share of the total number of crimes was accounted for by thefts (43 percent) and fraud (21 percent). The share of crimes such as hooliganism (5 percent), drug-related crimes and rip-offs (3 percent each) was significantly lower. The share of especially dangerous crimes such as homicide (0.4 percent), causing grievous bodily harm, rape (0.6 percent each) and robbery (0.3 percent) in the total number of crimes was about 2 percent.

Over the five-year period, in the structure of crime, along with an increase in the share of thefts (by 6 percentage points) and fraud (by 4 percentage points), there was a decrease in hooliganism (by 4 percentage points).

Table 1.1: Number of recorded crimes, by types

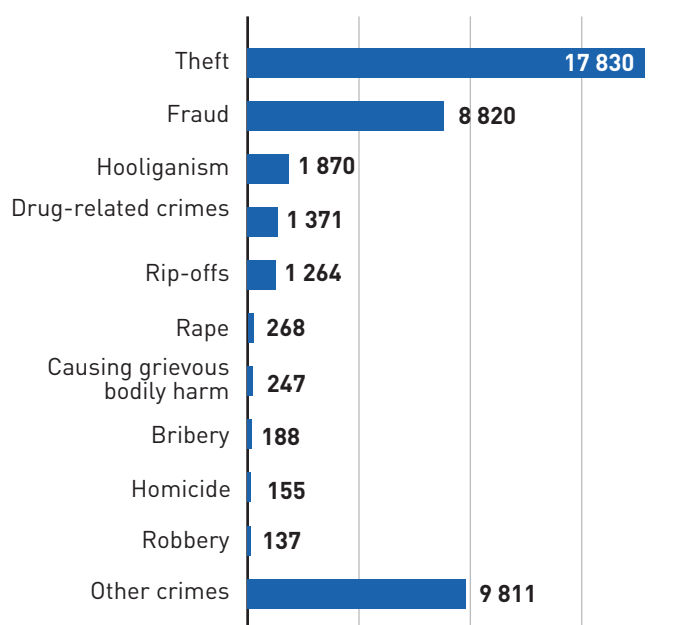
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Total</i>					
Recorded crimes - total including	41 622	31 211	37 784	45 096	41 961
homicide	174	172	182	197	155
intentional grievous bodily harm	200	176	207	207	247
rape	280	223	235	160	268
robbery	204	165	138	152	137
rip-offs	1 821	960	1 268	1 351	1 264
theft	15 132	10 400	14 473	20 422	17 830
fraud	7 247	6 871	8 924	8 626	8 820
bribery	168	109	116	117	188
drug-related crimes	999	795	990	1 334	1 371
hooliganism	3 349	2 478	2 258	1 747	1 870
other crimes	12 048	8 862	8 993	10 783	9 811
<i>Percentage of total</i>					
Recorded crimes - total including	100	100	100	100	100
homicide	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
intentional grievous bodily harm	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
rape	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
robbery	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3

Table continued 1.1

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
rip-offs	4.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0
theft	36.4	33.3	38.3	45.3	42.5
fraud	17.4	22.0	23.6	19.1	21.0
bribery	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
drug-related crimes	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.3
hooliganism	8.0	7.9	6.0	3.9	4.5
other crimes	28.9	28.4	23.8	23.9	23.4
The number of recorded crimes per 100 000 people	671	493	586	716	647

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

Graph 1.1: Number of recorded crimes by types in 2023



Over the past five years, there has been an increase in the number of crimes committed by children and with their complicity (almost 3 times). The number of repeated crimes has doubled: if in 2019, 703 crimes committed by persons who had previously committed crimes were registered, then in 2023 their number reached 1 669 cases. In 2023, compared to 2019, the number of crimes committed by a group of persons increased threefold. There was also a significant increase in crimes committed by an organized group - from 5 crimes in 2019 to 344 in 2023 (Table 1.2).

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Recorded crimes - total including committed by:	41 622	31 211	37 784	45 096	41 961
children and with their complicity	393	492	506	1 019	1 070
persons who have previously committed crimes	703	1 360	1 646	1 335	1 669
group of persons	1 257	3 347	3 833	4 414	4 273
of which organized	5	11	4	129	344

The number of crimes committed against women over a five-year period has increased overall from 2.7 thousand in 2019 to 8.3 thousand in 2023, or 3 times. At the same time, the number of murders of women has increased 2 times (from 14 to 29), torture - 10 times (from 2 to 21), thefts - 9 times (from 185 to 1 688), rip-offs - 11 times (from 18 to 206), cases of hooliganism - 6 times (from 67 to 460), while the number of rapes, on the contrary, decreased from 280 to 268 cases (by 4.3 percent).

In addition, in 2023, 19 cases of forced marriage of women, 17 cases of violent sexual acts against women and one case of trafficking in women were registered (Table 1.3).

Number of crimes committed against women

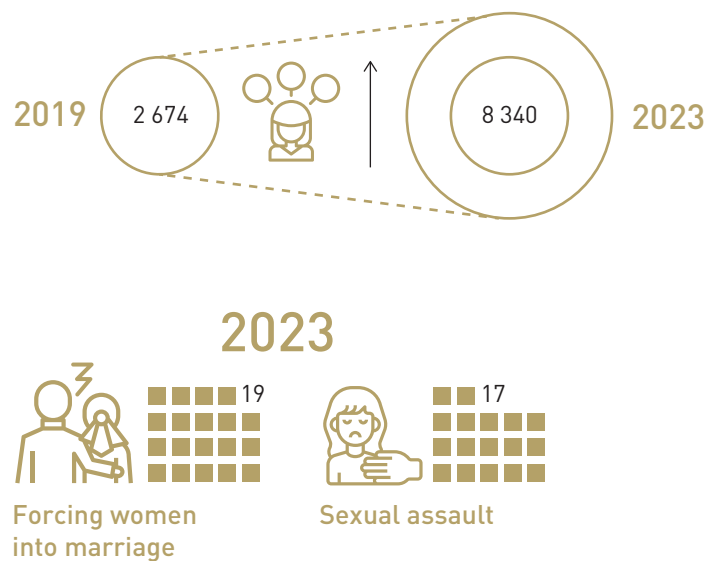


Table 1.3: Number of recorded crimes against women

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Recorded crimes including:	2 674	2 192	6 915	5 114	8 340
homicide	14	9	31	46	29
intentional grievous bodily harm	8	8	22	14	32
torture	2	2	11	12	21
rape ¹	280	224	235	160	268
violent acts of a sexual nature	-	1	21	16	17
kidnapping	-	1	6	5	7
human trafficking	-	-	2	1	1
forced marriage	12	29	15	23	19
violation of marriage age laws during religious ceremonies	4	3	48	16	4
theft	185	320	2 934	2 008	1 688
rip-offs	18	35	192	209	206
hooliganism	67	160	295	457	460
other crimes	2 084	1 400	3 103	2 147	5 588
Percentage of total					
Recorded crimes - total including:	100	100	100	100	100
homicide	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3
intentional grievous bodily harm	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
torture	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3

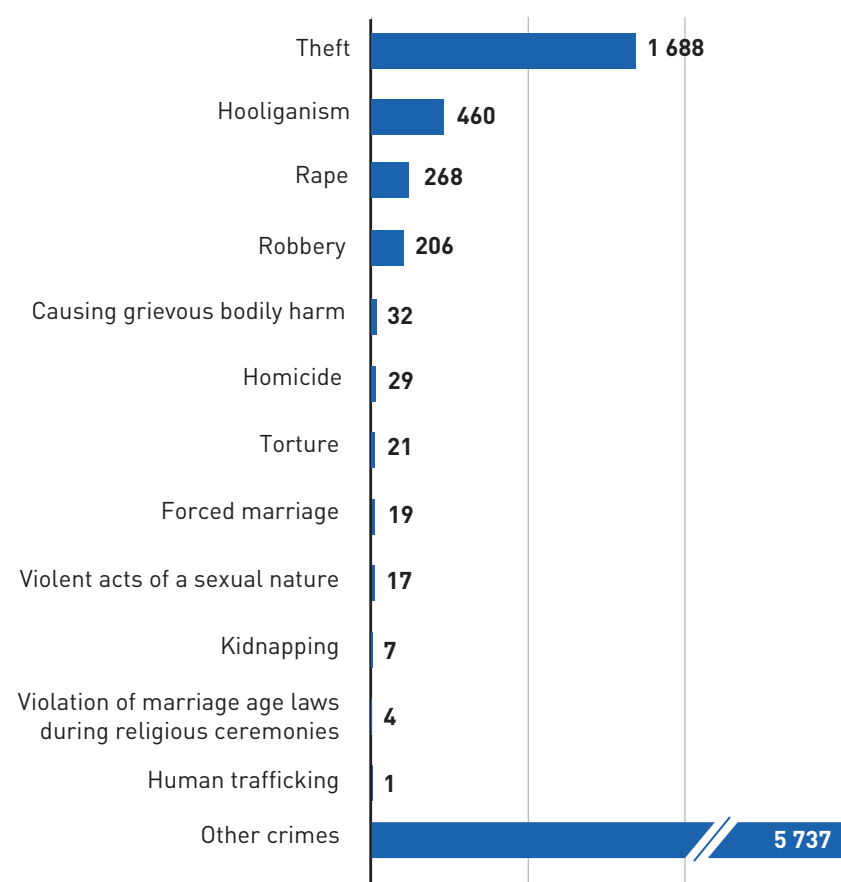
Table continued 1.3

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
rape ¹	10,6	10,2	3,4	3,1	3,2
violent acts of a sexual nature	-	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
kidnapping	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
human trafficking	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
forced marriage	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
violation of marriage age laws during religious ceremonies	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0
theft	6.9	14.6	42.4	39.3	20.2
rip-offs	0.7	1.6	2.8	4.1	2.5
hooliganism	2.5	7.3	4.3	8.9	5.5
other crimes	77,9	63,9	44,9	42,0	67,0

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

¹ Including cases of rape committed against underage girls.

Graph 1.2: Number of recorded crimes against women in 2023



In the republic as a whole, the crime rate per 100 thousand people aged 14 and older decreased over a five-year period from 935 in 2019 to 852 in 2023. The highest crime rate was recorded in the cities of Bishkek (2.126) and Osh (1.245), as well as Chui region (1.004). The safest were Osh (302) and Batken (327) regions, where the crime rate was almost two and a half times lower than the national average (Table 1.4).

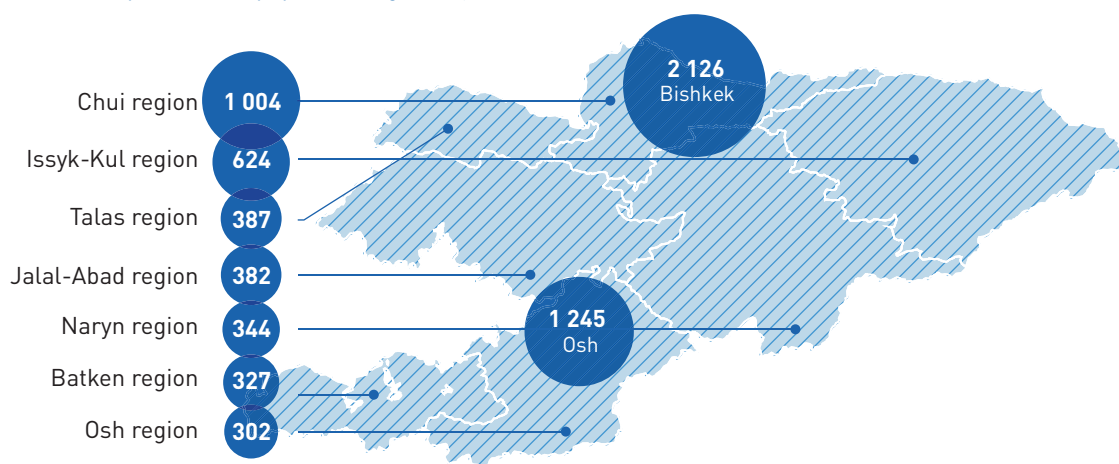
Table 1.4: Number of recorded crimes, by territory

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Total</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	41 622	31 211	37 784	45 096	41 961
Batken region	1 111	1 063	1 153	1 433	1 213
Jalal-Abad region	2 538	2 352	2 403	3 295	3 292
Issyk-Kul region	2 045	3 407	2 670	2 820	2 361
Naryn region	1 068	871	803	831	748
Osh region	2 416	2 307	2 499	2 686	2 894
Talas region	737	724	1 132	734	715
Chui region	9 110	5 785	7 007	9 607	7 664
Bishkek	20 209	12 770	17 843	20 239	19 808
Osh	2 306	1 929	2 252	3 439	3 254
<i>Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	935	691	821	937	852
Batken region	314	295	314	397	327
Jalal-Abad region	304	277	278	393	382
Issyk-Kul region	592	971	750	761	624
Naryn region	540	434	394	389	344
Osh region	267	251	266	288	302
Talas region	416	401	613	407	387
Chui region	1 359	852	1 019	1 286	1 004
Bishkek	2 680	1 671	2 302	2 219	2 126
Osh	1 083	896	1 022	1 340	1 245

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

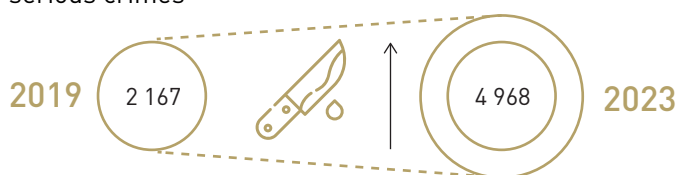
Graph 1.3: Number of recorded crimes, by territory in 2023

(per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over)



In general, over the past five years, there has been a trend towards an increase in the number of serious and especially serious crimes in the republic. In 2023, about 5 thousand such crimes were committed, which is 2.3 times more than in 2019 [Table 1.5]. More than half of the serious and especially serious crimes (52 percent) occurred in Bishkek and 17 percent in Chui region. Per 100 thousand people aged 14 years and older, over a five-year period, the number of serious and especially serious crimes committed increased from 49 crimes in 2019 to 101 crimes in 2023. The largest increase in the level of serious and especially serious crimes over five years (almost 2 times) was noted in the cities of Bishkek and Osh, as well as the Osh region.

Number of serious and especially serious crimes



Number of serious and especially serious crimes per 100,000 population aged 14 years and older

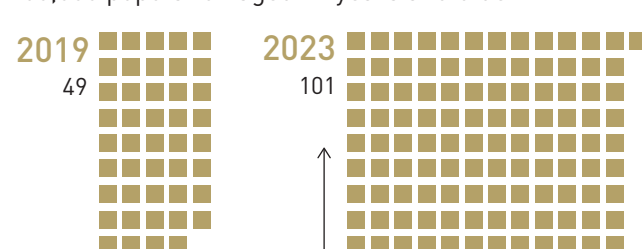
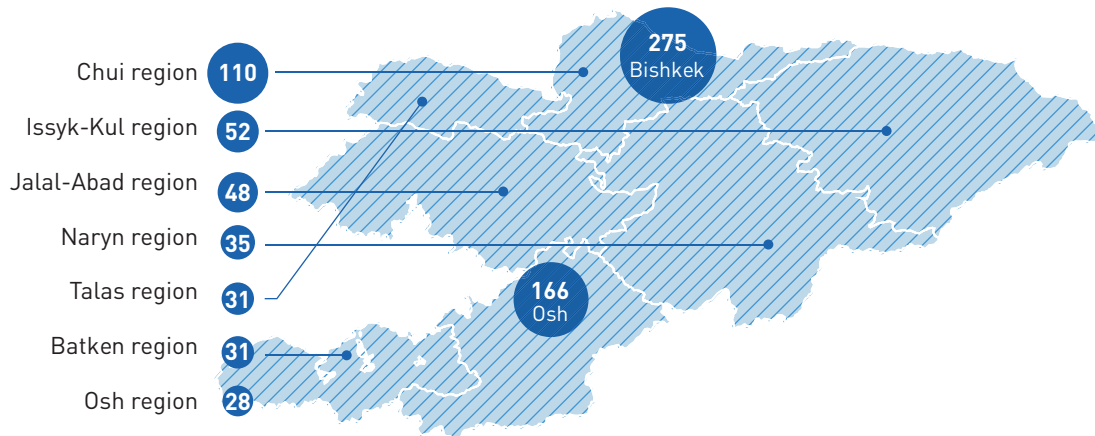


Table 1.5: Number of serious and especially serious crimes, by territory

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Total</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	2 167	3 131	3 822	4 497	4 968
Batken region	82	194	178	158	115
Jalal-Abad region	162	371	340	341	409
Issyk-Kul region	128	205	205	203	196
Naryn region	42	66	54	58	76
Osh region	155	291	269	221	269
Talas region	29	69	66	65	58
Chui region	458	641	656	804	837
Bishkek	926	1 048	1 717	2 174	2 564
Osh	173	244	331	473	435
<i>Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	49	69	83	93	101
Batken region	23	54	48	44	31
Jalal-Abad region	19	44	39	41	48
Issyk-Kul region	37	58	58	55	52
Naryn region	21	33	27	27	35
Osh region	17	32	29	24	28
Talas region	16	38	36	36	31
Chui region	68	94	95	108	110
Bishkek	123	137	221	238	275
Osh	81	113	150	184	166

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

Graph 1.4: Number of serious and especially serious crimes, by territory in 2023
(per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over)



The number of deaths from criminal attacks in the republic as a whole increased from 360 persons in 2019 to 473 persons in 2023. The highest number of deaths per 100 thousand people in 2023 was registered in Chui region (about 16 persons), Bishkek (more than 11 persons) and Issyk-Kul region (10 persons). Over a five-year period, the largest increase in the number of deaths from criminal attacks per 100 thousand people was registered in Chui region (by 9 deaths), and the largest decrease (by 10 deaths) in Batken region (Table 1.6).

Number of deaths due to criminal attacks



Highest number of deaths per 100,000 population in 2023



Table 1.6: Number of deaths from criminal attacks, by territory
(persons)

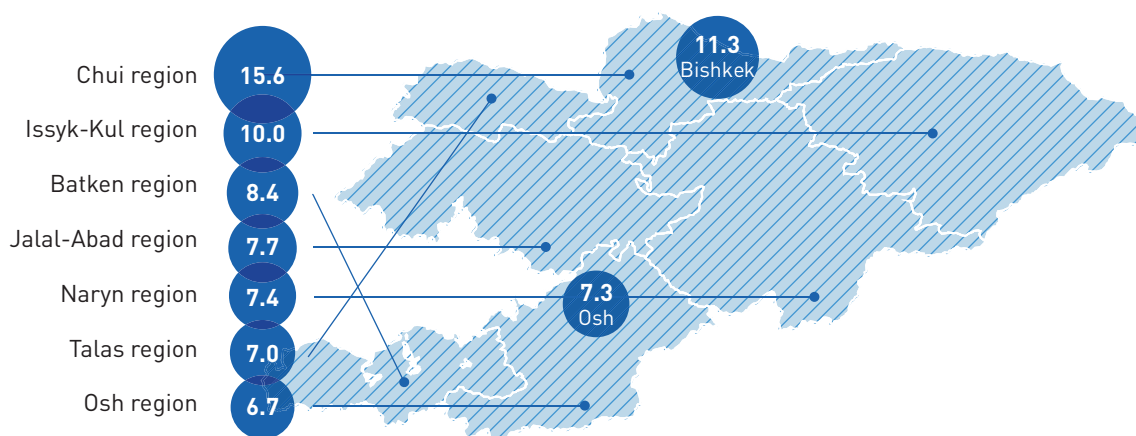
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	360	480	849	516	473
Batken region	66	49	49	71	31
Jalal-Abad region	41	68	208	48	66
Issyk-Kul region	38	49	117	57	38
Naryn region	31	35	35	15	16
Osh region	33	76	121	66	64
Talas region	20	23	16	9	13
Chui region	43	83	155	134	119
Bishkek	78	84	115	92	105
Osh	10	13	32	24	19

Table continued 1.6

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	8.1	10.6	18.5	10.7	9.6
Batken region	18.6	13.6	13.3	19.7	8.4
Jalal-Abad region	4.9	8.0	24.0	5.7	7.7
Issyk-Kul region	11.0	14.0	32.9	15.4	10.0
Naryn region	15.7	17.5	17.2	7.0	7.4
Osh region	3.7	8.3	12.9	7.1	6.7
Talas region	11.3	12.7	8.7	5.0	7.0
Chui region	6.4	12.2	22.5	17.9	15.6
Bishkek	10.3	11.0	14.8	10.1	11.3
Osh	4.7	6.0	14.5	9.4	7.3

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

Graph 1.5: Number of deaths from criminal attacks, by territory in 2023
(per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over)



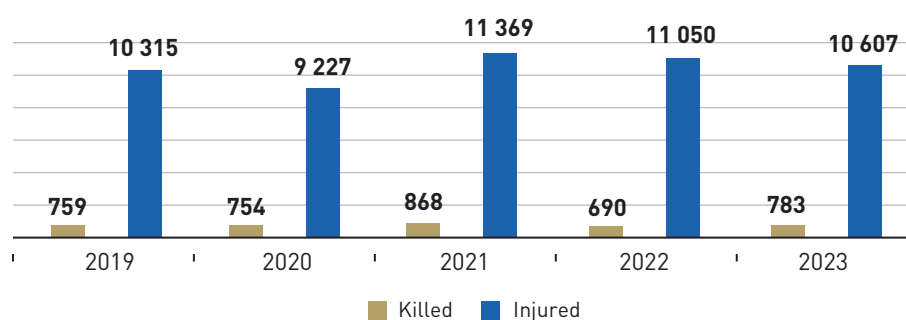
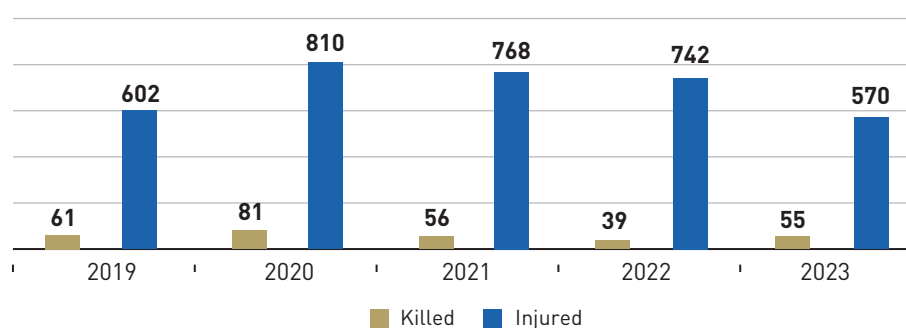
In 2023, 6.9 thousand road traffic accidents (RTA) resulting in death or injury were registered in the republic, which is 4 percent more than in 2019, of which about 1.9 thousand involved children (13 percent more). As a result of road accidents in 2023, 783 persons died, including 102 children, and the number of injured was 10.6 thousand people (including 2.2 thousand children). Of the total number of road traffic accidents registered in 2023, 338 cases, or about 5 percent, were committed due

to the fault of drivers of vehicles under the influence of alcohol. Overall, over the past five years, the number of persons killed in road accidents caused by drunk drivers has decreased from 61 persons in 2019 to 55 persons in 2023 (by 10 percent), and the number of persons injured has decreased from 602 to 570 persons (by 5 percent) (Table 1.7).

Table 1.7: Number of road traffic accidents and victims

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
The number of registered road traffic accidents resulting in death or injury to persons, cases	6 663	6 126	7 437	7 041	6 945
of which with the participation of children	1 655	1 245	1 791	1 857	1 860
Number of deaths as a result of road traffic accidents, persons	759	754	868	690	783
of which children	91	93	111	103	102
Number of injured as a result of road traffic accidents, persons	10 315	9 227	11 369	11 050	10 607
of which children	1 973	1 456	2 174	2 226	2 241
Due to the fault of drivers in a state of alcohol intoxication					
The number of registered road traffic accidents resulting in death or injury to persons, cases	348	510	458	422	338
Number of deaths as a result of road traffic accidents, persons	61	81	56	39	55
Number of injured as a result of road traffic accidents, persons	602	810	768	742	570

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 1.6: Number of persons killed and injured in road traffic accidents
(persons)**Graph 1.7:** Number of deaths and injuries as a result of road traffic accidents caused by drivers in a state of alcohol intoxication
(persons)

The road traffic accident mortality rate per 100 000 population has shown a slight downward trend - from 12 deaths in 2019 to 10 deaths in 2023. The number of deaths in road traffic accidents per 100 000 population in 2023 significantly exceeded the national average in Naryn (21 persons), Chui (12 persons) regions and Bishkek (13 persons). At the same time, the lowest road traffic accident mortality rates per 100 000 population were recorded in Talas region (one person) and Osh city (4 persons) (Table 1.8).



The highest number of killed per 100 000 population in 2023

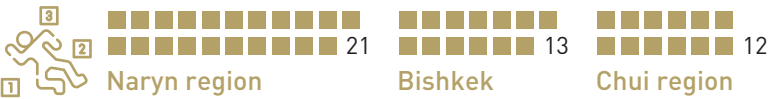
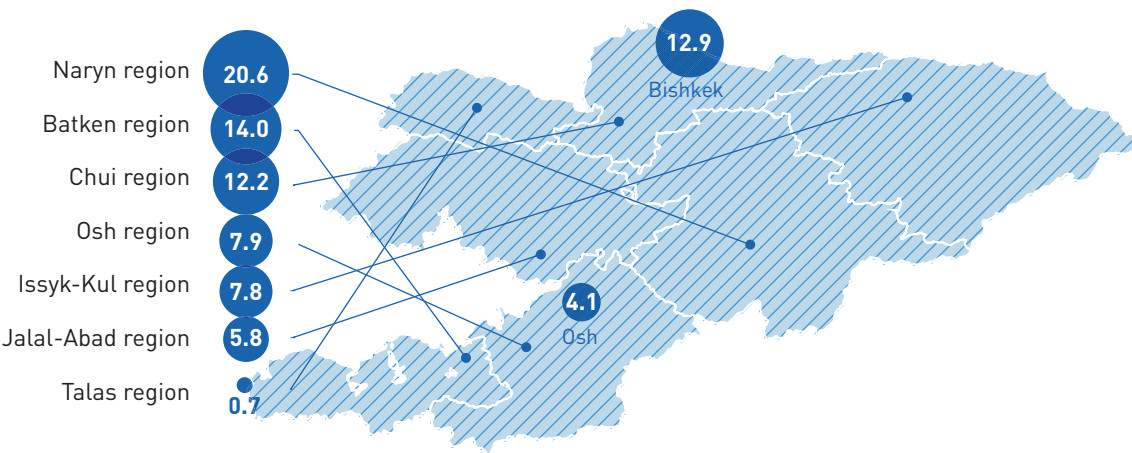


Table 1.8: Number of deaths in road traffic accidents, by territory
(per 100 000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	12.0	9.7	12.6	5.5	9.6
Batken region	10.2	10.7	12.6	16.3	14.0
Jalal-Abad region	8.6	6.2	10.3	1.6	5.8
Issyk-Kul region	19.5	17.2	24.8	7.5	7.8
Naryn region	23.6	16.5	23.9	11.4	20.6
Osh region	11.7	8.8	9.6	1.2	7.9
Talas region	13.2	12.6	12.1	1.5	0.7
Chui region	15.3	13.3	17.3	0.9	12.2
Bishkek	8.6	6.3	7.8	14.3	12.9
Osh	7.8	6.0	6.7	1.1	4.1

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 1.8: Number of deaths in road traffic accidents, by territory in 2023
(per 100 000 population)



In the structure of registered crimes by sections of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (CC of the KR), there is a tendency for the share of crimes against property and the order of economic activity to increase - from 68 percent in 2019 to 74 percent in 2023, and crimes against the person - from 6 to 10 percent. At the same time, the share of crimes

against public safety and public order decreased - from 14 percent to 10 percent, and crimes against state power - from 13 percent to 7 percent. As for crimes under other sections of the Criminal Code, their share did not undergo significant changes over the five-year period (Table 1.9).

Table 1.9: The structure of registered crimes in accordance with the sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Recorded crimes including:	41 072	31 077	37 574	45 096	41 956
crimes against the person	2 272	1 941	2 370	3 754	4 079
crimes against property and the order of economic activity	27 801	20 845	26 711	34 129	30 991
crimes against public safety and public order	5 721	4 238	4 096	4 057	4 146
crimes against state power	5 193	4 025	4 340	3 119	2 708
crimes against military service	27	16	38	29	27
crimes against international legal order	58	12	19	8	5
Percentage of total					
Recorded crimes including:	100	100	100	100	100
crimes against the person	5.5	6.2	6.3	8.3	9.7
crimes against property and the order of economic activity	67.7	67.1	71.1	75.7	73.9
crimes against public safety and public order	13.9	13.6	10.9	9.0	9.9
crimes against state power	12.6	13.0	11.6	6.9	6.5
crimes against military service	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
crimes against international legal order	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

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

Over a five-year period, per 100 000 people aged 14 and over, under the section "Crimes against the person", the number of crimes against health has increased the most (from 21 in 2019 to 38 in 2023), as well as against the structure of family relations and the interests of children (respectively, from 4 to 19 crimes).

Number of crimes against health per 100,000 population



2019 ■■■■■■■■■■■■ 21

2023 ■■■■■■■■■■■■ 38

The section “Crimes against property and the order of economic activity” showed the largest increase in the number of crimes against property (from 580 in 2019 to 614 in 2023), while the number of crimes in the field of taxation during this period, on the contrary, decreased from 20 to 3 crimes.

Under the section “Crimes against public safety and public order”, there was a significant decrease (by 2 times) in the number of crimes against public order - from 76 crimes in 2019 to 39 in 2023.

Under the section “Crimes against state power”, a decrease was recorded in the number of registered corruption and other crimes against the interests of the state and municipal service (from 60 in 2019 to 21 in 2023), as well as against the order of management (from 37 in 2019 to 22 in 2023).

As for the sections “Crimes against military service” and “Crimes against international legal order”, in general, over the five-year period, the dynamics of the level of the corresponding indicators did not undergo significant changes (Table 1.10).

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

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered crimes - total	41 072	31 077	37 574	45 096	41 956	923.0	687.6	816.8	937.2	851.6
Crimes against persons	2 272	1 941	2 370	3 754	4 079	51.1	42.9	51.5	78.0	82.8
crimes against life	267	316	382	225	178	6.0	7.0	8.3	4.7	3.6
crimes against health	912	746	880	1 871	1 867	20.5	16.5	19.1	38.9	37.9
crimes that endanger human life and health	42	38	58	54	49	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0
crimes in the field of medical and pharmaceutical services to individuals	76	59	58	21	21	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4
crimes in the field of medical and pharmaceutical services to individuals	323	276	299	212	344	7.3	6.1	6.5	4.4	7.0
crimes against the spiritual and moral health of the individual	211	144	178	143	224	4.7	3.2	3.9	3.0	4.5
crimes against the personal freedom of a person	84	54	61	101	380	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.1	7.7
crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children	190	158	272	1 049	945	4.3	3.5	5.9	21.8	19.2
crimes against civil and other human rights	167	150	182	78	71	3.8	3.3	4.0	1.6	1.4
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity	27 801	20 845	26 711	34 129	30 991	624.8	461.2	580.7	709.2	629.0
crimes against property	25 809	19 591	26 070	33 106	30 241	580.0	433.5	566.7	688.0	613.8
crimes against the order of economic activity	434	391	304	538	247	9.8	8.7	6.6	11.2	5.0

Table continued 1.10

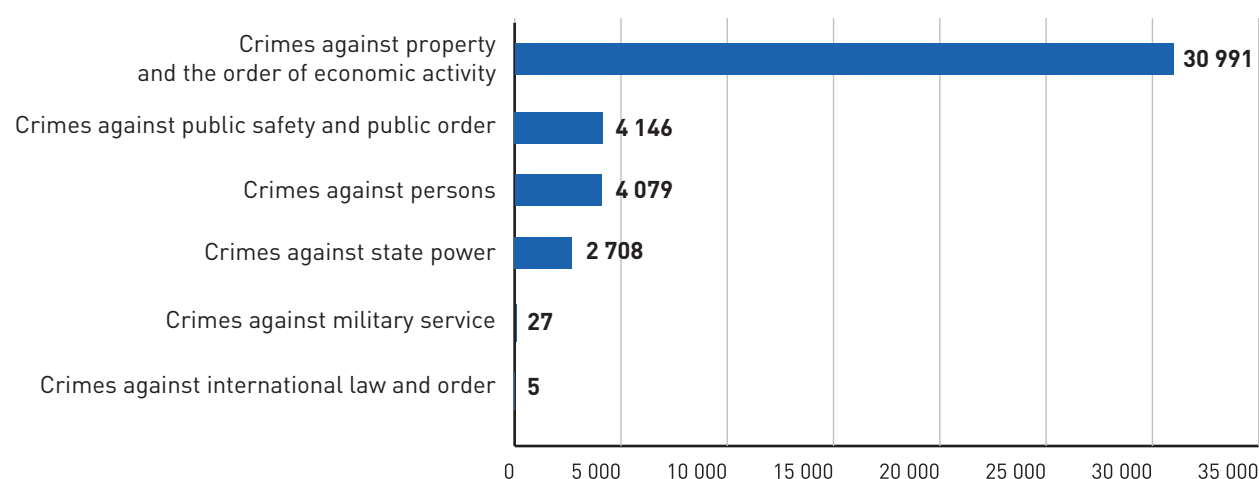
	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
crimes in the monetary and credit and currency sphere	144	83	53	25	34	3.2	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.7
crimes in the sphere of taxation	878	435	117	84	123	19.7	9.6	2.5	1.7	2.5
crimes against the interests of service in commercial and other organizations	536	345	167	376	346	12.0	7.6	3.6	7.8	7.0
Crimes against public safety and public order	5 721	4 238	4 096	4 057	4 146	128.6	93.8	89.0	84.3	84.1
crimes against public safety	616	381	305	281	309	13.8	8.4	6.6	5.8	6.3
crimes against safety in industry, construction and the sphere of handling sources of increased danger	76	49	51	22	23	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
crimes against public order	3 374	2 497	2 265	1 757	1 897	75.8	55.3	49.2	36.5	38.5
crimes in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	999	797	993	1 334	1 371	22.5	17.6	21.6	27.7	27.8
crimes against public health	29	15	16	12	8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment	50	29	24	129	91	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.7	1.8
crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport and main pipelines	574	467	436	521	447	12.9	10.3	9.5	10.8	9.1
crimes against cyber security	3	3	6	1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-
Crimes against state power	5 193	4 025	4 340	3 119	2 708	116.7	89.1	94.3	64.8	55.0
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security	450	255	261	275	285	10.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8
corruption and other crimes against the interests of state and municipal service	2 671	1 971	1 914	1 206	1 017	60.0	43.6	41.6	25.1	20.6
crimes against the judiciary	18	9	5	1	3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
crimes against the procedural order of obtaining evidence	169	101	122	51	50	3.8	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.0
crimes against the execution of judicial acts and other executive documents	256	376	438	377	257	5.8	8.3	9.5	7.8	5.2
crimes against the order of governance	1 629	1 313	1 600	1 209	1 096	36.6	29.1	34.8	25.1	22.2
Crimes against military service	27	16	38	29	27	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
crimes of conscripts, reservists and persons liable for military service	25	15	38	29	27	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5

Table continued 1.10

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
crimes against the order of subordination and observance of military honor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
crimes against the order of storage or use of military property	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against international law and order	58	12	19	8	5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
crimes against the peace and security of mankind	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of war	58	12	17	2	4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1

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

Graph 1.9: Number of registered crimes in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2023



In 2023, more than 4 thousand crimes against persons were registered, the number of which increased by 1.8 times compared to 2019. In the structure of such crimes, the main share fell on crimes related to causing minor bodily harm (25.4 percent), parental evasion of child support (14.2 percent), causing less grievous bodily harm (12.7 percent), and rape (6.6 percent).

Per 100 thousand population, the number of crimes against persons in the republic as a whole increased from 51 to 83 crimes (Table 1.11).

Table 1.11: Number of crimes against persons

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered crimes against persons - total	2 272	1 941	2 370	3 754	4 079	51.1	42.9	51.5	78.0	82.8
including:										
homicide	174	172	182	197	155	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.1
causing grievous bodily harm	200	176	208	207	247	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.0
causing less grievous bodily harm	505	441	496	481	520	11.3	9.8	10.8	10.0	10.6
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	46	1 138	1 038	-	-	1.0	23.6	21.1
abuse	86	37	34	3	0	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	-
torture	21	27	23	14	31	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
rape	280	224	235	160	268	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.3	5.4
violent sexual acts	26	30	43	45	57	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2
coercion to sexual acts	17	22	21	7	19	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen	73	47	77	63	109	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.2
indecent assault	54	33	34	33	46	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
kidnapping	57	27	35	31	35	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
human trafficking	11	8	6	1	2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
child trafficking	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	0.0	0.1
kidnapping for the purpose of marriage	41	26	16	23	13	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations	5	6	3	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
forcing a person to marry	8	12	5	5	7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
violation of the law on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies	82	63	87	60	93	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.9
domestic violence	-	-	3	59	49	-	-	0.1	1.2	1.0
parents evading child support	-	-	31	729	577	-	-	0.7	15.1	11.7
children evading parental support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
involving a child in committing a crime	9	43	122	165	192	0.2	1.0	2.7	3.4	3.9
vote bribery	1	9	33	3	2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
other crimes	622	538	630	327	614	14.0	11.9	13.7	6.8	12.5

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

An increase in the number of crimes against property and the order of economic activity was noted - from 27.8 thousand in 2019 to 30.9 thousand in 2023 (Table 1.12). The highest crime rates per 100 thousand of the population are due to a significant share of thefts (362) and cases of fraud (179). The smallest share in the total number of such crimes was accounted for by cases of rip-offs - 26 per 100 thousand of the population, misappropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property - 23, abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations - 6, as well as theft of motor vehicles - 5.

Number of crimes against property and the order of economic activity



The highest number of crimes per 100 thousand population in 2023



Table 1.12: Number of crimes against property and the order of economic activity

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered crimes against property and the order of economic activity - total including:	27 801	20 845	26 711	34 129	30 991	624.8	461.2	580.7	709.2	629.0
theft	15 132	10 399	14 474	20 422	17 830	340.1	230.1	314.6	424.4	361.9
rip-offs	1 821	960	1 272	1 351	1 264	40.9	21.2	27.7	28.1	25.7
robbery	204	165	139	152	137	4.6	3.7	3.0	3.2	2.8
extortion	121	104	154	69	169	2.7	2.3	3.3	1.4	3.4
fraud	7 247	6 883	8 934	8 626	8 820	162.9	152.3	194.2	179.3	179.0
appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property	547	522	513	1 639	1 145	12.3	11.6	11.2	34.1	23.2
hijacking of a motor vehicle	261	265	305	297	232	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.2	4.7
unauthorized seizure of someone else's land and unauthorized construction on agricultural lands with violation of the intended purpose	94	62	50	106	148	2.1	1.4	1.1	2.2	3.0
organization of financial pyramids	13	52	182	11	26	0.3	1.2	4.0	0.2	0.5
legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds	45	40	44	384	86	1.0	0.9	1.0	8.0	1.7
economic smuggling	170	177	35	119	98	3.8	3.9	0.8	2.5	2.0
counterfeiting of money and securities	138	77	49	21	30	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.6
evasion of customs duties	99	87	12	25	32	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.6

Table continued 1.12

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget	299	151	44	5	4	6.7	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.1
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget with the organization	451	161	38	12	34	10.1	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.7
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations	402	230	117	326	302	9.0	5.1	2.5	6.8	6.1
illegal receipt of remuneration by an employee	30	13	12	9	20	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
other crimes	727	497	337	555	614	16.3	11.0	7.3	11.5	12.5

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

In 2023, compared to 2019, the number of registered crimes against public safety and public order per 100 thousand population decreased from 129 to 84 crimes. The most noticeable decrease in this indicator was due to a decrease in the number of registered cases of hooliganism (from 75 to 38), and the largest increase was due to an increase in the number of crimes related to the illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale (from 9 to 18 crimes per 100 thousand population). In the field of IT technologies, 13 crimes were registered over the past five years (Table 1.13).

Number of crimes against public safety and public order per 100 thousand population

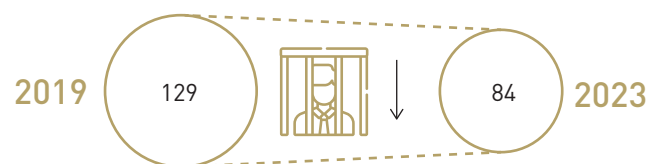


Table 1.13: Number of crimes against public safety and public order

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered crimes against public safety and public order - total	5 721	4 238	4 096	4 057	4 146	128.6	93.8	89.0	84.3	84.1
including:										
financing of terrorist activity	25	14	7	4	-	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	-
assistance to terrorist activity	5	1	-	1	2	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
public calls for terrorist activity	3	3	3	1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military actions on the territory of a foreign state or undergoing training to commit a terrorist act	300	77	35	34	17	6.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.3

Table continued 1.13

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
deliberately false report of an act of terrorism	4	6	3	5	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
forcing a person to participate in criminal activity	1	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
creation of an organized group or participation in it	5	5	4	9	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
creation of a criminal community or participation in it	2	2	2	8	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
financing of organized groups and criminal communities	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
illegal trafficking of weapons, ammunition	225	232	221	198	226	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.6
illegal manufacture of weapons	10	14	7	6	5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
careless storage of weapons	8	6	6	1	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
theft or extortion of firearms	9	6	5	6	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
violation of safety rules for mining, construction or other work	25	15	19	6	12	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
violation of fire safety rules	48	30	31	11	4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1
mass riots	21	16	2	9	25	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5
illegal blocking of roads	3	3	5	-	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
hooliganism	3 350	2 478	2 258	1 747	1 870	75.3	54.8	49.1	36.3	38.0
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	418	330	549	777	903	9.4	7.3	11.9	16.1	18.3
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	528	412	410	495	431	11.9	9.1	8.9	10.3	8.7
illegal production of precursors	14	18	12	10	12	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	11	14	8	28	13	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	2	-	-	5	3	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.1
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	3	5	2	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table continued 1.13

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	16	15	6	9	7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	1	1	1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	6	2	5	8	1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
illegal issuance or forgery of a document for obtaining narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs	32	12	8	49	29	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6
illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals	1	3	3	65	58	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	562	460	424	515	443	12.6	10.2	9.2	10.7	9.0
allowing a person in a state of intoxication to drive a motor vehicle	2	2	7	4	1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
unauthorized access to computer information and electronic documents, to an information system or telecommunications network	2	3	3	1	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-
creation of malicious software products	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
cyber sabotage	1	-	2	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
other crimes	78	53	47	40	33	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7

In 2023, compared to 2019, the number of registered crimes against state power decreased by almost 2 times and amounted to 2.7 thousand (or 55 per 100 thousand of the population). A significant share of the total number of such crimes was accounted for by document forgery (15 per 100 thousand of the population) and abuse of office (11 per 100 thousand of the population) (Table 1.14).

Number of crimes against state power

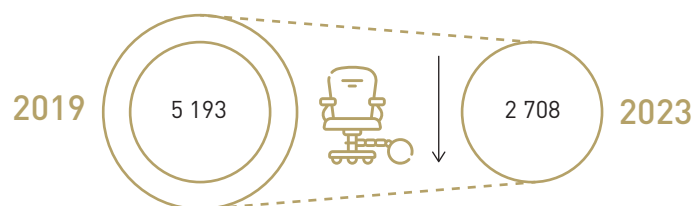


Table 1.14: Number of crimes against state power

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered crimes against state power - total	5 193	4 025	4 340	3 119	2 708	116.7	89.1	94.3	64.8	55.0
including:										
violent seizure of power	2	6	5	2	2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
public calls for violent seizure of power	16	24	16	7	20	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
incitement of racial, ethnic, national, religious interregional hatred (dissension)	115	66	25	25	57	2.6	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.2
creation and financing of an extremist organization	59	21	24	46	19	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4
production, distribution of extremist materials	245	134	177	183	178	5.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.6
corruption	54	46	114	48	39	1.2	1.0	2.5	1.0	0.8
abuse of office	1 805	1 297	1 054	703	558	40.6	28.7	22.9	14.6	11.3
abuse of power	188	108	93	25	30	4.2	2.4	2.0	0.5	0.6
entering into a knowingly unfavorable contract	13	15	8	1	2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
illegal enrichment	7	15	16	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	-
accepting a bribe	49	32	38	29	62	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3
extorting a bribe	108	79	65	71	86	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7
bribery mediation	1	1	1	-	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
giving a bribe	10	11	12	17	39	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
official forgery	164	185	298	170	118	3.7	4.1	6.5	3.5	2.4
illegal issuance of a passport	102	43	55	15	-	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	-
negligence	170	139	160	127	82	3.8	3.1	3.5	2.6	1.7
concealing a crime	19	19	20	15	25	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
escape from a place of imprisonment or from custody	198	86	100	61	37	4.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.8
evasion of serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment	28	18	14	13	9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
failure to comply with a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act	16	261	315	293	196	0.4	5.8	6.8	6.1	4.0
threat or violence against a government official	85	107	69	25	26	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.5
refusal or concealment from registering a statement or appeal about a committed crime	26	4	3	7	3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
illegal crossing of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic	289	249	459	305	259	6.5	5.5	10.0	6.3	5.3
forgery of documents	1 009	884	1 002	810	740	22.7	19.6	21.8	16.8	15.0
other crimes	415	175	197	121	120	9.3	3.9	4.3	2.5	2.4

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

In 2023, 27 crimes against military service were registered in the republic, which is at the level of 2019. Most of these crimes (70 percent) were

unauthorized leaving of a unit or place of service (11 crimes) and desertion (8 crimes) (Table 1.15).

Table 1.15: Number of crimes against military service

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered crimes against military service - total	27	16	38	29	27	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
<i>including:</i>										
evasion of conscription and training (classes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
violation of statutory rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them	10	5	8	-	3	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
unauthorized abandonment of a unit or place of service	1	-	7	9	11	0.0	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
desertion	11	9	12	11	8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
other crimes	5	2	11	9	5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

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

Table 1.16: Number of crimes against international legal order

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14 years and over				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Registered crimes against international law and order - total	58	12	19	8	5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
<i>including:</i>										
Criminal violations of international humanitarian law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercenarism	58	12	11	2	4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other crimes	-	-	8	6	1	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.0

PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES

2

2. PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES

Over a five-year period, the number of identified persons who have committed crimes/misdemeanors increased from 20.3 thousand in 2019 to 21.4 thousand in 2023, or by 6 percent. As in previous years, in 2023, the majority of those who have committed crimes/misdemeanors were persons who committed thefts (30 percent), fraud (14 percent), and hooliganism (9 percent) (Table 2.1).

Number of persons who have committed crimes/misdemeanors

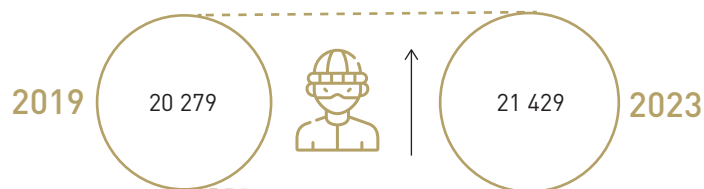


Table 2.1: Number of persons who have committed crimes¹, by type of a crime

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons</i>					
Persons identified - total including:	20 279	24 320	24 959	21 706	21 429
homicide	157	165	165	213	181
causing grievous bodily harm	161	177	186	212	261
rape	216	214	201	154	171
robbery	192	139	148	224	188
rip-offs	797	644	766	1 089	1 003
theft	2 356	3 363	4 627	7 222	6 362
fraud	1 731	1 790	2 022	2 378	2 917
bribery	50	56	42	82	118
crimes related to drug trafficking	580	574	603	767	743
hooliganism	1 979	2 023	1 657	1 811	2 019
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of vehicles	373	371	396	502	477
other crimes	11 687	14 804	14 146	7 052	6 989
<i>Percentage of total</i>					
Persons identified - total including:	100	100	100	100	100
homicide	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
causing grievous bodily harm	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2
rape	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
robbery	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9
rip-offs	3.9	2.6	3.1	5.0	4.7
theft	11.6	13.8	18.5	33.3	29.7
fraud	8.5	7.4	8.1	11.0	13.6
bribery	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
crimes related to drug trafficking	2.9	2.4	2.4	3.5	3.5

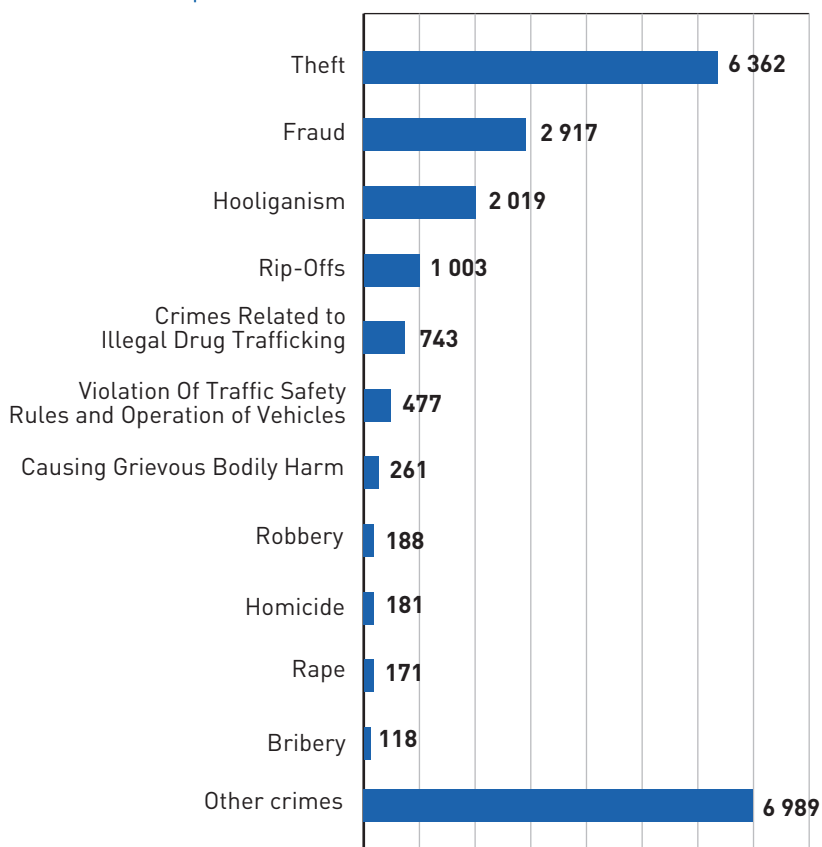
Table continued 2.1

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
hooliganism	9.8	8.3	6.6	8.3	9.4
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of vehicles	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.2
other crimes	57.6	60.9	56.7	32.5	32.6
Number of persons who have committed crimes, per 100 000 population	327	385	387	345	330

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

¹ Until 2022 - taking into account persons who committed crimes and misdemeanors.

Graph 2.1: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by type of a crime in 2023
(persons)



Along with the increase in the number of identified persons who have committed crimes, the number of offenders who have committed crimes in a group also increased by 18 percent, while the number of those who have committed crimes in an organized group, on the contrary, decreased by 25 percent.

The dynamics of the number of persons who have committed crimes while intoxicated remained almost unchanged compared to 2019. In contrast, the number of persons who have committed crimes while intoxicated increased by 2.1 times [Table 2.2].

Table 2.2: Number of crimes committed by certain categories of persons

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Persons identified - total	20 279	24 320	24 959	21 706	21 429
committed crimes in a group	901	703	783	1 291	1 065
including an organized one	12	1	2	15	9
in a state of alcoholic intoxication	1 285	2 433	2 389	1 480	1 265
in a state of drug intoxication	31	81	92	80	65

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

In 2023, men accounted for 85 percent of the total number of persons who have committed crimes. Over the five-year period, there was a downward trend in the proportion of women in the total number of persons who have committed crimes (from 17 percent in 2019 to 15 percent in 2023). Almost two-thirds of persons (63 percent) have committed a crime at the age of 29 and older. Children aged 14-17 years accounted for 7 percent of persons who have committed crimes, and young people aged 18-28 years - about 30 percent.

The overwhelming majority (75 percent) of persons who have committed crimes had secondary education, 15 percent - higher education and 9 percent - other education. Slightly less than half (48 percent) of persons who have committed crimes were not working or studying at the time of their commission, and the share of workers was 2 percent,

students and pupils - 3 percent, and 48 percent of them had another employment status.

Among those who have committed crimes, over a five-year period, there was an increase in the number of those who were not working or studying - from 17 percent in 2019 to 48 percent in 2023. At the same time, the number of persons with a different employment status decreased over this period from 79 to 48 percent (Table 2.3).

Share of unemployed and unschooled in the total number of crimes committed

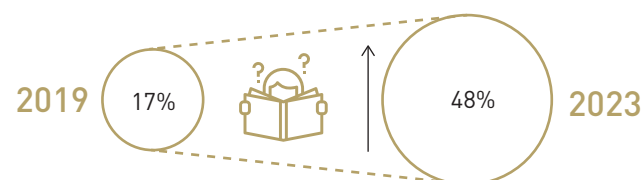


Table 2.3: Composition of persons who have committed crimes

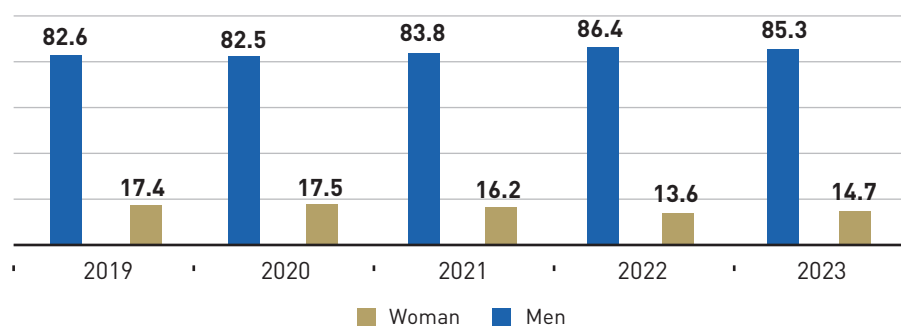
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons</i>					
Persons identified - total	20 279	24 320	24 959	21 706	21 429
including:					
by gender:					
men	16 747	20 055	20 918	18 763	18 284
women	3 532	4 265	4 041	2 943	3 145
by age, years:					
14-17	1 162	1 031	1 278	1 698	1 552
18-24	3 314	3 712	3 847	4 050	3 956
25-28	2 691	3 013	3 142	2 547	2 439
29 and over	13 112	16 564	16 692	13 411	13 482
by education:					
secondary (complete, incomplete)	1 731	1 790	2 022	2 378	2 917
higher	2 706	3 829	3 915	3 539	3 297
other	2 485	1 105	611	1 195	1 818
by employment status at the time of the crime:					
pupils, students	228	362	513	703	554
working	678	682	495	433	391
not working and not studying	3 358	11 704	13 711	10 759	10 297
other	16 015	11 572	10 240	9 811	10 187
<i>Percentage of total</i>					
Persons identified - total	100	100	100	100	100
including:					
by gender:					
men	82.6	82.5	83.8	86.4	85.3

Table continued 2.3

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
women	17.4	17.5	16.2	13.6	14.7
by age, years:					
14-17	5.7	4.2	5.1	7.8	7.2
18-24	16.3	15.3	15.4	18.7	18.5
25-28	13.3	12.4	12.6	11.7	11.4
29 and over	64.7	68.1	66.9	61.8	62.9
by education:					
secondary (complete, incomplete)	25,0	26,6	30,9	33,4	36,3
higher	39,1	56,9	59,8	49,8	41,0
other	35,9	16,4	9,3	16,8	22,6
by employment status at the time of the crime:					
pupils, students	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.2	2.6
working	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	1.8
not working and not studying	16.6	48.1	54.9	49.6	48.1
other	79.0	47.6	41.0	45.2	47.5

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

Graph 2.2: Composition of persons who have committed crimes, by gender
(percentage of total)



In 2023, the largest increase in the number of persons who have committed crimes, compared to 2019, was observed in Bishkek (by 27 percent), as well as Chui (by 22 percent), Jalal-Abad (by 12 percent) and Osh (by 11 percent) regions, the smallest (by 3 percent) in Talas and Naryn regions (Table 2.4).

Increase in the number of persons committing crimes

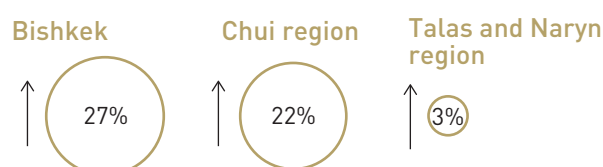
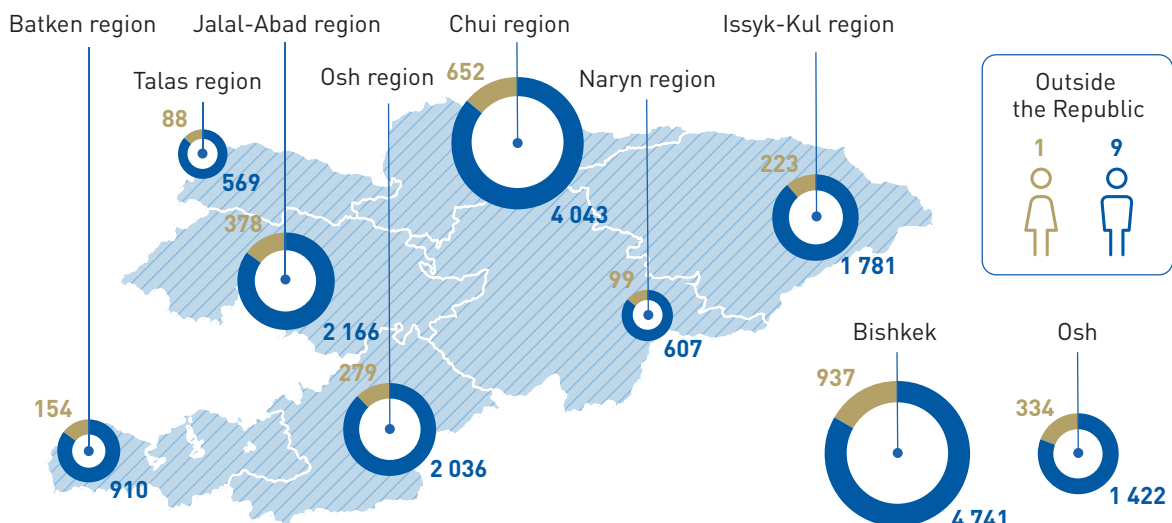


Table 2.4: Number of persons who have committed crimes, by gender and territory
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	20 279	24 320	24 959	21 706	21 429
Batken region	1 257	1 416	1 461	1 167	1 064
Jalal-Abad region	2 930	2 868	3 025	2 439	2 544
Issyk-Kul region	1 679	2 190	2 597	2 326	2 004
Naryn region	1 128	1 043	1 072	737	706
Osh region	2 594	2 673	2 739	2 089	2 315
Talas region	954	1 054	976	708	657
Chui region	3 610	5 889	6 001	5 133	4 695
Bishkek	4 336	5 653	5 161	5 219	5 678
Osh	1 785	1 534	1 915	1 881	1 756
Men					
Kyrgyz Republic	16 747	20 055	20 918	18 763	18 284
Batken region	1 046	1 191	1 274	1 042	910
Jalal-Abad region	2 357	2 343	2 509	2 117	2 166
Issyk-Kul region	1 465	1 888	2 181	2 080	1 781
Naryn region	960	915	945	638	607
Osh region	2 081	2 161	2 299	1 859	2 036
Talas region	834	910	838	650	569
Chui region	3 017	4 944	5 189	4 407	4 043
Bishkek	3 569	4 460	4 164	4 446	4 741
Osh	1 413	1 243	1 507	1 517	1 422
Women					
Kyrgyz Republic	3 532	4 265	4 041	2 943	3 145
Batken region	211	225	187	125	154
Jalal-Abad region	573	525	516	322	378
Issyk-Kul region	214	302	416	246	223
Naryn region	168	128	127	99	99
Osh region	513	512	440	230	279
Talas region	120	144	138	58	88
Chui region	593	945	812	726	652
Bishkek	767	1 193	997	773	937
Osh	372	291	408	364	334

Graph 2.3: Number of identified persons who have committed crimes, by gender and territory in 2023
(persons)



From 2019 to 2023, there was a trend towards an increase in the number of persons who have committed serious and especially serious crimes (from 724 to 2.7 thousand people, or 3.6 times), both among men (from 666 to 2.4 thousand people, or 4 times) and among women (from 58 to 319 persons, or 6 times). The largest number of identified persons who have committed serious and especially serious crimes was noted in Bishkek (31 percent), Chui (22 percent) and Jalal-Abad (13 percent) regions. More than half of the women (55 percent) and men (53 percent) who committed crimes were identified in Bishkek and Chui region (Table 2.5).

Number of persons who committed serious and especially serious crimes

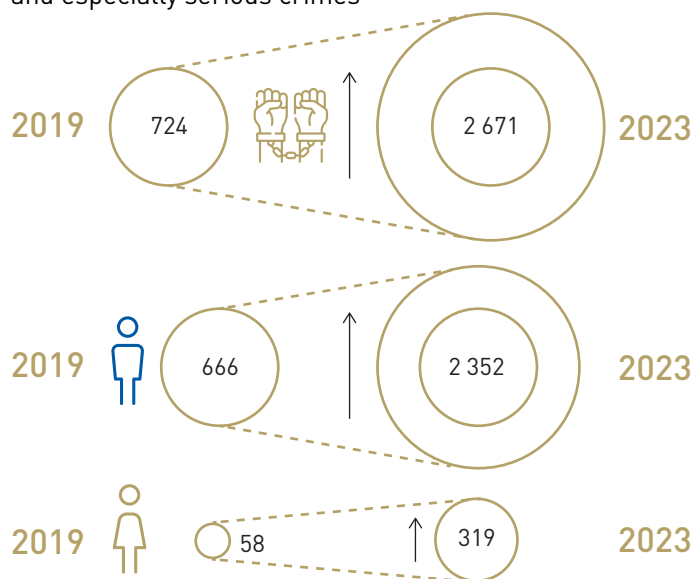


Table 2.5: Number of persons who have committed serious and especially serious crimes, by gender and territory
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	724	2 093	2 576	2 606	2 671
Batken region	50	116	155	128	95
Jalal-Abad region	96	282	298	304	339
Issyk-Kul region	54	150	156	214	202

Table continued 2.5

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Naryn region	24	47	46	45	65
Osh region	58	216	264	224	254
Talas region	17	44	52	69	92
Chui region	171	466	535	549	596
Bishkek	205	617	866	906	828
Osh	49	155	204	167	200
Men					
Kyrgyz Republic	666	1 881	2 326	2 346	2 352
Batken region	48	109	147	126	81
Jalal-Abad region	94	259	276	284	315
Issyk-Kul region	51	142	141	192	188
Naryn region	24	42	45	42	51
Osh region	55	198	248	206	235
Talas region	17	41	51	64	71
Chui region	149	406	483	484	527
Bishkek	186	544	753	800	723
Osh	42	140	182	148	161
Women					
Kyrgyz Republic	58	212	250	260	319
Batken region	2	7	8	2	14
Jalal-Abad region	2	23	22	20	24
Issyk-Kul region	3	8	15	22	14
Naryn region	-	5	1	3	14
Osh region	3	18	16	18	19
Talas region	-	3	1	5	21
Chui region	22	60	52	65	69
Bishkek	19	73	113	106	105
Osh	7	15	22	19	39

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

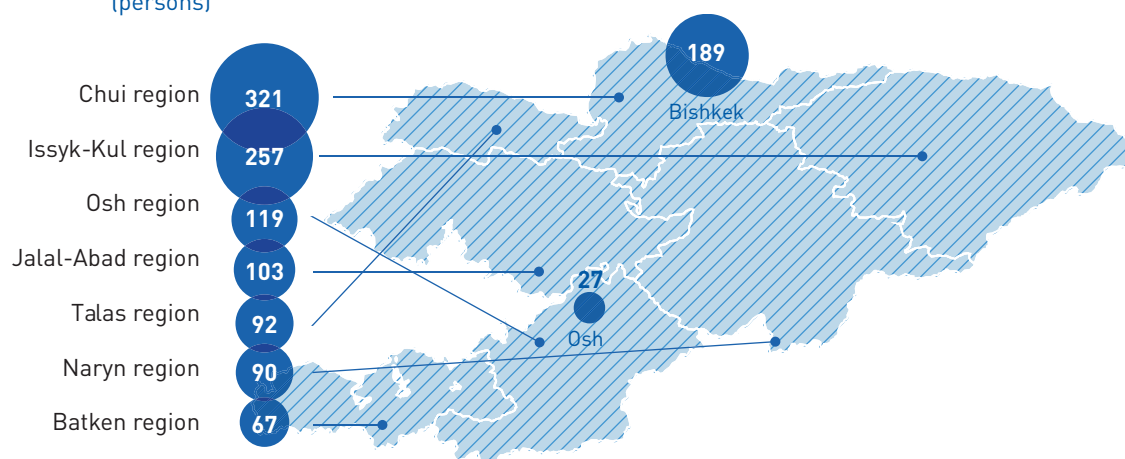
In 2023, compared to 2019, the number of identified persons who have committed crimes while intoxicated in the republic as a whole decreased slightly. A significant proportion of those who

committed such crimes were in the Chui (25 percent) and Issyk-Kul (20 percent) regions, as well as Bishkek (15 percent) (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Number of persons who have committed crimes while intoxicated, by territory

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Kyrgyz Republic	1 285	2 433	2 389	1 480	1 265
Batken region	80	130	134	54	67
Jalal-Abad region	161	216	147	116	103
Issyk-Kul region	261	559	406	320	257
Naryn region	162	209	170	81	90
Osh region	93	139	151	88	119
Talas region	63	125	78	66	92
Chui region	230	571	670	443	321
Bishkek	194	418	512	239	189
Osh	41	66	121	73	27
Percentage of total					
Kyrgyz Republic	100	100	100	100	100
Batken region	6.2	5.3	5.6	3.6	5.3
Jalal-Abad region	12.5	8.9	6.2	7.8	8.1
Issyk-Kul region	20.3	23.0	17.0	21.6	20.3
Naryn region	12.6	8.6	7.1	5.5	7.1
Osh region	7.2	5.7	6.3	5.9	9.4
Talas region	4.9	5.1	3.3	4.5	7.3
Chui region	17.9	23.5	28.0	29.9	25.4
Bishkek	15.1	17.2	21.4	16.1	14.9
Osh	3.2	2.7	5.1	4.9	2.1

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

Graph 2.4: Number of persons who have committed crimes while intoxicated, by territory in 2023 (persons)

In 2023, more than half (57 percent) of the identified persons who have committed crimes against property and the order of economic activity, 17 percent committed crimes against persons, and the same number (17 percent) committed crimes

against public safety and public order. The share of persons who have committed crimes against state power was 10 percent. Less than one percent committed crimes against military service.

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons identified who have committed crimes - total</i>					
Crimes against persons	1 381	1 529	1 617	3 460	3 644
crimes against life	179	204	204	224	205
crimes against health	563	663	677	1 839	1 938
crimes that endanger the life and health of a person	7	17	16	17	49
crimes in the field of medical and pharmaceutical services to a person	12	5	12	18	22
crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom	253	253	240	193	217
crimes against the spiritual and moral health of a person	100	87	87	111	150
crimes against the personal freedom of a person	28	17	15	56	53
crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children	207	204	294	960	958
crimes against civil and other human rights	32	79	72	42	52
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity	6 205	6 988	8 470	12 376	12 094
crimes against property	5 698	6 565	8 217	11 990	11 741
crimes against the order of economic activity	166	110	61	157	129
crimes in the monetary and credit and currency sphere	22	22	16	26	17
crimes in the sphere of taxation	249	240	100	90	97
crimes against the interests of service in commercial and other organizations	70	51	76	113	110
Crimes against public safety and public order	3 112	3 190	2 812	3 404	3 576
crimes against public safety	138	179	124	169	192
crimes against safety in industry, construction and the sphere of handling high-risk sources	10	16	11	23	13
crimes against public order	1 986	2 037	1 659	1 820	2 049
crimes in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	580	574	603	767	743
crimes against public health	13	2	2	11	5
crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment	10	8	10	106	95
crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport and main pipelines	375	374	403	507	479

Table continued 2.7

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
crimes against cyber security	-	-	-	1	-
Crimes against state power	1 314	1 998	2 360	2 410	1 975
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security	89	102	162	242	218
corruption and other crimes against the interests of state and municipal service	585	717	829	1 046	892
crimes against the judiciary	3	4	-	-	1
crimes against the procedural order of obtaining evidence	28	48	42	40	38
crimes against the execution of judicial acts and other executive documents	85	431	398	335	268
crimes against the order of governance	524	696	929	747	558
Crimes against military service	21	24	17	42	26
crimes of conscripts, reservists and persons liable for military service	-	-	-	-	1
crimes against the order of subordination and observance of military honor	21	23	15	38	22
crimes against the order of storage or operation of military property	-	1	2	4	3
Crimes against international law and order	7	-	3	2	1
crimes against the peace and security of mankind	-	-	-	2	-
war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of warfare	7	-	3	-	1
Men identified who have committed crimes					
Crimes against persons	1 182	1 323	1 363	3 032	3 177
crimes against life	161	181	180	200	183
crimes against health	507	592	600	1 551	1 673
crimes that endanger the life and health of a person	7	16	12	11	33
crimes in the field of medical and pharmaceutical services to a person	10	-	5	10	11
crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom	252	250	238	186	213
crimes against the spiritual and moral health of a person	64	53	56	92	114
crimes against the personal freedom of a person	18	12	12	50	47
crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children	140	152	213	900	859
crimes against civil and other human rights	23	67	47	32	44
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity	5 197	5 773	7 226	10 688	10 167
crimes against property	4 770	5 404	7 022	10 360	9 874
crimes against the order of economic activity	138	98	46	135	114
crimes in the monetary and credit and currency sphere	20	21	12	20	15

Table continued 2.7

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
crimes in the sphere of taxation	218	210	90	81	82
crimes against the interests of service in commercial and other organizations	51	40	56	92	82
Crimes against public safety and public order	2 763	2 817	2 535	3 088	3 231
crimes against public safety	133	170	121	159	169
crimes against safety in industry, construction and the sphere of handling high-risk sources	9	14	11	21	13
crimes against public order	1 684	1 725	1 447	1 584	1 790
crimes in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	557	542	577	740	717
crimes against public health	13	2	1	11	3
crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment	9	8	10	104	94
crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport and main pipelines	358	356	368	468	445
crimes against cyber security				1	
Crimes against state power	1 039	1 625	1 984	1 902	1 585
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security	78	93	145	219	191
corruption and other crimes against the interests of state and municipal service	491	594	728	848	703
crimes against the judiciary	3	4	-	-	1
crimes against the procedural order of obtaining evidence	21	38	30	34	27
crimes against the execution of judicial acts and other executive documents	78	395	372	278	229
crimes against the order of governance	368	501	709	523	434
Crimes against military service	21	23	17	41	26
crimes of conscripts, reservists and persons liable for military service	-	-	-	-	1
crimes against the order of subordination and observance of military honor	21	22	15	37	22
crimes against the order of storage or operation of military property	-	1	2	4	3
Crimes against international law and order	7	-	3	2	1
crimes against the peace and security of mankind	-	-	-	2	-
war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of warfare	7	-	3	-	1
Women identified who have committed crimes					
Crimes against persons	199	206	254	428	467
crimes against life	18	23	24	24	22
crimes against health	56	71	77	288	265

Table continued 2.7

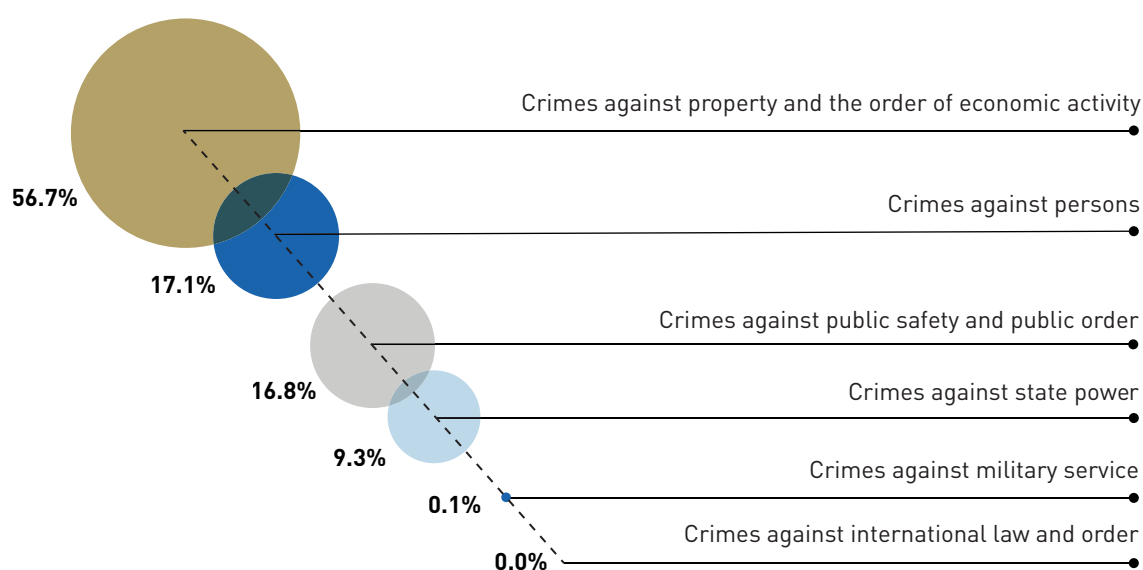
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
crimes that endanger the life and health of a person	-	1	4	6	16
crimes in the field of medical and pharmaceutical services to a person	2	5	7	8	11
crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom	1	3	2	7	4
crimes against the spiritual and moral health of a person	36	34	31	19	36
crimes against the personal freedom of a person	10	5	3	6	6
crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children	67	52	81	60	99
crimes against civil and other human rights	9	12	25	10	8
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity	1 008	1 215	1 244	1 688	1 927
crimes against property	928	1 161	1 195	1 630	1 867
crimes against the order of economic activity	28	12	15	22	15
crimes in the monetary and credit and currency sphere	2	1	4	6	2
crimes in the sphere of taxation	31	30	10	9	15
crimes against the interests of service in commercial and other organizations	19	11	20	21	28
Crimes against public safety and public order	349	373	277	316	345
crimes against public safety	5	9	3	10	23
crimes against safety in industry, construction and the sphere of handling high-risk sources	1	2	-	2	-
crimes against public order	302	312	212	236	259
crimes in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	23	32	26	27	26
crimes against public health	-	-	1	-	2
crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment	1	-	-	2	1
crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport and main pipelines	17	18	35	39	34
crimes against cyber security	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against state power	277	373	376	508	390
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security	11	9	17	23	27
corruption and other crimes against the interests of state and municipal service	94	123	101	198	189
crimes against the judiciary	-	-	-	-	-
crimes against the procedural order of obtaining evidence	7	10	12	6	11
crimes against the execution of judicial acts and other executive documents	7	36	26	57	39

Table continued 2.7

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
crimes against the order of governance	158	195	220	224	124
Crimes against military service	-	1	-	1	-
crimes of conscripts, reservists and persons liable for military service	-	-	-	-	-
crimes against the order of subordination and observance of military honor	-	1	-	1	-
crimes against the order of storage or operation of military property	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against international law and order	-	-	-	-	-
crimes against the peace and security of mankind	-	-	-	-	-
war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of warfare	-	-	-	-	-

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

Graph 2.5: Number of persons who have committed crimes, in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2023
(in percent)



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

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons identified who have committed crimes - total</i>					
Crimes against persons - total including:	1 381	1 529	1 617	3 460	3 644
homicide	157	165	165	213	181
causing grievous bodily harm	161	177	186	212	261
causing less grievous bodily harm	356	433	396	518	610
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	39	1 071	1 023
abuse	3	4	5	-	-
torture	13	20	16	11	27
rape	216	214	201	154	171
violent sexual acts	25	23	23	33	34
coercion to sexual acts	12	16	16	6	12
sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen	31	24	34	54	76
indecent assault	28	26	20	30	29
kidnapping	16	4	13	38	36
human trafficking	10	1	-	2	1
child trafficking	-	-	-	-	4
kidnapping for the purpose of marriage	28	25	34	47	46
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations	7	4	-	1	1
forcing a person to marry	6	8	8	5	9
violation of the law on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies	161	159	224	135	258
domestic violence	-	-	2	52	49
parents evading child support	-	-	23	712	571
children evading parental support	-	-	-	-	-
involving a child in committing a crime	3	8	2	4	16
vote bribery	-	8	33	5	13
other crimes	148	210	177	157	216
<i>Men identified who have committed crimes</i>					
Crimes against persons - total including:	1 182	1 323	1 363	3 032	3 177
homicide	141	146	148	192	161
causing grievous bodily harm	142	161	172	193	240
causing less grievous bodily harm	323	386	346	480	568
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	33	845	826
abuse	3	4	5	-	-

Table continued 2.8

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
torture	12	17	14	11	24
rape	216	212	199	150	169
violent sexual acts	24	23	23	30	32
coercion to sexual acts	12	15	16	6	12
sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen	31	24	33	54	74
indecent assault	28	26	20	30	28
kidnapping	15	3	11	35	35
human trafficking	1	-	-	-	1
child trafficking	-	-	-	-	-
kidnapping for the purpose of marriage	28	24	29	45	44
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations	7	4	-	1	1
forcing a person to marry	5	7	8	5	7
violation of the law on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies	95	109	149	87	183
domestic violence	-	-	2	49	46
parents evading child support	-	-	23	709	562
children evading parental support	-	-	-	-	-
involving a child in committing a crime	3	8	2	4	14
vote bribery	-	5	17	3	8
other crimes	96	149	113	103	142
Women identified who have committed crimes					
Crimes against persons - total including:	199	206	254	428	467
homicide	16	19	17	21	20
causing grievous bodily harm	19	16	14	19	21
causing less grievous bodily harm	33	47	50	38	42
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	6	226	197
abuse	-	-	-	-	-
torture	1	3	2	-	3
rape	-	2	2	4	2
violent sexual acts	1	-	-	3	2
coercion to sexual acts	-	1	-	-	-
sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen	-	-	1	-	2
indecent assault	-	-	-	-	1
kidnapping	1	1	2	3	1
human trafficking	9	1	-	2	-

Table continued 2.8

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
child trafficking	-	-	-	-	4
kidnapping for the purpose of marriage	-	1	5	2	2
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations	-	-	-	-	-
forcing a person to marry	1	1	-	-	2
violation of the law on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies	66	50	75	48	75
domestic violence	-	-	-	3	3
parents evading child support	-	-	-	3	9
children evading parental support	-	-	-	-	-
involving a child in committing a crime	-	-	-	-	2
vote bribery	-	3	16	2	5
other crimes	52	61	64	54	74

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

Table 2.9: Number of persons who have committed crimes against property and the order of economic activity (persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons identified who have committed crimes - total</i>					
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity - total	6 205	6 988	8 470	12 376	12 094
including:					
theft	2 356	3 363	4 627	7 222	6 362
rip-offs	797	644	766	1 089	1 003
robbery	192	139	148	224	188
extortion	80	63	72	86	146
fraud	1 731	1 790	2 022	2 378	2 917
appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property	254	235	235	457	524
hijacking of a motor vehicle	182	222	252	247	227
unauthorized seizure of someone else's land and unauthorized construction on agricultural lands with violation of the intended purpose	6	5	7	47	71
organization of financial pyramids	1	4	7	6	5
legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds	2	-	-	3	13
economic smuggling	107	75	38	123	82
counterfeiting of money and securities	21	20	14	23	12
evasion of customs duties	34	29	10	23	31
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget	91	74	35	8	6

Table continued 2.9

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget with the organization	111	120	41	25	21
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations	36	18	36	67	63
illegal receipt of remuneration by an employee	22	7	15	17	25
other crimes	182	180	145	331	398
Men identified who have committed crimes					
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity - total	5 197	5 773	7 226	10 688	10 167
including:					
theft	2 029	2 814	4 099	6 375	5 494
rip-offs	744	604	723	1 042	932
robbery	179	132	144	210	175
extortion	71	50	64	74	133
fraud	1 288	1 320	1 477	1 821	2 223
appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property	192	183	195	367	421
hijacking of a motor vehicle	178	208	245	241	219
unauthorized seizure of someone else's land and unauthorized construction on agricultural lands with violation of the intended purpose	4	3	4	35	53
organization of financial pyramids	1	-	2	5	2
legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds	2	-	-	3	11
economic smuggling	95	71	35	106	74
counterfeiting of money and securities	20	19	12	18	11
evasion of customs duties	30	26	10	21	29
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget	79	60	31	7	6
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget with the organization	98	107	38	23	18
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations	27	16	31	58	52
illegal receipt of remuneration by an employee	19	4	11	15	14
other crimes	141	156	105	267	300
Women identified who have committed crimes					
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity - total	1 008	1 215	1 244	1 688	1 927
including:					
theft	327	549	528	847	868
rip-offs	53	40	43	47	71
robbery	13	7	4	14	13
extortion	9	13	8	12	13
fraud	443	470	545	557	694

Table continued 2.9

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property	62	52	40	90	103
hijacking of a motor vehicle	4	14	7	6	8
unauthorized seizure of someone else's land and unauthorized construction on agricultural lands with violation of the intended purpose	2	2	3	12	18
organization of financial pyramids	-	4	5	1	3
legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds	-	-	-	-	2
economic smuggling	12	4	3	17	8
counterfeiting of money and securities	1	1	2	5	1
evasion of customs duties	4	3	-	2	2
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget	12	14	4	1	-
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget with the organization	13	13	3	2	3
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations	9	2	5	9	11
illegal receipt of remuneration by an employee	3	3	4	2	11
other crimes	41	24	40	64	98

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

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons identified who have committed crimes - total</i>					
Crimes against public safety and public order - total	3 112	3 190	2 812	3 404	3 576
including:					
act of terrorism	1	1	-	-	-
financing of terrorist activity	-	2	1	2	-
assistance to terrorist activity	-	-	-	-	-
public calls for terrorist activity	-	1	-	-	-
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military actions on the territory of a foreign state or undergoing training to commit a terrorist act	6	8	3	4	17
deliberately false report of an act of terrorism	1	2	3	1	4
forcing a person to participate in criminal activity	-	-	-	-	-
creation of an organized group or participation in it	-	2	-	6	2
creation of a criminal community or participation in it	8	-	1	13	13

Table continued 2.10

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
financing of organized groups and criminal communities	-	-	-	-	-
illegal trafficking of weapons, ammunition	108	150	109	136	152
illegal manufacture of weapons	2	6	2	-	2
careless storage of weapons	1	1	2	1	-
theft or extortion of firearms	2	2	1	4	-
violation of safety rules for mining, construction or other work	8	11	6	9	7
violation of fire safety rules	2	5	5	5	3
mass riots	7	5	1	8	27
illegal blocking of roads	-	9	1	-	3
hooliganism	1 979	2 023	1 657	1 811	2 019
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	158	169	227	294	291
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	406	363	360	453	434
illegal production of precursors	5	13	9	6	5
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	3	15	-	3	4
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	2	4
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	1	2	1	1	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	6	11	5	5	4
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	-	-	-	-	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	1	1	1	3	1
illegal issuance or forgery of a document for obtaining narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues	-	-	-	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs	3	1	5	32	32
illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals	4	2	2	65	59
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	373	371	396	502	477
allowing a person in a state of intoxication to drive a motor vehicle	1	2	7	4	1
unauthorized access to computer information and electronic documents, to an information system or telecommunications network	-	-	-	-	-
creation of malicious software products	-	-	-	-	-
cyber sabotage	-	-	-	1	-
other crimes	26	12	7	33	15

Table continued 2.10

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Men identified who have committed crimes</i>					
Crimes against public safety and public order - total	2 763	2 817	2 535	3 088	3 231
including:					
act of terrorism	1	1	-	-	-
financing of terrorist activity	-	2	1	2	-
assistance to terrorist activity	-	-	-	-	-
public calls for terrorist activity	-	1	-	-	-
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military actions on the territory of a foreign state or undergoing training to commit a terrorist act	4	7	3	4	4
deliberately false report of an act of terrorism	1	1	2	1	3
forcing a person to participate in criminal activity	-	-	-	-	-
creation of an organized group or participation in it	-	2	-	6	2
creation of a criminal community or participation in it	8	-	1	5	9
financing of organized groups and criminal communities	-	-	-	-	-
illegal trafficking of weapons, ammunition	105	143	107	135	147
illegal manufacture of weapons	2	6	2	-	2
careless storage of weapons	1	1	2	1	-
theft or extortion of firearms	2	2	1	4	-
violation of safety rules for mining, construction or other work	8	10	6	8	7
violation of fire safety rules	1	4	5	4	3
mass riots	7	5	-	8	22
illegal blocking of roads	-	3	1	-	3
hooliganism	1 677	1 717	1 446	1 575	1 765
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	150	162	213	275	276
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	392	347	350	446	423
illegal production of precursors	5	11	9	6	5
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	3	11	-	3	4
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	2	4
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	1	2	1	1	
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	5	8	3	4	4

Table continued 2.10

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	-	-	-	-	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	1	1	1	3	1
illegal issuance or forgery of a document for obtaining narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues	-	-	-	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs	3	1	5	31	32
illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals	4	2	2	65	59
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	356	353	361	465	443
allowing a person in a state of intoxication to drive a motor vehicle	1	2	7	2	1
unauthorized access to computer information and electronic documents, to an information system or telecommunications network	-	-	-	-	-
creation of malicious software products	-	-	-	-	-
cyber sabotage	-	-	-	1	-
other crimes	25	12	6	31	12
Women identified who have committed crimes					
Crimes against public safety and public order - total	349	373	277	316	345
including:					
act of terrorism	-	-	-	-	-
financing of terrorist activity	-	-	-	-	-
assistance to terrorist activity	-	-	-	-	-
public calls for terrorist activity	-	-	-	-	-
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military actions on the territory of a foreign state or undergoing training to commit a terrorist act	2	1	-	-	13
deliberately false report of an act of terrorism	-	1	1	-	1
forcing a person to participate in criminal activity	-	-	-	-	-
creation of an organized group or participation in it	-	-	-	-	-
creation of a criminal community or participation in it	-	-	-	8	4
financing of organized groups and criminal communities	-	-	-	-	-
illegal trafficking of weapons, ammunition	3	7	2	1	5
illegal manufacture of weapons	-	-	-	-	-
careless storage of weapons	-	-	-	-	-

Table continued 2.10

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
theft or extortion of firearms	-	-	-	-	-
violation of safety rules for mining, construction or other work	-	1	-	1	-
violation of fire safety rules	1	1	-	1	-
mass riots	-	-	1	-	5
illegal blocking of roads	-	6	-	-	-
hooliganism	302	306	211	236	254
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	8	7	14	19	15
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	14	16	10	7	11
illegal production of precursors	-	2	-	-	-
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	-	4	-	-	-
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	-	-
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	-	-	-	-	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	1	3	2	1	
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	-	-	-	-	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	-	-	-	-	-
illegal issuance or forgery of a document for obtaining narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues	-	-	-	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs	-	-	-	1	-
illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals	-	-	-	-	-
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	17	18	35	37	34
allowing a person in a state of intoxication to drive a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-
unauthorized access to computer information and electronic documents, to an information system or telecommunications network	-	-	-	-	-
creation of malicious software products	-	-	-	-	-
cyber sabotage	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	1	-	1	4	3

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

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons identified who have committed crimes - total</i>					
Crimes against state power - total	1 314	1 998	2 360	2 410	1 975
including:					
violent seizure of power	1	-	-	-	5
public calls for violent seizure of power	1	1	-	1	13
incitement of racial, ethnic, national, religious interregional hatred (dissension)	12	9	5	16	19
creation and financing of an extremist organization	19	12	22	64	20
production, distribution of extremist materials	56	80	134	156	157
corruption	61	39	16	88	72
abuse of office	337	405	464	574	485
abuse of power	19	30	23	21	19
entering into a knowingly unfavorable contract	2	-	1	1	1
illegal enrichment	2	-	2	1	1
participation of an official in entrepreneurial activity	-	-	-	-	-
accepting a bribe	3	9	7	21	28
extorting a bribe	41	39	29	49	57
bribery mediation	-	1	-	-	4
giving a bribe	6	7	6	12	29
official forgery	48	98	148	141	112
illegal issuance of a passport	15	11	32	13	3
negligence	51	78	101	125	81
concealing a crime	10	15	14	15	15
escape from a place of imprisonment or from custody	60	167	116	96	79
evasion of serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment	9	25	10	13	9
failure to comply with a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act	12	232	251	212	149
threat or violence against a government official	53	89	53	25	30
refusal or concealment from registering a statement or appeal about a committed crime	1	-	-	4	6
illegal crossing of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic	212	210	364	279	213
forgery of documents	248	377	499	407	294
other crimes	35	64	63	76	74

Table continued 2.11

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Men identified who have committed crimes</i>					
Crimes against state power - total	1 039	1 625	1 984	1 902	1 585
including:					
violent seizure of power	1	-	-	-	4
public calls for violent seizure of power	-	1	-	-	10
incitement of racial, ethnic, national, religious interregional hatred (dissension)	10	8	3	12	14
creation and financing of an extremist organization	18	11	22	60	16
production, distribution of extremist materials	49	73	119	142	143
corruption	54	37	16	73	60
abuse of office	285	340	423	478	378
abuse of power	18	29	23	21	18
entering into a knowingly unfavorable contract	2	-	1	1	-
illegal enrichment	2	-	2	1	1
participation of an official in entrepreneurial activity	-	-	-	-	-
accepting a bribe	3	9	6	19	24
extorting a bribe	36	35	27	44	49
bribery mediation	-	1	-	-	3
giving a bribe	5	7	5	10	24
official forgery	32	66	109	96	86
illegal issuance of a passport	8	7	25	6	2
negligence	46	63	91	99	58
concealing a crime	8	15	12	14	13
escape from a place of imprisonment or from custody	58	160	113	91	79
evasion of serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment	7	21	10	12	9
failure to comply with a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act	9	207	228	161	111
threat or violence against a government official	43	73	40	22	27
refusal or concealment from registering a statement or appeal about a committed crime	1	-	-	4	6
illegal crossing of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic	165	173	311	219	187
forgery of documents	149	238	348	251	204
other crimes	30	51	50	66	59

Table continued 2.11

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Women identified who have committed crimes</i>					
Crimes against state power - total	277	373	376	508	390
including:					
violent seizure of power	-	-	-	-	1
public calls for violent seizure of power	1	-	-	1	3
incitement of racial, ethnic, national, religious interregional hatred (dissension)	2	1	2	4	5
creation and financing of an extremist organization	1	1	-	4	4
production, distribution of extremist materials	7	7	15	14	14
corruption	7	2	-	15	12
abuse of office	52	65	41	96	107
abuse of power	1	1	-	-	1
entering into a knowingly unfavorable contract	-	-	-	-	1
illegal enrichment	-	-	-	-	-
participation of an official in entrepreneurial activity	-	-	-	-	-
accepting a bribe	-	-	1	2	4
extorting a bribe	5	4	2	5	8
bribery mediation	-	-	-	-	1
giving a bribe	1	-	1	2	5
official forgery	16	32	39	45	26
illegal issuance of a passport	7	4	7	7	1
negligence	5	15	10	26	23
concealing a crime	2	-	2	1	2
escape from a place of imprisonment or from custody	2	7	3	5	-
evasion of serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment	2	4	-	1	-
failure to comply with a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act	3	25	23	51	38
threat or violence against a government official	10	16	13	3	3
refusal or concealment from registering a statement or appeal about a committed crime	-	-	-	-	-
illegal crossing of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic	47	37	53	60	26
forgery of documents	99	139	151	156	90
other crimes	7	13	13	10	15

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

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Persons identified who have committed crimes - total					
Crimes against military service - total	21	24	17	42	26
including:					
evasion of conscription and training (classes)	-	-	-	-	1
violation of statutory rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them	10	9	6	-	3
unauthorized abandonment of a unit or place of service	2	1	2	12	11
desertion	9	12	5	16	4
other crimes	-	2	4	14	7
Men identified who have committed crimes					
Crimes against military service - total	21	23	17	41	26
including:					
evasion of conscription and training (classes)	-	-	-	-	1
violation of statutory rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them	10	8	6	-	3
unauthorized abandonment of a unit or place of service	2	1	2	12	11
desertion	9	12	5	16	4
other crimes	-	2	4	13	7
Women identified who have committed crimes					
Crimes against military service - total	-	1	-	1	-
including:					
evasion of conscription and training (classes)	-	-	-	-	-
violation of statutory rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them	-	1	-	-	-
unauthorized abandonment of a unit or place of service	-	-	-	-	-
desertion	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	-	-	-	1	-

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

NUMBER OF CONVICTS, THEIR COMPOSITION AND MEASURES OF PUNISHMENT

3

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

According to the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, more than 6 000 persons were convicted of crimes in 2023, which is 36 percent more than in 2019. The upward trend in the number of convictions was observed for all types of crimes, with the exception of theft (a 42 percent decrease) and hooliganism (a 16 percent decrease). The largest share of convictions was for crimes related to drug trafficking (12 percent) and fraud (9 percent) (Table 3.1).

Convicted of committing crimes

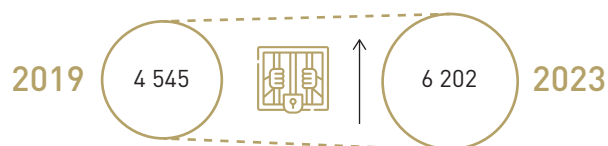


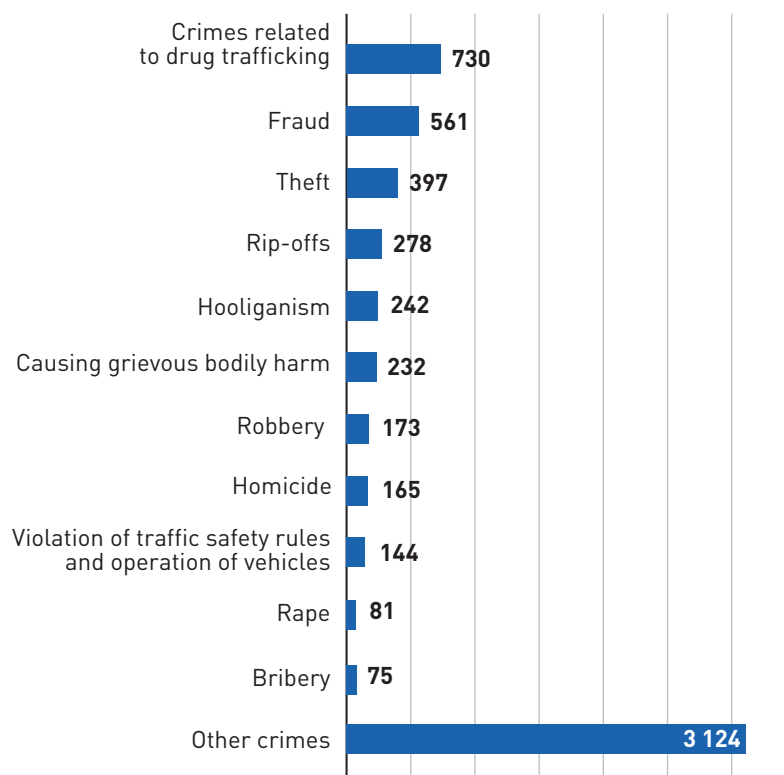
Table 3.1: Number of convicted persons under court sentences that have entered into legal force, by type of crime

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons</i>					
Convicted - total including for:	4 545	5 194	6 079	5 882	6 202
homicide	152	136	169	172	165
causing grievous bodily harm	166	131	154	190	232
rape	55	54	56	75	81
robbery	156	109	136	168	173
rip-offs	247	290	303	252	278
theft	680	803	1 092	469	397
fraud	348	449	565	468	561
bribery	49	36	42	61	75
crimes related to drug trafficking	631	512	617	770	730
hooliganism	289	308	269	220	242
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of vehicles	76	87	112	128	144
other crimes	1 696	2 279	2 564	2 909	3 124
<i>Percentage of total</i>					
Convicted - total including for:	100	100	100	100	100
homicide	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7
causing grievous bodily harm	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.7
rape	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3
robbery	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.8
rip-offs	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.5
theft	15.0	15.5	18.0	8.0	6.4

Table continued 3.1

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
fraud	7.7	8.6	9.3	8.0	9.0
bribery	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
crimes related to drug trafficking	13.9	9.9	10.1	13.1	11.9
hooliganism	6.4	5.9	4.4	3.7	3.9
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of vehicles	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3
other crimes	37.3	43.9	42.2	49.4	49.7

Graph 3.1: Number of convicted persons under court sentences that have entered into legal force, by type of crime in 2023



The proportion of convicted men increased by 39 percent over the five-year period, while the proportion of women increased by 16 percent. As in previous years, the largest number of convicted persons were people aged 30-49, with their share in 2023 being 53 percent. People aged 18-24 and 25-29 each accounted for 14 percent of the total number of convicted persons, aged 50 and over - 17 percent, and aged 14-17 - 2 percent. In 2023, compared to 2019, the largest increase in the number of convicted persons was noted among people aged 50 and over (1.6 times), while the number of convicted persons aged 14-17, on the contrary, decreased by almost a third.

During the period under review, the most frequently used punishment by the courts was imprisonment, which was applied to 44 percent of convicted persons in 2023. An increase in the number of punishments in the form of a fine was noted (from 16 percent in 2019 to 28 percent in 2023), while suspended sentences

and community service, on the contrary, began to be used less frequently (from 36 percent in 2019 to 6 percent in 2023) (Tables 3.2-3.3).

Table 3.2: Number of convicted persons under court sentences that have entered into legal force
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total including:	4 545	5 194	6 079	5 882	6 202
by gender:					
men	3 982	4 561	5 411	5 234	5 547
women	563	633	668	648	655
by age, years:					
14-17	193	250	262	135	134
18-24	794	892	967	830	884
25-29	783	865	1 062	885	859
30-49	2 145	2 476	3 061	3 168	3 278
50 and over	630	711	727	864	1 047
by penalties:					
imprisonment	1 830	2 569	2 005	3 616	2 768
suspended sentence to imprisonment and community service	2 485	1 105	611	1 195	1 818
by employment status at the time of the crime commitment:					
pupils, students	1 615	371	108	417	362
fine	764	628	829	1 580	1 752
triple ayip	6	8	-	-	2
other penalties	330	1 618	3 137	269	1 320

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 3.2: Number of convicted persons under court sentences that have entered into legal force

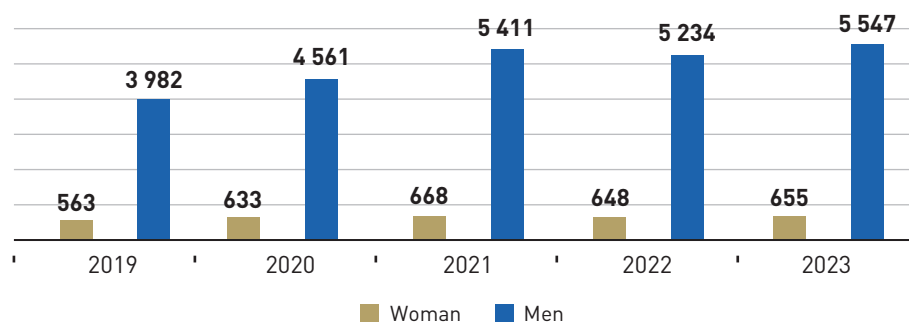


Table 3.3: Composition of the convicted
(percentage of total)

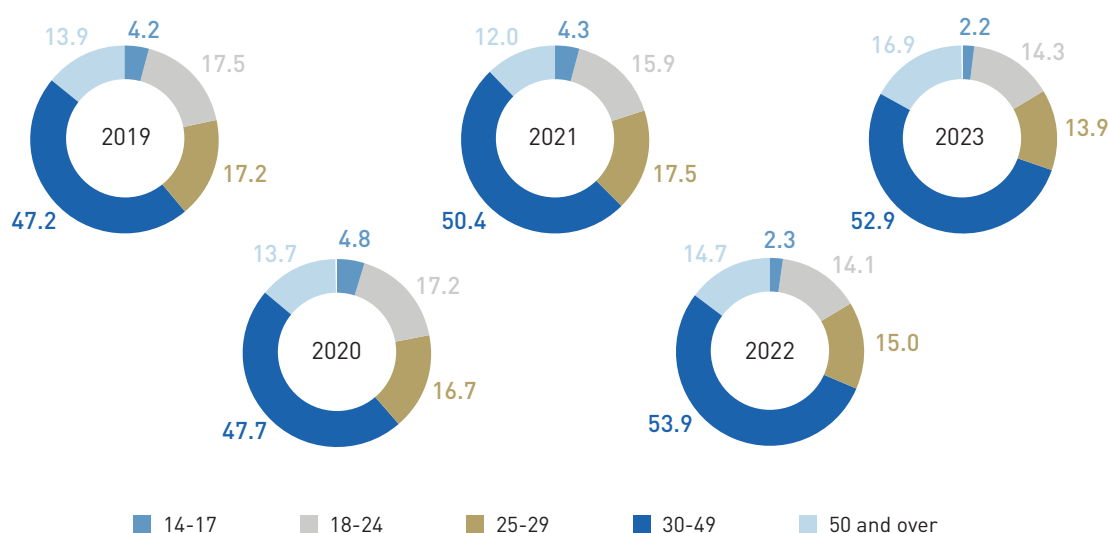
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total	100	100	100	100	100
of which aged, years:					
14-17	4.2	4.8	4.3	2.3	2.2
18-24	17.5	17.2	15.9	14.1	14.3
25-29	17.2	16.7	17.5	15.0	13.9

Table continued 3.3

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
30-49	47.2	47.7	50.4	53.9	52.9
50 and over	13.9	13.7	12.0	14.7	16.9
Of the total number of convicted persons: women	12.4	12.2	11.0	11.0	10.6
persons with a criminal record	8.2	11.2	9.9	8.6	7.0
able persons without a specific occupation	72.0	74.7	73.0	69.9	65.8

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 3.3: Composition of the convicted, by age groups



In 2023, the largest share of those convicted under court sentences that entered into legal force were those convicted of crimes against property and the order of economic activity (30 percent), as well as crimes against persons (27 percent). In addition, a significant share of them are those convicted of crimes against public safety and public order (23 percent) and crimes against state power (19 percent). Over the five-year period, a decrease in the share of those convicted of crimes against property and the order of economic activity (by almost 10 percentage points) and an increase in the number of those convicted of crimes against persons (by 10 percentage points) were noted.

Among those convicted of crimes in the economic sphere, the largest share was those convicted of crimes against property (90 percent). Among those convicted of crimes against persons, the share of those convicted of crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children was 38 percent, for crimes against health - 32 percent, for crimes against life - 11 percent.

Among crimes against public safety and public order, the share of those convicted of crimes in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors was 52 percent, for crimes against public order - 18 percent, against traffic safety and operation of transport and main pipelines - 10 percent.

Among those convicted of crimes against state power, a significant share was accounted for by persons convicted of corruption and other crimes against the interests of the state and municipal (35 percent) and against the order of governance (34 percent). The share of those convicted of crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security was 13 percent, against the execution of judicial acts and other executive documents - 15 percent (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Number of persons convicted for certain types of crimes in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Convicted - total</i>					
Crimes against persons	752	939	1 040	1 518	1 699
crimes against life	172	173	209	196	187
crimes against health	269	281	295	484	540
crimes that endanger the life and health of a person	5	15	17	8	3
crimes in the field of medical and pharmaceutical services to a person	1	4	1	8	3
crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom	87	81	86	104	114
crimes against the spiritual and moral health of a person	64	100	88	95	144
crimes against the personal freedom of a person	26	27	27	33	40
crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children	110	211	256	555	651
crimes against civil and other human rights	18	47	61	35	17
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity	1 814	1 997	2 402	1 703	1 879
crimes against property	1 650	1 847	2 290	1 528	1 689
crimes against the order of economic activity	70	53	31	65	77
crimes in the monetary and credit and currency sphere	13	14	9	33	29
crimes in the sphere of taxation	42	52	42	37	33
crimes against the interests of service in commercial and other organizations	39	31	30	40	51
Crimes against public safety and public order	1 159	1 095	1 184	1 385	1 399
crimes against public safety	119	146	147	162	175
crimes against safety in industry, construction and the sphere of handling high-risk sources	4	11	14	2	5
crimes against public order	297	320	277	221	258
crimes in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	631	512	617	773	730
crimes against public health	17	6	3	5	4
crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment	11	6	10	70	79
crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport and main pipelines	79	90	116	135	145
crimes against cyber security	1	4	–	17	3
Crimes against state power	760	1 119	1 392	1 204	1 187
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security	63	105	145	167	157

Table continued 3.4

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
corruption and other crimes against the interests of state and municipal service	223	192	309	316	410
crimes against the judiciary	2	7	3	-	2
crimes against the procedural order of obtaining evidence	31	43	73	30	33
crimes against the execution of judicial acts and other executive documents	100	325	331	252	180
crimes against the order of governance	341	447	531	439	405
Crimes against military service	43	17	24	56	16
crimes of conscripts, reservists and persons liable for military service	1	-	-	-	-
crimes against the order of subordination and observance of military honor	36	17	19	49	15
crimes against the order of storage or operation of military property	6	-	5	7	1
Crimes against international law and order	17	27	37	16	22
crimes against the peace and security of mankind	1	-	2	-	1
war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of warfare	16	27	35	16	21
Men convicted					
Crimes against persons	653	786	860	1 363	1 538
crimes against life	155	147	188	177	171
crimes against health	255	257	274	418	492
crimes that endanger the life and health of a person	5	14	16	7	2
crimes in the field of medical and pharmaceutical services to a person	1	3	-	5	2
crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom	87	79	86	103	114
crimes against the spiritual and moral health of a person	33	72	48	78	123
crimes against the personal freedom of a person	16	19	22	30	35
crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children	87	152	182	519	589
crimes against civil and other human rights	14	43	44	26	10
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity	1 558	1 729	2 147	1 490	1 671
crimes against property	1 431	1 607	2 052	1 334	1 504
crimes against the order of economic activity	50	39	24	58	64
crimes in the monetary and credit and currency sphere	13	13	8	27	29
crimes in the sphere of taxation	31	45	38	36	28
crimes against the interests of service in commercial and other organizations	33	25	25	35	46

Table continued 3.4

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Crimes against public safety and public order	1 070	1 019	1 107	1 305	1 318
crimes against public safety	116	139	144	160	166
crimes against safety in industry, construction and the sphere of handling high-risk sources	2	11	13	2	5
crimes against public order	250	274	232	178	213
crimes in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	603	492	596	749	707
crimes against public health	15	6	2	4	4
crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment	9	6	10	70	79
crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport and main pipelines	75	87	110	127	141
crimes against cyber security	-	4	-	15	3
Crimes against state power	643	984	1 237	1 015	985
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security	55	96	132	151	141
corruption and other crimes against the interests of state and municipal service	193	166	283	269	338
crimes against the judiciary	2	7	3	-	2
crimes against the procedural order of obtaining evidence	22	37	63	25	28
crimes against the execution of judicial acts and other executive documents	95	304	311	221	159
crimes against the order of governance	276	374	445	349	317
Crimes against military service	41	17	23	48	16
crimes of conscripts, reservists and persons liable for military service	1	-	-	-	-
crimes against the order of subordination and observance of military honor	34	17	18	41	15
crimes against the order of storage or operation of military property	6	-	5	7	1
Crimes against international law and order	17	26	37	13	19
crimes against the peace and security of mankind	1	-	2	-	1
war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of warfare	16	26	35	13	18
Women convicted					
Crimes against persons	99	153	180	155	161
crimes against life	17	26	21	19	16
crimes against health	14	24	21	66	48
crimes that endanger the life and health of a person	-	1	1	1	1
crimes in the field of medical and pharmaceutical services to a person	-	1	1	3	1

Table continued 3.4

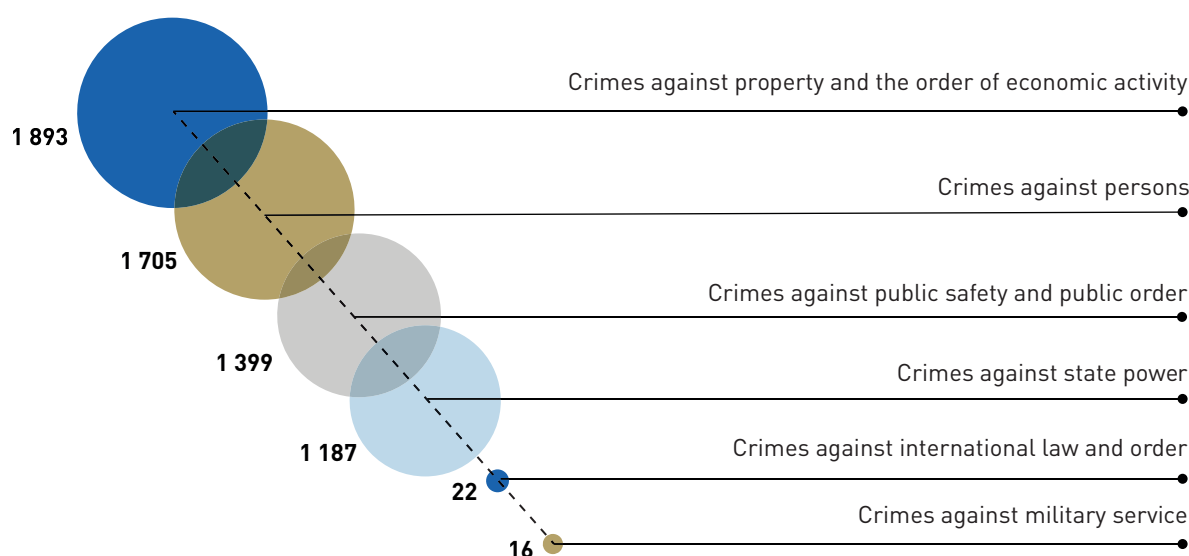
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom	-	2	-	1	-
crimes against the spiritual and moral health of a person	31	28	40	17	21
crimes against the personal freedom of a person	10	8	5	3	5
crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children	23	59	74	36	62
crimes against civil and other human rights	4	4	17	9	7
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity	256	268	255	213	208
crimes against property	219	240	238	194	185
crimes against the order of economic activity	20	14	7	7	13
crimes in the monetary and credit and currency sphere	-	1	1	6	-
crimes in the sphere of taxation	11	7	4	1	5
crimes against the interests of service in commercial and other organizations	6	6	5	5	5
Crimes against public safety and public order	89	76	77	80	81
crimes against public safety	3	7	3	2	9
crimes against safety in industry, construction and the sphere of handling high-risk sources	2	-	1	-	-
crimes against public order	47	46	45	43	45
crimes in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	28	20	21	24	23
crimes against public health	2	-	1	1	-
crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment	2	-	-	-	-
crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport and main pipelines	4	3	6	8	4
crimes against cyber security	1	-	-	2	-
Crimes against state power	117	135	155	189	202
crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security	8	9	13	16	16
corruption and other crimes against the interests of state and municipal service	30	26	26	47	72
crimes against the judiciary	-	-	-	-	-
crimes against the procedural order of obtaining evidence	9	6	10	5	5
crimes against the execution of judicial acts and other executive documents	5	21	20	31	21
crimes against the order of governance	65	73	86	90	88
Crimes against military service	2	-	1	8	-
crimes of conscripts, reservists and persons liable for military service	-	-	-	-	-

Table continued 3.4

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
crimes against the order of subordination and observance of military honor	2	-	1	8	-
crimes against the order of storage or operation of military property	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against international law and order	-	1	-	3	3
crimes against the peace and security of mankind	-	-	-	-	-
war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of warfare	-	1	-	3	3

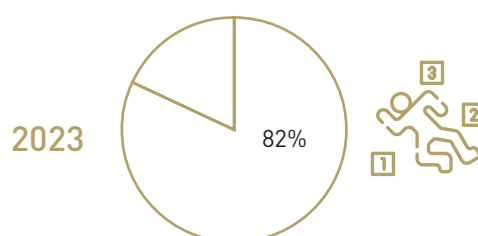
Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 3.4: Number of convicted persons in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2023 (persons)



As in previous years, the number of those convicted of crimes against life in 2023 was dominated by those who committed homicide (82 percent). Over the five-year period, there was an increase in the number of those convicted of incitement to suicide (16 times) and, conversely, a decrease in the number of those convicted of causing death by negligence (3 times).

Among those convicted of crimes against life, the majority were those who committed homicide



In 2023, the largest share of those convicted of crimes against health were those convicted of causing minor bodily harm (36 percent), causing grievous bodily harm (43 percent), and causing less grievous bodily harm (19 percent). Among crimes that endanger a person's life and health, the majority were convicted of failure to provide assistance (67 percent). Of the crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom, 71 percent were convicted of rape, 22 percent of violent sexual acts, and 7 percent of coercion to sexual acts. Of the crimes against the spiritual and moral health of a person, more than half were convicted of sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen (55 percent), a quarter (25 percent) of indecent acts, and a fifth (18 percent) of promoting prostitution and debauchery. Of those convicted of crimes against personal freedom, 78 percent were

convicted of kidnapping, 10 percent of those convicted of child trafficking, and 3 percent of those convicted of human trafficking.

Of the crimes against family relations and the interests of children, more than half (56 percent) were convicted of parents evading child support, 33 percent of those convicted of violating the law on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies, and 8 percent of those convicted of kidnapping for the purpose of marriage. The proportion of those convicted of committing domestic violence in this group of crimes was more than one percent (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Number of persons convicted of crimes against persons
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Convicted - total</i>					
homicide	152	136	169	172	165
causing grievous bodily harm	166	131	154	190	232
causing less grievous bodily harm	75	121	109	85	100
causing minor bodily harm	2	-	-	177	195
abuse	3	-	-	1	1
torture	10	15	16	9	9
rape	55	54	56	75	81
violent sexual acts	25	17	21	22	25
coercion to sexual acts	7	10	9	7	8
sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen	13	15	19	53	79
indecent assault	16	19	24	20	36
kidnapping	11	4	18	21	31
human trafficking	7	9	6	5	1
child trafficking	-	-	-	-	4
kidnapping for the purpose of marriage	22	14	17	56	49
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations	8	1	6	1	1
forcing a person to marry	11	17	16	-	-
violation of the law on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies	60	177	198	97	214
domestic violence	-	-	-	5	10

Table continued 3.5

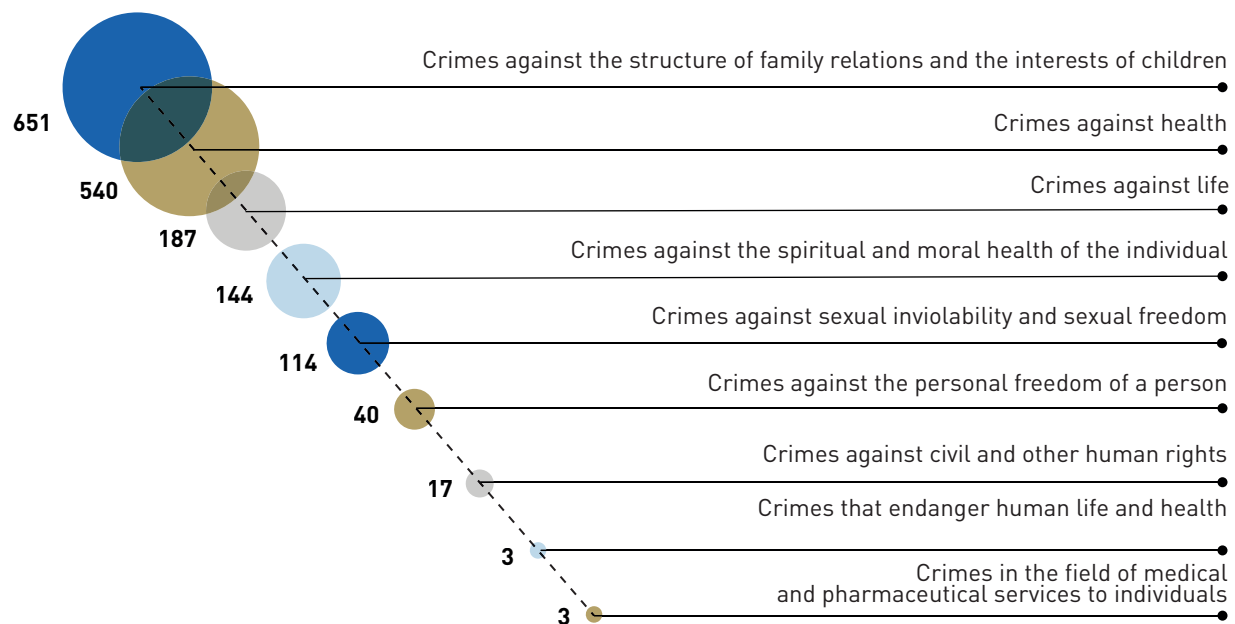
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
parents evading child support	2	-	19	380	363
involving a child in committing a crime	7	1	-	13	8
vote bribery	-	1	17	11	6
other crimes	100	197	165	118	81
Men convicted					
homicide	138	112	155	155	153
causing grievous bodily harm	158	121	148	178	222
causing less grievous bodily harm	69	112	98	74	93
causing minor bodily harm	2	-	-	138	162
abuse	3	-	-	1	1
torture	10	11	15	9	9
rape	55	52	56	75	81
violent sexual acts	25	17	21	21	25
coercion to sexual acts	7	10	9	7	8
sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen	12	15	19	53	79
indecent assault	16	19	24	20	36
kidnapping	10	4	18	20	31
human trafficking	1	1	3	4	-
child trafficking	-	-	-	-	-
kidnapping for the purpose of marriage	22	13	15	53	45
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations	8	1	3	1	1
forcing a person to marry	10	16	14	-	-
violation of the law on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies	39	120	138	69	163
domestic violence	-	-	-	5	9
parents evading child support	2	-	12	376	363
involving a child in committing a crime	6	1	-	13	6
vote bribery	-	1	6	8	3
other crimes	60	160	106	83	48
Women convicted					
homicide	14	24	14	17	12
causing grievous bodily harm	8	10	6	12	10
causing less grievous bodily harm	6	9	11	11	7
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	-	39	30
abuse	-	-	-	-	-

Table continued 3.5

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
torture	-	4	1	-	-
rape	-	2	-	-	-
violent sexual acts	-	-	-	1	-
coercion to sexual acts	-	-	-	-	-
sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen	1	-	-	-	-
indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-
kidnapping	1	-	-	1	-
human trafficking	6	8	3	1	1
child trafficking	-	-	-	-	4
kidnapping for the purpose of marriage	-	1	2	3	4
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations	-	-	3	-	-
forcing a person to marry	1	1	2	-	-
violation of the law on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies	21	57	60	28	51
domestic violence	-	-	-	-	1
parents evading child support	-	-	7	4	-
involving a child in committing a crime	1	-	-	-	2
vote bribery	-	-	11	3	3
other crimes	40	37	60	35	36

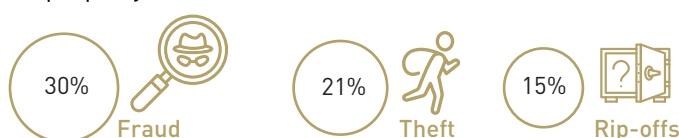
Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 3.5: Number of persons convicted of crimes against persons in 2023
(persons)



In 2023, for property crimes, 30 percent were convicted of fraud, 21 percent of theft, 15 percent of rip-offs, and 9 percent of robbery (Table 3.6).

The largest proportions of those convicted of property crimes in 2023



Over the five-year period, the number of persons convicted of such crimes as fraud (by 1.6 times), theft of a motor vehicle (by 1.9 times), unauthorized occupation or seizure of premises, buildings or structures (by 3 times), causing property damage by deception or abuse of trust (by 1.5 times), unauthorized seizure of someone else's land plot and unauthorized construction on agricultural lands in violation of the intended purpose (by 24 times) has increased.

There was an increase in the number of persons convicted of crimes against the order of economic activity (by 1,1 times over the past five years), among which the share of those convicted of economic smuggling predominated (71 percent in 2023).

In 2023, there was a slight increase in the number of persons convicted of crimes in the monetary and foreign exchange sphere (by 16 persons), as well as against the interests of service in commercial and other organizations (by 12 persons). At the same time, the number of persons convicted of tax crimes decreased (by 9 persons).

Table 3.6: Number of persons convicted of crimes against property and the order of economic activity (persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total					
theft	680	803	1 092	469	397
rip-offs	247	290	303	252	278
robbery	156	109	136	168	173
extortion	16	34	42	20	26
fraud	348	449	565	468	561
appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property	122	95	60	30	51
hijacking of a motor vehicle	42	46	64	72	79
unauthorized seizure of someone else's land and unauthorized construction on agricultural lands with violation of the intended purpose	2	4	3	9	48
organization of financial pyramids	-	8	2	7	5
legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds	4	1	5	6	6
monopolistic actions and restriction of competition	1	-	-	-	-
economic smuggling	21	14	5	39	55
evasion of customs duties	4	3	3	1	-
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget	20	19	10	4	1
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget with the organization	10	15	12	4	5

Table continued 3.6

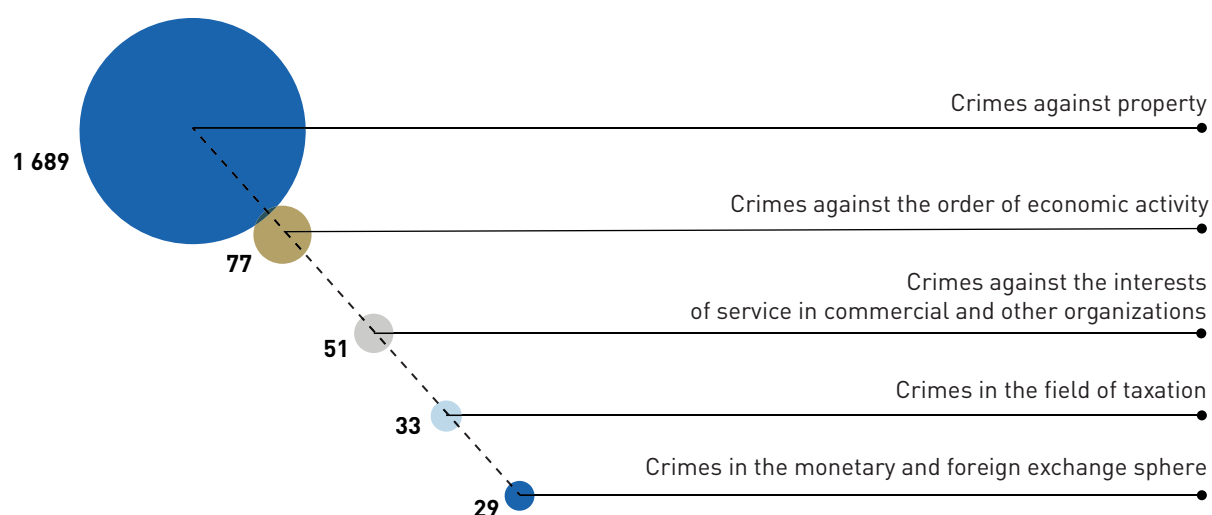
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations	17	9	11	21	18
illegal receipt of remuneration by an employee	16	11	10	9	17
other crimes	108	87	79	124	158
Men convicted					
theft	626	732	1 027	434	365
rip-offs	232	274	293	238	262
robbery	152	102	129	159	165
extortion	15	28	40	19	24
fraud	251	337	432	352	469
appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property	79	75	45	22	45
hijacking of a motor vehicle	42	45	64	72	77
unauthorized seizure of someone else's land and unauthorized construction on agricultural lands with violation of the intended purpose	2	2	2	7	37
organization of financial pyramids	-	2	-	5	1
legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds	2	1	5	6	3
monopolistic actions and restriction of competition	1	-	-	-	-
economic smuggling	20	11	3	37	50
evasion of customs duties	2	3	3	1	-
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget	14	17	10	3	1
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget with the organization	8	11	11	4	5
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations	15	7	9	18	16
illegal receipt of remuneration by an employee	14	9	8	8	16
other crimes	83	73	65	105	134
Women convicted					
theft	54	71	65	35	32
rip-offs	15	16	10	14	16
robbery	4	7	7	9	8
extortion	1	6	2	1	2
fraud	97	112	133	116	92
appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property	43	20	15	8	6
hijacking of a motor vehicle	-	1	-	-	2
unauthorized seizure of someone else's land and unauthorized construction on agricultural lands with violation of the intended purpose	-	2	1	2	11
organization of financial pyramids	-	6	2	2	4

Table continued 3.6

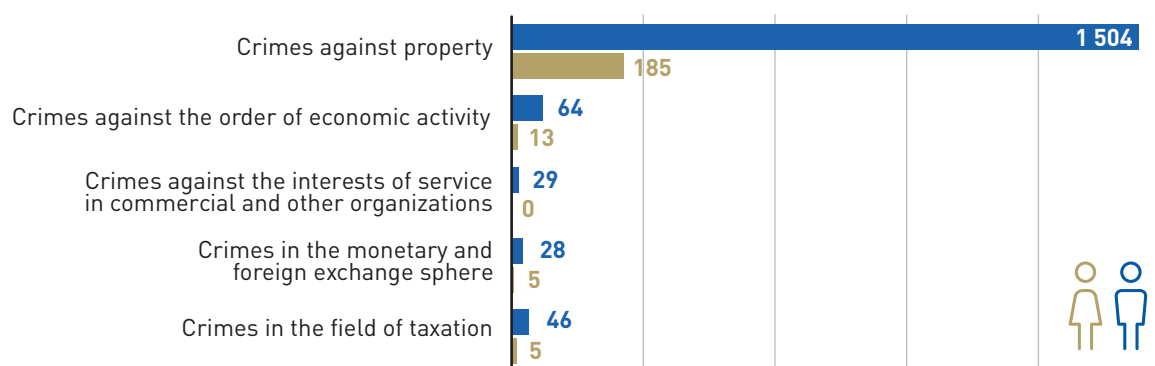
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds	2	-	-	-	3
monopolistic actions and restriction of competition	-	-	-	-	-
economic smuggling	1	3	1	2	5
evasion of customs duties	2	-	-	-	-
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget	6	2	-	1	-
evasion of tax and (or) other mandatory payments to the budget with the organization	2	4	1	-	-
abuse of authority by employees of commercial or other organizations	2	2	2	3	2
illegal receipt of remuneration by an employee	2	2	2	1	1
other crimes	25	14	14	19	24

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 3.6: Number of persons convicted of economic crimes in 2023
(persons)



Graph 3.7: Number of persons convicted of economic crimes, by gender in 2023



In general, over the past five years, the majority of those convicted of crimes against public safety were persons convicted of illegal arms and ammunition trafficking (75 percent in 2023).

Of the crimes against safety in industry, construction and the sphere of handling high-risk sources, the majority were convicted of poor-quality construction (three out of five persons).

In 2023, of those convicted of crimes in the sphere of trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors, 60 percent were convicted of illegal manufacture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale, and 38 percent - for illegal manufacture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the

purpose of sale. Of those convicted of crimes against environmental safety and the natural environment, 71 percent were convicted of illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals, and 25 percent - for illegal cutting of trees and shrubs. For crimes against traffic safety and the operation of transport and main pipelines, 99 percent were convicted of violating traffic safety rules and the operation of motor vehicles.

In general, over a five-year period, the number of persons convicted of crimes against cyber security does not have a clearly defined trend. In 2023, 3 persons were convicted of these crimes, two of them for cyber sabotage and one for unauthorized access to computer information and electronic documents, to an information system or telecommunications network (Table 3.7).

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Convicted - total</i>					
act of terrorism	1	2	2	1	2
financing of terrorist activity	-	2	7	3	-
assistance to terrorist activity	1	-	-	-	2
public calls for terrorist activity	-	-	-	1	-
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military actions on the territory of a foreign state or undergoing training to commit a terrorist act	2	4	1	-	16
forcing a person to participate in criminal activity	2	-	2	-	-
creation of an organized group or participation in it	-	7	1	1	11
creation of a criminal community or participation in it	9	-	9	1	4
financing of organized groups and criminal communities	-	-	-	-	1
illegal trafficking of weapons, ammunition	91	121	108	134	132
illegal manufacture of weapons	1	3	2	8	-
careless storage of weapons	4	-	1	1	-
theft or extortion of firearms	-	1	1	3	2
violation of safety rules for mining, construction or other work	1	10	7	-	-
violation of fire safety rules	2	1	6	1	1

Table continued 3.7

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
mass riots	8	2	1	1	12
illegal blocking of roads	-	9	7	-	3
hooliganism	289	308	269	220	242
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	154	139	247	243	281
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	451	358	352	506	435
illegal production of precursors	3	-	6	7	5
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	2	3	2	1	5
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	3	2
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	1	3	1	2	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	9	9	5	8	2
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	8	-	1	1	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	2	-	1	2	-
illegal issuance or forgery of a document for obtaining narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues	1	-	2	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs	3	-	2	12	20
illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals	3	2	-	47	56
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	76	87	112	128	144
allowing a person in a state of intoxication to drive a motor vehicle	-	3	3	5	-
unauthorized access to computer information and electronic documents, to an information system or telecommunications network	1	4	-	8	1
creation of malicious software products	-	-	-	5	-
cyber sabotage	-	-	-	3	2
other crimes	35	17	26	29	18
Men convicted					
act of terrorism	1	2	-	1	2
financing of terrorist activity	-	2	7	3	-
assistance to terrorist activity	1	-	-	-	2
public calls for terrorist activity	-	-	-	1	-
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military actions on the territory of a foreign state or undergoing training to commit a terrorist act	2	3	1	-	9

Table continued 3.7

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
forcing a person to participate in criminal activity	2	-	2	-	-
creation of an organized group or participation in it	-	7	1	1	10
creation of a criminal community or participation in it	9	-	9	1	4
financing of organized groups and criminal communities	-	-	-	-	1
illegal trafficking of weapons, ammunition	88	116	108	133	131
illegal manufacture of weapons	1	3	2	7	-
careless storage of weapons	4	-	1	1	-
theft or extortion of firearms	-	1	1	3	2
violation of safety rules for mining, construction or other work	1	10	6	-	-
violation of fire safety rules	1	1	6	1	1
mass riots	7	2	1	1	12
illegal blocking of roads	-	3	5	-	3
hooliganism	243	268	226	177	197
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	138	131	233	230	269
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	441	348	346	496	424
illegal production of precursors	3	-	5	7	5
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	2	3	2	1	5
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	3	2
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	1	3	1	2	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	7	7	5	7	2
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	8	-	1	1	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	2	-	1	2	-
illegal issuance or forgery of a document for obtaining narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues	1	-	2	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs	2	-	2	12	20
illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals	3	2	-	47	56
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	73	85	107	121	140
allowing a person in a state of intoxication to drive a motor vehicle	-	2	2	4	-
unauthorized access to computer information and electronic documents, to an information system or telecommunications network	-	4	-	6	1

Table continued 3.7

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
creation of malicious software products	-	-	-	5	-
cyber sabotage	-	-	-	3	2
other crimes	29	16	24	28	18
Women convicted					
act of terrorism	-	-	2	-	-
financing of terrorist activity	-	-	-	-	-
assistance to terrorist activity	-	-	-	-	-
public calls for terrorist activity	-	-	-	-	-
participation of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in armed conflicts or military actions on the territory of a foreign state or undergoing training to commit a terrorist act	-	1	-	-	7
forcing a person to participate in criminal activity	-	-	-	-	-
creation of an organized group or participation in it	-	-	-	-	1
creation of a criminal community or participation in it	-	-	-	-	-
financing of organized groups and criminal communities	-	-	-	-	-
illegal trafficking of weapons, ammunition	3	5	-	1	1
illegal manufacture of weapons	-	-	-	1	-
careless storage of weapons	-	-	-	-	-
theft or extortion of firearms	-	-	-	-	-
violation of safety rules for mining, construction or other work	-	-	1	-	-
violation of fire safety rules	1	-	-	-	-
mass riots	1	-	-	-	-
illegal blocking of roads	-	6	2	-	-
hooliganism	46	40	43	43	45
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	16	8	14	13	12
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	10	10	6	10	11
illegal production of precursors	-	-	1	-	-
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	-	-	-	-	-
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	-	-
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	-	-	-	-	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	2	2	-	1	-
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	-	-	-	-	-

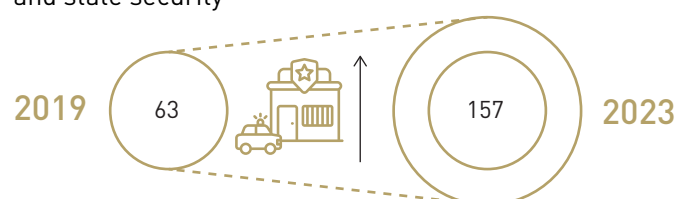
Table continued 3.7

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	-	-	-	-	-
illegal issuance or forgery of a document for obtaining narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues	-	-	-	-	-
illegal felling of trees and shrubs	-	-	-	-	-
illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals	-	-	-	-	-
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	3	2	5	7	4
allowing a person in a state of intoxication to drive a motor vehicle	-	1	1	1	-
unauthorized access to computer information and electronic documents, to an information system or telecommunications network	1	-	-	2	-
creation of malicious software products	-	-	-	-	-
cyber sabotage	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	6	1	2	1	-

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In general, over a five-year period, the number of persons convicted of crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security increased by 2.5 times - from 63 persons in 2019 to 157 persons in 2023. In 2023, of the total number of those who committed such crimes, 55 percent were convicted of producing and distributing extremist materials, 29 percent - for creating and financing an extremist organization, 10 percent - for inciting racial, ethnic, national, religious interregional hatred (discord) and 6 percent - for public calls for the violent seizure of power.

Number of persons convicted of crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security



Of the total number of those who committed such crimes, in 2023 there were convicted



The number of persons convicted of corruption and other crimes against the interests of the state and municipal service in 2023 compared to 2019 increased by 1.8 times. Of these, 49 percent were convicted of abuse of office, 18 percent for bribery, 14 percent for official forgery, and 12 percent for negligence.

Over the five-year period, 14 persons were convicted of crimes against the judiciary, including two persons in 2023.

In 2023, 22 persons were convicted of concealing a crime, or 67 percent of the total number of those convicted of crimes against the procedural order of obtaining evidence.

In the structure of crimes against governance, in 2023, 48 percent were convicted of forgery of documents and 45 percent for illegally crossing the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Number of persons convicted of crimes against state power
[persons]

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total					
public calls for violent seizure of power	1	-	2	1	9
incitement of racial, ethnic, national, religious interregional hatred (dissension)	10	13	4	10	15
creation and financing of an extremist organization	16	16	19	33	46
production, distribution of extremist materials	35	76	119	121	87
corruption	17	23	133	76	16
abuse of office	79	71	69	101	199
abuse of power	30	15	17	9	14
entering into a knowingly unfavorable contract	2	1	-	-	1
illegal enrichment	2	4	-	-	-
participation of an official in entrepreneurial activity	-	1	-	-	-
accepting a bribe	11	12	14	26	12
extorting a bribe	19	16	21	24	32
bribery mediation	6	3	3	1	4
giving a bribe	13	5	4	10	28
official forgery	18	22	29	33	56
illegal issuance of a passport	2	1	3	4	-
negligence	24	18	16	32	49
concealing a crime	17	27	49	20	22
escape from a place of imprisonment or from custody	80	125	77	63	48
evasion of serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment	10	23	10	13	14
failure to comply with a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act	6	155	228	160	98
threat or violence against a government official	36	111	74	6	13
refusal or concealment from registering a statement or appeal about a committed crime	1	-	-	1	1
illegal crossing of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic	176	168	326	259	184
forgery of documents	115	163	120	164	196
other crimes	34	50	55	37	43
Men convicted					
public calls for violent seizure of power	-	-	2	1	7
incitement of racial, ethnic, national, religious interregional hatred (dissension)	7	13	4	8	12
creation and financing of an extremist organization	15	16	15	33	39
production, distribution of extremist materials	32	67	110	107	83
corruption	15	20	125	68	16

Table continued 3.8

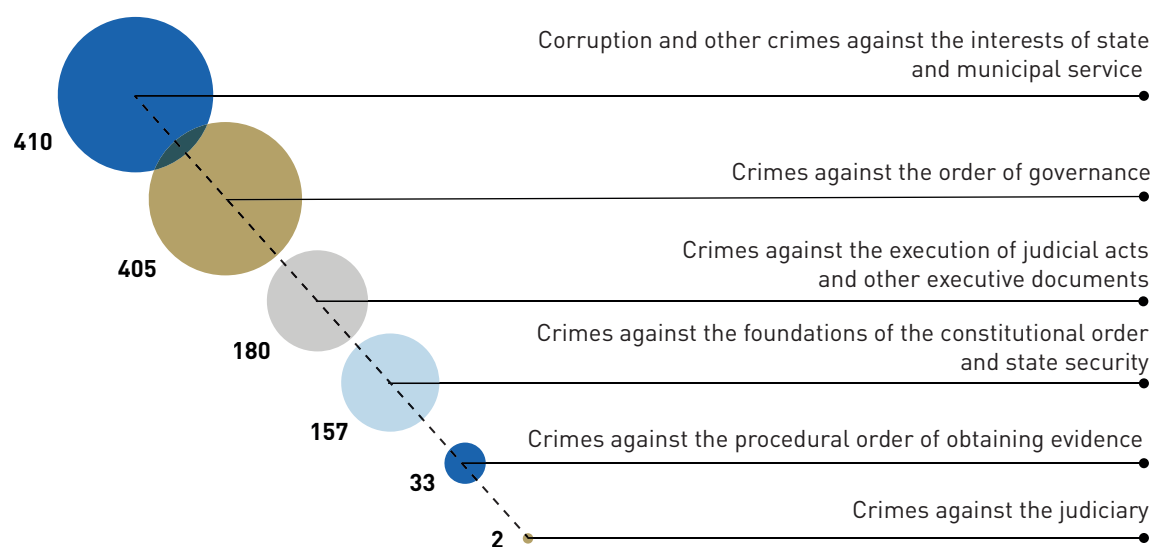
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
abuse of office	67	58	62	85	164
abuse of power	29	15	17	9	14
entering into a knowingly unfavorable contract	2	1	-	-	1
illegal enrichment	1	4	-	-	-
participation of an official in entrepreneurial activity	-	-	-	-	-
accepting a bribe	9	11	14	26	10
extorting a bribe	17	15	20	20	31
bribery mediation	6	3	3	1	3
giving a bribe	10	5	3	6	27
official forgery	13	17	21	22	33
illegal issuance of a passport	2	1	3	4	-
negligence	22	16	15	28	39
concealing a crime	14	25	48	19	20
escape from a place of imprisonment or from custody	78	123	74	62	48
evasion of serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment	9	20	10	13	13
failure to comply with a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act	4	141	212	131	78
threat or violence against a government official	32	98	66	6	12
refusal or concealment from registering a statement or appeal about a committed crime	1	-	-	1	1
illegal crossing of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic	153	148	296	211	166
forgery of documents	77	123	73	125	130
other crimes	28	44	44	29	38
Women convicted					
public calls for violent seizure of power	1	-	-	-	2
incitement of racial, ethnic, national, religious interregional hatred (dissension)	3	-	-	2	3
creation and financing of an extremist organization	1	-	4	-	7
production, distribution of extremist materials	3	9	9	14	4
corruption	2	3	8	8	-
abuse of office	12	13	7	16	35
abuse of power	1	-	-	-	-
entering into a knowingly unfavorable contract	-	-	-	-	-
illegal enrichment	1	-	-	-	-
participation of an official in entrepreneurial activity	-	1	-	-	-
accepting a bribe	2	1	-	-	2
extorting a bribe	2	1	1	4	1

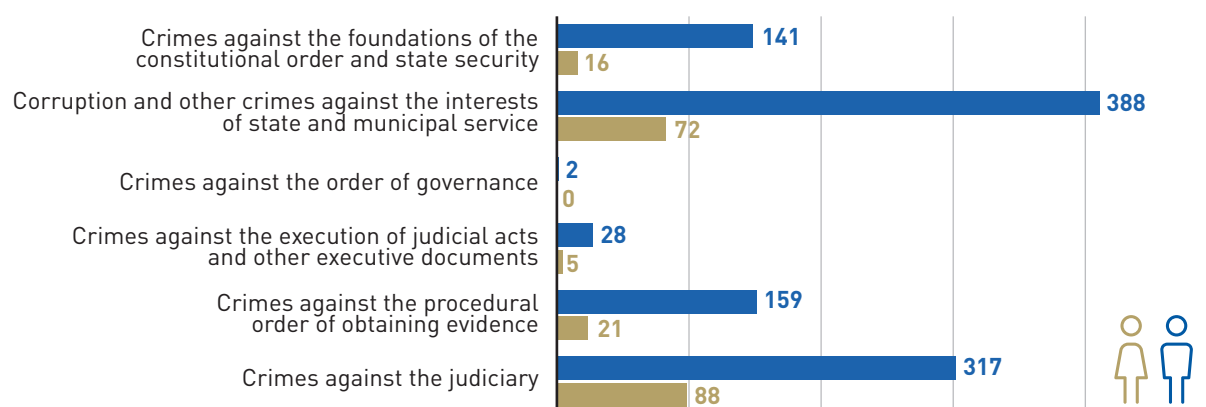
Table continued 3.8

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
bribery mediation	-	-	-	-	1
giving a bribe	3	-	1	4	1
official forgery	5	5	8	11	23
illegal issuance of a passport	-	-	-	-	-
negligence	2	2	1	4	10
concealing a crime	3	2	1	1	2
escape from a place of imprisonment or from custody	2	2	3	1	-
evasion of serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment	1	3	-	-	1
failure to comply with a court sentence, court decision or other judicial act	2	14	16	29	20
threat or violence against a government official	4	13	8	-	1
refusal or concealment from registering a statement or appeal about a committed crime	-	-	-	-	-
illegal crossing of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic	23	20	30	48	18
forgery of documents	38	40	47	39	66
other crimes	6	6	11	8	5

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 3.8: Number of persons convicted of crimes against state power in 2023
(persons)



Graph 3.9: Number of persons convicted of crimes against state power, by gender in 2023

Among those convicted of military crimes, in 2023, the majority were convicted of unauthorized abandonment of a unit or place of service (6 persons), violation of border service rules (4 persons), and

desertion (5 persons). Overall, over a five-year period, the number of those convicted of military crimes decreased by a third (from 36 to 15 persons) (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Number of persons convicted of crimes against military service (persons)

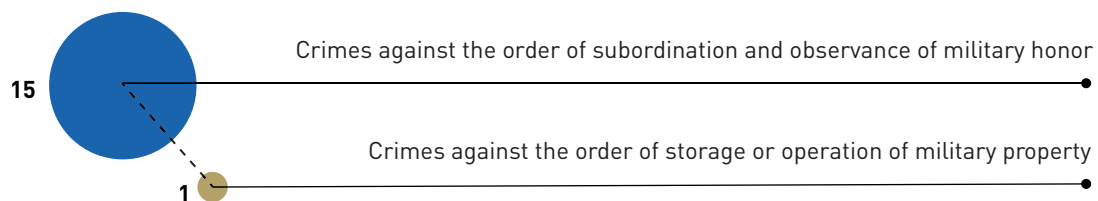
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total					
evasion of conscription and training (classes)	1	-	-	-	-
violation of statutory rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them	9	8	-	1	-
unauthorized abandonment of a unit or place of service	6	-	4	27	6
desertion	13	7	11	14	5
other crimes	14	2	9	14	5
Men convicted					
evasion of conscription and training (classes)	1	-	-	-	-
violation of statutory rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them	9	8	-	1	-
unauthorized abandonment of a unit or place of service	6		4	19	6
desertion	12	7	11	14	5
other crimes	13	2	8	14	5

Table continued 3.9

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Women convicted					
evasion of conscription and training (classes)	-	-	-	-	-
violation of statutory rules of relations between military personnel in the absence of subordination relations between them	-	-	-	-	-
unauthorized abandonment of a unit or place of service	-	-	-	8	-
desertion	1	-	-	-	-
other crimes	1	-	1	-	-

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 3.10: Number of persons convicted of crimes against military service in 2023
(persons)



The number of persons convicted of crimes against the peace and security of mankind and war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of war increased from 17 persons in 2019 to 22 persons in 2023. The majority (95 percent) of those who committed such crimes in 2023 were convicted of criminal violations of international humanitarian law (Table 3.10).

Number of persons convicted of crimes against the peace and security of mankind and war crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of war (persons)



Table 3.10: Number of persons convicted of crimes against international law and order
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total					
Criminal violations of international humanitarian law	10	11	2	14	22
Mercenarism	6	13	30	2	1
Other crimes	1	3	5	-	1

Table continued 3.10

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Men convicted					
Criminal violations of international humanitarian law	10	11	2	12	17
Mercenarism	6	12	30	1	1
Other crimes	1	3	5	-	1
Women convicted					
Criminal violations of international humanitarian law	-	-	-	2	3
Mercenarism	-	1	-	1	-
Other crimes	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 3.11: Number of persons convicted of crimes against international law and order in 2023
(persons)

1 ■ Crimes against the peace and security of mankind ■ War crimes and other violations of the laws and customs of warfare

There were no significant changes in the terms of imprisonment imposed by the courts over the five-year period (Table 3.11). At the same time, in 2023, the proportion of persons sentenced to imprisonment

for 6-8 years increased (by 7 percentage points), while the proportion of persons sentenced to 1-2 years decreased by 3 percentage points.

Table 3.11: Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment by terms of imprisonment
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sentenced to imprisonment - total including for a term of, years:	1 830	2 569	2 005	3 616	2 768
up to 1 year	38	65	51	44	52
1-2	410	751	509	847	514
3-5	764	1 229	782	1 625	1 133
6-8	307	258	318	730	651
9-10	129	126	154	132	139
11-15	159	119	160	211	259
16-30	23	21	31	27	20

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

CRIME AND CONVICTION OF MINORS

4

4. CRIME AND CONVICTION OF MINORS

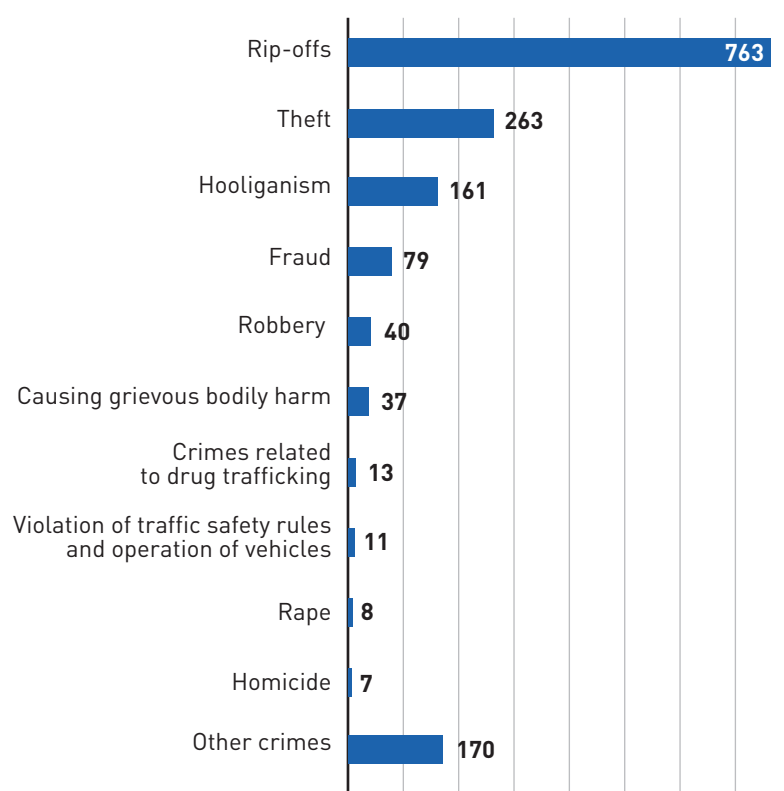
In 2023, more than 1,5 thousand children aged 14 to 18 who committed crimes registered in the republic, which is a third more than in 2019. In the structure of these crimes, almost half (49 percent) were thefts, 17 percent were rip-offs, and 10 percent were cases of hooliganism. Compared to 2019, the structure of juvenile crime showed an increase in the share of

crimes related to drug trafficking (2 times), fraud (2 times), causing grievous bodily harm (1.8 times), and thefts (1.6 times). At the same time, the share of hooliganism cases decreased by almost half, and the share of rapes, robberies, and assaults remained unchanged (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Number of children aged 14-17 who committed crimes, by type

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Children who committed crimes - total identified:	1 162	1 031	1 278	1 698	1 552
homicide	11	3	9	5	7
causing grievous bodily harm	15	15	18	26	37
rape	5	9	8	11	8
robbery	37	9	18	43	40
rip-offs	206	111	185	291	263
theft	351	353	439	938	763
fraud	25	30	40	64	79
crimes related to drug trafficking	5	4	9	5	13
hooliganism	205	153	162	166	161
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of vehicles	9	11	5	8	11
other crimes	293	333	385	141	170
Percentage of total					
Children who committed crimes - total identified:	100	100	100	100	100
homicide	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5
causing grievous bodily harm	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.4
rape	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
robbery	3.2	0.9	1.4	2.5	2.6
rip-offs	17.7	10.8	14.5	17.1	16.9
theft	30.2	34.2	34.4	55.2	49.2
fraud	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.8	5.1
crimes related to drug trafficking	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8
hooliganism	17.6	14.8	12.7	9.8	10.4
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of vehicles	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7
other crimes	25.2	32.3	30.1	8.3	11.0

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

Graph 4.1: Number of children who committed crimes, by type in 2023

As in previous years, the vast majority of children aged 14 to 18 who committed crimes were young men, who accounted for 91 percent of crimes in 2023. The share of girls in the total number of children who broke the law over the past five years fluctuated between 8 and 13 percent, and in 2023 it was 9 percent.

During the period under review, there was a trend towards an increase in the share of children who committed crimes at the age of 14-15 - from 26 percent in 2019 to 34 percent in 2023. At the same time, the share of children who committed crimes at the age of 16-17 decreased, respectively, from 74 percent to 66 percent.

In 2023, more than 44 percent of children who committed crimes were not working or studying anywhere at the time of the crime, and 44 percent were students. About 10 percent of children

committed crimes in a group and less than one percent committed them while intoxicated (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Composition of children who committed crimes (persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Children identified who committed crimes - total	1 162	1 031	1 278	1 698	1 552
including:					
by gender:					
young men	1 063	890	1 117	1 572	1 411
young women	99	141	161	126	141
by age, years:					
14-15	300	237	349	547	535
16-17	862	794	929	1 151	1 017

Table continued 4.2

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
by employment status at the time of the crime:					
pupils, students	136	289	457	565	433
not working and not studying	76	395	532	572	438
committed a crime in a group	170	179	202	278	170
while intoxicated	9	18	23	15	13

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

In 2023, 308 crimes were committed by children per 100 thousand people aged 14-17 (282 crimes in 2019). An increase in the number of children who committed crimes was observed in the Chui, Issyk-Kul and Osh regions, and the largest increase (1,7 times) was noted in Bishkek. And, on the contrary, the largest decrease in the number of such crimes was recorded in the Talas region (2,8 times) (Table 4.3).

Number of children aged 14-17 years who committed crimes, per 100,000 population



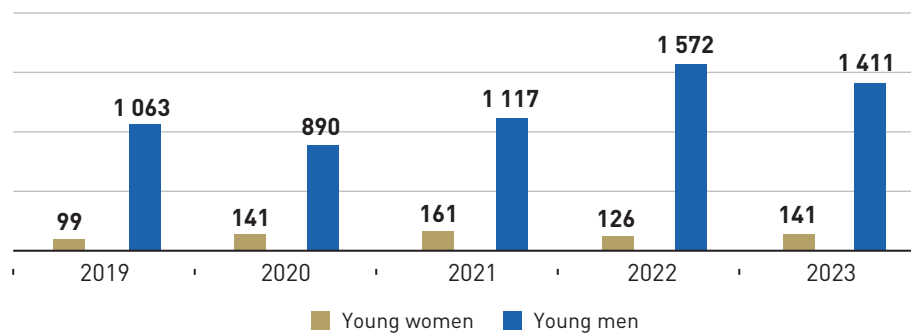
Table 4.3: Number of children aged 14-17 who committed crimes, by territory¹

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14-17 years				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	1 162	1 031	1 278	1 698	1 552	282	243	289	354	308
Batken region	73	48	96	152	91	215	138	266	368	209
Jalal-Abad region	225	131	168	222	214	266	152	189	231	210
Issyk-Kul region	89	92	141	253	141	257	259	387	613	325
Naryn region	36	57	60	50	37	155	242	252	208	147
Osh region	110	110	149	156	147	117	114	148	151	134
Talas region	67	47	83	41	29	327	222	379	175	117
Chui region	186	215	218	319	300	342	380	370	430	378
Bishkek	228	240	216	363	422	457	457	391	667	768
Osh	148	91	146	142	170	866	517	749	671	796

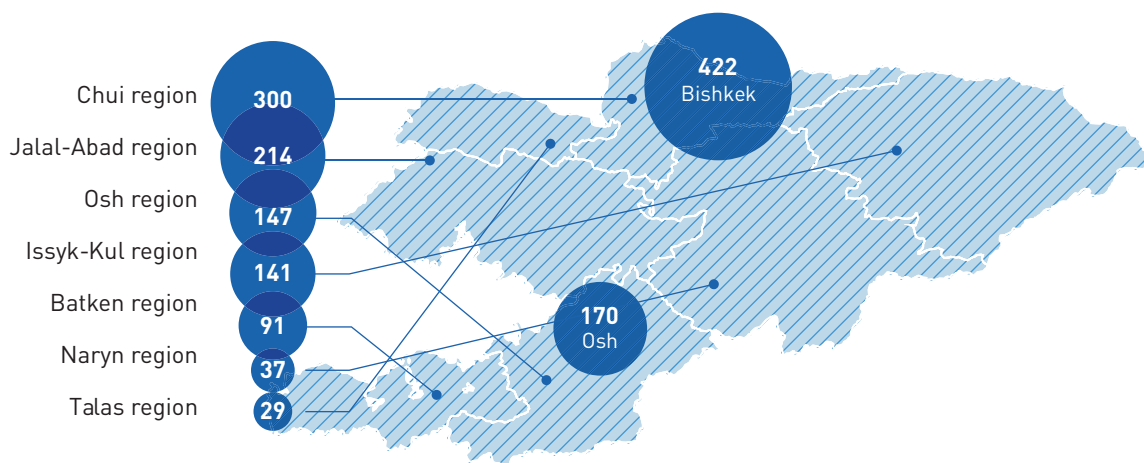
¹ The sum of the data does not give a total due to the fact that the table includes the number of crimes committed by children outside the republic.

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

Graph 4.2: Number of children who committed crimes, by gender
(persons)

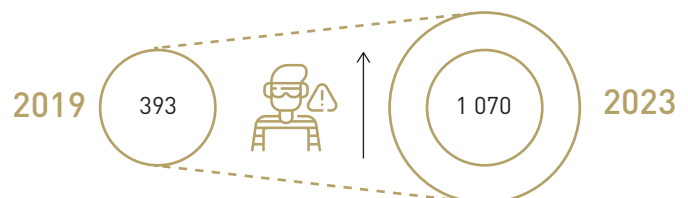


Graph 4.3: Number of children who committed crimes, by territory in 2023



In 2023, the number of children aged 14-17 who committed crimes increased by 2.7 times compared to 2019 and exceeded one thousand people. Per 100 000 population aged 14-17, the number of such crimes increased by 2.2 times, amounting to 212 cases.

Number of completed cases of crimes committed by children aged 14-17



In 2023, the largest share of persons who committed crimes aged 14-17 were in Bishkek (29 percent), Chui (more than 15 percent), Issyk-Kul (11 percent) and Jalal-Abad (10 percent) regions, as well as Osh city (13 percent). The highest number of children who committed crimes, per 100 thousand population

aged 14-17, were in the cities of Osh (675 persons) and Bishkek (570 persons), as well as the Issyk-Kul region (269 persons) (Table 4.4).

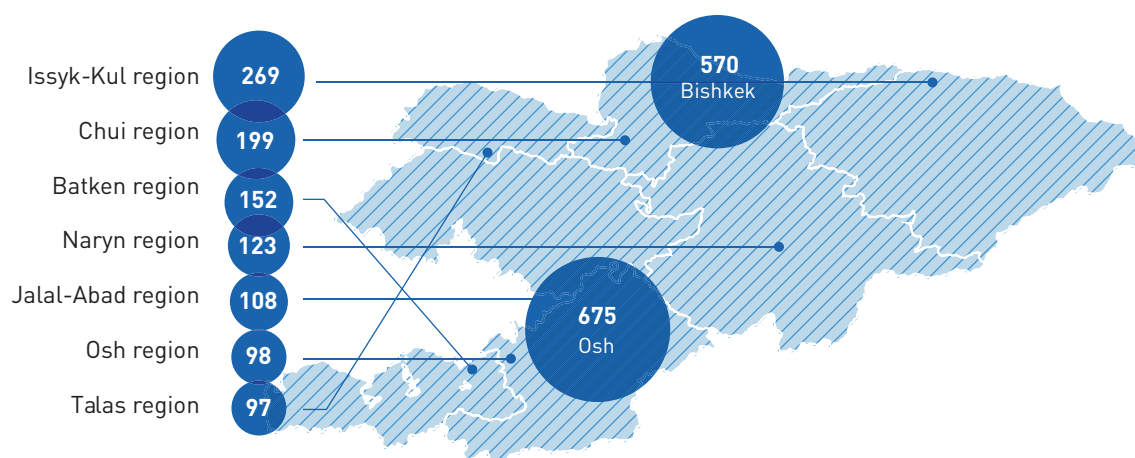
Table 4.4: Number of completed cases of crimes committed by children, by territory

	Total					Per 100 000 population aged 14-17 years				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	393	492	506	1 019	1 070	95	116	115	213	212
Batken region	29	19	24	102	66	85	55	66	247	152
Jalal-Abad region	62	48	45	135	110	73	56	51	140	108
Issyk-Kul region	24	20	30	146	117	69	56	82	354	269
Naryn region	5	11	11	34	31	22	47	46	141	123
Osh region	37	71	54	88	107	39	73	54	85	98
Talas region	12	20	26	21	24	58	95	119	90	97
Chui region	84	52	68	184	158	154	92	115	248	199
Bishkek	97	179	157	193	313	194	341	284	355	570
Osh	43	72	89	116	144	251	409	457	548	675

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

Graph 4.4: Number of completed cases of crimes committed by children, by territory in 2023

(per 100 000 population aged 14-17 years)



In 2023, among children who committed crimes, the largest majority (77 percent) committed crimes against property and the order of economic activity (Table 4.5). Much less frequently, children committed crimes against public safety and public order (12 percent) and crimes against persons (9 percent). Over the five-year period, there was a tendency

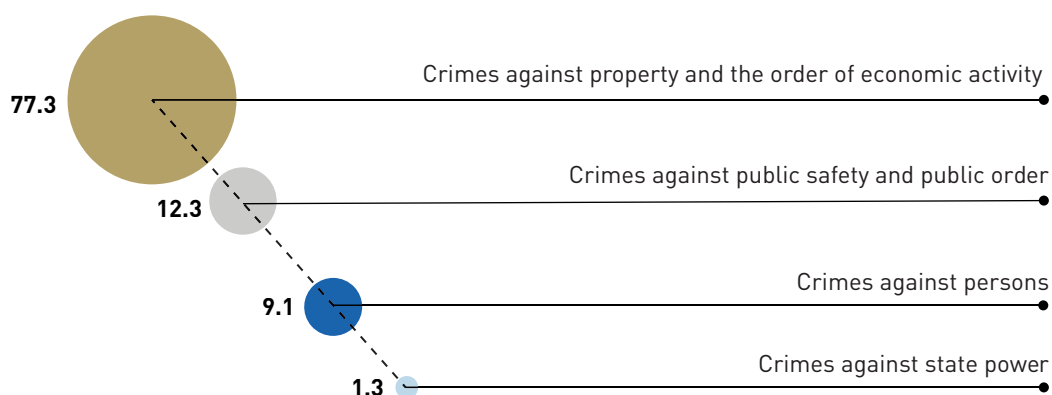
for the number of crimes against public safety and public order committed by children to decrease (by 11 percentage points) and the number of crimes against property and the order of economic activity to increase (by 9 percentage points), as well as crimes against persons (by 2 percentage points).

Table 4.5: Distribution of children aged 14-18 who committed crimes, in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (percentage of total)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Children identified who committed crimes - total	100	100	100	100	100
including:					
Crimes against persons	7.3	8.0	8.3	6.5	9.1
Crimes against property and the order of economic activity	69.1	67.8	69.9	82.2	77.3
Crimes against public safety and public order	22.8	21.3	17.1	10.7	12.3
Crimes against state power	0.8	2.8	4.7	0.6	1.3

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 4.5: Distribution of children aged 14-17 who committed crimes, in accordance with sections of the special part of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2023 (in percent)



Over the past five years, the number of children aged 14 to 18 who committed crimes has increased by 1,6 times - from 963 persons in 2019 to 1,5 thousand people in 2023. In 2023, slightly less than half of the children (49 percent) committed theft, 17 percent - rip-offs, 10 percent - hooliganism. Over the five-year period, there was a noticeable increase in the proportion of children who committed theft (by 13 percentage points) and, at the same

time, a decrease in the proportion of children who committed hooliganism (by 11 percentage points) (Table 4.6). In 2023, compared to 2019, the number of children who committed homicide decreased (from 11 to 7 persons) and, on the contrary, the number of children who caused grievous bodily harm (from 15 to 37 persons) and less grievous bodily harm (from 24 to 46 persons), as well as those who committed fraud (from 25 to 79 persons) increased.

Table 4.6: Number of children aged 14-17 who committed crimes, by type of crime (excluding offenses)

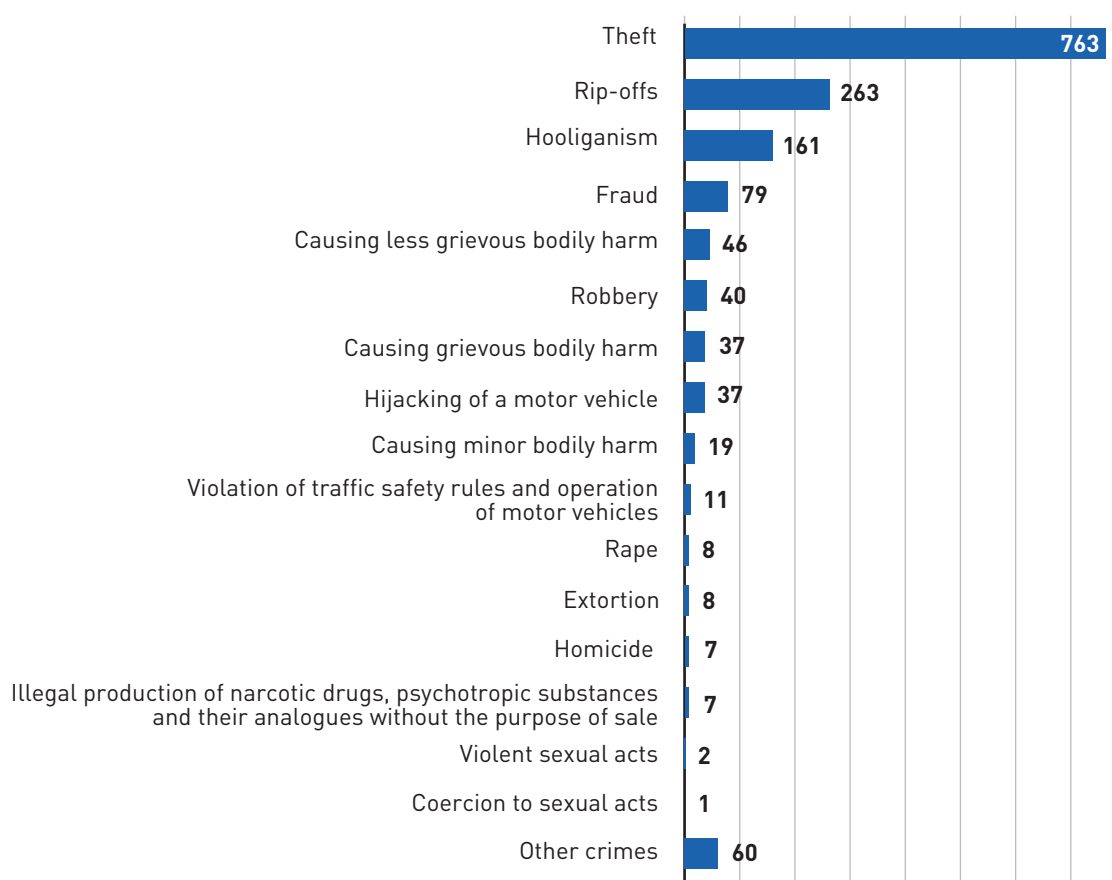
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Persons					
Children identified who committed crimes - total	963	808	1 054	1 697	1 549
including:					
homicide	11	3	9	5	7

Table continued 4.6

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
causing grievous bodily harm	15	15	18	26	37
causing less grievous bodily harm	24	22	30	40	46
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	1	20	19
rape	5	9	8	11	8
violent sexual acts	5	1	3	1	2
coercion to sexual acts	-	1	3	1	1
theft	351	353	439	938	763
rip-offs	206	111	185	291	263
robbery	37	9	18	43	40
extortion	5	6	4	2	8
fraud	25	30	40	64	79
hijacking of a motor vehicle	37	32	42	52	37
hooliganism	205	153	162	166	161
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	3	2	7	1	7
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	9	11	5	8	11
other crimes	25	50	80	28	60
Percentage of total					
Children identified who committed crimes - total including:	100	100	100	100	100
homicide	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5
causing grievous bodily harm	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.4
causing less grievous bodily harm	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.0
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	0.1	1.2	1.2
rape	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
violent sexual acts	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
coercion to sexual acts	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
theft	36.4	43.7	41.7	55.3	49.3
rip-offs	21.4	13.7	17.6	17.1	17.0
robbery	3.8	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.6
extortion	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
fraud	2.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	5.1
hijacking of a motor vehicle	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.4
hooliganism	21.3	18.9	15.4	9.8	10.4
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
other crimes	2.6	6.2	7.6	1.6	3.9

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

Graph 4.6: Number of children who committed crimes, by type of crime in 2023
(persons)



According to the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2023, the highest proportion of children convicted were those convicted of rip-offs (31 percent), causing grievous bodily harm and robbery

(12 percent each). The proportion of those convicted of the most common crime committed by children - theft - was 10 percent, for theft of a motor vehicle - 7 percent (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Number of children aged 14-17 convicted of certain types of crimes

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons</i>					
Children convicted - total including for:	193	250	262	140	134
homicide	6	6	7	5	2
causing grievous bodily harm	12	2	18	13	16
causing less grievous bodily harm	11	2	2	1	2
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	-	1	-
rape	-	2	5	5	5
violent sexual acts	3	-	2	-	1
coercion to sexual acts	-	-	-	-	1

Table continued 4.7

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
theft	45	72	94	21	15
rip-offs	41	59	57	35	41
robbery	25	21	6	19	16
extortion	-	-	-	1	-
fraud	-	3	2	-	3
hijacking of a motor vehicle	9	13	10	22	9
hooliganism	32	46	36	3	3
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	3	3	2	1	4
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	6	21	21	13	16
Percentage of total					
Children convicted - total including for:	100	100	100	100	100
homicide	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.6	1.5
causing grievous bodily harm	6.2	0.8	6.9	9.3	11.9
causing less grievous bodily harm	5.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	-	0.7	-
rape	-	0.8	1.9	3.6	3.7
violent sexual acts	1.6	-	0.8	-	0.7
coercion to sexual acts	-	-	-	-	0.7
theft	23.3	28.8	35.9	15.0	11.2
rip-offs	21.2	23.6	21.8	25.0	30.6
robbery	13.0	8.4	2.3	13.6	11.9
extortion	-	-	-	0.7	-
fraud	-	1.2	0.8	-	2.2
hijacking of a motor vehicle	4.7	5.2	3.8	15.7	6.7
hooliganism	16.6	18.4	13.7	2.1	2.2
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	3.0
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
other crimes	3.1	8.4	8.0	9.3	11.9

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

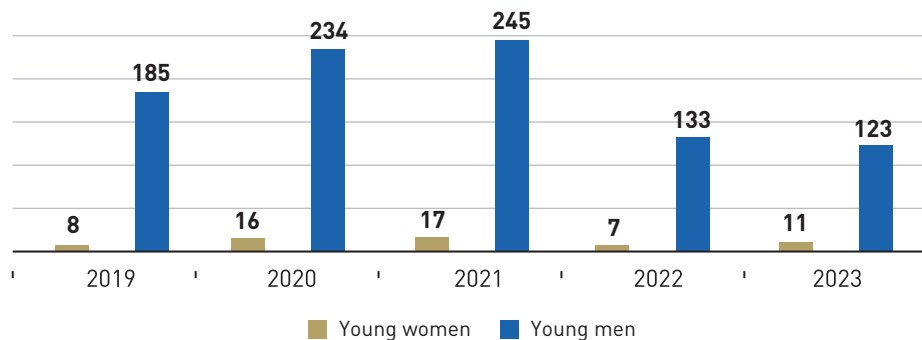
In 2023, the total number of children convicted was dominated by children aged 16-17 (92 percent) with complete or incomplete secondary education, the

majority of whom (53 percent) were not working or studying at the time of the crime (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Composition of children convicted by court sentences that have entered into legal force

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total including:	193	250	262	140	134
by gender:					
young men	185	234	245	133	123
young women	8	16	17	7	11
by age, years:					
14-15	29	30	41	15	21
16-17	164	220	221	125	113
by education:					
secondary (complete, incomplete)	188	247	260	140	133
by employment status at the time of the crime:					
students	100	100	111	46	43
not working and not studying	84	135	142	68	71
others	9	15	8	26	19

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 4.7: Number of children convicted under court sentences that have entered into legal force, by gender (persons)

The share of children convicted to whom the courts applied imprisonment as a punishment increased from 29 percent in 2019 to 72 percent in 2023. The share of children to whom the courts applied other punishments in 2023 was 9 percent, a fine was applied as a punishment to 2 percent of children (Table 4.9). Since 2020, such a measure as a suspended sentence to imprisonment and correctional labor has almost never been applied.

Proportion of children sentenced to imprisonment

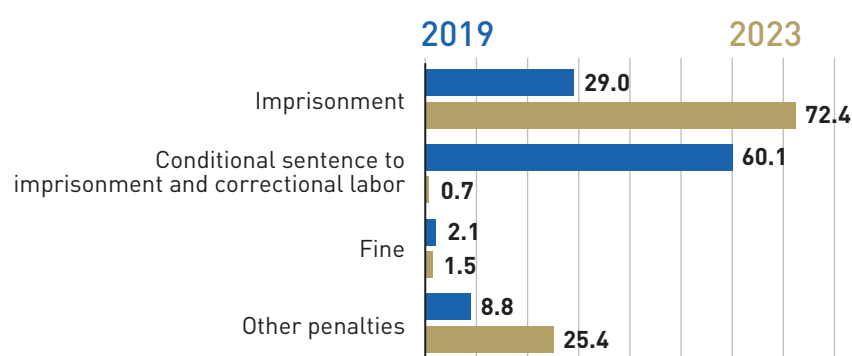


Table 4.9: Distribution of the number of children aged 14-18 years, convicted according to the punishment measures imposed by the courts
(percentage of total)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total	100	100	100	100	100
of which by punishment measures:					
imprisonment	29.0	38.8	19.8	90.0	72.4
conditional sentence to imprisonment and correctional labor	60.1	2.0	1.9	-	0.7
fine	2.1	5.6	3.4	5.7	1.5
other penalties	8.8	53.6	74.8	4.3	25.4

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 4.8: Distribution of children convicted by punishment measures
(in percent)



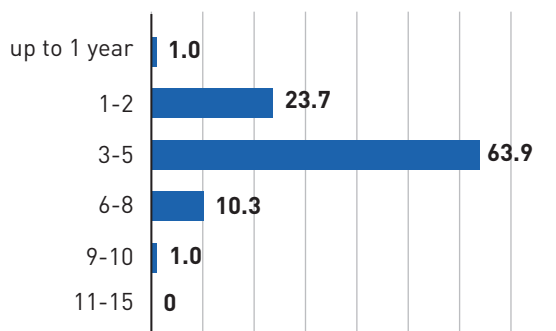
In 2023, the most common sentence imposed by judicial authorities on children was imprisonment for a term of 3 to 5 years - 64 percent of the total number of those sentenced to imprisonment, 24 percent of punishments were for a term of 1 to 2 years, 10 percent for a term of 6 to 8 years, and one percent for up to a year (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Number of children sentenced to imprisonment, by terms of imprisonment
(percentage of total)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Convicted - total	100	100	100	100	100
including for a period of, years:					
Up to 1 year	8.9	2.1	3.8	-	1.0
1-2	48.2	53.6	42.3	38.9	23.7
3-5	26.8	30.9	32.7	47.6	63.9
6-8	14.3	8.2	11.5	11.1	10.3
9-10	1.8	5.2	1.9	2.4	1.0
11-15	-	-	7.7	-	-

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 4.9: Number of children sentenced to imprisonment, by terms of imprisonment in 2023
(in percent)



In 2023, 1.8 thousand crimes against children were registered in the republic, which is 4 percent more than in 2019.

On average, from one to 8 child homicide were committed annually over the past five years. There was an increase in the number of crimes related to causing minor bodily harm - from 66 cases in 2022 to 77 cases in 2023. The number of cases of causing less grievous bodily harm increased more than 1.5 times (from 29 to 47 cases), the number of cases of causing grievous bodily harm almost doubled (from 9 to 17 cases).

The number of cases of rape committed against children increased by more than a third over a five-year period - from 53 cases in 2019 to 160 cases in 2023. There was a significant increase in the number of crimes related to violent sexual acts against children (3.6 times compared to 2019), as well as sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen (2.9 times compared to 2019) (Table 4.11).

Number of cases of rape committed against children

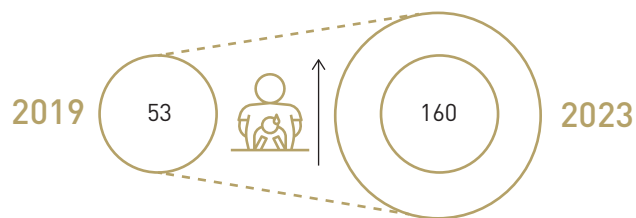


Table 4.11: Number of registered crimes against children

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Crimes registered - total	1 756	341	1 081	1 790	1 832
of which:					
homicide	7	1	2	1	8
homicide of a newborn child by a mother	-	2	2	2	4
causing grievous bodily harm	9	6	4	18	17
causing less grievous bodily harm	29	5	12	31	47
causing minor bodily harm	-	-	1	66	77
human trafficking	2	-	1	-	-
child trafficking	-	-	-	2	4
rape	53	17	49	62	160
violent sexual acts	11	7	20	28	40
sexual acts with a child under the age of sixteen	37	14	42	63	108
indecent assault	37	9	22	32	41
coercion to enter into de facto marital relations	4	1	2	1	1
domestic violence	-	-	-	2	1

Table continued 4.11

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
involving a child in committing a crime	1	3	47	32	80
involving a minor in committing antisocial acts	-	-	-	1	2
Crimes against property - total	708	59	483	1 144	621
theft	424	15	227	589	207
rip-offs	192	35	172	419	289
robbery	8	2	13	27	23
extortion	13	-	7	3	5
fraud	71	7	64	106	97
Other crimes - total	227	57	131	184	222
hooliganism	173	34	98	148	132
violation of traffic safety rules and operation of motor vehicles	54	23	33	36	90

Over the five-year period, despite fluctuations in the dynamics of indicators, there was a trend towards an increase in the number of young women who were victims of criminal attacks (from 779 persons in 2019 to 877 in 2023). Along with this, the number of young men victims slightly decreased - from 977 persons in 2019 to 955 persons in 2023. The largest number

of young men who were victims of criminal attacks (1,100 persons) was recorded in 2022.

In 2023, as in previous years, the largest number of child victims was registered in Bishkek (26 percent), as well as Chui (23 percent), Osh and Jalal-Abad (12 percent each) regions (Table 4.12.).

Table 4.12: Number of children who suffered from criminal attacks, by gender and territory (persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of children who have suffered from criminal attacks - total	1 756	341	1 081	1 790	1 832
by gender:					
young women	779	235	417	690	877
young men	977	106	664	1 100	955
by territory:					
Chui region	338	10	146	371	427
Batken region	55	70	60	66	89
Jalal-Abad region	96	13	64	197	220
Issyk-Kul region	129	71	73	128	119
Naryn region	55	26	43	30	58
Osh region	123	94	162	92	225
Talas region	80	17	40	32	39
Bishkek	855	27	409	697	478
Osh	25	13	84	177	177

DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES

5

5. DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES

In 2023, 1,3 thousand crimes were registered in the sphere of illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors, which is 37 percent more than in 2019. In 2023, as in previous years, most of such crimes were registered under two types of crimes: illegal manufacture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale and with the purpose of sale, the share of which in 2023 amounted to 66 and 31 percent,

respectively. The share of crimes related to the illegal manufacture and smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established, amounted to approximately one percent each. The share of other crimes in the sphere of illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors as a whole accounted for less than one percent (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: The number of registered crimes in the sphere of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Crimes registered					
Total	999	795	990	1 334	1 371
including under articles of the CC of the KR:					
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	418	330	549	777	903
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	528	412	410	495	431
illegal production of precursors	14	18	12	10	12
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	11	14	8	28	13
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	2	-	-	5	3
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	3	5	2	2	1
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	16	15	6	9	7
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	1	1	1	-	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	6	2	5	8	1
Percentage of total					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
including under articles of the CC of the KR:					
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	41.8	41.5	55.5	58.2	65.9
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	52.9	51.8	41.4	37.1	31.4
illegal production of precursors	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.9
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	1.1	1.8	0.8	2.1	0.9

Table continued 5.1

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1

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

In 2023, as in previous years, the largest share of crimes in the sphere of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and their analogues was registered in Bishkek (44 percent), as well as Chui (13 percent), Issyk-Kul (13 percent) and Jalal-Abad (10 percent) regions.

Table 5.2: The number of registered crimes in the sphere of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors, by territory¹

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	999	795	990	1 334	1 371
Batken region	34	46	45	61	36
Jalal-Abad region	125	115	150	172	133
Issyk-Kul region	120	112	134	192	184
Naryn region	10	6	8	10	13
Osh region	55	48	52	60	68
Talas region	27	25	39	41	51
Chui region	278	177	165	215	176
Bishkek	251	195	296	422	596
Osh	98	71	101	161	113

¹ The sum of data by territory does not give a total due to the fact that individual crimes were registered outside the republic.

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

Of the persons who committed crimes in the sphere of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors, 97 were held liable under two types of crimes: for illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale (58

percent), and for illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues with the purpose of sale (39 percent). The share of persons who committed crimes under other crimes of this group was 3 percent in total (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: The number of persons who committed crimes in the sphere of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Persons</i>					
Number of persons who committed crimes - total including under articles of the CC of the KR:	580	574	603	767	743
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	158	169	227	294	291
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	406	363	360	453	434
illegal production of precursors	5	13	9	6	5
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	3	15	-	3	4
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	2	4
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	1	2	1	1	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	6	11	5	5	4
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	1	1	1	3	1
<i>Percentage of total</i>					
Number of persons who committed crimes - total including under articles of the CC of the KR:	100	100	100	100	100
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	27.2	29.4	37.6	38.3	39.2
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	70.0	63.2	59.7	59.1	58.4
illegal production of precursors	0.9	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.7
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	0.5	2.6	-	0.4	0.5
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	0.3	0.5
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1

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

Table 5.4: Number of persons prosecuted for crimes related to drug trafficking

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of persons brought to criminal responsibility - total	563	551	589	760	722
of which for:					
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale	157	162	223	292	290
illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale	393	348	351	449	415
illegal production of precursors	5	12	8	6	5
smuggling of items for which special rules for movement across the customs border of the Kyrgyz Republic have been established	2	15	-	2	3
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	-	-	2	4
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	-	2	1	1	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	6	11	5	5	4
violation of the rules of legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors	-	-	-	-	-
organization or maintenance of dens for the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues	-	1	1	3	1
illegal issuance or forgery of a document for obtaining narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues	-	-	-	-	-

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

In 2023, 7.5 thousand tons of narcotic drugs, psychotropic and potent substances were seized in the republic, 59 percent of which were seized in the Chui region, 21 percent in the Jalal-Abad region and 12 percent in the Osh region. Over a five-year period, the largest volume of seized narcotic drugs, psychotropic and potent substances (more than 19 thousand tons) was recorded in 2019.

Volume of seized narcotic drugs, psychotropic and potent substances



Table 5.5: Volume of seized narcotic drugs, psychotropic and potent substances
by territory
(kilograms)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	19 282 450.0	4 943 580.0	4 202 212.1	6 956 900.0	7 575 388.3
Batken region	61 018.0	665 794.6	694 794.8	3 297 547.7	30 789.9
Jalal-Abad region	2 066 603.0	2 348 400.3	515 797.4	682 173.3	1 580 915.1
Issyk-Kul region	410 278.0	428 110.6	246 443.9	300 088.6	305 030.7
Naryn region	2 700.0	1 405.0	2 020.9	14 312.0	2 593.1
Osh region	311 831.0	48 639.5	1 850 364.1	15 255.6	927 995.8
Talas region	5 479.0	9 567.8	12 151.2	39 088.2	32 020.9
Chui region	14 598 875.0	69 160.0	165 499.1	223 651.8	4 439 607.9
Bishkek	1 591 858.0	1 350 077.2	694 600.5	557 436.7	224 280.7
Osh	233 808.0	22 425.2	20 540.1	1 827 346.1	32 144.4

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

In 2023, 730 persons were convicted of crimes in the sphere of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors, more than half of whom (60 percent) were convicted of illegal production of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues without the purpose of sale and 38 percent - with the purpose of sale (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Number of persons convicted of crimes in the sphere of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues and precursors

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of convicted - total	631	512	617	773	730
including for:					
illegal production, acquisition, storage, transportation or shipment of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without the purpose of sale	451	338	352	506	435
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation, shipment for the purpose of sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors	154	152	247	243	281
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	1	-	3	2
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	1	2	1	2	0
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	9	8	5	8	2
violation of established rules for the production and legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors	2	-	1	2	-

Table continued 5.6

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
organizing or maintaining dens for the consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	1	1	2	-	-
illegal issuance or forgery of prescriptions or other documents giving the right to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	5	10	8	8	10
<i>Percentage of total</i>					
Number of convicted - total including for:	100	100	100	100	100
illegal production, acquisition, storage, transportation or shipment of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without the purpose of sale	71.5	66.0	57.7	65.5	59.6
illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation, shipment for the purpose of sale, as well as illegal production or sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors	24.4	29.7	40.0	31.4	38.5
theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.3
incitement to use narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	-
sowing and growing plants containing narcotic drugs	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.3
violation of established rules for the production and legal circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors	1.3	-	0.2	0.1	-
organizing or maintaining dens for the consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	0.3	-	0.2	0.3	-
illegal issuance or forgery of prescriptions or other documents giving the right to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	-
other crimes	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.4

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The incidence rate of drug and non-drug addiction in the republic has remained at the same level over the past five years and amounted to 2 persons per 100 thousand population in 2023. The excess of the national average incidence rate of drug and non-drug addiction in 2023 was noted in the Chui region (7 persons per 100 thousand population) and Bishkek (6 persons per 100 thousand population). The number of persons registered in medical and preventive institutions with a diagnosis of drug addiction

decreased over a five-year period from 136 persons per 100 thousand population in 2019 to 97 persons per 100 thousand population in 2023. In 2023, the number of persons registered with a diagnosis of drug addiction, per 100 thousand people in Bishkek, exceeded the national average by 3 times, in Chui region and Osh city - by 2 times (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Incidence of drug and non-drug addiction by territory

	Total, persons					Per 100 000 population				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Diseases registered in patients diagnosed for the first time in their lives</i>										
Kyrgyz Republic	160	157	135	131	170	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.4
Batken region	1	2	-	6	3	0.2	0.4	-	1.1	0.5
Jalal-Abad region	8	6	8	1	6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5
Issyk-Kul region	1	1	1	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Naryn region	1	1	-	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3
Osh region	5	15	12	4	7	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5
Talas region	13	7	5	4	4	4.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.5
Chui region	55	72	60	32	78	5.8	7.4	6.1	3.0	7.2
Bishkek	67	42	40	73	66	6.4	3.9	3.7	6.5	5.7
Osh	9	11	9	9	5	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.5	1.4
<i>Registered in medical and preventive institutions with a diagnosis of drug addiction</i>										
Kyrgyz Republic	8 781	8 508	8 403	7 792	6 954	134.6	128.2	124.5	110.7	97.1
Batken region	125	117	113	109	103	23.3	21.3	20.2	19.1	17.7
Jalal-Abad region	497	470	411	400	311	40.1	37.3	32.1	30.5	23.3
Issyk-Kul region	301	293	286	234	107	60.7	58.4	56.5	43.5	19.7
Naryn region	29	27	25	22	19	10.0	9.2	8.5	7.1	6.1
Osh region	504	511	488	405	253	36.8	36.7	34.5	27.7	17.0
Talas region	141	139	139	119	101	52.7	51.3	50.7	43.5	36.4
Chui region	2 813	2 694	2 693	2 549	2 050	293.1	276.3	273.3	238.5	188.6
Bishkek	3 286	3 168	3 189	3 212	3 268	311.8	295.0	290.3	280.5	280.4
Osh	1 085	1 089	1 059	742	742	347.2	338.0	317.4	205.4	202.3

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

As in previous years, in 2023, more than half of the persons (96 persons) diagnosed with drug and non-drug addiction for the first time in their lives used cannabis group substances, 33 percent (56 persons) used various combinations of substances, and 8 percent (14 persons) used opiates. Among the persons registered in medical and preventive

institutions with a diagnosis of drug addiction, more than half (52 percent) used opiates, including heroin - 47 percent, a third (33 percent) used cannabis group substances and 13 percent combined various substances (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Number of persons with drug and non-drug addiction by main types of consumed substances

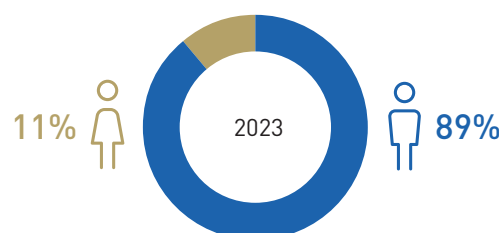
Year	Total	including those who consumed							
		opiates	of which heroin	cannabis group	sedatives or hypnotics	hallucinogens	stimulants	volatile solvents	combination of different substances
Registered patients diagnosed with drug addiction for the first time in their lives									
2019	160	36	35	103	6	-	-	-	15
2020	157	46	46	101	6	-	-	-	4
2021	135	37	37	81	3	-	-	-	14
2022	131	17	17	90	2	-	2	5	15
2023	170	14	13	96	3	-	-	1	56
The number of persons registered in medical and preventive institutions with a diagnosis of drug addiction									
2019	8 781	5 350	4 864	2 738	129	-	-	-	564
2020	8 508	5 164	4 747	2 665	131	-	-	-	547
2021	8 403	5 098	4 629	2 621	133	-	-	-	551
2022	7 792	4 663	4 435	2 440	19	-	4	114	552
2023	6 954	3 625	3 286	2 304	20	3	3	112	887

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the five-year period, men made up the majority of registered persons with drug and non-drug addiction. Thus, in 2023, among patients diagnosed with drug and non-drug addiction for the first time, men made up 89 percent, women - 11 percent. Among those registered in medical and preventive institutions with a diagnosis of drug addiction, men made up 94 percent, women - 6 percent.

Meanwhile, the five-year period was characterized by a trend of increasing the proportion of women among persons with drug and non-drug addiction from 2 percent in 2019 to 11 percent in 2023, and, accordingly, a decrease in the proportion of men over this period from 98 percent to 89 percent. The dynamics of the number of persons registered with a diagnosis of drug addiction by gender over a five-year period did not change: in 2023, as in 2019, the proportion of men was 94 percent, the proportion of women was 6 percent (Table 5.9).

Proportion of persons diagnosed with drug and non-drug addiction for the first time in their lives, by gender



The proportion of persons registered with a diagnosis of drug addiction, by gender

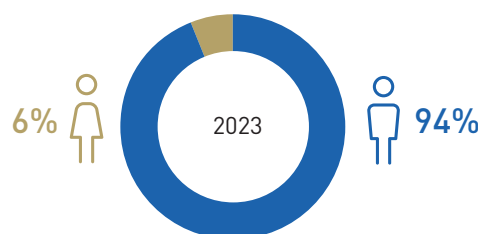


Table 5.9: Number of persons with drug and non-drug addiction by main types of consumed substances, by gender and age groups

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Registered patients diagnosed with drug addiction for the first time in their lives</i>					
Total, persons including at the age of, years:	160	157	135	131	170
0-14	1	-	-	-	-
15-17	2	1	1	2	-
18-24	8	12	5	7	10
25-34	43	40	45	65	50
35-39	23	22	17	23	41
40-44 ¹	33	28	21	31	60
45 years and older ²	50	54	46	3	9
Men including at the age of, years:	157	154	131	126	151
0-14	1	-	-	-	-
15-17	2	1	1	2	-
18-24	8	9	5	7	8
25-34	42	40	43	62	42
35-39	23	22	16	23	36
40-44 ¹	33	28	21	30	57
45 years and older ²	48	54	45	2	8
Women including at the age of, years:	3	3	4	5	19
0-14	-	-	-	-	-
15-17	-	-	-	-	-
18-24	-	3	-	-	2
25-34	1	-	2	3	8
35-39	-	-	1	-	5
40-44 ¹	-	-	-	1	3
45 years and older ²	2	-	1	1	1
<i>The number of persons registered in medical and preventive institutions with a diagnosis of drug addiction</i>					
Total, persons including at the age of, years:	8 781	8 508	8 403	7 792	6 954
0-14	1	3	3	3	2
15-17	8	9	7	8	6
18-24	236	247	250	160	278
25-34	1 906	1 795	1 767	1 339	1 553

Table continued 5.9

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
35-39	1 616	1 550	1 534	1 428	1 300
40-44 ¹	1 702	1 628	1 583	2 831	2 426
45 years and older ²	3 312	3 276	3 259	2 023	1 389
Men	8 266	8 029	7 929	7 350	6 537
including at the age of, years:					
0-14	1	2	2	2	1
15-17	6	8	6	7	5
18-24	223	230	236	152	259
25-34	1 772	1 673	1 644	1 237	1 457
35-39	1 509	1 447	1 439	1 323	1 201
40-44 ¹	1 580	1 520	1 472	2 681	2 287
45 years and older ²	3 175	3 149	3 130	1 948	1 327
Women	515	479	474	442	417
including at the age of, years:					
0-14	-	1	1	1	1
15-17	2	1	1	1	1
18-24	13	17	14	8	19
25-34	134	122	123	102	96
35-39	107	103	95	105	99
40-44 ¹	122	108	111	150	139
45 years and older ²	137	127	129	75	62

¹ From 2022 – women and men aged 40-59.

² From 2022 – women and men aged 60 and over.

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

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

6

6. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

According to the Law “On Protection and Defense from Domestic Violence”, **domestic violence** is intentional actions of a physical, psychological, economic nature or their threat, as well as neglect committed by one family member against another family member. The law defines the following forms of domestic violence:

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

Currently, there are crisis centers for women, children's centers and other specialized institutions in the republic that provide assistance to the population, including victims of domestic violence.

In 2023, more than 14 thousand people applied to crisis centers and other specialized institutions providing social and psychological assistance to the population,

52 percent of whom (more than 7 thousand people) in cases of domestic violence. Among those who applied for cases of domestic violence, the majority were women - 96 percent. Over a five-year period, the dynamics of the number of appeals to crisis centers was characterized by uneven indicators, which is due to their high dependence on external funding (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Number of persons who applied to crisis centers, aksakal courts and other specialized institutions, by gender
(persons)

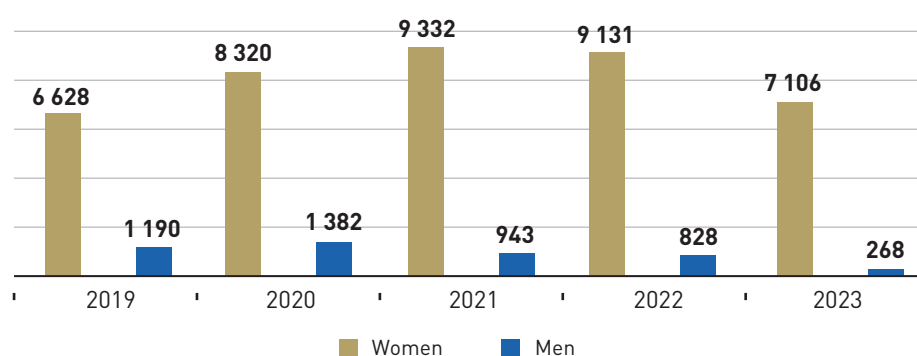
	Number of applicants			of them on issues of family (domestic) violence		
	total	men	women	total	men	women
Number of applicants in 2019 including to:	13 867	3 026	10 771	7 818	1 190	6 628
aksakal courts	3 341	1 638	1 703	1 095	497	598
crisis centers (associations)	9 757	952	8 805	6 687	681	6 006
charitable, public funds	758	502	256	36	12	24
Number of applicants in 2020 including to:	13 973	3 479	10 494	9 702	1 382	8 320
aksakal courts	2 460	1 179	1 281	979	439	540
crisis centers (associations)	9 945	1 104	8 841	8 680	939	7 741
charitable, public funds	1 557	1 192	365	39	1	38
others	11	4	7	4	3	1
Number of applicants in 2021 including to:	15 696	3 137	12 559	10 275	943	9 332
aksakal courts	2 443	1 245	1 198	780	379	401
crisis centers (associations)	11 809	688	11 121	9 454	550	8 904
charitable, public funds	1 416	1 195	221	33	11	22
others	28	9	19	8	3	5

Table continued 6.1

	Number of applicants			of them on issues of family (domestic) violence		
	total	men	women	total	men	women
Number of applicants in 2022 including to:	14 525	3 054	11 471	9 959	828	9 131
aksakal courts	2 377	1 180	1 197	809	411	398
crisis centers (associations)	10 633	675	9 958	9 053	402	8 651
charitable, public funds	1 498	1 192	306	80	8	72
others	17	7	10	17	7	10
Number of applicants in 2023 including to:	14 151	3 238	10 913	7 374	268	7 106
aksakal courts	2 505	1 300	1 205	151	47	104
crisis centers (associations)	10 093	731	9 362	7 120	209	6 911
charitable, public funds	1 539	1 200	339	98	9	89
others	14	7	7	5	3	2

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 6.1: Number of persons who applied to crisis centers, aksakal courts and other specialized institutions on issues of domestic violence, by gender
(persons)



In 2023, among women who applied to crisis centers and institutions providing social and psychological assistance to the population, the relative majority (48 percent) were women aged 18-34 years, the share of

women aged 35-39 years was 23 percent, 40-49 years - 19 percent, 50 years and older - 6 percent, the share of children who applied was 3 percent (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Number of persons who applied to crisis centers and institutions providing social and psychological assistance to the population, by gender and age groups (persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of applicants - total	13 867	13 973	15 969	14 525	14 151
by age group, years:					
up to 14	253	19	480	480	26
14-17	543	915	559	526	597
18-34 ¹	4 059	4 423	4 355	4 050	5 299
35-39 ²	4 260	4 178	5 004	4 454	3 407
40-49	2 785	2 758	3 363	2 778	3 020
50 and over	1 967	1 680	1 935	1 319	1 802
Men	3 096	3 479	3 137	2 040	3 238
by age group, years:					
up to 14	70	8	13	13	14
14-17	144	153	55	43	215
18-34 ¹	702	626	427	288	431
35-39 ²	636	969	925	632	890
40-49	821	907	880	578	963
50 and over	723	816	837	486	725
Women	10 771	10 494	12 559	11 567	10 913
by age group, years:					
up to 14	183	11	467	467	12
14-17	399	762	504	483	382
18-34 ¹	3 357	3 797	3 928	3 762	4 868
35-39 ²	3 624	3 209	4 079	3 822	2 517
40-49	1 964	1 851	2 483	2 200	2 057
50 and over	1 244	864	1 098	833	1 077
Of those who applied, victims of domestic violence	7 818	9 702	10 275	9 959	7 374
up to 14	105	10	286	156	16
14-17	302	608	333	270	378
18-34 ¹	2 422	3 476	3 151	3 679	3 439
35-39 ²	2 118	2 885	3 281	2 726	1 700
40-49	1 741	1 826	2 253	1 978	1 409
50 and over	1 130	897	971	1 150	432

Table continued 6.2

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Men	1 190	1 382	943	828	268
by age group, years:					
up to 14	27	1	10	72	8
14-17	76	97	49	55	146
18-34 ¹	330	391	167	101	36
35-39 ²	236	395	342	208	33
40-49	291	267	177	220	27
50 and over	230	231	198	172	18
Women	6 628	8 320	9 332	9 131	7 106
by age group, years:					
up to 14	78	9	276	84	8
14-17	226	511	284	215	232
18-34 ¹	2 092	3 085	2 984	3 578	3 403
35-39 ²	1 882	2 490	2 939	2 518	1 667
40-49	1 450	1 559	2 076	1 758	1 382
50 and over	900	666	773	978	414

¹ From 2022 – women and men aged 18-28.

² From 2022 – women and men aged 29-39.

Source: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

A temporary protection order is a document that provides state protection to a victim of domestic violence and entails the application of measures of influence determined by this Law to the person who committed domestic violence. A temporary protection order is issued to a person who has suffered from domestic violence and to a person who has committed domestic violence who has reached the age of eighteen.

In 2023, compared to 2019, the number of registered persons who committed domestic violence with the issuance of a temporary protection order almost doubled and exceeded 11 thousand people, of which men accounted for 97 percent, and the share of women who committed domestic violence with the issuance of a temporary protection order was 3 percent. In 2023, the majority of temporary protection orders were issued in Bishkek (49 percent) and Chui region (20 percent). In Batken and Talas regions, the share of issued temporary protection orders accounted for 3 percent, respectively (Table 6.3).

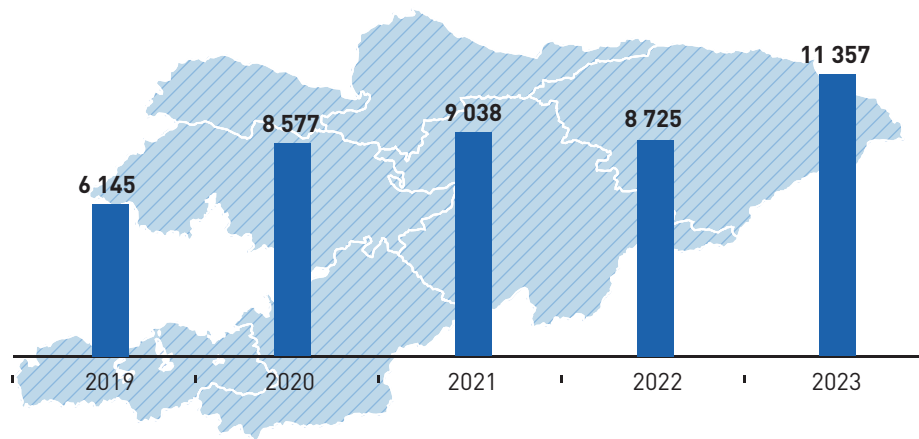
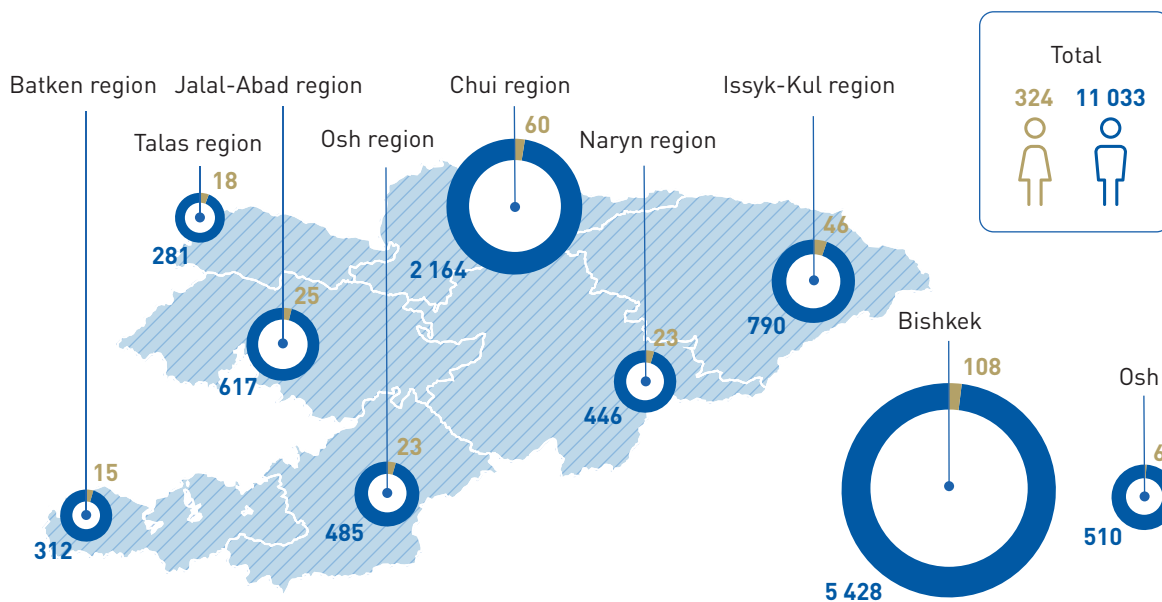
Number of individuals who committed domestic violence with a temporary protection order issued



Table 6.3: Number of persons who committed domestic violence
(with the issuance of a temporary protection order), by gender and territory
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Total</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	6 145	8 577	9 038	8 725	11 357
Batken region	213	266	286	241	327
Jalal-Abad region	777	732	649	618	642
Issyk-Kul region	402	760	704	706	836
Naryn region	372	368	317	282	469
Osh region	796	674	573	597	508
Talas region	186	259	281	285	299
Chui region	1 429	1 782	2 337	1 887	2 224
Bishkek	1 654	3 482	3 518	3 739	5 536
Osh	316	254	373	370	516
<i>Men</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	5 752	7 954	8 599	8 295	11 033
Batken region	196	230	256	226	312
Jalal-Abad region	739	659	619	592	617
Issyk-Kul region	374	736	670	591	790
Naryn region	341	324	297	262	446
Osh region	692	589	478	545	485
Talas region	180	245	265	262	281
Chui region	1 346	1 550	2 244	1 818	2 164
Bishkek	1 588	3 372	3 400	3 634	5 428
Osh	296	249	370	365	510
<i>Women</i>					
Kyrgyz Republic	393	623	439	430	324
Batken region	17	36	30	15	15
Jalal-Abad region	38	73	30	26	25
Issyk-Kul region	28	24	34	115	46
Naryn region	31	44	20	20	23
Osh region	104	85	95	52	23
Talas region	6	14	16	23	18
Chui region	83	232	93	69	60
Bishkek	66	110	118	105	108
Osh	20	5	3	5	6

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

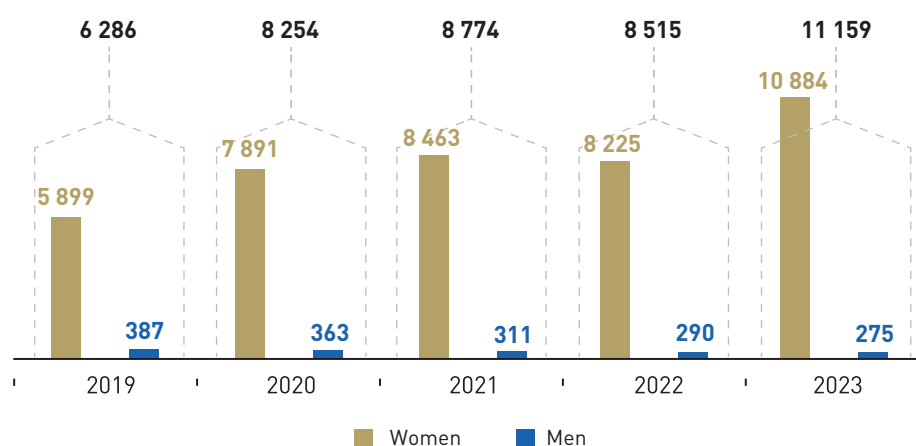
Graph 6.2: Number of temporary protection orders issued**Graph 6.3:** Number of persons who committed domestic violence (with the issuance of a temporary protection order), by gender and territory in 2023

In 2023, the internal affairs agencies identified 11,159 victims of domestic violence (with the issuance of a temporary protection order), 97 percent of whom were women. The number of children who suffered from domestic violence was 198 persons (about 2 percent), of which 118 were girls and 80 were boys.

Table 6.4: Number of victims of domestic violence, by gender
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cases of domestic violence registered	8 642	10 152	10 151	9 880	13 104
Number of persons who committed domestic violence:	6 490	8 577	9 038	8 725	11 357
women	429	623	439	430	324
men	6 061	7 954	8 599	8 295	11 033
Number of persons affected by domestic violence:	6 286	8 254	8 774	8 515	11 159
women	5 899	7 891	8 463	8 225	10 884
men	387	363	311	290	275
Number of minors who suffered from domestic violence:	204	323	264	210	198
girls	90	169	124	122	118
boys	114	154	140	88	80
Temporary protective orders issued	6 490	8 577	9 038	8 725	11 357

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 6.4: Number of women and men affected by domestic violence

Over a five-year period, the number of criminal cases brought to court on domestic violence cases decreased by 39 percent - from 649 cases in 2019 to 391 cases in 2023.

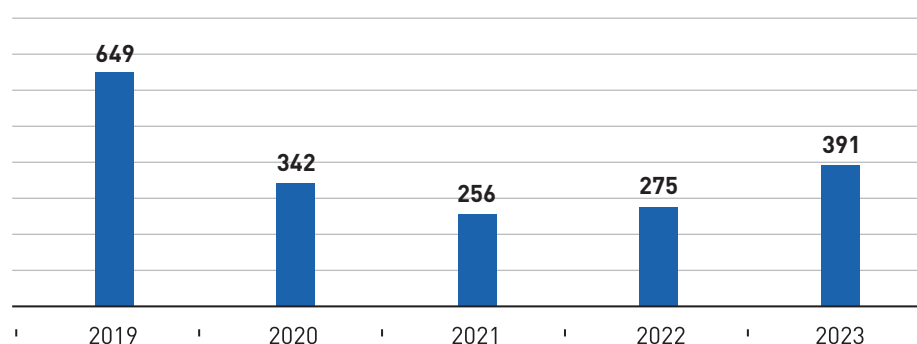
In 2023, 35 criminal cases were brought for homicide, 31 for causing grievous bodily harm, 18 for causing less grievous bodily harm, 14 for torture, 92 for rape, 42 under the article on domestic violence and 156 cases for other types of crimes.

In the period from 2019 to 2023, despite the overall decrease in the number of criminal cases initiated on the basis of domestic violence, a trend was identified towards an increase in the number of homicide (from 5 to 35), grievous bodily harm (from 1 to 31) and rapes (from 3 to 92) committed as a result of domestic violence (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Number of criminal cases initiated and sent to court on facts of domestic violence

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Criminal cases initiated and sent to court including by articles:	649	342	256	275	391
homicide	4	29	28	17	35
causing grievous bodily harm	19	25	17	17	31
causing less grievous bodily harm	59	57	46	21	18
torture	50	19	15	98	14
rape	5	33	16	10	92
violent sexual acts	1	5	5	-	-
coercion to sexual acts	-	6	3	1	3
domestic violence	-	-	1	44	42
other crimes	511	168	125	67	156

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 6.5: Number of criminal cases initiated and sent to court on facts of domestic violence

In 2023, the courts considered 223 criminal cases related to domestic violence, which is almost twice as many as in 2019. About half of them were considered with sentencing (46 percent, or 103 cases), 52 percent

(117 cases) were terminated in court, compulsory medical measures were applied in two cases, and one was returned to the prosecutor (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6: Number of criminal cases related to domestic violence considered by the courts

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Cases completed</i>					
Total	122	126	94	229	224
Considered with sentencing	63	84	62	108	103
Terminated	53	28	24	117	117
Compulsory medical measures applied	1	5	5	2	2
Returned to the prosecutor	5	2	2	1	1

Table continued 6.6

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Percentage of total</i>					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Considered with sentencing	51.6	66.7	66	47.4	46.2
Terminated	43.4	22.2	25.5	51.3	52.5
Compulsory medical measures applied	0.8	4.0	5.3	0.9	0.9
Returned to the prosecutor	4.1	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.4

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

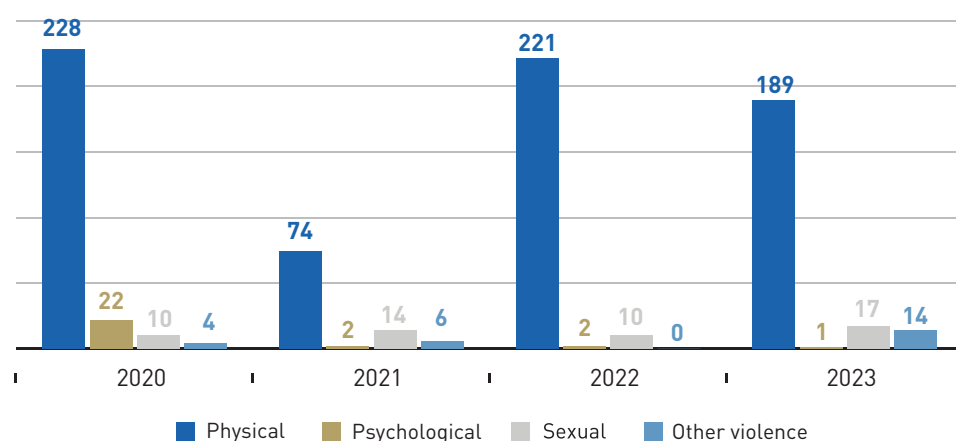
In 2023, following the consideration of criminal cases, the courts recognized 221 persons as victims of domestic violence, including 198 women and 23 men. According to the courts, 86 percent of victims were subjected to physical violence, 8 percent to sexual violence, one victim (0.5 percent) to psychological violence, and 6 percent to other types of violence (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7: The composition of persons recognized as victims, based on the results of consideration by the courts of criminal cases related to domestic violence (persons)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Persons recognized as victims of domestic violence - total	264	96	233	221
including by gender:				
women	238	65	197	198
men	26	31	36	23
of whom minors	23	24	18	24
including by types of violence:				
physical	228	74	221	189
psychological	22	2	2	1
sexual	10	14	10	17
other violence	4	6	-	14

Source: Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Graph 6.6: Number of persons affected by domestic violence, by type of violence



In 2023, 98 men and 8 women were convicted of domestic violence-related criminal cases. Of these, 11 men and 4 women were convicted of homicide, 13 men and 2 women were convicted of causing grievous bodily harm, 31 men and one woman were convicted of causing minor bodily harm, 8 men and one woman were convicted of domestic violence, and 14 men were

convicted of failing to support their children. Among the criminal cases that were terminated, the share of cases of causing minor bodily harm was 69 percent, and the share of cases under the article "Domestic violence" was 18 percent (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8: The number of criminal cases related to domestic violence considered by the courts under the articles of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2023

	Cases considered with sentencing	Cases terminated	Compulsory medical measures were applied	Based on the results of the consideration of the cases, convicted	
				women	men
Total including by articles:	103	117	2	8	98
homicide	16	1	1	4	11
murder in the heat of passion	-	-	-	-	1
driving one to suicide	1	1	-	-	1
causing grievous bodily harm	12	-	-	2	13
causing less grievous bodily harm	1	3	-	-	1
causing minor bodily harm	31	81	-	1	31
torture	2	4	-	-	2
rape	7	-	-	-	7
violent sexual acts	6	-	-	-	4
indecent assault	2	-	-	-	3
domestic violence	9	21	1	1	8
parents evading child support	14	3	-	-	14
hooliganism	1	3	-	-	2

In 2023, compared to 2019, the number of cases of domestic violence offenses considered by the courts increased almost 5 times and reached almost three thousand. Over a five-year period, the number of offense cases considered with a sentencing increased from 26 percent in 2019 to 84 percent in 2023. The share of cases of offenses terminated in 2023 decreased to 11 percent and 5 percent of cases were returned to the prosecutor to fill in the gaps in the investigation (Table 6.9).

Number of cases of domestic violence considered by the courts

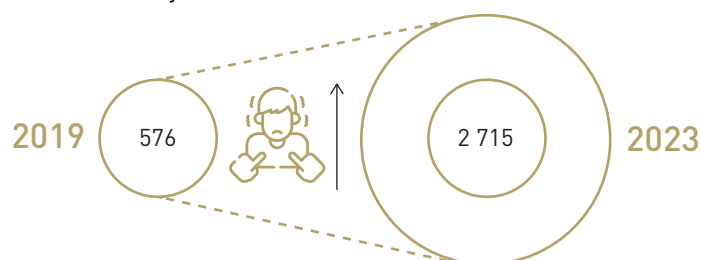


Table 6.9: Results of court consideration of cases of offenses related to domestic violence

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cases completed					
Total	576	1 047	1 049	2 979	2 715
Considered with sentencing	149	287	237	2 496 ¹	2 266
Terminated	384	728	794	330	284
Exempt from punishment	-	-	-	15	23
Compulsory medical measures applied	1	4	-	-	-
Returned to the prosecutor	40	15	9	140	142
Transferred to other courts	2	13	9	-	-
Percentage of total					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Considered with sentencing	25.9	27.4	22.6	83.8	83.5
Terminated	66.7	69.5	75.7	11.1	10.5
Exempt from punishment	-	-	-	0.4	0.8
Compulsory medical measures applied	0.2	0.4	-	-	-
Returned to the prosecutor	6.9	1.4	0.9	4.7	5.2
Transferred to other courts	0.3	1.2	0.9	-	-

¹ In accordance with the Code of Offenses of the Kyrgyz Republic as amended in 2021 - with the imposition of a penalty.

Table 6.10: Number of persons convicted of crimes related to domestic violence

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total, persons	63	84	66	110	106
Women	5	12	11	15	8
Men	58	72	55	95	98
Percentage of total	100	100	100	100	100
Women	7.9	14.3	16.7	13.6	7.5
Men	92.1	85.7	83.3	86.4	92.5

Over a five-year period, the number of persons who applied to healthcare organizations for cases of domestic violence decreased from 4.5 thousand people in 2019 to 2.9 thousand people in 2023. As in previous years, in 2023, the relative majority of victims of domestic violence (46 percent) applied to forensic medical examination departments, a third (34 percent) applied and were treated for diseases (injuries) resulting from domestic violence in

hospitals, 16 percent applied and received medical care in family medicine centers (Table 6.11).

Among those who applied to healthcare organizations, the majority were women - 85 percent of the total number of applicants.

Table 6.11: Number of persons who applied to health care organizations for cases of domestic violence
(persons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Number of persons who applied for domestic violence: to forensic medical examination departments	2 023	1 886	1 794	1 508	1 331
to healthcare organizations providing medical and preventive care to Family Medicine Centers	805	541	644	641	478
to emergency medical care stations (departments, hospitals)	337	265	218	173	121
Number of persons treated for illnesses (injuries) resulting from domestic violence	1 425	1 085	1 038	1 139	985
Men					
Number of persons who applied for domestic violence: to forensic medical examination departments	259	185	190	135	122
to healthcare organizations providing medical and preventive care to Family Medicine Centers	266	162	134	122	105
to emergency medical care stations (departments, hospitals)	126	85	40	19	6
Number of persons treated for illnesses (injuries) resulting from domestic violence	486	287	217	254	204
Women					
Number of persons who applied for domestic violence: to forensic medical examination departments	1 764	1 701	1 604	1 373	1 209
to healthcare organizations providing medical and preventive care to Family Medicine Centers	539	379	510	519	373
to emergency medical care stations (departments, hospitals)	211	180	178	154	115
Number of persons treated for illnesses (injuries) resulting from domestic violence	939	798	821	885	781

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

PROBATION SUPERVISION

7

7. PROBATION SUPERVISION

Probation is a set of measures that includes social and legal measures applied by the relevant authorized state body, aimed at creating conditions for the correction of probation clients and their adaptation to life in society, as well as preventing them from committing repeated offenses.

Since 2020, the number of persons under probation supervision has decreased by 1.5 times and amounted to 6.8 thousand people in 2023. Most of these persons were under probation supervision in Bishkek (23 percent) and Chui region (22 percent). In Jalal-Abad and Osh regions, 16 percent of the

total number of persons were under probation supervision, respectively, in Issyk-Kul region - 10 percent, in Naryn, Talas and Batken regions - from 4 to 5 percent (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Number of persons under probation supervision, by territory
(persons)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	9 389	9 496	8 321	6 844
Batken region	582	651	437	335
Jalal-Abad region	1 246	1 500	1 223	1 125
Issyk-Kul region	797	706	551	652
Naryn region	219	504	741	300
Osh region	2 008	1 981	1 558	1 094
Talas region	414	509	366	272
Chui region	2 526	2 026	1 771	1 496
Bishkek	1 597	1 619	1 674	1 570

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2023, as in previous years, the majority of persons under probation supervision were men - 78 percent, women accounted for 19 percent, boys - 2 percent and girls - 0.3 percent (Table 7.2). Over the five-year period, the number of men under probation

supervision decreased by 34 percent, while the number of women, on the contrary, increased by 3 percent.

Table 7.2: Number of persons under probation supervision, by gender
(persons)

	Total	including			
		women	men	girls	boys
2020	9 389	1 262	7 926	23	178
2021	9 496	1 342	7 771	28	355
2022	8 321	1 124	6 951	18	228
2023	6 844	1 324	5 334	19	167

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The number of persons on pre-trial probation decreased from 4,2 thousand people in 2020 to just over one thousand people in 2023, or 4 times. Most of them were on probation in Bishkek (174 persons), Jalal-Abad (221 persons) and Chui (144 persons) regions. The smallest number of persons on pre-trial probation was in Talas region - 23 persons (Table 7.3).

Number of persons on pre-trial probation



Table 7.3: Number of persons on pre-trial probation, by territory
(persons)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	4 227	5 161	1 808	1 041
Batken region	280	317	132	95
Jalal-Abad region	545	753	251	221
Issyk-Kul region	257	375	256	58
Naryn region	136	303	91	83
Osh region	979	1 090	278	243
Talas region	215	228	74	23
Chui region	952	1 181	363	144
Bishkek	863	914	363	174

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2023, more than half of those on pre-trial probation were men (49 percent) and boys (10 percent). Women accounted for 40 percent and girls accounted for one percent (Table 7.4).

Number of persons on pre-trial probation

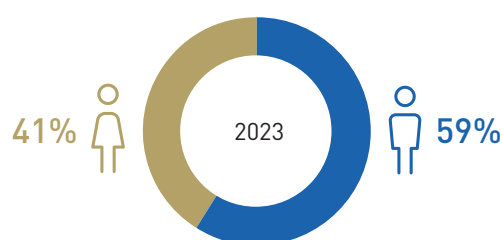


Table 7.4: Number of persons on pre-trial probation, by gender
(persons)

	Total	including			
		women	men	girls	boys
2020	4 227	560	3 563	16	88
2021	5 161	679	4 208	22	252
2022	1 808	455	1 164	11	178
2023	1 041	414	508	11	108

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2023, compared to 2020, the number of persons on probation decreased by 1.3 times and amounted to 4.5 thousand people. The majority of persons on probation were noted in Bishkek city (23 percent) and Chui (22 percent) region. Of the total number of persons on probation, 16 percent were in Jalal-Abad

region and 15 percent in Osh region. The smallest proportion of such persons was in Batken, Naryn and Talas (from 4 to 5 percent) regions (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Number of persons on probation, by gender and territory
(persons)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	3 354	3 710	4 681	4 522
Batken region	256	284	226	195
Jalal-Abad region	523	641	686	726
Issyk-Kul region	352	278	172	502
Naryn region	68	185	582	182
Osh region	798	786	942	680
Talas region	151	247	232	206
Chui region	651	687	906	982
Bishkek	555	602	935	1 049

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2023, as in previous years, the majority of persons on probation were men (82.3 percent) and boys (1.3 percent), with women accounting for 16.2 percent and girls for 0.2 percent (Table 7.6.).

Number of persons on probation

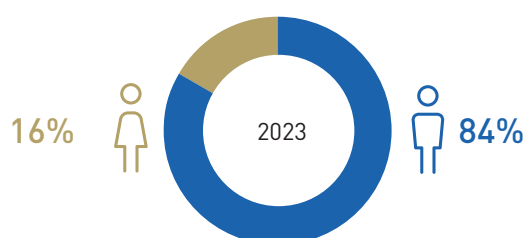


Table 7.6: Number of persons on probation, by gender
(persons)

	Total	including			
		women	men	girls	boys
2020	3 354	595	2 651	5	103
2021	3 710	628	2 975	5	102
2022	4 681	576	4 048	7	50
2023	4 522	733	3 723	8	58

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 7.7: The number of persons on penitentiary probation,
by gender and territory
(persons)

	2022			2023		
	Total	women	men	Total	women	men
Kyrgyz Republic	1 286	62	1 224	893	59	834
Batken region	49	3	46	23	1	22
Jalal-Abad region	200	4	196	111	4	107
Issyk-Kul region	105	4	101	55	3	52
Naryn region	29	1	28	19	1	18
Osh region	218	16	202	108	6	102
Talas region	38	-	38	25	2	23
Chui region	366	12	354	278	22	256
Bishkek	281	22	259	274	20	254

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2023, compared to 2020, the number of persons on post-penitentiary probation decreased by 1.5 times and amounted to 388 persons, most of them were on probation in the Chui region (92 persons), Bishkek (73 persons), Jalal-Abad (67 persons) and Osh (63 persons) regions (Table 7.8).

Number of persons on post-penitentiary probation

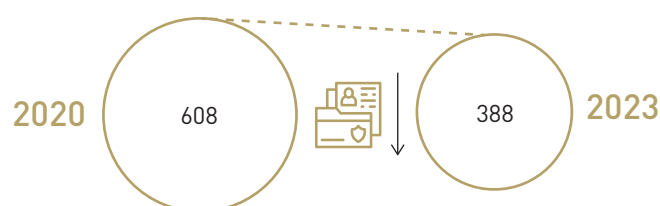


Table 7.8: Number of persons on post-penitentiary probation,
by territory
(persons)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kyrgyz Republic	608	625	546	388
Batken region	19	50	30	22
Jalal-Abad region	127	106	86	67
Issyk-Kul region	79	53	18	37
Naryn region	15	16	39	16
Osh region	123	105	120	63
Talas region	34	34	22	18
Chui region	177	158	136	92
Bishkek	34	103	95	73

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The overwhelming majority of persons on post-penitentiary probation were men - 82 percent, while the proportion of women was 16 percent (Table 7.9).

Table 7.9: Number of persons on post-penitentiary probation, by gender
(persons)

	Total	including			
		women	men	girls	boys
2020	608	89	519	-	-
2021	625	35	588	1	1
2022	546	31	515	-	-
2023	388	24	364	-	-

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2023, 4,4 thousand people registered for probation were convicted in accordance with the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, 893 persons - in accordance with the Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Misdemeanors, and 533 persons - in accordance with the Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Offenses (Table 7.10).

Table 7.10: Number of persons on post-penitentiary probation in 2023, by gender
(persons)

	Total	including			
		women	men	girls	boys
Number of clients registered for probation, convicted under the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic	4 363	688	3 612	8	55
Number of clients on probation records convicted under the Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Offenses	893	59	833	-	1
Number of clients registered for probation, convicted under the Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Offences	553	64	489	-	-

Source: Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BODIES OF THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

8

8. ACTIVITIES OF THE BODIES OF THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

In 2023, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic filed 223 protests against identified illegal legal acts, which is 3,4 times less than in 2019, of which 217 protests were satisfied. In 2023, the Prosecutor General's Office issued more than 2 000 submissions to eliminate violations of the law, 906 orders to eliminate violations of the

law, 124 warnings, and issued 41 resolutions to initiate disciplinary proceedings or proceedings on administrative offenses. In 2023, 2 096 persons were brought to disciplinary responsibility at the request of the prosecutor (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Activities of the Prosecutor General's Office to supervise the implementation of laws

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Protests were filed against the identified illegal legal acts of which:	750	293	327	301	223
satisfied	741	289	322	292	217
rejected	1	2	-	2	-
Proposals submitted to eliminate violations of the law	2 339	1 482	1 698	2 224	2 004
Instructions submitted to eliminate violations of the law	1 281	828	777	847	906
Warnings issued	177	113	79	116	124
Resolutions issued to initiate disciplinary proceedings or proceedings on administrative offenses	77	30	35	53	41
Number of persons brought to disciplinary responsibility based on a prosecutor's submission	2 859	1 360	1 660	2 331	2 096

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

Over the past five years, the number of violations of laws identified by the Prosecutor General's Office under individual articles of legislation has decreased from 12.8 thousand in 2019 to 8.9 thousand in 2023, or by 31 percent. In 2023, the largest share of the total number of violations of laws identified was related to land legislation (20 percent), administrative activities of state bodies (19 percent), and property (10 percent) (Table 8.2).

The number of cases of violations of laws identified by the Prosecutor General's Office, under individual articles of legislation



Table 8.2: The number of violations of laws identified by the Prosecutor General's Office, under individual articles of legislation

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Violations of laws under certain articles of legislation identified - total	12 832	6 997	7 550	8 629	8 871
of which:					
on property including:	1 642	780	754	760	913
state property	1 060	385	300	429	420
municipal property	582	395	454	331	493
on the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs and investment activities	502	443	573	408	366
on land legislation	3 034	2 274	2 292	2 098	1 812
on urban development and architecture	1 084	391	527	670	658
on tax legislation	588	198	133	172	224
on customs legislation	15	2	8	35	52
on administrative activities of state bodies	358	172	166	849	1 693
on environmental legislation	677	205	392	-	-
on ecology	-	-	-	518	416
on subsoil use and energy	-	-	-	315	134
on transport and road safety	323	197	204	250	383
on enforcement proceedings	341	284	440	-	-
on combating illegal trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors	273	105	80	110	333
on interethnic discord and extremism	358	301	379	-	-
on counteracting extremist activity	-	-	-	327	116
on digitalization and electronic governance	-	-	-	62	93
other legislation	3 637	1 645	1 602	2 055	1 678

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

In 2023, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic identified more than 5 thousand cases of violations of the anti-corruption law, which is 2.3 times less than in 2019. In 2023, the largest share of the total number of such violations of laws was related to income declaration (49 percent), anti-corruption (22 percent), public procurement (12 percent), as well as state civil service and municipal service (10 percent) (Table 8.3).

Cases of violations of the law on combating corruption were identified

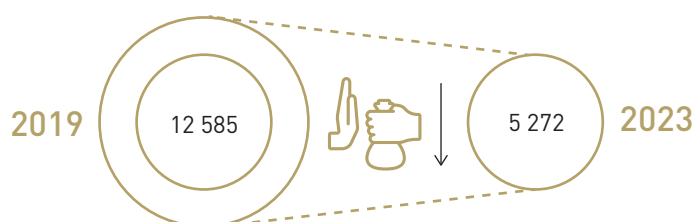


Table 8.3: Number of violations of laws identified by the Prosecutor General's Office on combating corruption

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Violations of laws identified - total including:	12 585	4 103	4 813	7 147	5 272
on combating corruption	6 683	1 262	1 139	1 483	1 157
on public procurement	1 838	1 105	636	894	634
on income declaration	3 072	1 174	2 522	4 016	2 580
on state civil service and municipal service	701	469	388	455	528
on conflicts of interest	-	-	-	76	138
on administrative activities and administrative procedures	-	-	-	41	91
on banks and banking activities	2	4	6	-	-
on licensing and permitting activities	289	89	122	182	144

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

Over a five-year period, the number of violations of laws identified by the Prosecutor General's Office in the area of human and civil rights and freedoms decreased from 5.1 thousand in 2019 to 2.7 thousand in 2023, or by 47 percent. About 40 percent of such violations were violations of laws on the protection of social rights and about

30 percent were violations of laws on pension provision. Violations of laws on state guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for men and women accounted for 5 percent of violations in this area, on the procedure for considering citizens' appeals and on the protection of citizens' health - 6 percent each (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: The number of violations of laws identified by the Prosecutor General's Office in the area of observing human and civil rights and freedoms

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Violations of laws identified - total including:	5 126	3 172	2 263	2 766	2 721
on the protection of social rights	2 201	1 184	803	1 057	1 068
on labor relations	1 648	773	649	876	817
on pension provision	139	243	43	63	69
on social insurance	414	168	111	118	182
on the protection of citizens' health	333	542	309	301	228
on the protection and defense of domestic violence	-	-	-	87	140
on state guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for men and women	125	57	49	43	76
on the rights and guarantees of persons with disabilities	522	300	185	224	199
on the procedure for considering citizens' appeals	1 554	762	719	761	727
on migration	204	167	52	65	77
	187	160	146	228	206

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

In 2023, the Prosecutor General's Office identified 2.3 thousand cases of violations of the law on the rights and interests of children, which is 58 percent less than in 2019. In 2023, the structure of identified violations of the law retains a high share of violations of laws on the protection of family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood (24 percent), on the prevention of offenses among children and on education (19 percent each). The number of violations of laws on the protection of children from violence in the structure of violations in the sphere of children's rights and interests in 2023 was 10 percent (Table 8.5).

Cases of violations of the law on the rights and interests of children were identified

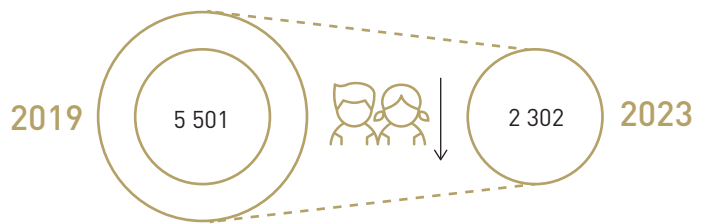


Table 8.5: Number of violations of laws identified by the Prosecutor General's Office on the rights and interests of children

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Violations of laws identified - total	5 501	2 280	2 092	2 241	2 302
including:					
on education	880	391	433	431	438
on labor	445	134	111	112	157
on the protection of the rights of orphans	607	373	340	309	195
on the protection of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood	1 848	677	441	385	546
on the prevention of crime among children	1 441	575	612	521	442
on the protection and defense of children from violence	-	-	-	250	231
other legislation	280	130	155	233	293

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

RESULTS OF THE CLUSTER SURVEY ON MULTIPLE INDICATORS



9. RESULTS OF THE CLUSTER SURVEY ON MULTIPLE INDICATORS

Attitude to domestic violence

The Kyrgyzstan 2023 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey assessed women's attitudes toward violence by asking whether they considered beatings by their husbands/partners justified in different situations. Women's responses, shown in Table 9.1, showed that they were more likely to justify violence if a woman neglected her children (14 percent), left the house without telling her husband/partner (11 percent), did not do housework (6 percent), or objected to her husband (7 percent). Women were less likely to justify violence if her food burned (4 percent) or if she refused her husband/partner sexual intercourse (2 percent). Rural women (21

percent) were more likely than urban women (16 percent) to justify violence for any of these six reasons. The proportion of women justifying the use of violence for any of these six reasons is highest in Osh (32 percent) and Batken (25 percent) regions, and lowest in novostroikas and suburbs of Bishkek (12 percent). Women with basic general education and in (un)official marriages more often than women with higher education and unmarried women justified the use of violence for any of these six reasons (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)

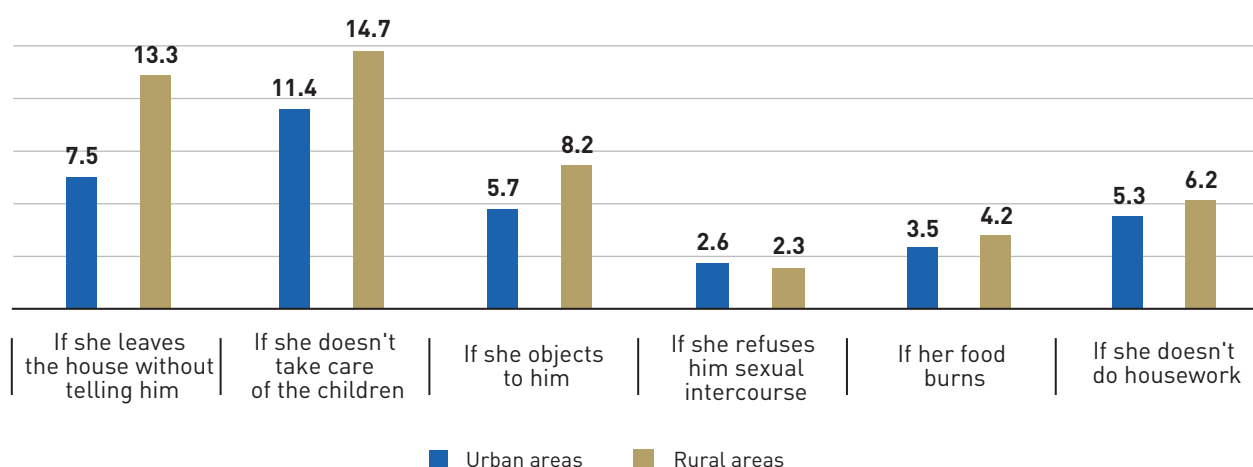
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife in the following situations, Kyrgyzstan, 2023.

	Percentage of women who believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife:								Number of women
	if she leaves the house without telling him	if she doesn't take care of the children	if she objects to him	if she refuses him sexual intercourse	if her food burns	for any of these five reasons	if she doesn't do housework	for any of these six reasons	
Total	11.4	13.6	7.3	2.4	3.9	18.9	5.9	19.5	5 629
Location									
Urban	7.5	11.4	5.7	2.6	3.5	15.1	5.3	15.9	1 911
Rural	13.3	14.7	8.2	2.3	4.2	20.8	6.2	21.3	3 718
Regions									
Batken	16.1	12.1	12.6	5.8	1.8	24.4	2.9	24.8	518
Jalal-Abad	8.8	7.9	6.0	3.0	1.7	17.1	3.1	17.8	1 021
Issyk-Kul	4.2	9.6	4.5	1.8	2.6	11.8	10.3	14.7	343
Naryn	7.3	12.1	7.6	3.0	1.8	17.6	6.4	18.7	269
Osh	26.6	28.0	12.3	1.7	10.4	31.5	9.6	31.7	1 240
Talas	7.4	6.7	2.9	0.6	0.3	12.4	3.7	13.4	197
Chui	3.8	10.0	5.2	1.8	0.8	12.5	4.4	12.7	992
Bishkek	4.4	8.7	4.2	2.3	6.1	12.6	8.1	13.6	705
Osh	5.5	10.7	3.3	1.6	0.3	12.7	1.6	12.9	344

Table continued 9.1

	Percentage of women who believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife:								Number of women
	if she leaves the house without telling him	if she doesn't take care of the children	if she objects to him	if she refuses him sexual intercourse	if her food burns	for any of these five reasons	if she doesn't do housework	for any of these six reasons	
Novostroiikas and suburbs of Bishkek	3.6	7.4	3.7	2.0	5.3	10.9	7.0	11.6	486
Education									
Preschool or not/Primary	(11.2)	(8.5)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(1.9)	(14.5)	(13.4)	(19.3)	46
Basic general	18.8	23.4	12.7	3.4	7.6	29.6	9.7	29.6	609
Secondary general	15.2	17.0	9.8	3.7	4.5	24.0	7.3	24.8	2 325
Vocational primary/secondary	7.8	10.5	5.3	1.9	3.7	14.5	4.2	15.0	972
Higher	5.4	7.2	3.3	0.5	2.0	10.5	3.3	11.1	1 677
Marital status									
Is in an (un) official marriage	13.2	15.4	8.8	2.8	4.6	21.8	6.8	22.5	4 046
Was in an (un)official marriage	11.5	16.7	5.3	3.5	2.0	19.3	6.4	19.6	367
Never been in an (un)official marriage	5.3	6.7	3.2	1.0	2.4	9.0	2.8	9.4	1 215

Graph 9.1: Percentage of urban and rural women who believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife in the specified situations



Feeling of security

Feeling safe, which indicates the perception of crime as a problem, was examined in the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS survey. Table 9.2 presents data on whether women feel safe when walking alone in their neighborhood at night and Table 9.4 when they are alone at home at night.

Overall, 58 percent of women indicated that they feel safe when walking alone in their neighborhood at night, 18 percent of women do not feel safe, and 24 percent of women reported that they never walk alone at this time.

The proportion of women feeling safe is similar among urban and rural women. At the same time, the percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night is highest in Jalal-Abad (74 percent) and Chui (73 percent) regions, and lowest in Naryn (34 percent) and Issyk-Kul (40 percent) regions. At the same time, up to 40 percent of women in Bishkek (32 percent), Issyk-Kul (33 percent), Talas (33 percent), Naryn (39 percent) and Osh (40 percent) regions never walk alone on the street at night. Older women and those with a higher level of education are more likely than other women to feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night.

Table 9.2: Feeling of security (women)

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years according to whether they feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night, Kyrgyzstan, 2023.

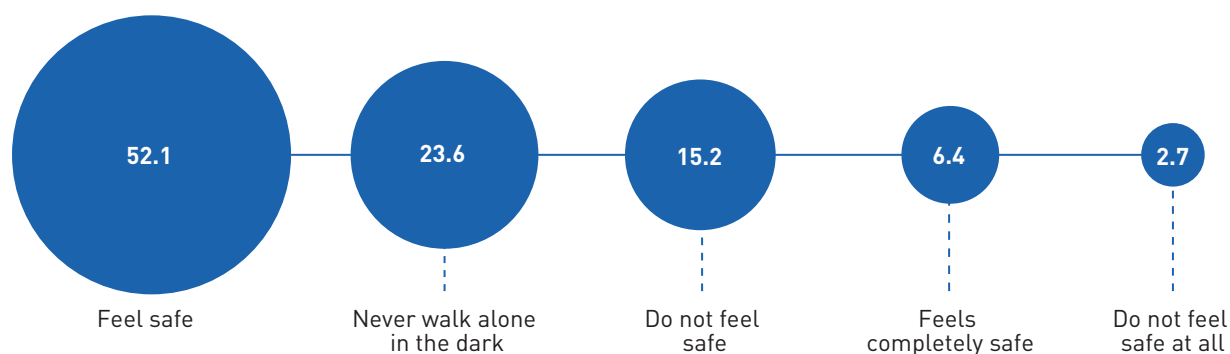
	Percent distribution of women according to whether they feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night	Number of women
	feel completely safe	feel safe	don't feel safe	don't feel safe at all	never walk alone at night			
Total	6.4	52.1	15.2	2.7	23.6	100	58.4	5 629
Location								
Urban	11.0	47.0	12.3	5.1	24.6	100	57.9	1 911
Rural	3.9	54.7	16.7	1.5	23.0	100	58.6	3 718
Regions								
Batken	8.5	58.2	13.7	7.0	12.6	100	66.7	518
Jalal-Abad	4.4	69.5	18.7	1.4	6.1	100	73.8	1 021
Issyk-Kul	1.1	38.6	24.2	3.4	32.7	100	39.7	343
Naryn	0.1	34.1	24.3	2.9	38.6	100	34.2	269
Osh	1.0	44.6	14.8	0.1	39.5	100	45.4	1 240
Talas	5.3	46.0	15.8	0.3	32.5	100	51.3	197
Chui	5.9	67.0	13.8	0.1	13.1	100	73.0	992
Bishkek	17.0	29.1	10.9	11.3	31.7	100	46.1	705
Osh	18.6	53.4	5.6	0.3	22.2	100	71.5	344
Novostroikas and suburbs of Bishkek	12.9	44.0	15.8	6.5	20.8	100	56.9	486

Table continued 9.2

	Percent distribution of women according to whether they feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night	Number of women
	feel completely safe	feel safe	don't feel safe	don't feel safe at all	never walk alone at night			
Age (in years)								
15-19	5.3	39.7	13.0	2.0	40.0	100	45.0	878
15-17	5.3	35.3	14.6	1.7	43.1	100	40.6	636
18-19	5.3	51.1	8.8	2.9	31.8	100	56.4	243
20-24	5.9	47.3	17.7	3.4	25.7	100	53.0	685
25-29	6.7	47.0	15.7	2.8	27.7	100	53.7	806
30-34	6.1	58.1	14.6	2.5	18.7	100	64.0	883
35-39	7.7	54.5	14.4	3.7	19.7	100	62.1	917
40-44	6.1	59.7	16.3	2.2	15.7	100	65.8	822
45-49	6.5	59.4	15.8	2.6	15.7	100	65.7	637
Education								
Preschool or not/Primary	(3.6)	(47.4)	(16.1)	(3.6)	(29.3)	100	(46.6)	46
Basic general	3.0	45.4	14.4	0.7	36.5	100	48.4	609
Secondary general	4.9	53.9	15.5	2.5	23.1	100	58.7	2 325
Vocational primary/secondary	6.1	53.1	16.6	2.6	21.4	100	59.3	972
Higher	9.8	51.6	14.3	3.8	20.5	100	61.3	1 677

Graph 9.2: Feeling safe on the street (women)

Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 according to whether they feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night.



The results of the 2023 Kyrgyzstan MICS survey showed that most women (69 percent) feel safe when they are alone at home at night. Urban women (81 percent) feel safer when they are alone at home at night than rural women (63 percent). Women in Bishkek (89 percent), Osh (88 percent), Chui region

(87 percent), and in novostroikas and suburbs of Bishkek (85 percent) feel safest in these conditions. The lowest sense of safety at home at night was noted among women in Osh (44 percent) and Naryn (45 percent) regions (Table 9.4).

Table 9.3: Proportion of persons who believe it is safe to be outside alone in their neighborhood
(in percent)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	64.4	66.8	67.1	68.4	69.9
<i>By place of residence</i>					
Urban areas	59.6	61.4	59.6	64.3	66.0
Rural areas	67.5	70.3	72.5	71.2	72.4
<i>By gender</i>					
Men	72.7	76.1	76.6	77.9	77.7
Women	52.5	54.0	53.9	54.2	58.5
<i>By territory</i>					
Batken region	71.6	65.3	60.9	64.9	73.9
Jalal-Abad region	54.2	48.1	53.1	55.8	66.9
Issyk-Kul region	72.7	70.7	71.8	72.6	73.6
Naryn region	78.3	78.3	73.2	66.4	81.5
Osh region	73.8	88.8	97.4	98.6	85.3
Talas region	88.2	92.9	91.5	94.5	93.6
Chui region	65.7	71.4	63.0	45.8	45.9
Bishkek	45.0	47.4	45.1	56.0	57.9
Osh	98.7	99.4	100.0	99.0	99.9
<i>By age</i>					
Youth, 15-28 years old	61.8	64.1	66.4	67.9	70.7
Adult population of working age (29 years and older)	66.2	68.7	68.3	69.4	71.1
Older than working age	61.9	64.5	64.3	65.7	64.9
<i>By level of education</i>					
Primary and below	63.7	69.8	68.8	72.7	65.6
Basic general	65.2	67.5	69.0	69.2	73.4
Secondary general	62.8	64.1	66.6	68.8	71.0
Vocational secondary/general	68.1	70.8	68.0	67.9	67.4
Vocational higher	64.5	69.3	66.5	66.8	68.4

Table continued 9.3

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Income quintile					
Poorest	55.4	58.2	56.4	66.6	70.1
Second	63.2	69.7	67.4	68.3	72.6
Middle	65.8	71.5	70.3	69.2	66.4
Fourth	69.9	68.3	71.7	65.1	69.2
Richest	65.7	67.8	71.9	74.3	71.4

* Integrated sample survey of household budgets and labor force.

Table 9.4: Feeling of security (women)

Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 years according to whether they feel safe when alone at home at night, Kyrgyzstan, 2023.

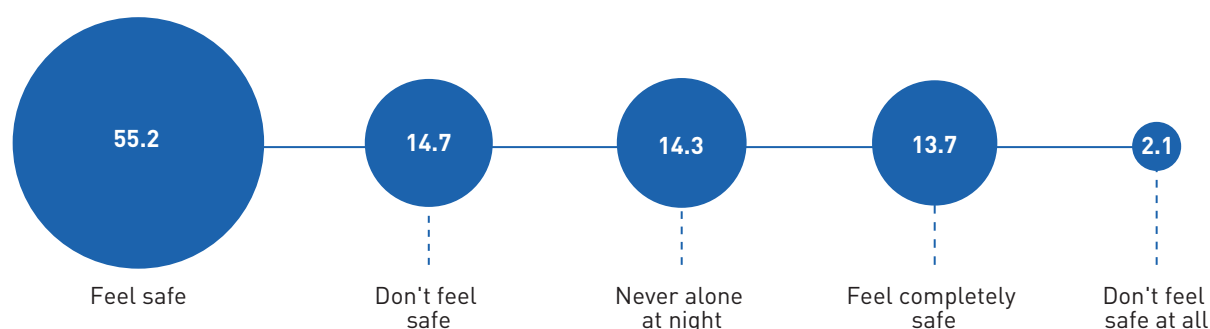
	Percentage distribution of women according to whether they feel safe when alone at home at night					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe when alone at home at night	Percentage of women who feel completely unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood at night and being alone at home at night	Number of women
	feel completely safe	feel safe	don't feel safe	don't feel safe at all	never find themselves alone in the dark				
Total	13.7	55.2	14.7	2.1	14.3	100	68.8	3.8	5 629
Location									
Urban	24.7	56.3	8.8	2.4	7.9	100	80.9	6.1	1 911
Rural	8.1	54.6	17.7	2.0	17.6	100	62.6	2.7	3 718
Regions									
Batken	10.5	57.5	13.7	9.1	9.2	100	67.7	11.0	518
Jalal-Abad	5.6	65.3	19.5	1.9	7.7	100	70.9	2.5	1 021
Issyk-Kul	1.1	62.4	23.8	0.3	12.5	100	63.4	3.4	343
Naryn	0.3	44.3	33.2	5.7	16.4	100	44.7	7.6	269
Osh	1.1	43	19.3	0.9	35.7	100	43.9	0.9	1 240
Talas	14.9	49.5	8.9	0.2	26.6	100	64.4	0.3	197
Chui	21.4	65.3	9.4	0	3.9	100	86.8	0.1	992
Bishkek	33.8	55.3	4.1	3.6	3.3	100	89.0	12.3	705
Osh	47.5	40.7	2.0	0	9.8	100	87.8	0.3	344
Novostroikas and suburbs of Bishkek	29.9	55.4	8.9	1.5	4.3	100	85.3	6.5	486

Table continued 9.4

	Percentage distribution of women according to whether they feel safe when alone at home at night					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe when alone at home at night	Percentage of women who feel completely unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood at night and being alone at home at night	Number of women
	feel completely safe	feel safe	don't feel safe	don't feel safe at all	never find themselves alone in the dark				
Age (in years)									
15-19	13.3	47.7	14.2	1.7	23.1	100	60.9	3.0	878
15-17	12.2	43.6	16.4	1.9	25.8	100	55.8	3.0	636
18-19	16.0	58.3	8.3	1.2	16.2	100	74.3	2.9	243
20-24	12.5	54.4	14.4	1.4	17.4	100	66.9	3.8	685
25-29	13.8	52.2	14.8	2.7	16.5	100	66.0	4.6	806
30-34	13.5	58.8	13.2	2.4	12.0	100	72.1	3.6	883
35-39	14.0	56.7	16.6	2.7	10.1	100	70.5	4.9	917
40-44	14.0	58.6	14.2	2.2	11.0	100	72.6	3.5	822
45-49	15.2	58.7	15.5	1.4	9.2	100	73.7	3.2	637
Education									
Preschool or not/Primary	(9.9)	(40.0)	(17.2)	(3.7)	(29.2)	100	(44.4)	(6.6)	46
Basic general	9.4	49.3	19.5	0.3	21.6	100	58.7	1.0	609
Secondary general	10.3	54.1	15.9	2.8	17.0	100	64.3	4.2	2 325
Vocational primary/secondary	13.8	57.9	15.3	2.5	10.6	100	71.6	3.7	972
Higher	20.1	57.7	10.8	1.7	9.7	100	77.9	4.4	1 677

Graph 9.3: Feeling of security (women)

Percentage distribution of women according to whether they feel safe when alone at home at night



Victimization

Crime can have a major impact on people's lives and the communities in which they live. Victims of crime may suffer physical and psychological harm and may lose property and income. In addition, crime can cause significant damage to a community in the form of measures that the community may need to take to prevent and/or correct criminal activity.

Table 9.5 presents the percentage of women who had been victims of robbery or assault in the three years and one year prior to the survey, by various questionnaire characteristics.

According to the survey, 1.9 percent of women aged 15-49 reported having been victims of physical violence (robbery or assault) in the past three years, and 0.7 percent in the past year. Urban women were more likely to have been victims of robbery and assault in the past three years during these time periods (3.1 percent) than rural women (1.3 percent). Residents of Bishkek (4.7 percent) and Osh (5.5 percent) were more likely than women in other regions to have been robbed and assaulted in the past three years. The risk of being assaulted and robbed is higher for women under 25 years of age compared to older women.

Table 9.5: Victims of robberies and assaults (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were victims of robbery and assault, or robbery or assault in the last 3 years, in the last year, and several times in the last year, Kyrgyzstan, 2023.

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were victims of:						Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were victims of physical violence: robbery or assault			Number of women
	robbery ^A			assault ^B						
	in the last 3 years	in the last year	several times in the last year	in the last 3 years	in the last year	several times in the last year	in the last 3 years	in the last year	several times in the last year	
Age (in years)	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.5	1.0	0.3	5 629
Location										
Urban	3.1	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.1	4.1	1.6	0.4	1 911
Rural	1.3	0.4	0	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.3	3 718
Regions										
Batken	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0.7	0.5	0.3	518
Jalal-Abad	1.1	0.4	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	1 021
Issyk-Kul	1.3	0.5	0	0.7	0.3	0	1.8	0.7	0	343
Naryn	1.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.2	0.2	2	0.7	0.2	269
Osh	0.4	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	1 240
Talas	0.2	0	0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	197
Chui	2.8	0.8	0	1.9	1.1	0.1	4.3	1.7	0.3	992
Bishkek	4.7	1.8	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	5.7	1.9	0.6	705
Osh city	5.5	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.1	7.0	3.0	0.8	344
Novostroikas and suburbs of Bishkek	2.5	0.9	0.2	1.8	1.1	0	3.4	1.6	0.7	486

Table continued 9.5

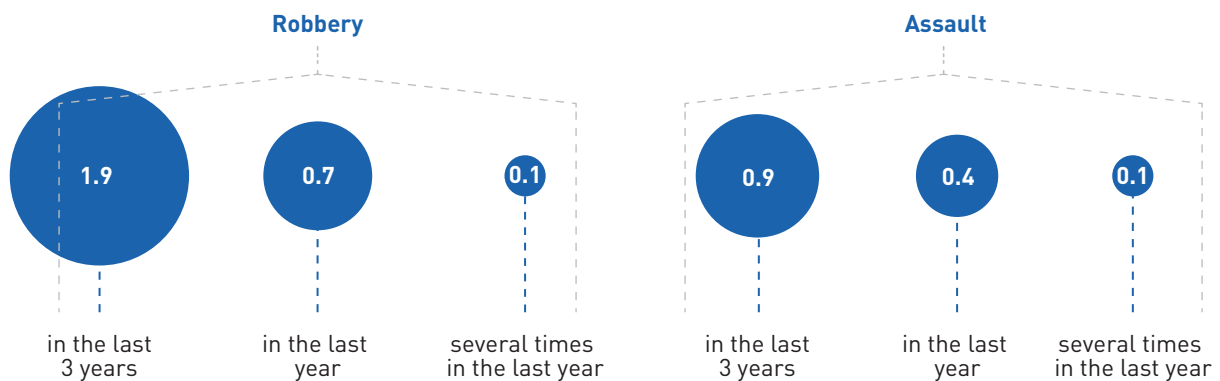
	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were victims of:						Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were victims of physical violence: robbery or assault			Number of women
	robbery ^A			assault ^B						
	in the last 3 years	in the last year	several times in the last year	in the last 3 years	in the last year	several times in the last year	in the last 3 years	in the last year	several times in the last year	
<i>Age (in years)</i>										
15-19	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0	2.6	0.7	0.1	878
15-17	1.4	0.4	0	0.3	0.2	0	1.6	0.5	0.0	636
18-19	4.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0	5.2	1.2	0.4	243
20-24	3.6	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	4.3	1.2	0.5	685
25-29	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	806
30-34	2.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.5	3.6	1.9	0.6	883
35-39	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0	2.4	0.9	0.2	917
40-44	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.0	1.1	0.4	822
45-49	1.3	0.6	0	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.3	637

^A Robbery is defined here as depriving or attempting to deprive a person of something by force or by the threat of force.

^B Assault is defined here as physical assault.

Graph 9.4: Victims of robberies and assaults (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were victims.



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Crime is a social and legal phenomenon that includes crimes committed in a specific territory over a certain period of time and is characterized by quantitative and qualitative indicators.

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

A registered crime is a socially dangerous act provided for by criminal law that has been identified and officially recorded.

A serious and especially serious crime is an intentional or careless act that poses an increased social danger. The severity of a crime is determined by the maximum term of a more severe punishment provided for by the sanction of an article of the Criminal Code.

An economic crime is a criminally punishable act committed in the sphere of production, distribution, consumption of goods and services, including those related to the illegal use of official status.

Persons who have committed crimes are persons officially registered by the internal affairs agencies, who have been charged or in respect of whom a criminal case with an indictment has been sent to court.

Theft is the secret theft of someone else's property.

Fraud is the theft of someone else's property or the acquisition of rights to someone else's property by deception or abuse of trust.

Embezzlement or misappropriation is the theft of someone else's property entrusted to the guilty party.

Rip-offs is the open theft of someone else's property.

Robbery is an attack for the purpose of stealing someone else's property, committed with the use of violence dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of using such violence.

Hooliganism is a gross violation of public order, expressing obvious disrespect for society, accompanied by the use of violence against citizens (or the threat of its use), as well as the destruction of or damage to someone else's property.

The composition of convicts is the distribution of the total number of convicts by gender, age, penalties imposed by the courts, by types of crimes committed.

The number of convicts is determined by the sentences of courts of general jurisdiction that entered into legal force in the reporting period.

Conviction rate is the number of convicted persons per 100 000 people aged 14 and over. When calculating this indicator, the number of permanent population aged 14 and over as of January 1 of the reporting year is used.

Initiation of a criminal case is a decision of an authorized official, provided for by criminal procedural legislation, on the need to initiate investigative actions in connection with the establishment of sufficient elements of a crime in the past and the absence of grounds for refusing to initiate a case.

Repeat criminal cases are criminal cases accepted for proceedings again.

Prosecutor's protest - a protest filed by a prosecutor or his deputy against a legal act that contradicts the law to the body or official who issued this act, or to a higher body or higher official, or an appeal to the court in the manner prescribed by procedural legislation.

The prosecutor's submission is a submission on the elimination of violations of the law, submitted by the prosecutor or his deputy to the body or official who is authorized to eliminate the violations committed and who are subject to immediate consideration.

A warning about the inadmissibility of violating the law is sent by the prosecutor or his deputy in writing to officials, heads of public associations and other persons in order to prevent violations and if there is information about unlawful acts being prepared.

The actual population is the population located in a given territory at the time of the census, including those temporarily residing. In the intercensal period, a current estimate of the actual population is made on the basis of census data and taking into account information from the current registration of demographic events.

The permanent population is the population permanently residing in a given territory at the time of the census, including those temporarily absent. In the intercensal period, a current estimate of the permanent population is made on the basis of census data and taking into account information from the current registration of demographic events.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, PLANNED FOR PUBLICATION in 2025

	Periodicity	Dates of publication
<i>Comprehensive statistical publications</i>		
Publication "On the Socio-Economic Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic"	monthly	before the 22nd, quarterly - before the 24th after the reporting month
Statistical bulletin "Kyrgyz Republic and Regions"	quarterly	30th after the reporting quarter
Brief statistical reference book "Kyrgyzstan"	annual	April
Collection "Kyrgyzstan in Figures"	annual	July
Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic	annual	December
Collection "Tourism in Kyrgyzstan 2020-2024"	annual	July 30
Collection "Small and Medium Enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	October
Collection "Activities of Enterprises With Foreign Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	October
<i>National Accounts Statistics</i>		
Collection "National Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	December
Collection of the table "Resources-Use" for 2023	annual	March
<i>Financial Statistics</i>		
Statistical Bulletin "Formation of Profits of Enterprises in the Real Sector of the Economy"	annual quarterly	June 10 June 11, September 8, December 9
Statistical Bulletin "Status of Mutual Settlements of Enterprises in the Real Sector of the Economy"	annual quarterly	June 10 June 11, September 8, December 9
Statistical Bulletin "Stocks of Inventory of Enterprises in the Real Sector of the Economy"	annual quarterly	June 5, 70th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin "Key Performance Indicators of Enterprises in the Financial Sector of the Economy"	annual quarterly	April 20 May 20, August 19, November 19
Statistical Bulletin "On Micro crediting of the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic"	annual quarterly	April 1 May 20, August 19, November 19
Statistical Bulletin "On Key Performance Indicators of Leasing Organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic"	annual	March 25
Collection "Finances of Enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	September
<i>Industry Statistics</i>		
Statistical Bulletin "Main Economic Indicators for Industry"	monthly	by the 16th day after the reporting period
Collection "Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	October
Collection "Fuel and Energy Balance of the Kyrgyz Republic"	annual	December

	Periodicity	Dates of publication
Construction and Investment Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin "Main Results of Investment and Construction Activities in 2024"	annual	September 30
Collection "Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	September 30
Agricultural Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin "Production of Main Types of Livestock Products by All Categories of Farms by Regions and Districts of the Kyrgyz Republic"	monthly	on the 9th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin "Summary of the Progress of Harvesting Agricultural Crops, Sowing Winter Crops, and Plowing Fall Farming"	from July 1 until the end of the year	on the 9th day after the reporting period
Collection "On the Harvest of Agricultural Crops by Regions and Districts of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2024"	annual	January 13
Statistical bulletin "Final Report on the Size of Sown Areas of Agricultural Crops for Harvest by Regions and Districts of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2025"	annual	July 13
Collection "Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	October 28
Statistical Bulletin "Report on Feed Procurement"	annual	January 20
Statistical Bulletin "Results of a One-Time Accounting of Livestock and Poultry at the End of 2024"	annual	February 13
Statistical Bulletin "Results of a One-Time Accounting of Livestock and Poultry at the End of 2024"	monthly	from March to June on the 9th day following the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin "Sowing of Spring Crops and Spring Field Work by Regions and Districts of the Kyrgyz Republic"	annual	In July
Analytical review "Use of Arable Land in the Kyrgyz Republic" Statistical bulletin, analytical review "Isolated Areas of Perennial (Fruit and Berry) Plantings and Vineyards"	annual	In July
Express information "On the Actual Production and Gross Output of Agricultural Products"	monthly	8th day of the month following the reporting period
Consumer Market and Services Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin "Main Indicators of Trade and Services"	monthly	by the 20th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin "Main Indicators of Markets and Shopping Centers in the Kyrgyz Republic"	quarterly	on the 35th day after the reporting period
Collection "Consumer Market of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	September 30
Collection "Information and Communication Technologies in the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	October 30
Price Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin "Consumer Price Indices for Goods and Services in the Kyrgyz Republic"	monthly	on the 12th day after the reporting period
Collection "Prices in the Kyrgyz Republic"	annual, semi-annual	March, on the 45th day after the reporting period
Labor and Employment Statistics		
"Employment and Unemployment". Results of the Integrated Survey of Household Budgets and the Labor Force in 2024	annual	October 25
Statistical Bulletin "Results of Annual Reports on the Number of Employees and Wages in 2024"	annual	September 20

	Periodicity	Dates of publication
Household Sample Survey Statistics		
Information Bulletin of the Kyrgyz Republic on Food Security and Poverty	quarterly	on the 55th day after the reporting period
Collection "Standard of Living of the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	November 29
Statistics of Foreign and Mutual Trade		
Statistical Bulletin "Foreign and Mutual Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic in Goods"	monthly	on the 45th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin "Mutual Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic in Goods with the Member States of the EAEU"	monthly	on the 45th day after the reporting period
Collection "Foreign and Mutual Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	September 30
Demographic Statistics		
Collection "Demographic Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	September
Social Statistics		
Collection "Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	November
Environmental Statistics		
Collection "Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic 2020-2024"	annual	October 31

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in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019-2023**

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