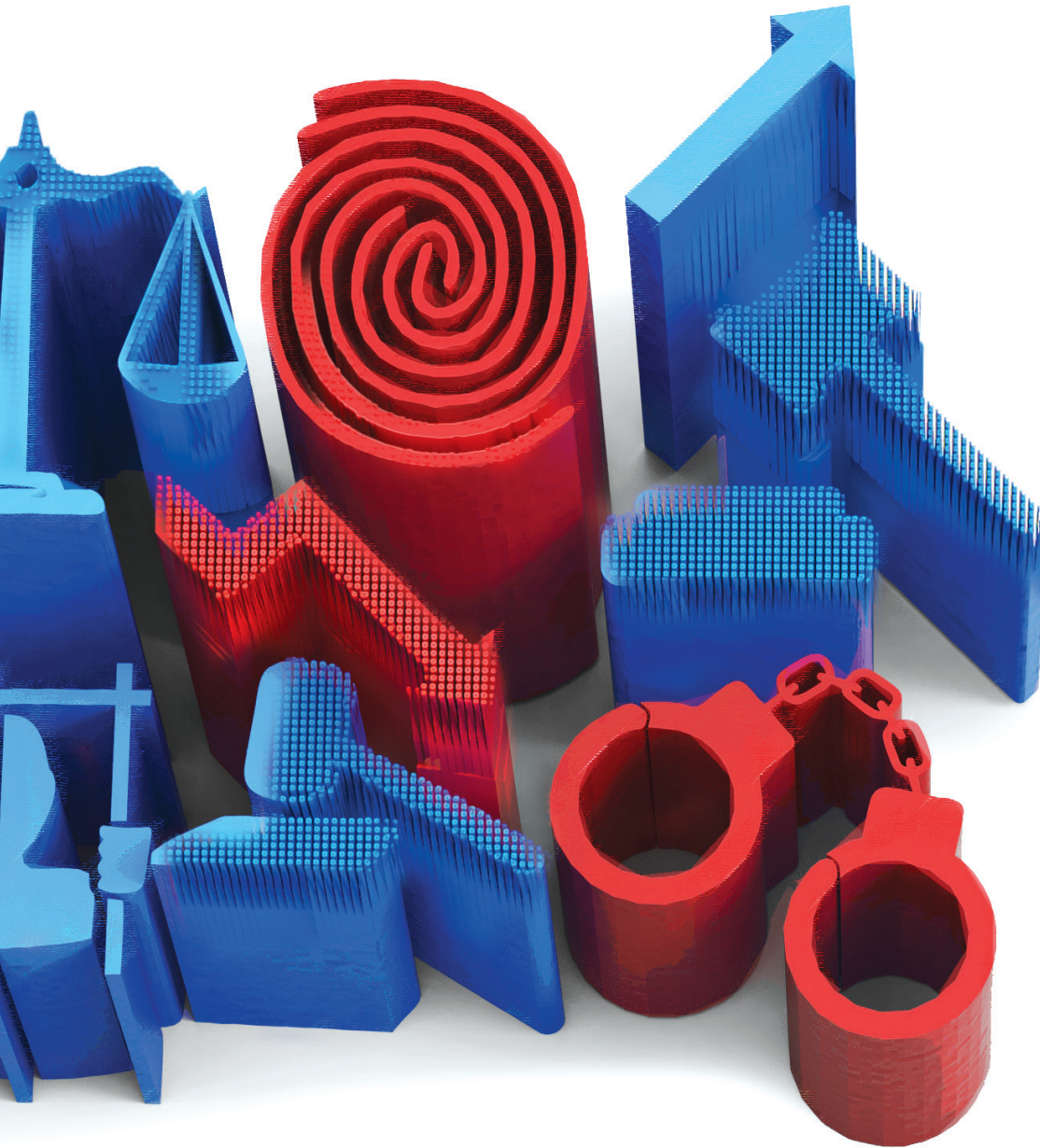




The National Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic



CRIME AND PUBLIC ORDER IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Statistical publication



Bishkek - 2015

Crime and public order in the Kyrgyz Republic
Statistical publication. Bishkek, 2015 (Unofficial english translation)

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Publication "Crime and public order in the Kyrgyz Republic" presents information related to criminal offences including economic and drug related crimes , administrative offences, judicial practice. The publication also presents information on the work of law enforcement bodies.

The analytical materials have been prepared by Ms. L. Sydykova, Vice-Rector of Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University named after B.N. Yeltsin, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor.

The publication is also available in electronic format.

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

Signs and symbols:

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

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Review of the statistical publication «Crime and Public Order in the Kyrgyz Republic»

This review has been prepared based on data of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic and it provides an analysis of selected socio-economic indicators for 2010-2014 and statistical data that characterize the overall criminal situation in the country and its regions. The performed analysis shows a positive trend of growth for selected socio-economic indicators of the country. There has been an increase in gross domestic product, the actual final consumption of households per capita, and the economic activity of the population. These processes were taking place against the background of a favorable demographic setting.

Overall indicators of crime have a tendency to decline for some years despite an increase in the number of persons who have committed crimes. Bishkek and Osh cities, as well as Chui and Issyk-Kul oblasts remain the regions with the highest incidence of crime.

The largest proportion of the total number of recorded crimes is made up of violent crimes. A year-on-year rise in crimes related to illicit trafficking of drugs have been observed.

The number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol has increased significantly.

The number of violent crimes against women have a tendency to increase. Women become victims of sexual crimes and forced marriages. Domestic (family) violence constitutes a significant proportion of crimes against women as evidenced by the increase of referrals to crisis centers in the country. The number of such referrals by men has also increased.

Crimes were mostly committed by unemployed persons and those who do not attend educational institutions, which is in line with global trends.

Imposition of such type of punishment as imprisonment by courts remains high.

1.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Over the last five years, the gross domestic product has increased from 220.4 billion soms in 2010 to 400.7 billion soms in 2014.

The consumer price index for goods and services dropped from 119.2 per cent in 2010 to 110.5 per cent in 2014, indicating the emerging economic stability in the country.

The actual final consumption of households per capita has been increasing. In 2010, it accounted for 39.500 soms and, in 2014, it reached 75.300 soms, almost two times increase over this period.

Over the last five years, the population increased from 5 478 million to 5 895 million, an increase by 7.6 per cent. Natural population growth per 1000 population increased from 20.2 to 21.6 persons. The average life expectancy rate in 2014 was 70.4 years, 66.5 years for men and 74.5 years for women.

Marriage and divorce rates remain relatively stable.

The average annual number of employed persons has increased from 2243.7 thousand in 2010 to 2302.7 thousand in 2014, leading to a decrease in the number of unemployed persons registered with the state employment service from 63.400 to 58.200 over the given period.

The average per capita disposable cash income of the population increased from 2494.4 soms per month in 2010 to 3957.5 som in 2014. At the same time, in 2014, the real cash income of the population increased by 12.3 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The proportion of income of the population in the first quintile group (with lowest incomes) has also dropped from 6.4 per cent in 2010 to 5.2 per cent in 2014, while the proportion of income of the population in the fifth group (with the highest incomes) increased from 43.7 per cent in 2010 to 50.7 per cent in 2014.

The average monthly nominal wage of employees of enterprises and organizations and average pensions tend to increase from year to year.

Table 1.1:

Selected socio-economic indicators

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
◆ Main macroeconomic indicators					
Gross domestic product:					
Total, bln. soms	220,4	286,0	310,5	355,3	400,7
in % to the previous year	99,5	106,0	99,9	110,9	104,0
per capita, thsd. soms	42,4	54,4	58,0	65,0	71,8
Consumer price index on goods and services (December to December of the previous year; in %)	119,2	105,7	107,5	104,0	110,5
Actual final consumption of households, bln. soms	205,10	267,8	332,1	380,3	420,3
in % to the previous year	102,4	108,6	110,2	107,2	102,8
per capita, thsd. soms	39,5	50,9	62,0	69,6	75,3
◆ Main demographic indicators					
Resident population (at the end of the year), thsd. persons ²	5477,6	5 551,9	5 663,1	5 776,6	5 895,1
in % to the previous year	101,1	101,4	102,0	102,0	102,1
Life expectancy at birth, years:					
total population	69,3	69,6	70,0	70,2	70,4
males	65,3	65,7	66,1	66,3	66,5
females	73,5	73,7	74,1	74,3	74,5
Population natural increase, population decline (-), thsd. persons	109,9	113,7	118,7	120,7	126,2
per 1 000 population	20,2	20,6	21,1	21,1	21,6
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 population)	9,2	10,2	9,8	9,4	9,4
Total divorce rate (per 1 000 population)	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6
Economic activity of population					
Average annual number of employed					
in the economy, thsd. persons	2243,7	2277,7	2286,4	2263,0	2302,7
in % to the previous year	101,2	101,5	100,4	99,0	101,7
Number of unemployed registered at state employment centers (at the end of the year), thsd. persons	63,4	61,1	60,4	58,4	58,2

Table 1.1 continued:

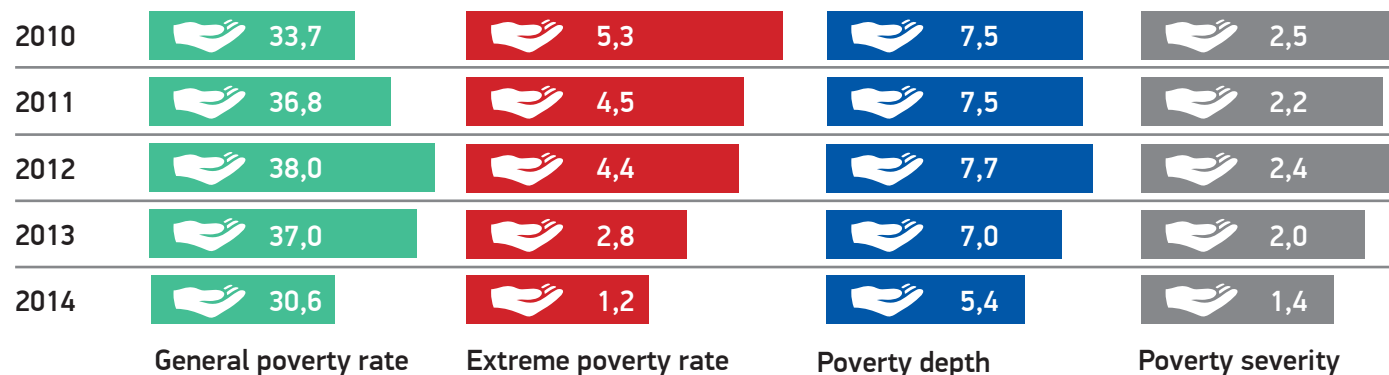
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population income and social-economic inequality					
Disposable cash income of population (average monthly per capita), soms	2494,4	2936,4	3215,8	3336,3	3957,5
Real cash income of population in percent to the previous year	102,2	101,9	108,7	98,8	112,3
Distribution of total cash income by 20% population groups, in %:					
first group (with lowest incomes)	6,4	6,1	5,2	4,4	5,2
fifth group (with highest incomes)	43,7	44,6	47,5	51,0	50,7
Ratio of incomes (income inequality ratio) in times	6,9	7,3	9,1	11,7	9,7
Average monthly nominal wage of employees, soms	7189	9304	10726	11341	12285
Average monthly real wages (CPI included), in % to the previous year	108,0	111,0	112,1	99,2	100,7
Average size of fixed monthly pensions including subsidies (at the end of the year), soms	2886,0	3853,0	4274,1	4507,6	4710,4
Real size of fixed monthly pensions, in % to the previous year	111,4	126,9	103,7	101,6	93,4
Subsistence level ¹ (average per capita), soms in month total population	3502,65	4390,02	4341,15	4599,21	4981,51
of which:					
working age population	3905,44	4920,71	4850,32	5139,72	5563,16
retired persons	3146,88	3932,23	3858,28	4096,99	4434,36
children	2985,31	3708,79	3697,79	3912,33	4244,30
Subsistence level ratio of (%):					
disposable cash income of population (average monthly per capita)	71,2	66,9	74,1	72,5	79,4
average monthly nominal wage	1,8 t.	1,9 t.	2,2 t.	2,2 t.	2,2 t.
average monthly fixed pension	91,7	98,0	110,8	110,0	106,2
Minimum monthly wage, soms	500	690	760	840	900
Real size of minimum wage,					
in % to the previous year	136,2	118,4	107,1	103,7	99,7
Number of visits of theatres per 1000 population	31	32	66	49	41
Number of visits of museums per 1000 population	89	102	100	102	145
Number of visitors receiving medical treatment in specialized accomodation facilities, thsd. persons	123,5	176,4	253,2	265,8	301,5

¹ Estimated, as of beginning of the year

Table 1.2:

Poverty rate

(in %)

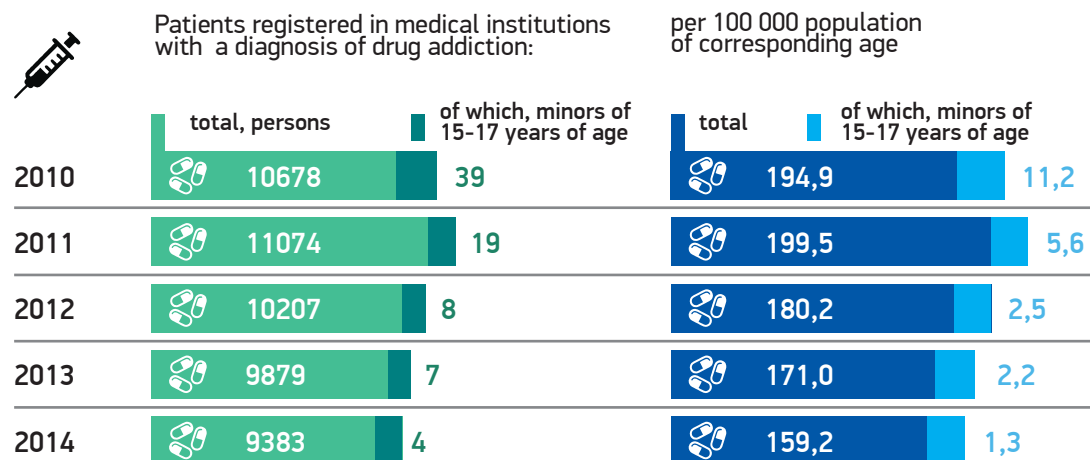


Source: Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic (data of intergrated household budget and labour force survey).

Table 1.3:

Patients with drug and toxic substance addiction

(at the end of the year)



Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Over the last 5 years, the number of patients registered in medical institutions with a diagnosis of drug and toxic substance addiction dropped from 217 in 2010 to 116 in 2014, or by 46.5 per cent. Men prevail among total number

of patients with a diagnosis of drug and toxic substance addiction. The highest proportion of youth with drug addiction is observed in the age group of 25-29 years.

Table 1.4:

Substance abuse disorders among youth, by age group

	Patients registered with the diagnosis set for the first time – total, persons					Per 100 000 population of corresponding age				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
◆ Drug and toxic substance addiction	865	728	849	733	487	4,9	4,0	4,2	2,8	1,8
of which, persons aged:										
15-17	3	3	2	2	3	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,6	0,9
18-19	10	8	4	7	3	4,0	3,4	1,7	3,0	1,3
20-24	79	80	78	38	23	13,4	13,4	13,1	6,4	3,9
25-29	172	126	148	111	74	37,8	26,8	30,4	21,8	13,8
◆ Males	246	205	213	145	99	29,7	24,6	25,5	17,3	11,7
of which, persons aged:										
15-17	3	3	2	2	2	1,7	1,7	1,1	1,2	1,2
18-19	10	7	3	5	3	8,0	5,8	2,5	4,3	2,6
20-24	70	73	70	36	23	23,8	24,5	23,5	12,1	7,8
25-29	163	122	138	102	71	70,9	51,5	56,4	39,8	26,5
◆ Females	18	12	19	13	4	2,2	1,5	2,3	1,6	0,5
of which, persons aged:										
15-17	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0,6
18-19	-	1	1	2	-	-	0,9	0,9	1,8	-
20-24	9	7	8	2	-	3,1	2,3	2,7	0,7	-
25-29	9	4	10	9	3	4,0	1,7	4,1	3,5	1,1

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 1.1:

Drug related morbidity among youth, by age group

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age)

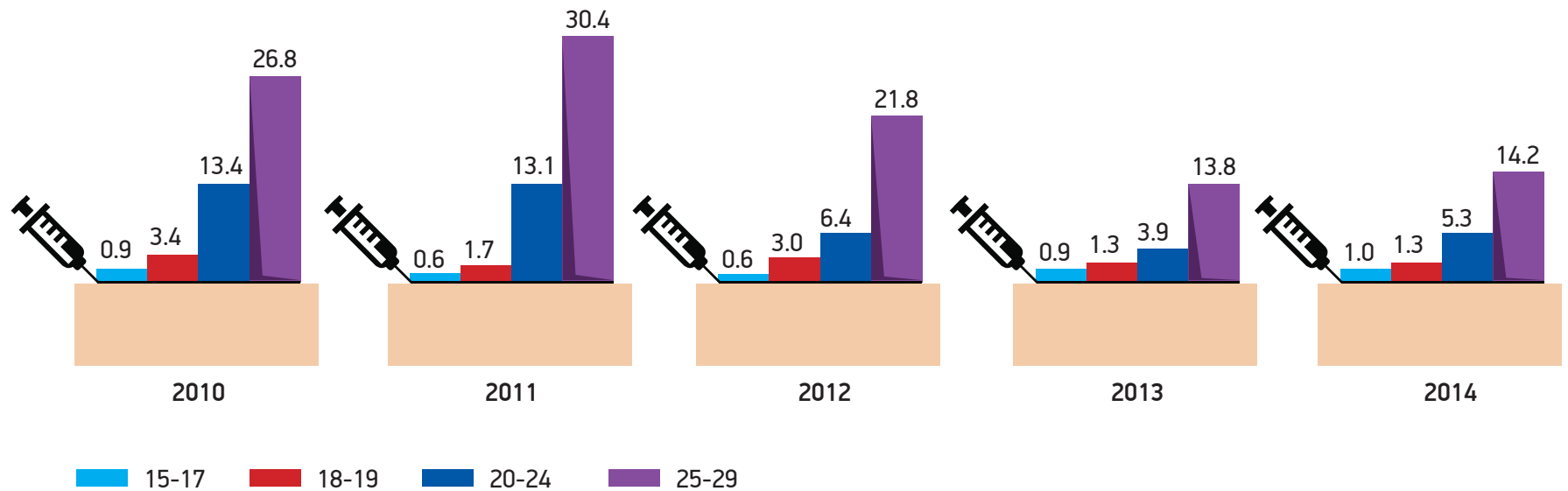
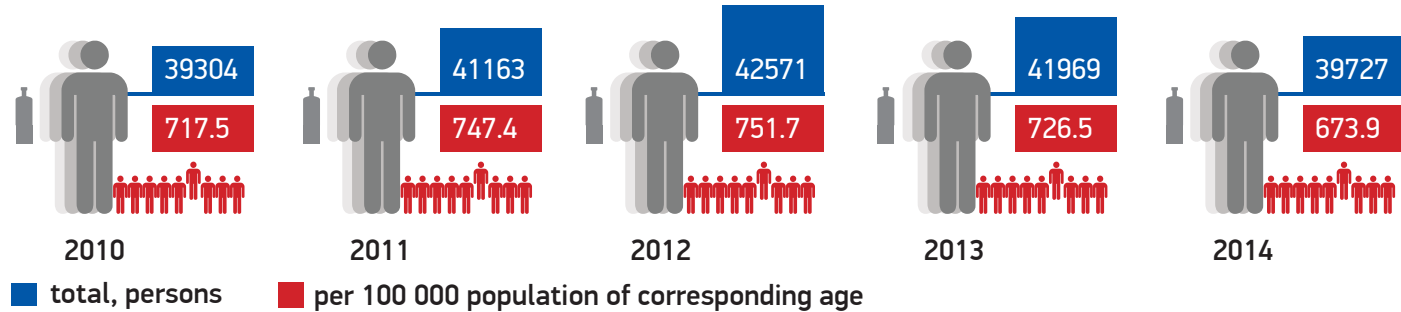


Table 1.5:

Morbidity of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis

(at the end of the year)

Patients registered in medical institutions with a diagnosis of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis:



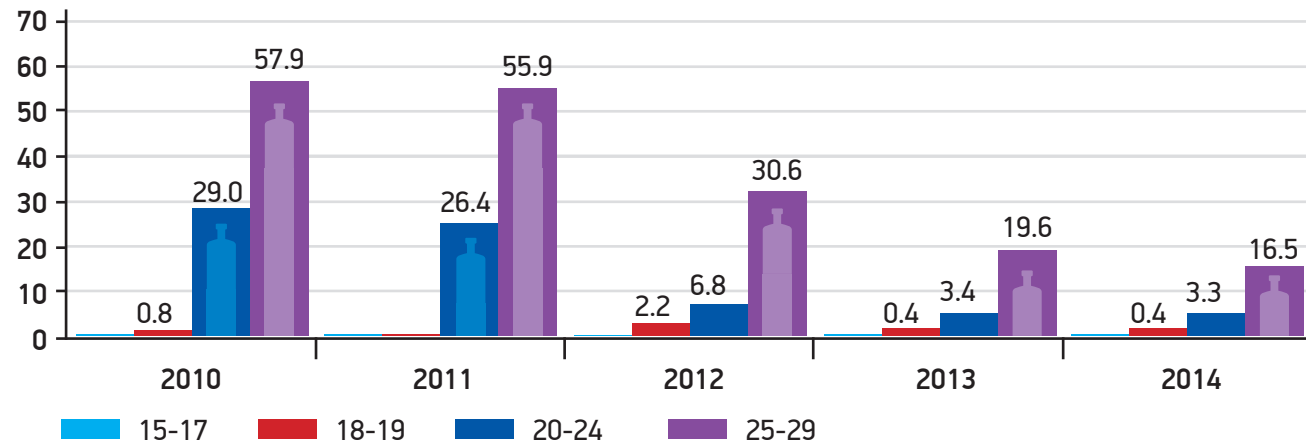
Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.

There has been a trend toward an increase in the number of patients registered in medical institutions with a diagnosis of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis over the period of 2010-2012, while the same figure began to decrease starting from 2013.

Figure 1.2:

Morbidity of alcohol addiction among youth, by age group

(per 100 000 population of corresponding age)



Among youth, men are more likely to suffer from alcoholism. In 2013, the number of men diagnosed with alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis for the first time made up 118, while the same number for women stood at 8. The highest proportion of youth with alcoholic addiction was observed in the age group of 25-29 years.

Table 1.6:

Morbidity of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis among youth, by age group

	Patients registered with the diagnosis set for the first time – total, persons					Per 100 000 population of corresponding age				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	447	429	201	126	112	27,0	25,9	12,1	7,5	6,7
of which, persons aged:										
18-19	2	-	5	1	1	0,8	-	2,2	0,4	0,4
20-24	173	157	40	20	19	29,0	26,4	6,8	3,4	3,3
25-29	272	272	156	105	92	57,9	55,9	30,6	19,6	16,5
Males	404	383	183	118	102	48,4	45,8	21,8	14,0	12,1
of which, persons aged:										
18-19	2	-	2	1	1	1,7	-	1,7	0,9	0,9
20-24	156	142	36	18	15	52,3	47,7	12,1	6,1	5,1
25-29	246	241	145	99	86	103,8	98,4	56,6	36,9	30,9
Females	43	46	18	8	10	5,2	5,6	2,2	1,0	1,2
of which, persons aged:										
18-19	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2,6	-	-
20-24	17	15	4	2	4	5,7	5,1	1,4	0,7	1,4
25-29	26	31	11	6	6	11,2	12,8	4,3	2,2	2,2

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 1.7:

Persons registered with drug and non-drug addiction in 2014

(at the end of the year)

	Total	of which:					
		opiate group	o/w heroine	cannabis group	benzodiazepines	ephed-rone	Combination of various substances
◆ Total, persons	9383	6266	5810	2428	99	3	587
males	8791	5742	5344	2389	91	2	567
females	592	524	466	39	8	1	20
0-14 years of age							
males	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17 years of age							
males	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
females	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
18-19 years of age							
males	27	7	7	11	9	-	-
females	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
20-24 years of age							
males	419	264	198	95	49	-	11
females	39	28	28	6	4	-	1
25-29 years of age							
males	1028	681	673	222	14	-	111
females	86	73	73	10	2	-	1
30-34 years of age							
males	1761	1167	1099	439	3	-	152
females	129	120	100	5	-	-	4
35-39 years of age							
males	1995	1394	1315	470	5	2	124
females	143	120	102	12	1	1	9
40-44 years of age							
males	1532	956	942	462	4	-	110
females	100	94	84	3	-	-	3
45 years of age and over							
males	2024	1273	1110	689	3	-	59
females	92	88	78	2	-	-	2

Table 1.7 continued:

	Total	of which:					
		opiate group	o/w heroine	cannabis group	benzodiazepines	ephed- rone	Combination of various substances
◇ Way of consuming:							
inhalation	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
ingestion	5	2	1	-	3	-	-
smoking	2431	3	-	2428	-	-	-
sniffing	97	6	5	-	91	-	-
injection	6628	6245	5794	-	-	3	380
combination of various ways	217	10	10	-	-	-	207

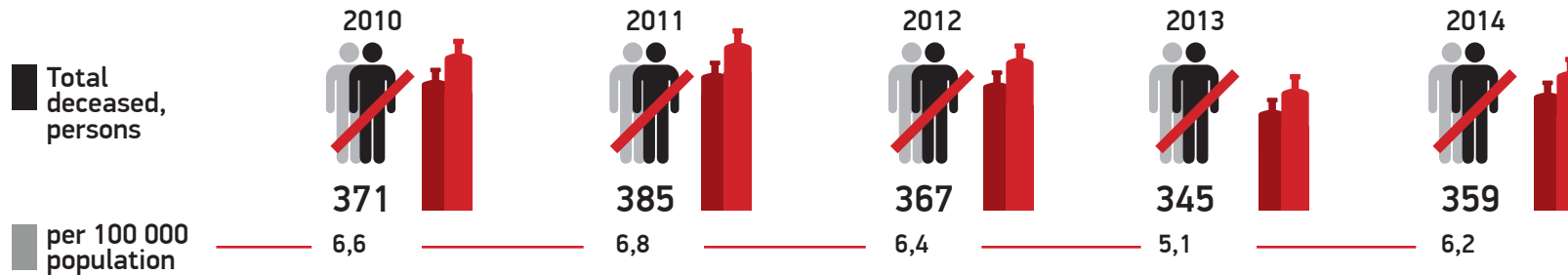
The analysis shows that among total number of persons registered with drug and non-drug addiction those who use opiates represent the largest proportion (67 per cent in 2014). A significant proportion of them are those persons who use heroin - 93 per cent, followed by those who use cannabis - 26 per cent, benzodiazepine - 1 per cent and ephedrine - 0.03 per cent. The proportion of those who combine various types of drugs in the total number of registered persons made up over 6 per cent.

The most common drugs are injection drugs - 71 per cent, smoking drugs - 26 per cent.

Men constitute the largest proportion of those who are registered with drug and non-drug addiction (94 per cent).

Table 1.8:

Deceased due to the use of alcohol



In line with the International Classification of Diseases (Rev. 10) it includes the following: accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol, alcoholic liver disease.

Source: Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Road accidents and persons injured as a result of road accidents

Table 1.9:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of accidents on roads and streets – total, cases	4402	4813	5803	7492	7119
of which, accidents caused by drivers of motor vehicles:					
private persons as owners of motor vehicles	2943	3048	3914	4769	4925
businesses as owners of motor vehicles	102	170	148	181	137
Number of deceased in accidents on roads and streets – total, persons	985	1018	1069	1217	1022
of which, caused by drivers of motor vehicles:					
private persons as owners of motor vehicles	664	688	760	843	697
businesses as owners of motor vehicles	19	34	26	24	16
Number of deceased in traffic accidents per 100 000 population	18	18	19	21	17
Number of injured in accidents on roads and streets - total, persons	6192	6697	8509	10738	10510
of which, caused by drivers of motor vehicles:					
private persons as owners of motor vehicles	4473	4608	6214	7333	7693
businesses as owners of motor vehicles	140	211	178	268	176

Source: Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Beginning in 2010, a trend was observed toward an increase in road accidents, most of which were caused by private owners of motor vehicles. At the same time, an annual growth in the number of deceased in traffic accidents has been recorded up to 2014. The number of injured persons has increased by 1.7 times in 2014, as compared to 2010.

Table 1.10:

Main causes of fire (units)

◆ **Number of fires by causes, units:**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	6084	3792	3721	4288	4361
arson	2582	138	114	131	134
violation of technological processes, equipment failure	19	33	20	35	6
violation of operating rules of household electric appliances, heating and electrical equipment	932	1066	1211	1274	1268
careless handling of fire	1347	1447	1338	1575	1684
childish pranks with fire	384	464	370	507	450
self-ignition substances	26	28	33	47	39
violation of rules of protection against fire during electrogas welding works	18	21	41	47	48
violation of rules of protection against fire while building furnaces, installing chimneys and operating furnaces	234	286	320	304	369

Source: Main State Fire Agency of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Table 1.11:

Fires and its consequences (except forest fires)

Over the last 5 years, the largest number of fires has been recorded in 2010 - 6145 cases, and the smallest number of fires was in 2012 - 3721 cases. At the same time, the number of deceased from fires ranged from 64 persons in 2010 up to 88 persons in 2011-2012.

Analysis of the causes of fires in 2014 shows that the largest proportion of fires took place due to careless handling of fire - 39 per cent, violation of operating rules of household electric appliances, heating and electrical equipment - 29 per cent and childish pranks with fire - 10 per cent.

◆ **Number of fires – total, cases**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	6145	3792	3721	4288	4361
Deceased from fires, persons	64	88	88	75	76
Injured in fire, persons	45	71	78	80	57
Destroyed by fire:					
buildings, units	1097	165	155	122	102
transport facilities, units	172	88	75	94	99
fodder, tons	4629	7458	3138	5161	5201
crop, hectares	28	31	-	38	9
tobacco and technical crops, tons	49	76	7	47	16
cattle, heads	40	62	63	103	92
poultry, pieces	65	-	281	2593	145

Source: Main State Fire Agency of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. MAIN INDICATORS ON CRIME

Main statistical indicators on crime suggest that there has been a trend toward crime reduction in the country. Over the period of 2010-2014, the crime rate has been reduced by almost a quarter, falling from 907 crimes in 2010 to 658 crimes in 2014 in per 100 000 population terms.

The largest number of grave and especially grave crimes (7425 cases) was recorded in 2010. The following years have seen a decrease in the number of reported crimes, which is explained by socio-political stability in the country.

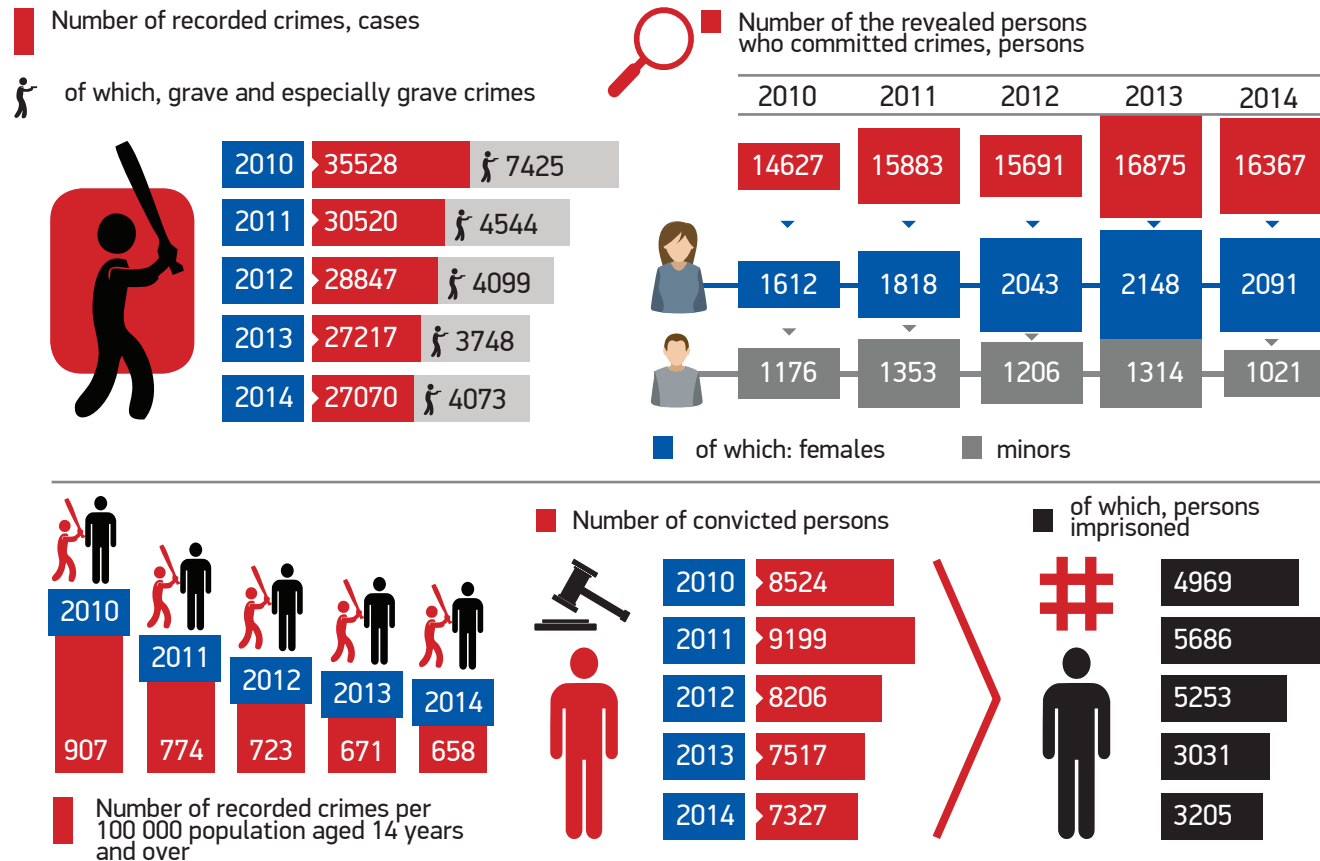
Over the period of 2010-2014, an increase in number of persons committing crimes has been observed, and the proportion of women in total number of persons committing crimes increased from 4.5 per cent to 7.7 per cent.

The number of minors who committed crimes has been varying. For instance, over the period of 2011-2013 juvenile delinquency increased, while in 2012-2014 it decreased instead.

In 2014, the number of convicts decreased by 14 per cent, as compared to 2010, and the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment dropped by more than one third, respectively.

Main indicators on crime in the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 2.1:



Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic, Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic, Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Number of recorded crimes per 100 000 population aged 14 years of age and over, by territory

Table 2.2:

(cases)



The largest number of crimes has been recorded in Bishkek and Osh cities, as well as Chui (due to high population density) and Issyk-Kul oblasts.

Source: Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kyrgyz Republic	907	774	723	671	658
Batken oblast	228	230	232	249	257
Djalal-Abad oblast	550	386	372	336	343
Issyk-Kul oblast	889	814	753	702	686
Naryn oblast	383	401	338	310	307
Osh oblast	477	281	269	286	278
Talas oblast	586	547	505	486	474
Chui oblast	983	1014	915	853	867
Bishkek city	1759	1804	1783	1520	1399
Osh city	2633	1227	1225	1122	1277

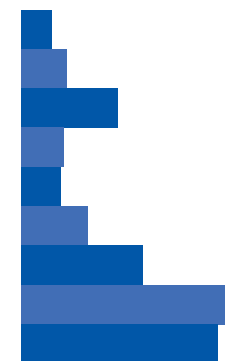
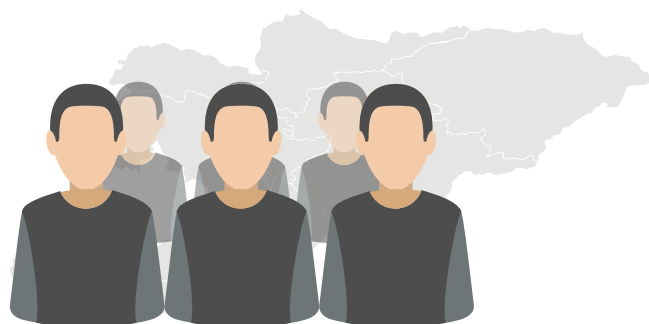


Table 2.3:

Number of persons who committed crimes, by territory

(persons)



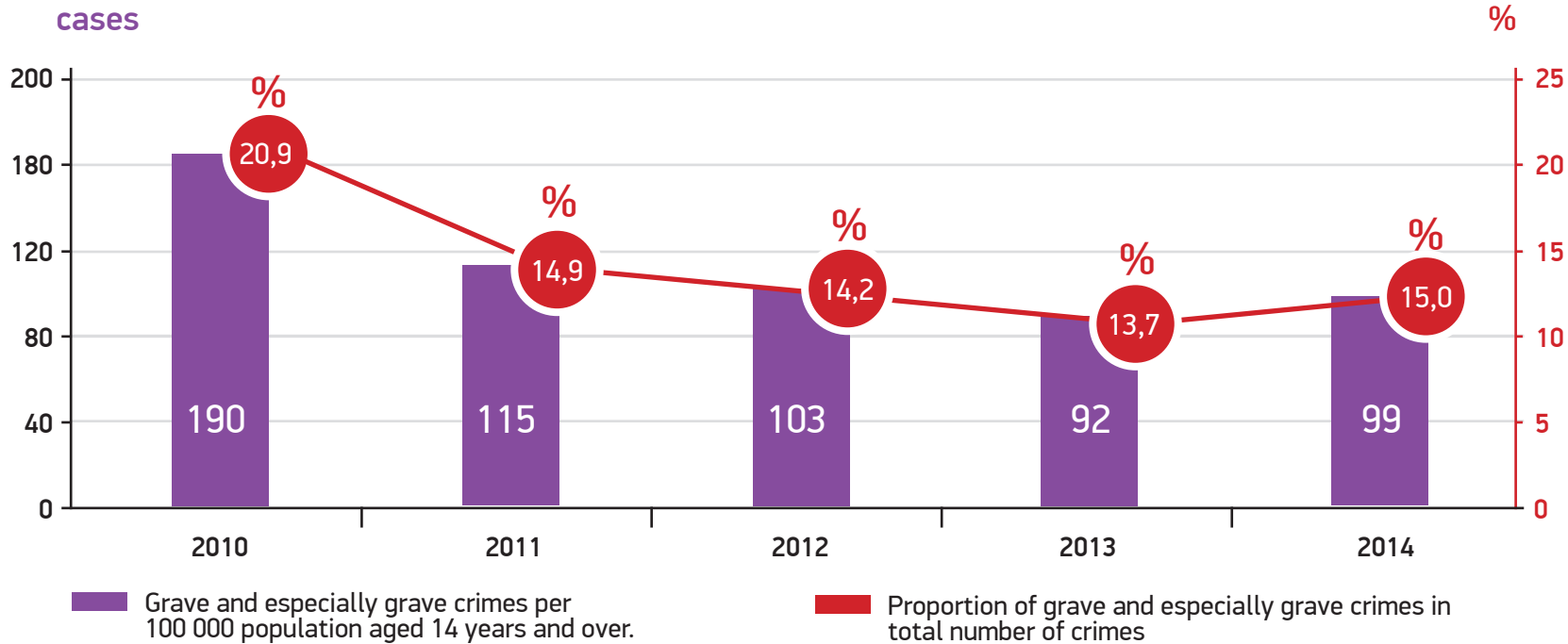
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kyrgyz Republic	14627	15883	15691	16875	16367
Batken oblast	574	627	527	579	541
Djalal-Abad oblast	2068	2044	2174	2403	1925
Issyk-Kul oblast	1825	1909	1533	1651	1693
Naryn oblast	491	607	484	521	491
Osh oblast	1692	1683	1601	1928	1819
Talas oblast	678	721	594	589	566
Chui oblast	3212	3242	3506	3265	3408
Bishkek city	3230	3988	4161	4700	4402
Osh city	857	1061	1111	1239	1522



Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic

Figure 2.1:

Recorded grave and especially grave crimes



Number of missing persons, by territory

Table 2.4:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kyrgyz Republic	1947	2067	2171	2158	2061
of which:					
women	839	892	923	999	937
minors	806	822	906	889	767
Batken oblast	104	98	96	99	109
of which:					

Table 2.4:
continued

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
women	46	46	49	39	53
minors	48	40	34	37	39
Jalal-Abad oblast	261	249	217	216	204
of which:					
women	100	114	104	112	104
minors	115	105	97	101	85
Issyk-Kul oblast	147	131	82	86	64
of which:					
women	67	63	35	36	32
minors	69	56	31	32	19
Naryn oblast	105	112	113	111	101
of which:					
women	38	35	35	34	35
minors	40	39	38	39	42
Osh oblast	158	183	220	233	202
of which:					
women	69	75	84	101	93
minors	66	80	82	96	79
Talas oblast	52	55	78	80	61
of which:					
women	33	32	40	46	35
minors	32	31	46	45	29
Chui oblast	454	480	522	464	499
of which:					
women	190	191	209	200	224
minors	179	179	229	195	178
Bishkek city	486	586	682	707	645
of which:					
women	216	260	304	346	278
minors	169	204	271	274	220
Osh city	177	165	159	159	175
of which:					
women	80	76	62	85	83
minors	88	87	78	69	76

3.

RECORDED CRIMES AND PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED THOSE CRIMES

Crimes against property (theft, robbery, cattle stealing, burglary) represent the largest proportion in the structure of crimes. According to 2014 data, their proportion in total crimes was 43 per cent. Of which, the largest number of crimes were thefts. Cattle stealing can also be classified as a type of theft. Cases of cattle stealing in total crimes accounted for 3.6 per cent in 2014.

Homicide and attempted homicide, premeditated severe injuries, rape and attempted rape, hooliganism represent a significant proportion at the total number of crimes. They make up 12.9 per cent in total crime.

As the dynamics over the last 5 years shows, the number of cases of hooliganism has not undergone significant changes.

The highest numbers of homicide and attempted homicide have been observed in 2010, making up to 909 cases, but in 2011 numbers dropped by half and totaled 467 cases. In subsequent years, there has been a slight decrease in the number of such crimes. Number of cases premeditated severe injures also dropped in 2014, as compared to 2010.

As shown in the table, there has been an annual increase in the number of crimes related to drug trafficking, with the exception of 2013, which saw a decline of the number of such crimes as compared to the previous year.

Number of recorded crimes, by type

Table 3.1: (cases)

of which:

homicide and attempted homicide

premeditated severe injuries

rape and attempted rape

theft



violation of the rules of road safety and operating of motor vehicles

of which, violations that have caused the victim's death



2010	▶ 909
2011	▶ 467
2012	▶ 378
2013	▶ 301
2014	▶ 320

2010	▶ 317
2011	▶ 275
2012	▶ 285
2013	▶ 252
2014	▶ 268

2010	▶ 314
2011	▶ 331
2012	▶ 319
2013	▶ 338
2014	▶ 334

2010	▶ 13580
2011	▶ 12008
2012	▶ 10848
2013	▶ 9975
2014	▶ 9029

	robbery	burglary	cattle stealing	hooliganism
2010	2797	536	1130	2565
2011	2434	482	1246	2413
2012	2074	414	946	2602
2013	1616	306	853	2539
2014	1266	380	981	2561

crimes related to drug trafficking	
2010	▶ 1543
2011	▶ 1924
2012	▶ 1933
2013	▶ 1913
2014	▶ 1955

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 3.2:

Number of crimes committed by selected categories of persons

(cases)

There has been an increase in the number of repeat offences. For instance, in 2010, the number of crime committed by persons who previously committed crimes accounted for 390 cases, while, in 2014, the number of such crimes accounted for 524 cases, increasing by more than a third. For instance, in 2010, the number of crimes committed by persons who have previously committed crimes accounted for 390 cases, while, in 2014, the number of such crimes accounted for 524 cases, increasing by more than a third.

The number of crimes committed in group has slightly increased (by 3 per cent) in 2014, as compared to 2010.

At the same time, the number of crimes committed by organized groups, on the other hand, has decreased by more than a third as compared to 2010.



Persons who committed crimes:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
crimes committed by minors and with their participation	1059	1095	939	810	876
crimes committed by persons who previously committed crimes	390	656	409	280	524
crimes committed in group	2613	2420	2471	2395	2698
of which, organized crimes	20	17	36	11	13
crimes committed by persons under the influence of alcohol	277	354	245	222	333

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

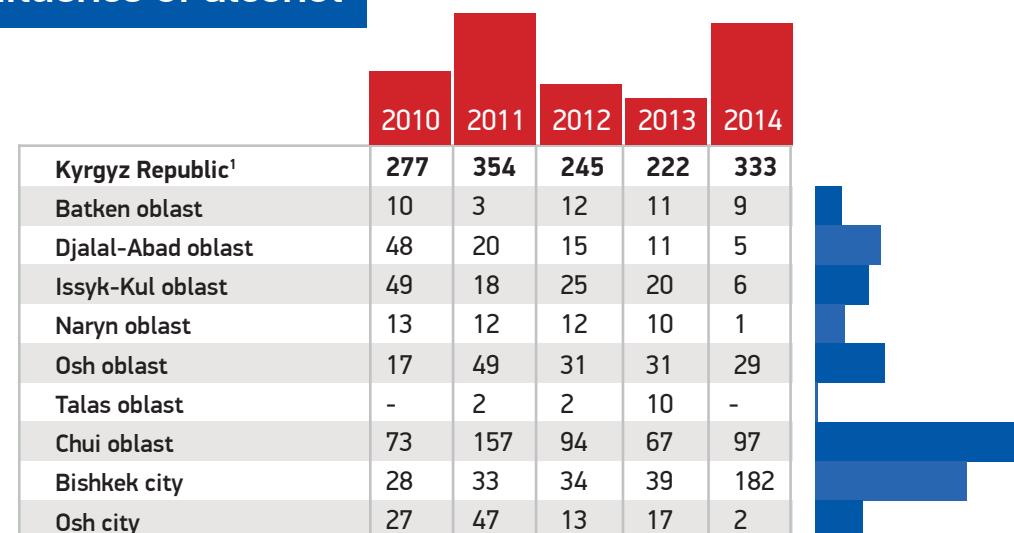
Table 3.3:

Number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol

(cases)



On average, across the country, the number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol has increased from 277 cases in 2010 to 333 in 2014, increasing by 20 per cent. The largest number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol in 2014 has been recorded in Bishkek, which accounts for more than half (55 per cent) of such crimes, Chui (29 per cent) and Osh (about 9 per cent) oblasts.



¹ Hereinafter in tables sum of data by territory does not add up to total because the territorial breakdown is given for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic only.

Table 3.4:

Number of recorded crimes committed against women

(cases)

The number of recorded crimes against women has been increasing steadily over the period of 2010-2014, with the exception of 2013, which saw a slight decrease of such crimes as compared to the previous year. In 2014, the number of committed crimes accounted for 7.500 (6.000 in 2010), of which 11 per cent were grave crimes.

Of the total number of crimes committed against women, more than 70 per cent were crimes against property, about 14 per cent were crimes against persons, and more than 11 per cent were crimes against public security and public order.

At the same time, an analysis of the number of crimes against persons shows a steady increase in violence against women. In 2014, the number of such crimes increased by 22 per cent compared to 2010.

Dynamics of crimes committed against women shows that domestic (family) violence is increasing, including the incidence of injuries (premeditated infliction of a light injury, torture).

As analysis shows, there has been a significant increase in the number of cases of forced marriage – from 6 cases in 2010 to 22 cases in 2014, increasing by 3.7 times. The inequivalent dynamics of indicators may imply that victims of such crimes or their parents did not turn to relevant authorities and crimes remained unrecorded.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of recorded crimes, total	6996	7381	7410	6445	7527
of which, grave and especially grave crimes	856	792	757	654	824
of total:					
Crimes against persons, total	865	881	918	930	1053
of which: homicide (art. 95 of the Criminal Code of the KR)	123	100	90	64	84
premeditated infliction of a grave injury (art. 107)	44	44	52	41	30
torture (ст. 111)	3	5	4	7	7
premeditated infliction of a light injury (art. 112)	240	256	307	363	353
abduction (art. 123)	16	14	13	1	5
rape (ст. 129)	314	233	216	266	253
violent sexual actions (art. 130)	14	9	12	8	18
forced marriage (art. 155)	6	18	2	19	22
Crimes against property	5169	5540	5351	4596	5295
of which: theft (art. 164)	3589	3756	3663	2988	3548
robbery (art. 167)	781	729	531	454	377
Crimes against public security and public order	723	716	985	737	854
of which: hooliganism (art. 234)	715	708	822	733	849
Crimes against public health and public morality	28	11	15	8	6
of which:					
drug related crimes (art. 246-253)	28	8	12	5	4

Table 3.5:

Number of persons who committed crimes, by type of crimes

(persons)

The number of persons identified as having committed crimes has increased by 11.8 per cent in 2014, as compared to 2010, while the number of persons having committed grave and especially grave crimes, by contrast, fell by 12.5 per cent.

Persons committing thefts represent the largest proportion (21 per cent), followed by those who committed acts of hooliganism (14 per cent), robbery and burglary (8.5 per cent), drug related crimes (8 per cent), fraud (6, 5 per cent).



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Persons who committed crimes – total	14627	15883	15691	16875	16367
of which, those who committed grave and especially grave crimes	3775	3652	3524	3255	3302
of which, by type of crimes:					
homicide and attempted homicide	514	465	420	318	326
premediated infliction of a grave injury	277	291	282	255	265
rape and attempted rape	295	324	318	335	317
theft	2991	3362	3233	3679	3414
robbery	1085	1181	1144	1230	933
burglary	539	535	490	435	463
hooliganism	1924	1874	2056	2488	2272
fraud	683	738	788	948	1061
bribery	75	55	68	66	93
crimes related to drug trafficking	1062	1291	1363	1456	1336

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 3.6:

Composition of persons who committed crimes

(persons)

Among persons having committed crimes, men represent the dominant group. In 2014, their number accounted for more than 14 thousand, which makes up 87 per cent of the total number of persons who have committed crimes. The highest criminal activity has been observed in the age group of 30 years and over and the lowest one was in the age group 14-15 years.

A large proportion of persons having committed crimes (93 per cent) have secondary education (complete or incomplete).

The largest number of persons (76 per cent) neither worked nor studied at the time of committing crimes.

The proportion of non-manual workers, who committed crimes, increased by almost a third in 2014 as compared to 2010.

Despite a slight decline in the number of students who have committed crimes over the past five years, their proportion in total number of offenders accounted for nearly 4 per cent in 2014.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
◆ Persons who committed crimes – total	14627	15883	15691	16875	16367
of which:					
by sex:					
males	13015	14065	13648	14727	14276
females	1612	1818	2043	2148	2091
by age at the time of committing crime, years:					
14-17	1176	1353	1206	1314	1021
of which:					
14-15	385	445	351	423	335
16-17	791	908	855	891	686
18-24	3655	4026	4097	4390	4256
25-29	2302	2413	2383	2580	2615
30 and over	7494	8091	8005	8591	8475
by education:					
higher	803	898	777	817	1154
secondary (complete and incomplete)	13824	14985	14914	16058	15213
by occupation at the time of committing crime:					
workers	587	528	694	592	536
non-manual workers	1195	1409	1472	1549	1561
students	752	804	607	658	605
neither work nor study	11230	11372	11786	12945	12451

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

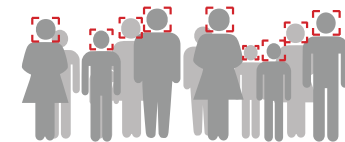


Figure 3.1:

Persons who committed crimes

(thsd. persons)

■ women ■ men

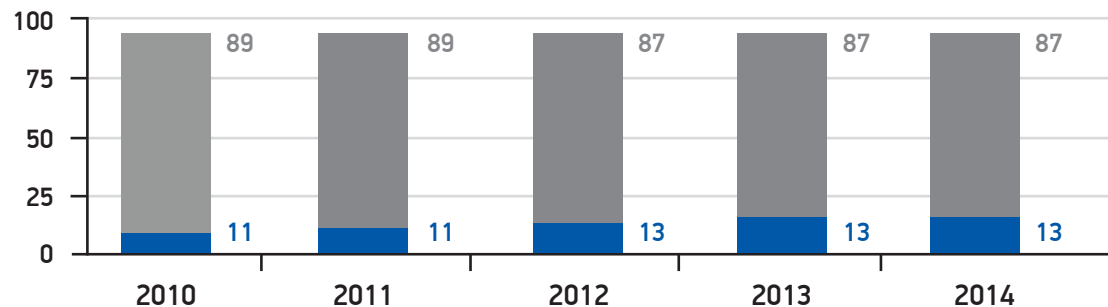


Table 3.7:

Number of women who committed crimes

(persons)

The number of women identified as having committed crimes has increased from 1.600 in 2010 to 2.100 in 2014, an increase by 1.3 times, while 15 per cent of crimes committed by women were grave and especially grave crimes.

Thefts (over 22 per cents) made up the largest proportion of crimes committed by women, followed by hooliganism (19 per cent) and scams (12 per cent).



In % to total number of persons committing crimes

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
◆ Women who committed crimes – total	1612	1818	2043	2148	2091
of which, those who committed grave	299	321	322	305	314
of which, by type of crimes:					
homicide and attempted homicide	61	56	41	46	39
premediated infliction of a grave injury	17	30	18	16	12
theft	303	340	475	547	473
robbery	63	64	72	60	61
burglary	4	17	17	14	20
hooliganism	252	317	355	359	398
scams	182	205	247	236	257
robbery	10	9	12	11	6
crimes related					
to drug trafficking	87	100	80	76	53

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
◆ Women who committed – total	11,0	11,4	13,0	12,7	12,8
of which, those who committed grave					
of which, by type of crimes:	7,9	8,8	9,1	9,4	9,5
homicide and attempted homicide					
premediated infliction of a grave injury	11,9	12,0	9,8	14,5	12,0
theft	6,1	10,3	6,4	6,3	4,5
robbery	10,1	10,1	14,7	14,9	13,8
burglary	5,8	5,4	6,3	4,9	6,5
hooliganism	0,7	3,2	3,5	3,2	4,3
scams	13,1	16,9	17,1	14,4	17,5
robbery	26,6	27,8	31,3	24,9	24,2
crimes related	13,3	16,4	17,6	16,7	6,5
to drug trafficking					
of which, those who committed grave	7,6	7,8	5,9	5,2	4,0

4.

CRIME AND CONVICTION AMONG MINORS

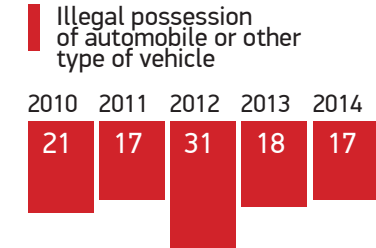
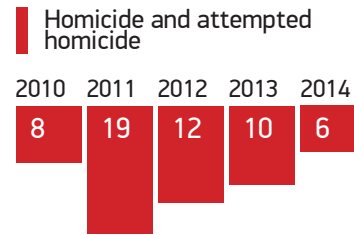
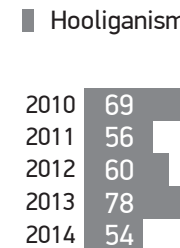
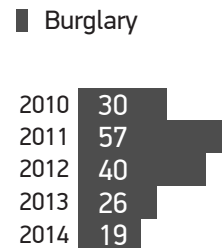
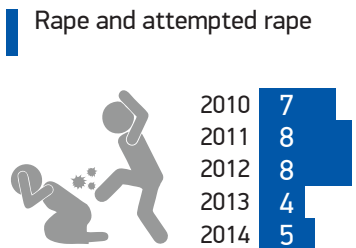
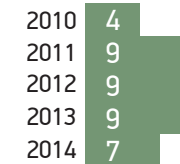
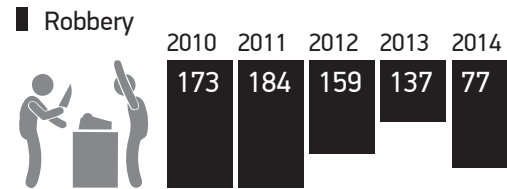
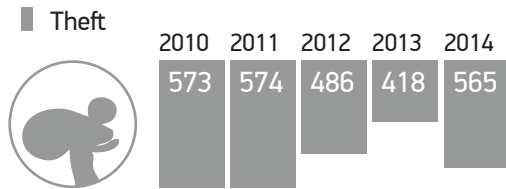
Table 4.1:

Number of crimes committed by minors or crimes they participated in

(cases)



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1059	1095	939	810	876
of which, grave and especially grave crimes	110	138	109	82	69
Proportion in total crimes, in %	10.4	12.6	11.6	10.1	7.9



Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The analysis of crime among minors revealed a trend toward decrease of the number of crimes committed by them, as well as crimes they participated in - from 1059 cases in 2010 to 876 cases in 2014, decreasing by 17 per cent. The proportion of grave and especially grave crimes in the total number of crimes committed by minors and with their

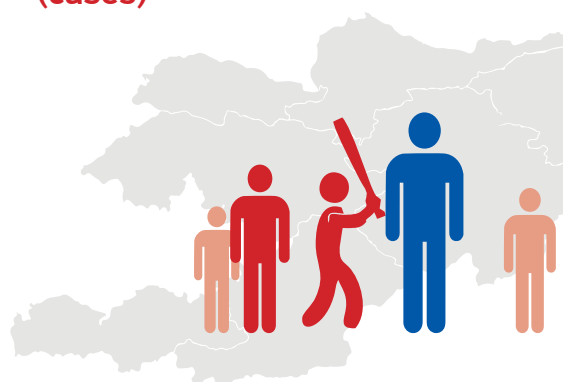
participation has decreased over the period, respectively, from 10.4 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

As for the types of crimes committed, thefts represented the largest number of crimes in 2014 (64 per cent), robbery (9 per cent) and hooliganism (6 per cent).

Table 4.2:

Number of crimes committed by minors or crimes they participated in, by territory

(cases)



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kyrgyz Republic	1059	1095	939	810	786
Batken oblast	27	24	11	14	41
Djalal-Abad oblast	119	116	94	93	88
Issyk-Kul oblast	167	162	136	133	98
Naryn oblast	61	73	39	26	42
Osh oblast	58	50	50	54	52
Talas oblast	70	54	28	32	32
Chui oblast	170	249	272	272	283
Bishkek city	260	262	228	104	164
Osh city	119	100	76	75	73

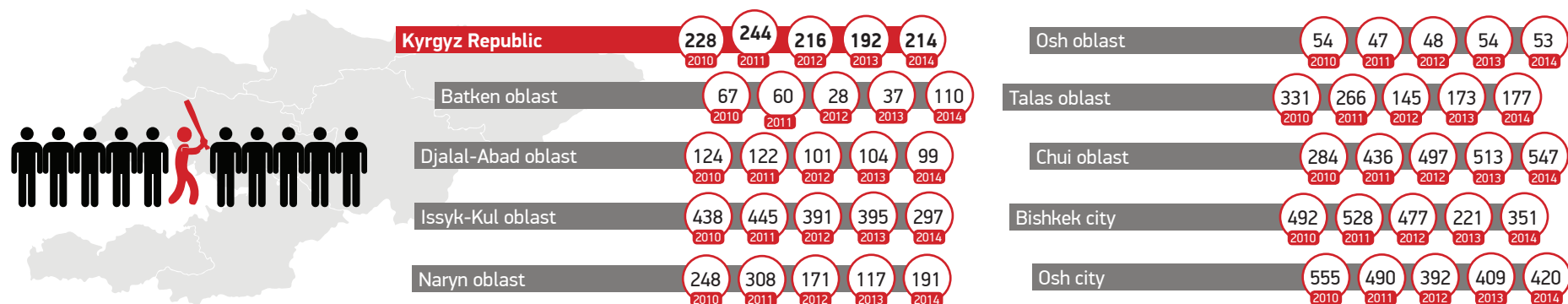
Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

As shown in the table, in 2014, the largest number of crimes committed by minors and crimes they participated in were observed in Chui oblast (32 per cent), Bishkek city (about 19 per cent), the smallest number of crimes were observed in Talas oblast (3.7 per cent).

Table 4.3:

Number of recorded crimes committed by minors or crimes they participated in, by territory

(per 100 000 population of 14–17 years of age)



Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4.4:

Number of minors who committed crimes

(persons)

In 2014, thefts represented the largest proportion of crimes committed by minors (53 per cent), robbery (12 per cent) and hooliganism (11 per cent).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crimes committed by minors – total	1176	1353	1206	1314	1021
of which, by type of crimes:					
homicide and attempted homicide	16	30	24	24	18
premeditated infliction of a grave injury	26	24	24	15	9
rape and attempted rape	16	13	10	13	9
theft	502	559	527	570	539
robbery	196	271	251	263	127
burglary	60	105	58	52	39
hooliganism	177	145	132	181	114
scam	15	26	22	17	16
extortion	41	24	19	6	12
illegal possession of automobile or other type of vehicle	14	22	24	27	29
illegal production, purchase, storage, trafficking or sale drugs and psychotropic substances	8	11	16	17	14

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Table 4.5:

Composition of minors who committed crimes

(persons)

As regards social status, the largest number of minors identified as having committed crimes were boys. The number of girls in the total number of minors who have committed crimes over the past five years ranged from 7 to 9 per cent.

The largest number of committed crimes (67 per cent of the total number of crimes committed by minors) was observed in the age group 16-17 years.

Crimes were committed by minors largely due to absence of parental supervision, as well as the weakening of social control. This is also confirmed by the fact that a significant proportion of crimes were committed by minors who neither worked nor studied.

At the same time, in 2014, students committed 442 crimes or 43 per cent of the total number of crimes committed by minors. There has been a significant increase of repeat offences by minors. In 2014, the number of such crimes doubled as compared to 2010.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
◆ Crimes committed by minors – total	1176	1353	1206	1314	1021
by sex:					
girls	109	105	114	98	108
boys	1067	1248	1092	1216	913
by age:					
o/w:					
14 - 15 years	385	445	351	423	335
16 - 17 years	791	908	855	891	686
by education:					
secondary (complete, incomplete)	1176	1353	1206	1314	1021
by social status:					
students	535	588	466	497	442
neither work nor study	530	585	604	650	480
previously committed crimes	23	20	12	31	42
crimes committed:					
in groups	414	396	326	386	314
under the influence of:					
alcohol	6	15	7	9	12
drugs and toxic substances	-	2	1	2	-

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4.6:

Number is minors taken to the police for committing various types of crimes

(persons)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
◆ Number of minors taken to internal affairs authorities for committing selected types of crimes – total	8057	11158	10925	10954	11157
of which:					
for committing crimes for socially dangerous acts committed by persons under the age of criminal responsibility	1176	1353	1 206	1 314	1021
for committing administrative offences of which:					
for drinking alcohol and appearing drunk in public places	493	76	94	221	542
for the use of drugs and other substances that lead to intoxication	274	442	446	1175	218
	33	97	158	121	39
	-	27	15	20	8



Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2014, as compared to 2010, the number of recorded crimes against minors has decreased from 1083 cases to 909 cases, decreasing by 16 per cent. At the same time, the number of recorded grave and especially grave crimes increased by 9 per cent, as compared to 2010.

Over the past five years, on average 12 killings of children have been committed annually. With regard to premeditated infliction of a grave injury of minors, the highest rate (15 cases) was observed in 2013, and the lowest was in 2014, making up 8 cases, a decrease by 2 times as compared with the previous year. Evasion by parents of support to children represents the largest proportion of crimes against minors (28 per cent).

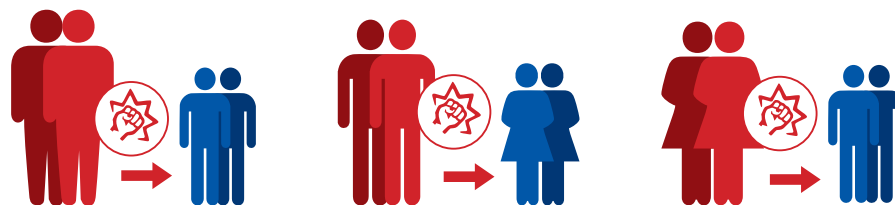
In 2014, as compared to 2010, the number of rapes committed against minors decreased by 12 per cent. At the same time, the number of cases of sexual intercourse and other sexual acts with a person under sixteen years of age has increased by 2.1 times as compared to 2010, depraved actions against minors – by 3.4 times.

Table 4.7:

Number of recorded criminal attacks by adults against minors

(cases)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
◆ Number of recorded crimes, total	1083	1243	1334	1045	909
o/w, grave and especially grave crimes	163	175	210	178	178
Homicide (art. 95 of the Criminal Code of the KR)	14	10	13	12	10
Homicide of the mother of a newborn child (art. 100)	10	-	5	5	2
Premeditated infliction of a grave injury (art. 107)	11	12	12	15	8
Torture	-	2	2	2	2
Premeditated infliction of a light onjury (art. 112)	10	9	21	14	20
Rape (art. 129)	75	50	81	72	66
Sexual intercourse and other sexual acts					
with a person under sixteen years of age (art. 132)	19	25	36	33	41
Depraved actions (art. 133)	7	10	22	19	24
Involvement of a minor in the commission					
of a crime (art. 156)	25	39	56	44	79
Involvement of a minor in the commission					
of antisocial actions (art. 157)	2	5	3	6	2
Abduction (art. 123)	11	5	10	2	7
Disclosure of the secret of an adoption (art. 160)	3	-	1	-	-
Failure to discharge the duties of					
bringing up a minor (art. 161)	1	-	4	6	4
Evasion by parents of support to children (art. 162)	251	237	243	214	254



Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4.8:

Number of minors convicted of committing selected types of crimes

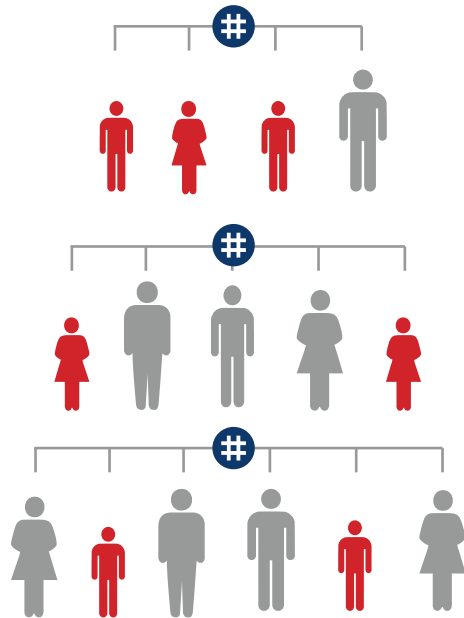
(persons)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
◆ Convicts – total	358	439	324	231	201
of which for:					
homicide	10	16	12	12	8
premediated infliction of a grave injury	15	13	15	14	10
rape	2	7	5	7	2
theft	135	137	119	53	51
cattle stealing	23	33	23	16	17
robbery	23	32	18	14	13
burglary	34	68	34	30	34
hooliganism	37	54	25	21	24
scam	8	7	3	2	3
illegal possession of automobile or other type of vehicle	10	16	19	13	12
crimes related to drugs and psychotropic substances	7	12	14	18	9

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4.9:

Distribution of convicted minors

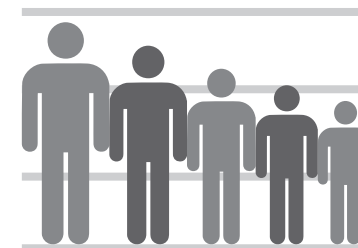


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Convicts – total:					
persons	358	439	324	231	201
%	100	100	100	100	100
of which:					
persons aged, years:					
14 – 15	19,3	20,5	14,2	18,6	16,9
16 – 17	80,7	79,5	85,8	81,4	83,1
girls	9,5	6,6	8,0	5,2	7,0
of which those who					
do not attend school and do not work	51,7	53,1	53,4	48,5	50,7
committed crimes under the influence of alcohol	6,7	9,8	12,0	14,7	8,0
committed crimes under the influence of drugs	-	0,2	0,6	1,3	0,5
committed crimes in group	61,2	59,2	54,9	57,6	59,7
of which, with adults' participation	10,6	9,3	7,7	11,2	8,0
previously convicted (with uncleared or outstanding conviction)	10,1	7,5	6,5	6,1	9,0
not convicted legally (conviction cleared and cancelled)	89,9	92,5	93,5	93,9	91,0

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4.10:

Age structure of minors convicted of committing selected types of crimes in 2014.



	Total	Aged, years	
		14 – 15	16 – 17
Convicts – total:			
persons	201	34	167
%	100	100	100
Of which, by type:			
homicide	4,0	5,9	3,6
premeditated infliction of a grave injury	4,9	8,8	4,2
premeditated infliction of a light injury	4,0	2,9	4,2
rape	1,0	-	1,2
theft	25,4	41,2	22,2
cattle stealing	8,5	2,9	9,6
robbery	6,5	-	7,8
burglary	14,9	23,5	13,2
hooliganism	11,9	2,9	13,8
scam	1,5	2,9	1,2
vehicle theft	6,0	2,9	6,6
crimes related to drugs and psychotropic substances	4,5	-	5,4
other offences	7,0	5,9	7,2

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4.11:

Distribution of convicted minors, by main punishment measures set by court

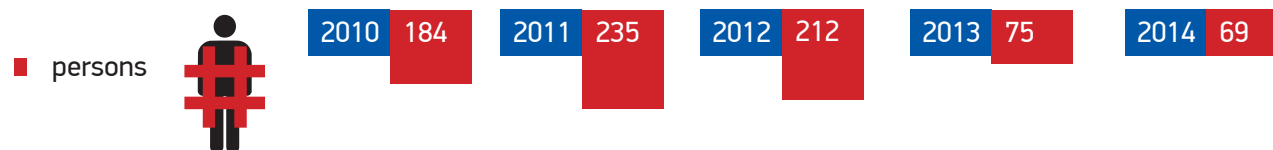
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Convicts – total:					
persons	358	439	324	231	201
%	100	100	100	100	100
of which, by punishment measures:					
deprivation of liberty	51,4	53,5	65,4	32,5	34,3
penalty	7,3	5,2	5,2	6,5	5,0
triple aiyp	-	-	0,3	-	-
suspended sentences of deprivation of liberty and correctional labor	36,0	31,4	23,5	56,7	53,2
Released from punishment under amnesty and for other reasons, persons	43	41	14	3	23

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4.12:

Distribution of minors convicted to deprivation of liberty, by terms of imprisonment

minors convicted to deprivation of liberty – total:



of which, by terms of imprisonment:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
less than 1 year	4,3	3,0	0,9	-	4,3
from 1 to 2 years	20,7	28,5	28,8	14,7	20,3
from 3 to 5 years	52,2	46,0	52,4	49,3	42,1
from 6 to 8 years	15,2	14,9	9,9	14,7	15,9
from 9 to 10 years	7,1	5,1	6,1	16,0	14,5
from 11 to 15 years	0,5	2,1	1,4	2,7	2,9
from 16 to 30 years	-	0,4	0,5	2,6	-



Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5.

CRIMES RELATED TO ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Table 5.1:

Number of recorded crimes related drug trafficking

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1543	1924	1933	1913	1955
of which:					
grave and especially grave crimes	489	788	749	718	754
crimes committed in group	43	47	41	49	68
crimes committed repeatedly	43	85	61	25	51
 illegal manufacturing, purchase, storage, transport, transfer of drugs or psychotropic substances without intent to sell	1051	1155	1225	1260	1228
illegal manufacturing, purchase, storage, transport, transfer of drugs or psychotropic substances with intent to sell or sale	318	533	544	504	543
theft or extortion of drugs or psychotropic substances or drug smuggling	-	1	-	1	-
 drug smuggling	2010 37	2011 61	2012 48	2013 36	2014 32

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

There has been an annual growth of crimes related to drugs, with the exception of 2013, which saw a slight decrease of such crimes as compared with the previous year.

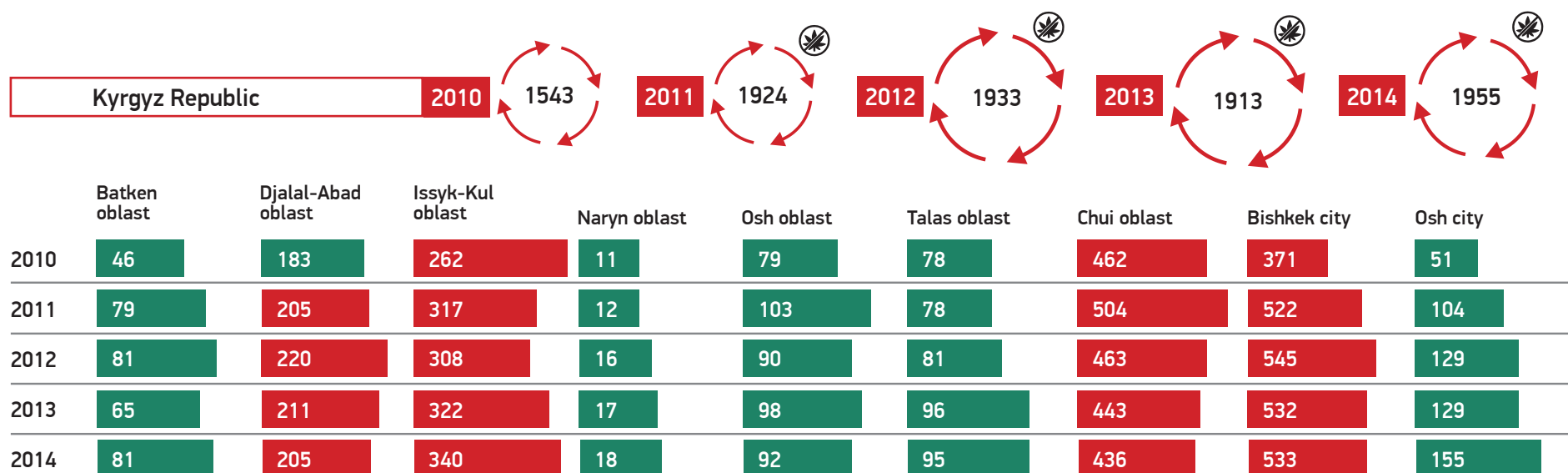
In 2014, the number of crimes committed in group increased by 1.6 times and the number of repeated crimes increased by nearly 19 per cent.

A trend toward an increase of crimes related to illegal manufacturing, purchase, storage, transport, transfer of drugs or psychotropic substances

without intent to sell has been observed. The number of such crimes increased from 318 cases in 2010 to 543 cases in 2014, an increase by 1.7 times. Over the last five years, crimes related to illegal manufacturing, purchase, storage, transport, transfer of drugs or psychotropic substances without intent to sell, exceeded the number of such crimes committed with the intent to sell.

Table 5.2:

Number of crimes related to drug trafficking, by territory



Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The largest number of crimes related to drug trafficking has been recorded in Bishkek city (27 per cent), Chui (22 per cent) and Issyk-Kul (17 per cent) oblasts.

Table 5.3:

Number of recorded crimes related to drug addiction and drug business in 2014, by territory

	Drug smuggling	Storage, illegal manufacturing, transport, transfer of drugs without intent to sell	Storage, illegal manufacturing, transport, transfer of drugs with intent to sell or sale	Inducement to drug use	Planting, growing drug crops
Kyrgyz Republic	32	1228	543	10	34
Batken oblast	10	24	46	-	1
Djalal-Abad oblast	9	146	42	-	8
Issyk-Kul oblast	-	300	24	3	8
Naryn oblast	-	16	1	-	1
Osh oblast	1	40	50	-	-
Talas oblast	1	80	7	3	4
Chui oblast	10	292	109	1	10
Bishkek city	1	268	173	3	2
Osh city	-	62	91	-	-

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2014, in most regions of the country, except for Osh city, Batken and Osh oblasts, the largest proportion of crimes related to drugs were committed without intent to sell these drugs.

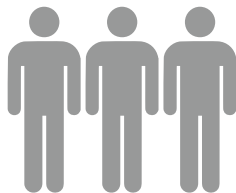
The largest number of crimes related to drug trafficking has been recorded in Chui, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts.

Sowing and growing drug crops are mostly spread in Chui, Issyk-Kul and Jalal-Abad oblasts.

Table 5.4:

Number of persons who committed crimes related to drug trafficking

(persons)



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1139	1287	1360	1461	1336
of which:					
women	87	100	80	76	53
minors	8	11	16	17	14
persons aged 18-30 years	308	334	353	442	395
those who neither work nor study	1009	1075	1169	1269	1194
those who committed crimes repeatedly	40	92	58	50	82
those who committed crime under the influence of alcohol and toxic substances	8	16	11	11	21
those who committed crime in a group	75	74	61	85	101
of which, in organized group	2	-	-	-	-
Number of persons prosecuted – total	1128	1269	1343	1449	1319

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The number of persons who have committed crimes related to drug trafficking has increased from 1139 cases in 2010 to 1336 cases in 2014, an increase by 17 per cent. The number of repeat offenders during this period doubled, and number of persons committing crime in a group increased by more than a third.

Along with the increase of the number of persons who have committed crimes related to drug trafficking, there has been an increase in the number of persons involved in criminal proceedings by 17 per cent as compared to 2010.

Table 5.5:

Seizure of drugs and psychotropic substance



Seized - total, kg
of which:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (kg)	8340,4	45729,7	23826,8	21994,7	17981,9

■ opium

2010	38,7
2011	70,3
2012	16,5
2013	132,4
2014	158,1

■ heroin

2010	156,8
2011	332,3
2012	241,9
2013	247,1
2014	285,6

■ hashish

2010	507,9
2011	629,7
2012	367,5
2013	541,3
2014	464,2

■ poppy straw

2010	3,7
2011	59,1
2012	0,9
2013	1,6
2014	1,9

■ marihuana

2010	1375,3
2011	1936,6
2012	2031,2
2013	3589,6
2014	1889,7

■ Number of persons prosecuted,
persons



2010	1128
2011	1269
2012	1343
2013	1449
2014	1319

There is a trend toward an increase of seized narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The amount of seized drugs has doubled in 2014. The biggest amount of drugs seized has been observed in 2011 with nearly 46 tons of drugs seized, which is 5.5 times higher than in 2010. Marijuana represents the largest proportion of seized drugs (over 10 per cent).

Table 5.6:

Seizure of drugs and psychotropic substances, by territory

(kg)



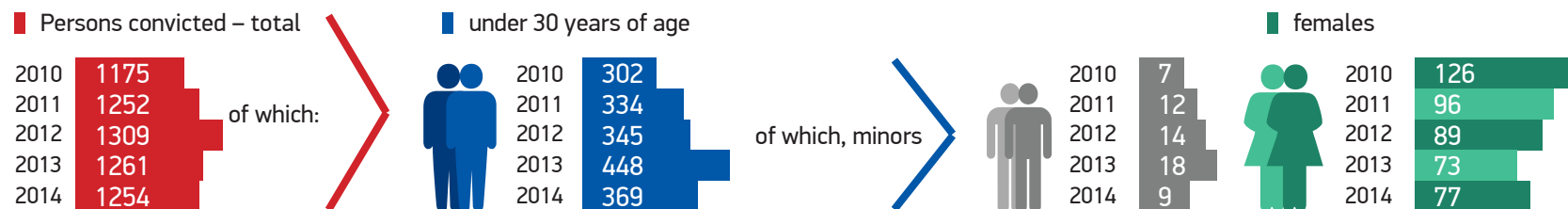
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kyrgyz Republic	8340,4	45729,7	23826,8	21994,7	17981,9
Batken oblast	25,7	438,3	1762,9	492,9	2624,4
Djalal-Abad oblast	866,2	1669,6	12424,1	7249,9	1308,8
Issyk-Kul oblast	319,5	1322,6	657,1	510,4	669,8
Naryn oblast	2,2	0,9	322,2	1180,5	72,3
Osh oblast	2184,1	3146,8	485,9	704,5	2935,6
Talas oblast	614,6	236,2	35,1	2888,8	203,0
Chui oblast	3614,5	38265,9	6691,8	6905,8	9389,7
Bishkek city	289,0	474,5	388,4	465,9	473,4
Osh city	424,6	174,7	1059,3	1595,9	305,0

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The largest amounts of seized drugs, psychotropic and stupefying substances come from Chui, Osh and Batken oblasts.

Table 5.7:

Persons convicted of an unlawful act and a violation of the rules for handling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by court decision had been put into legal force



Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

6.

CRIMES AND CONVICTIONS IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMY

Table 6.1:

Number of crimes committed in the field of economy



In 2014, the number of crimes committed in the field of economy, as compared to 2010, decreased by more than a third mainly due to a decrease in the number of thefts that accounted for 54-59 percents in the total number of such crimes in the past five years. At the same time, cases of fraud, illegal entrepreneurship, manufacture or sale of counterfeit currency or securities and tax evasion have been increasing.

¹Part VIII, Sections 21,22,23 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total¹	24986	20296	18251	16859	16185
of which:					
theft (art. 164 of the Criminal Code of the KR)	13580	12008	10848	9975	9029
scam (art. 166)	1957	2128	2304	2322	2600
embezzlement (art. 171)	529	395	389	333	349
causing property damage by deception or abuse of trust (art. 173)	225	135	60	52	32
illegal entrepreneurship (art. 180)	26	56	21	33	83
legalization (laundering) of money or other property acquired by illegal means (art. 183)	10	10	2	18	3
manufacture or sale of counterfeit currency or securities (art. 198)	51	45	20	26	113
smuggling (art. 204)	122	147	116	174	104
tax evasion (art. 211-214)	76	96	132	101	111
misuse of authority (art. 221-222)	112	65	58	70	87
commercial bribery (art. 224)	1	-	3	1	1
In % of total crimes					
Total¹	100	100	100	100	100
of which:					
theft (art. 164 of the Criminal Code of the KR)	54,4	59,2	59,4	59,2	55,8
scam (art. 166)	7,8	10,5	12,6	13,8	16,1
embezzlement (art. 171)	2,1	1,9	2,1	2,0	2,2
causing property damage by deception or abuse of trust (art. 173)	0,9	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,2
illegal entrepreneurship (art. 180)	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,5
legalization (laundering) of money or other property acquired by illegal means (art. 183)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
manufacture or sale of counterfeit currency or securities (art. 198)	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,7
smuggling (art. 204)	0,5	0,7	0,6	1,0	0,6
tax evasion (art. 211-214)	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,7
misuse of authority (art. 221-222)	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5
commercial bribery (art. 224)	0,0	-	0,0	0,0	0,0

Table 6.2:

Number of crimes committed in the field of economy, by territory

(cases)



In 2014, the largest number of economic crimes has been recorded in Bishkek city - 41 per cent, Chui oblast - 20 per cent, Osh city – nearly 8 per cent and Issyk-Kul oblast - 7 per cent.

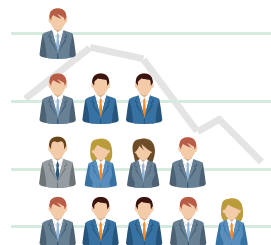
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kyrgyz Republic1	24986	20296	18251	16859	16185
Batken oblast	309	266	252	283	359
Djalal-Abad oblast	2044	1299	1142	961	1051
Issyk-Kul oblast	209	1414	1353	1232	1160
Naryn oblast	424	429	315	285	278
Osh oblast	1312	944	926	947	1042
Talas oblast	449	425	401	351	311
Chui oblast	3660	3788	3249	3159	3178
Bishkek city	9219	9320	8489	7399	6636
Osh city	2934	1337	1251	1188	1244

Table 6.3:

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Number of persons who committed crimes in the field of economy

(persons)



In 2014, among persons who had committed crimes in the field of economy, those who committed thefts represented the largest proportion (nearly 46 per cent), scam (14 per cent) and embezzlement (4 per cent).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of detected persons who committed such crimes – total	7059	7830	7269	7772	7502
of which, by type of crimes:					
theft (art. 164)	2993	3362	3233	3681	3414
scam (art. 166)	683	738	788	948	1061
embezzlement (art. 171)	362	358	323	340	297
causing property damage by deception or abuse of trust (art. 173)	218	138	61	33	31
illegal entrepreneurship (art. 180)	15	24	26	12	45
tax evasion (art. 211, 212, 213, 214)	29	25	47	41	55
manufacture or sale of counterfeit currency or securities (art. 198)	9	-	3	4	3
smuggling (art. 204)	66	28	57	40	50
misuse of authority (art. 221-222)	53	1	58	54	56
commercial bribery (art. 224)	-	-	3	1	2

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 6.4:

Number of persons convicted of crimes in the field of economy

(persons)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
illegal entrepreneurship and banking (art. 180, 181, 182 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic)	4	10	16	17	14
purchase and sale of property acquired by illegal means (art. 177)	5	15	9	10	6
repeated loans, illegal use of state loan, evasion of payment of accounts payable (art. 184, 185, 186)	25	14	9	3	5
manufacture or sale of counterfeit currency, securities, other payment documents (art. 198)	7	11	5	5	7
smuggling (art. 204)	26	20	-	4	10
tax evasion (art. 211, 212, 213, 214)	10	15	36	23	22
consumer fraud (art. 219)	1	-	-	-	1
illegal rewards received by civil servants (art. 225)	40	17	19	19	22

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Among those convicted of economic crimes in 2014, the majority were convicted of tax evasion and receiving illegal rewards, illegal entrepreneurship and banking, as well smuggling.

Table 6.5:

Number of persons convicted of selected types of crimes in the field of economy in 2014

(persons)

	Total	Females	Aged, years			Convicted previously, incl. those with cleared and removed convictions	Working age unemployed persons
			18-29	30-49	50 and over		
illegal entrepreneurship, banking (art. 180, 181, 182 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic)	14	1	2	7	5	1	13
purchase and sale of property acquired by illegal means (art. 177)	6	1	2	4	-	1	4
repeated loans, illegal use of state loan, evasion of payment of accounts payable (art. 184, 185, 186)	5	2	1	3	2	-	3
manufacture or sale of counterfeit currency, securities, other payment documents (art. 198)	7	1	4	3	-	1	3
smuggling (art. 204)	10	1	2	8	-	1	9
tax evasion (art. 211, 212, 213, 214)	22	-	5	14	3	2	10
consumer fraud (art. 219)	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
illegal rewards received by civil servants (art. 225)	22	5	4	10	7	-	7

Table 6.6:

Economic crimes examined by courts

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of cases brought to courts	4945	6425	7376	6704	8066
Number of examined cases:	4953	4448	5349	4916	6811
of which					
examined cases with delivery of trial judgment	2281	3121	3816	3301	4549
cases terminated	228	255	288	197	350
Number of pending cases	445	809	1045	1497	1319

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

7.

CONVICTED PERSONS, DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTED PERSONS AND TYPES OF PUNISHMENT





Over the past five years, the overall number of convicted persons decreased from 8,500 in 2010 to 7,300 in 2014, a decrease by 14 per cent. A similar trend has been observed for the number of convicted persons by

all types of crimes, except for crimes related to drug trafficking (an increase of almost 7 per cent) and burglary (an increase of almost 4 per cent).

Number of convicted persons, by court sentence that had been put into legal force and selected types of crimes

Table 7.1:
(persons)

of which, convicted of:

homicide and attempted homicide	premeditated severe injuries	rape and attempted rape	theft
			
2010 322	2010 296	2010 184	2010 1590
2011 397	2011 285	2011 179	2011 1713
2012 260	2012 259	2012 178	2012 1430
2013 296	2013 261	2013 144	2013 1176
2014 255	2014 237	2014 140	2014 924

Convicts – total									
2010	8524	2011	9199	2012	8206	2013	7517	2014	7327
violation of the rules of road safety and operating of motor vehicles									
2010	170	2011	149	2012	176	2013	161	2014	133
robbery	burglary	cattle stealing	hooliganism	extortion	scam				
2010	333	367	397	860	32	340			
2011	376	468	541	766	57	349			
2012	306	452	406	759	32	313			
2013	211	323	273	673	33	248			
2014	168	381	338	743	30	292			



crimes related to drug trafficking

2010	1175	2011	1252	2012	1309	2013	1361	2014	1254
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

As the graph shows, the largest proportion of persons were convicted of drug related crimes (17.1 per cent), theft (12.6 per cent), hooliganism (10.1 per cent), burglary (5.2 percent) and cattle stealing (4.6 per cent).

Figure 7.1:

Number of persons convicted of committing selected crimes in 2014

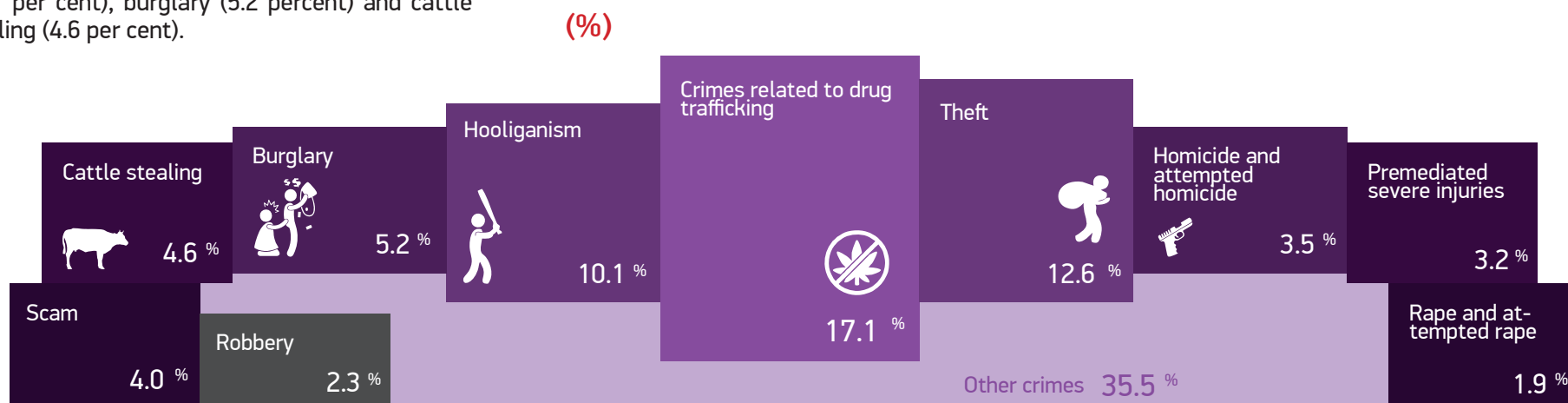
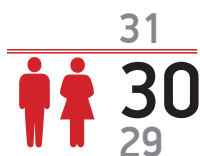


Table 7.2:

Number of persons under 30 years of age convicted of committing selected crimes

(persons)



In 2014, most of convicted persons under 30 years of age committed theft - 15.2 per cent, crimes related to drug trafficking - 13.2 per cent; robbery and burglary - 12.9 per cent and hooliganism - 11.9 per cent.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Convicts – total	3701	4071	3658	3219	3001
of which, convicted of:					
homicide and attempted homicide	168	186	110	133	110
premediated severe injuries	170	132	141	141	124
rape and attempted rape	127	112	128	86	83
crimes against property:					
theft	801	904	739	569	458
cattle stealing	219	296	253	160	219
scam	93	88	69	70	92
robbery and burglary	526	612	559	387	387
hooliganism	433	372	351	317	357
crimes related to drug trafficking	308	334	353	442	395

Table 7.3:

Composition of convicted persons

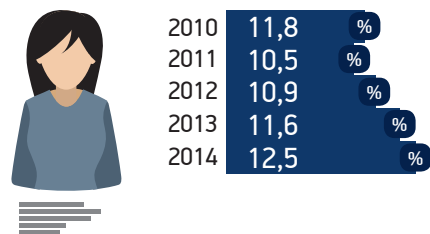
(in % of total)

Persons aged 30-49 years dominate in the total number of convicted persons, ranging on average from 44 per cent to 46 per cent over the last five years. Women accounted for nearly 13 per cent of the total number of convicted persons in 2014 and unemployed working age persons accounted for more than 77 per cent.

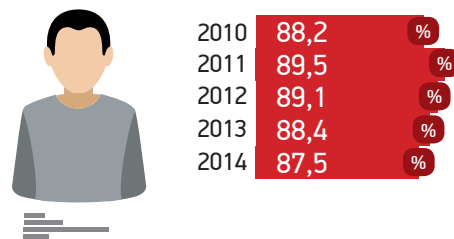


Of total convicts

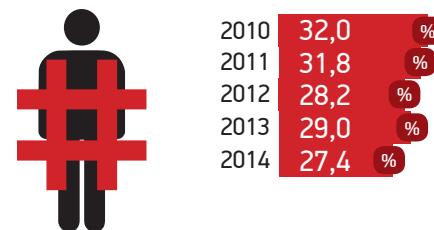
■ females



■ males



convicted previously, incl. those with cleared and removed convictions



working-age unemployed persons



Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 7.2:

Number of convicted persons

(thsd. persons)

■ females
■ males

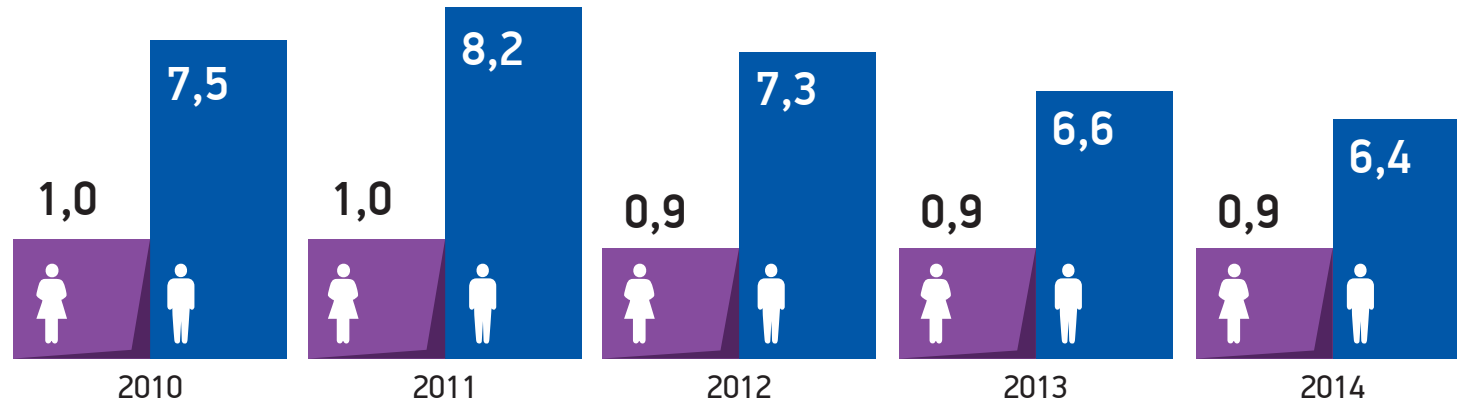


Figure 7.3:

Number of convicted persons per 100 000 population

■ Women aged 14 years and older

■ Minors aged 14-17

■ At the age of 14 years and older

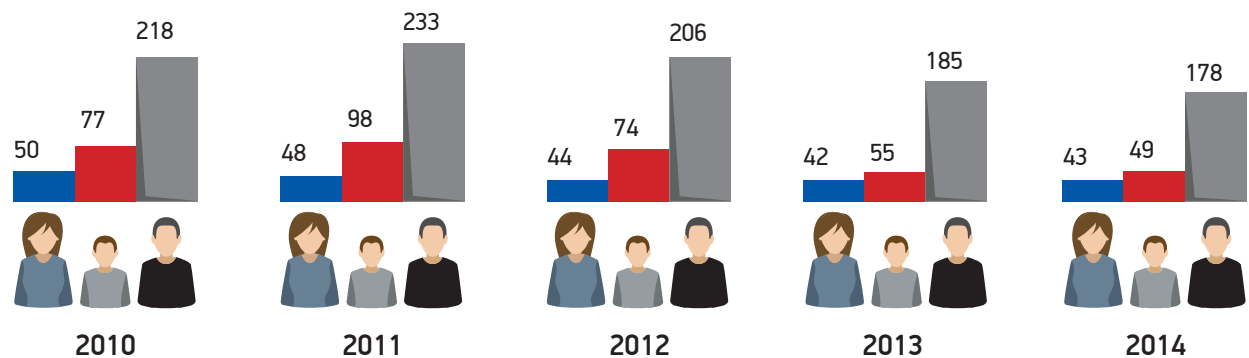


Table 7.4.:

Number of convicted persons aged 14 years of age per 100 000 population, by territory



(persons)

As the table shows, this indicator was significantly higher than the national average in Bishkek (1.4 times) and Chui oblast (29 per cent), while in Batken oblast this indicator was 2 times lower than the national average.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kyrgyz Republic	218	233	206	185	178
Batken oblast	113	98	98	110	92
Djalal-Abad oblast	196	190	156	129	143
Issyk-Kul oblast	319	338	281	233	181
Naryn oblast	160	189	160	135	141
Osh oblast	201	165	142	130	142
Talas oblast	201	194	205	192	181
Chui oblast	298	330	281	266	229
Bishkek city	253	297	275	263	253

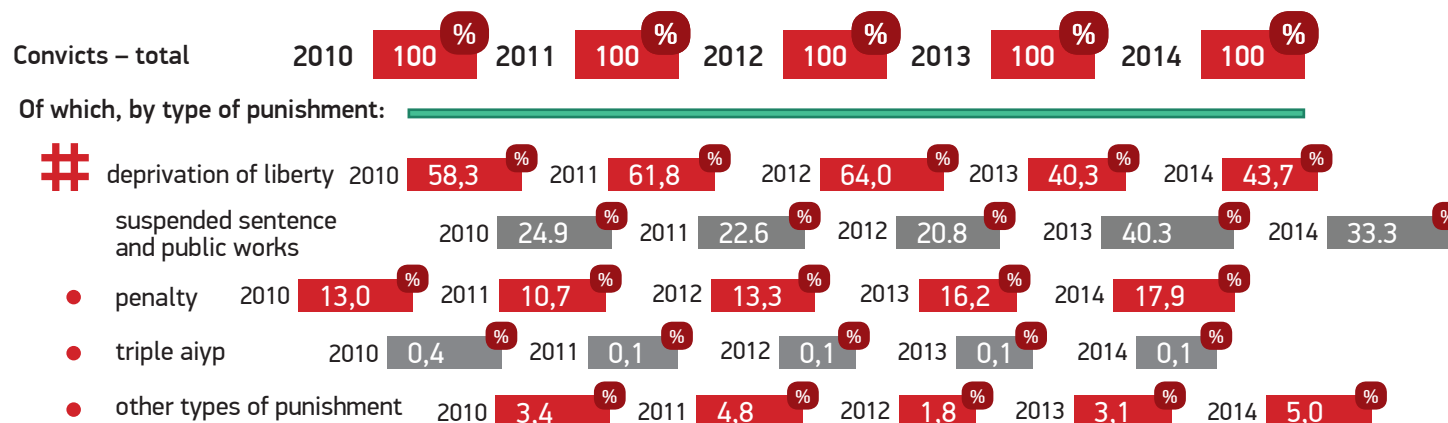
Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic, Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 7.5:

Convicted persons, by main type of punishment set by court ¹

(in %)

Despite the decrease in the proportion of persons convicted of deprivation of liberty from 58 per cent in 2010 to 44 per cent in 2014, this type of punishment still remains predominant. At the same time, the number of persons with suspended sentence and public works penalty during the same period of time has increased from 25 per cent to 33 per cent instead.



¹ This table and tables 7.6 and 7.7 show total types of punishment for multiple offenses and sentences. Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 7.4:

Distribution of convicted persons, by main type of punishment set by court in 2014

(in % of total)

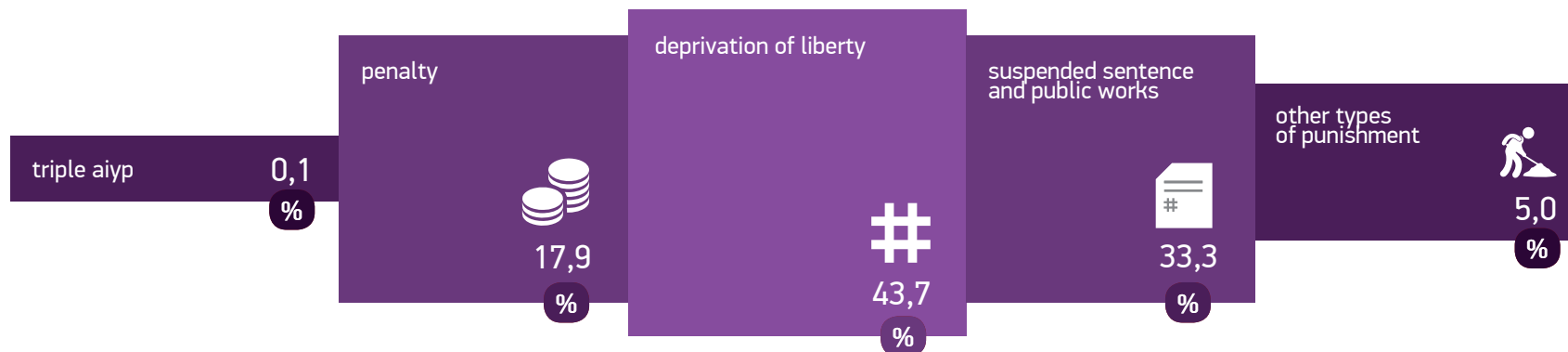
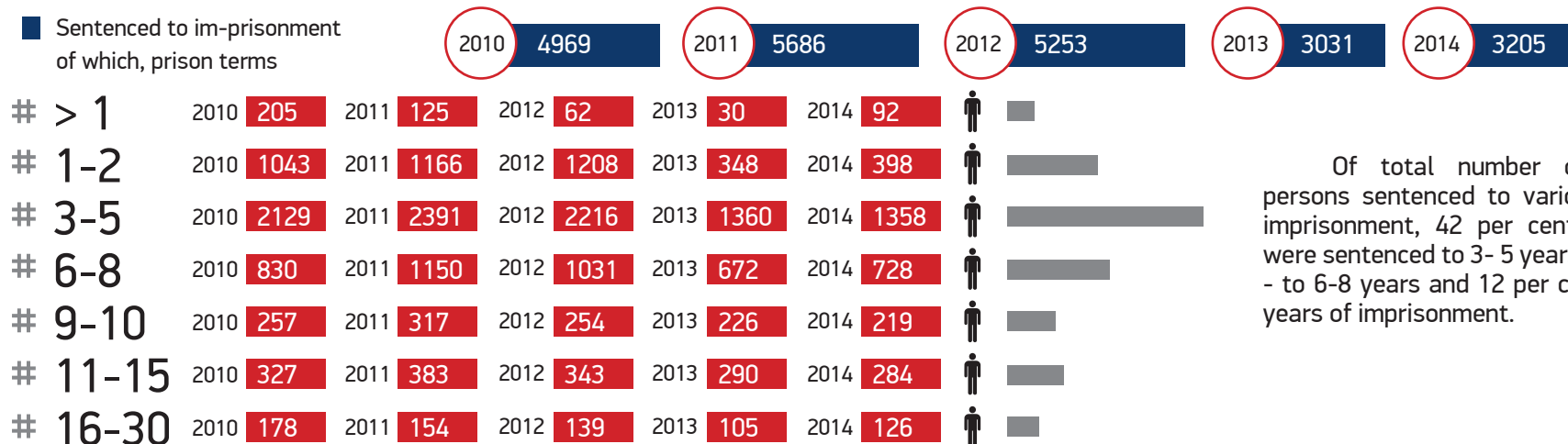


Table 7.6:

Number of convicted persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with all punishments put together

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

(persons)



Of total number of convicted persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 42 per cent of persons were sentenced to 3- 5 years, 23 per cent - to 6-8 years and 12 per cent - to 1- 2 years of imprisonment.

Figure 7.5:

Number of persons convicted to imprisonment by court decision that had been put into legal force

(persons)

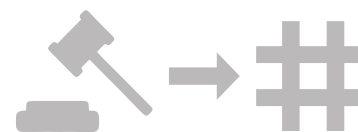
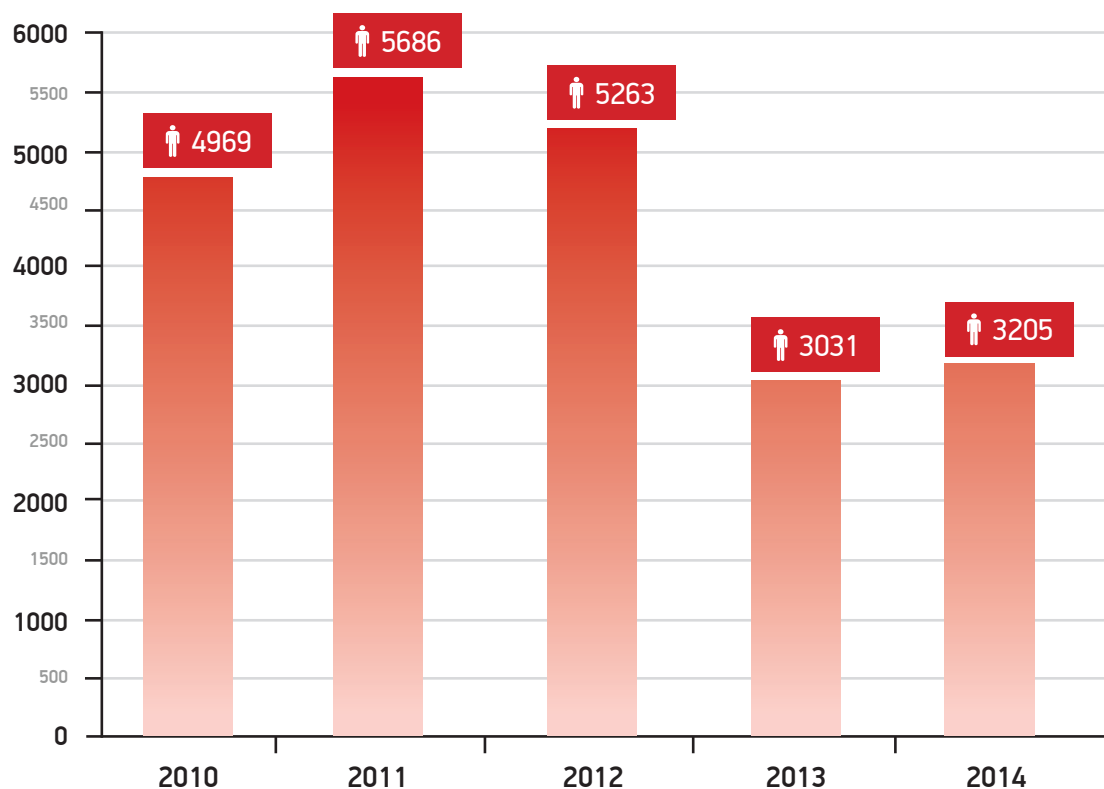
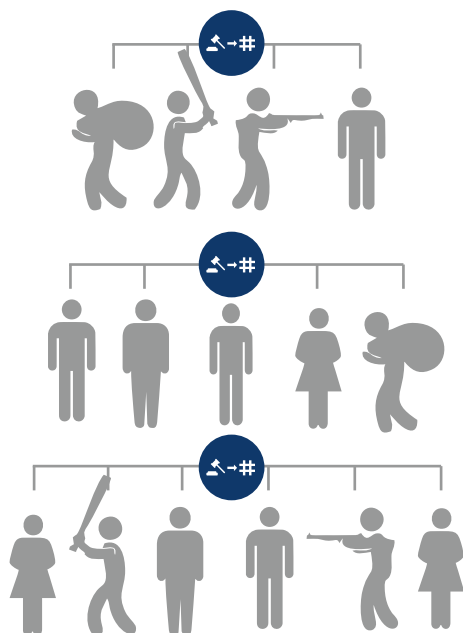


Table 7.7

Persons sentenced to imprisonment, by type of crimes in 2014

(persons)



	Sentenced to imprisonment	of which, prison terms						
		less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 5 years	6 to 8 years	9 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 to 30 years
Convicts – total	3205	92	398	1358	728	219	284	126
of which, convicted of:								
homicide	223	4	5	25	39	32	77	41
premediated severe injuries	110	2	10	26	46	12	11	3
rape and attempted rape	103	1	2	16	35	16	22	11
theft	573	22	62	259	170	36	16	8
cattle stealing	147	5	5	60	48	18	9	2
robbery	110	3	8	47	36	11	5	-
burglary	198	4	19	61	52	21	26	15
hooliganism	230	7	57	139	16	4	2	5
crimes related to drugs and psychotropic substances	520	10	19	276	106	27	70	12

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic

8.

ACTIVITY OF JUSTICE AUTHORITIES

Table 8.1:

Number of cases entered to and examined by courts of justice¹

(units)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number cases entered to courts of justice	107859	122719	127917	134664	138911
penal	17174	18786	16697	16466	15876
civil	48787	59602	62128	67752	72129
economic	4945	6425	7376	6704	8066
administrative	3600	4322	4577	5073	5942
cases of administrative offences	33353	33584	37139	38669	36898
Total number examined cases	102291	108776	112210	121838	123823
penal	17316	18843	16424	16193	15806
civil	46606	51084	53279	59273	63423
economic	4953	4448	5349	4916	6811
administrative	3527	2632	2629	2838	3880
cases of administrative offences	33434	33625	36745	38613	36828
Number of pending cases	8968	10122	12227	14977	15292
penal	1769	1712	1985	2258	2328
civil	5900	6654	7670	9083	9505
economic	445	809	1045	1497	1319
administrative	337	503	747	1323	1292
cases of administrative offences	517	444	780	816	848

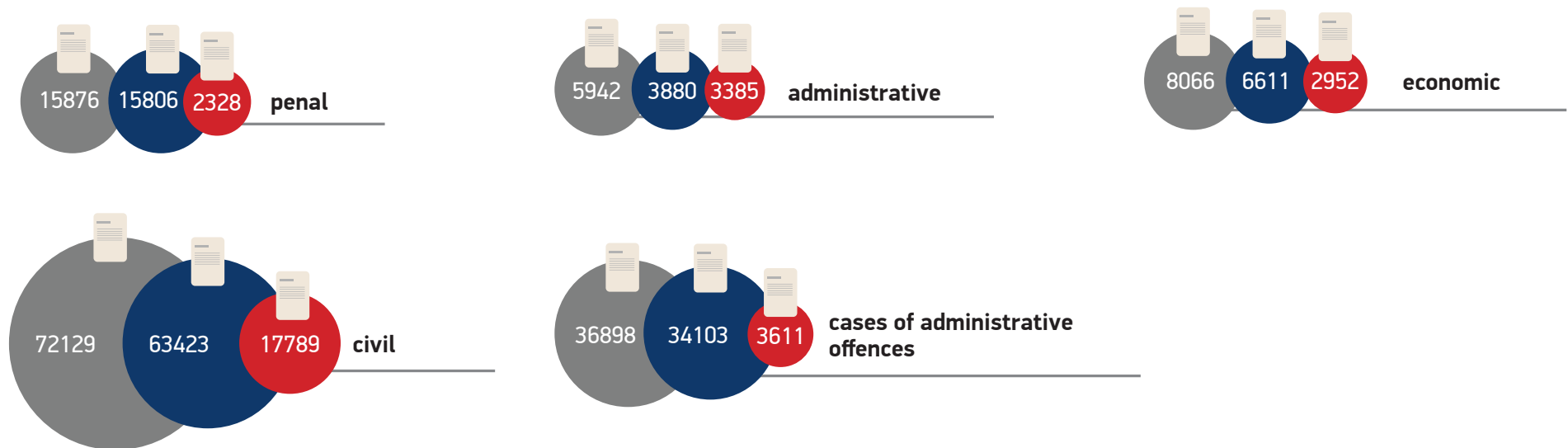
¹ Except for cases on forest fires.

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Figure 8.1:

Number of cases examined by courts of justice in 2014

- number cases entered to courts of justice
- number examined cases
- number of pending cases

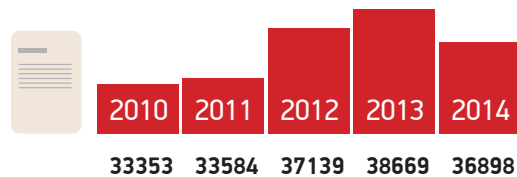


In 2014, nearly 139 thousand penal, civil and administrative cases have been brought to courts of justice, an increase by 29 per cent as compared to 2010. More than half of cases (nearly 52 per cent) were civil cases, nearly 27 per cent were administrative cases. The proportion of penal cases in total number of cases accounted for more than 11 per cent.

Table 8.2:

Cases of administrative offences entered to and examined by courts of justice

Cases entered to courts of justice - total



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
of which, cases related to:					
public security and order	8394	7316	8636	8693	8328
protection of environment and use of natural resources	140	132	88	106	127
Cases examined – total	33434	33265	36745	38613	36828
of which, cases related to:					
public security and order	8393	7311	8613	8695	8326
protection of environment and use of	105	132	83	97	129

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The largest number of administrative sanctions imposed was penalties (49 per cent), administrative arrests (25 per cent) and deprivation of certain rights (23 per cent).

Of total number of cases examined, the largest proportion of cases was related to driving of motor vehicles by persons under the influence of alcohol (42 per cent) and petty hooliganism (23 per cent). The proportion of family violence cases was insignificant and accounted for nearly 3 per cent.

Table 8.3:

Examination by courts of administrative offences, by selected types of crimes in 2014



Source:
Judicial Department
of the Kyrgyz Republic.

	Total	of which:				
		sale of goods of inadequate quality	driving vehicles by persons being in a drunk state	petty hooliganism	family violence	persons living without passport or registration
Cases examined – total	33915	25	14291	8095	887	9
Types of sanctions imposed:						
administrative arrest	8503	-	836	6344	746	9
deprivation of certain rights	7920	-	5565	-	-	-
penalty	16705	25	7813	1534	128	-
warning	442	-	14	217	13	-
confiscation of the object used as a tool for						
committing an offence	21	-	-	-	-	-
Sum of the damage, thsd. soms:	47134,8	18,0	28232,9	477,7	79,3	-
collected	38176,5	3,9	24264,9	389,6	65,8	-
to be collected	8958,3	14,1	3968,0	88,1	13,5	-

Over the past five years, the number of civil cases examined by courts has increased from 47000 in 2010 to 63000 in 2014, an increase by more than a third. The highest proportion of cases examined in 2014 has been related to divorce - more than 17 per cent and alimonies - more than 9 per cent.

Table 8.4:

Examination of civil cases by courts

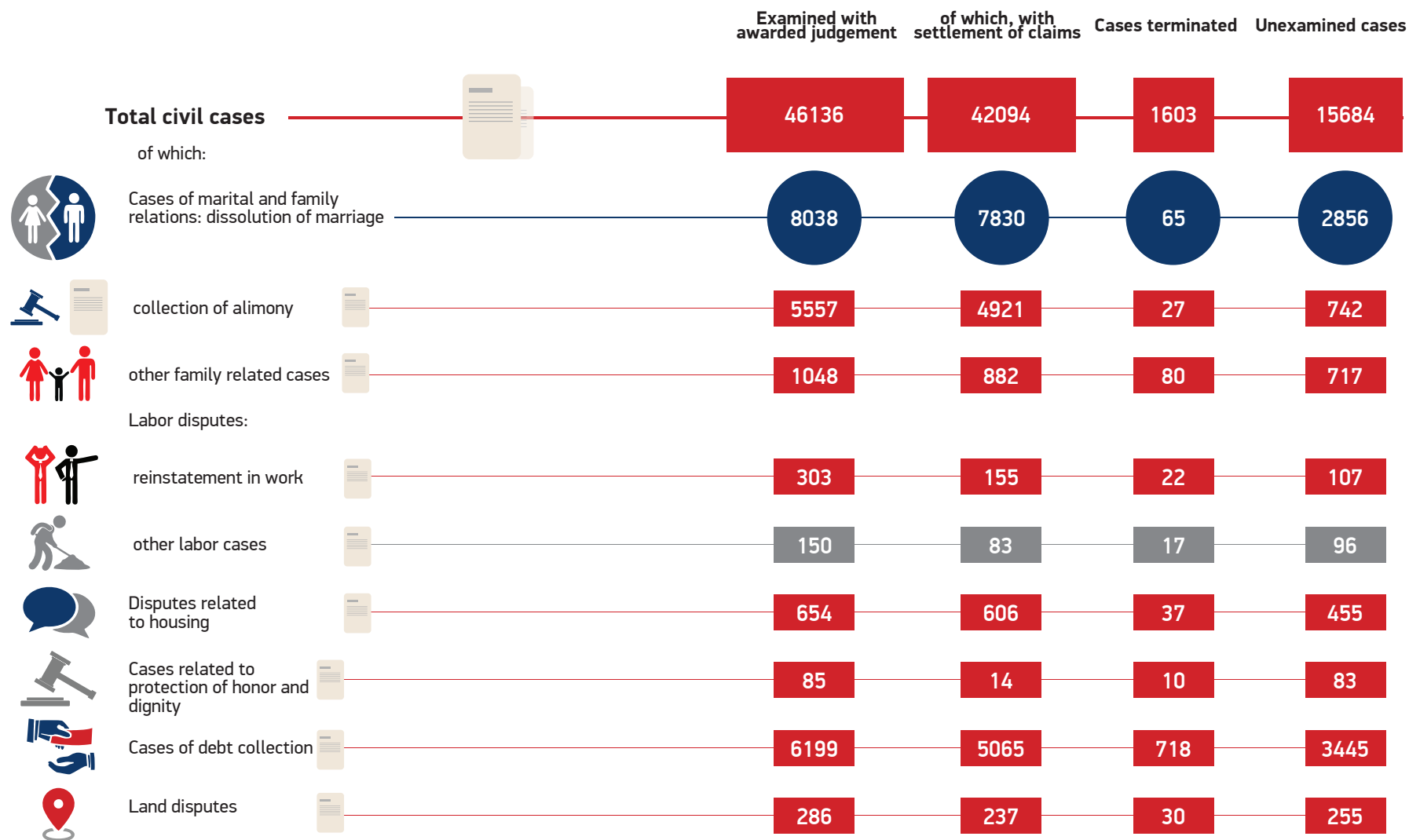
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases entered to courts – total	48787	59602	62128	67752	72129
of which:					
reinstatement in work	672	666	572	587	487
other labor relations	357	372	379	474	345
protection of honor and dignity	172	276	259	265	251
dissolution of marriage	8756	10006	10382	11523	11653
collection of alimony	4892	4215	5033	6264	6701
other family related cases	1523	1363	1549	1992	2163
cases on housing	2043	1603	1274	1311	1323
protection of consumers' rights	72	97	123	68	53
Cases examined – total	46606	51084	53279	59273	63423
of which:					
reinstatement in work	605	572	489	448	432
other labor relations	322	282	266	387	263
protection of honor and dignity	155	135	180	165	178
dissolution of marriage	8555	9371	9640	10705	10959
collection of alimony	4848	3968	4698	5948	6326
other family related cases	1458	1116	1243	1661	1845
cases on housing	1910	1419	1097	1109	1146
protection of consumers' rights	66	55	90	45	32



Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 8.5:

Examination by courts of selected types of civil cases in litigation in 2014



Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic.

9.

ACTIVITY OF THE PROSECUTION

Main indicators of activity of investigators of the prosecution, MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic and other investigative bodies

Table 9.1:



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases received:	50710	47245	39760	37656	36898
by investigators of the prosecution	4166	3752	3713	3611	3256
by investigators of MIA	39661	40141	33679	31478	30612
by others	6883	3352	2368	2567	3030
of total:					
cases regarding women	3016	3091	3296	3569	3469
cases regarding minors	1092	1330	1193	1180	1100
cases completed (with repeatedly completed ones):	14854	16157	15967	16156	16301
by investigators of the prosecution	1243	1210	1274	1118	1139
by investigators of MIA	12178	13494	13653	13860	13706
by others	1433	1453	1040	1178	1456
of which:					
cases regarding women	1911	2015	2154	2267	2394
cases regarding minors	738	933	846	839	746
Cases suspended (with cumulative total)	24234	20247	15727	14255	12955
by investigators of the prosecution	524	495	649	669	681
by investigators of MIA	20479	18323	14178	12570	11098
by others	3231	1429	900	1016	1176
of which:					
cases regarding women	475	431	361	433	373
cases regarding minors	46	50	32	29	26

The number of cases received by investigators has decreased from 50.000 in 2010 to 37.000 in 2014, a decrease by 27 per cent. The largest proportion of cases has been received by investigators of MIA (83 per cent) and 9 per cent of cases were received by investigators of the prosecution.

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

Table 9.2:

Supervision over the observance of laws and legality of legal acts



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Inspections held	8197	6823	6136	6654	6425
Objections lodged on revealed illegal legal acts	3376	3167	3322	3425	3264
of which:					
satisfied	3268	3077	3266	3315	3186
rejected	23	13	5	31	26
proposals made on elimination of violations	3642	3812	3526	3780	3832
orders made on elimination of violations	4263	2994	2951	3103	3118
Warnings made	4058	1916	1207	1241	1166
Orders on initiating disciplinary proceedings and proceedings on administrative offenses	1922	1187	1092	1171	1259
Persons brought to disciplinary responsibility by orders of the prosecution	4172	4353	4135	4389	4845
Persons punished administratively	1571	906	637	637	681
Criminal proceedings instituted	1387	973	494	548	458

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

Number of violations of laws revealed by the prosecution

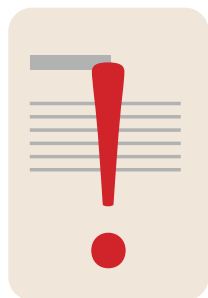
Table 9.3:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Violations revealed – total	15339	11889	11006	11549	11380
by branches of legislation:					
of which:					
on ownership	639	512	507	747	779
on targeted use of budgetary funds	...	...	...	...	...
on targeted use of loans	362	159	...	...	...
on protection of rights of entrepreneurs and investment activity	307	180	268	297	304
on land legislation	2314	1986	2192	2126	2351
on tax legislation	710	334	225	264	260
on protection of social rights	1989	1457	1546	1703	1602
on customs legislation	45	26	42	42	33
on privatization	128	33	...	...	...
on fuel and energy legislation	1265	495	...	...	...
on administrative activity of state authorities	965	916	635	723	685
on legislation in the field of environmental protection	562	261	263	400	361
on procedures for considering complaints and applications of citizens	610	522	546	631	797
on state guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for men and women	...	...	...	293	209
other legislation	4152	3923	3900	3538	3247
by state authorities, administrations					
and organizations:	119	115	106	197	200
in local authorities	39	94	852	530	500
in subordinate subdivisions of ministries, state committees, agencies, state commissions	1505	1134	1425	1670	1861
in local self-government bodies	4493	4616	5828	6630	6422
in supervisory authorities	1010	794	668	826	927
in bodies of MIA	745	847	726	749	620
in healthcare authorities	348	362	...	...	...
in education authorities	438	483	...	...	...
in other institutions, organizations and businesses	6642	3444	1401	947	850

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

Table 9.4:

Number of violations of laws revealed by the prosecution in selected branches of legislation



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Violations revealed:					
in the field of ownership	639	512	507	747	779
of which, violations of laws on:					
state, municipal ownership	415	433	507	747	779
in % of total violations revealed	64,9	84,6	100	100	100
private ownership	224	79	...	...	...
in % of total violations revealed	35,1	15,4	...	...	...
in the field of protection of social rights	1989	1457	1546	1703	1602
of which, violations of laws on:					
labor	1291	956	1203	1318	1309
in % of total violations revealed	64,9	65,6	77,8	77,4	81,7
pensions	113	129	94	141	88
in % of total violations revealed	5,7	8,9	6,1	8,3	5,5
social insurance	585	372	249	244	205
in % of total violations revealed	29,4	25,5	16,1	14,3	12,8
in the field of rights and interests of minors	1163	1143	1360	1731	1663
of which, violations of laws on:					
education	367	354	424	384	410
in % of total violations revealed	31,6	31,0	31,2	22,2	24,6
protection of the rights of orphans	59	185	102	195	199
in % of total violations revealed	5,1	16,2	7,5	11,3	12,0
protection of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood	95	119	186	435	296
in % of total violations revealed	8,2	10,4	13,7	25,1	17,8
prevention of crimes	196	207	379	320	337
among minors	196	207	379	320	337
in % of total violations revealed	16,9	18,1	27,9	18,5	20,3
in the field of combatting with illicit trafficking					
of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor materials	303	324	347	304	282

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

10. FAMILY VIOLENCE

Table 10.1:

Number of applicants to the crisis centers, aksakal courts and other specialized institutions

There has been a trend toward an increase in the number of applicants to crisis centers, aksakal courts (courts of elders) and other specialized institutions. For instance, there have been about 16.000 applications in 2010, while in 2014, the number of such applications has increased up to 19.500, an increase by 24 per cent.

Women are the main victims of family violence with 55 per cent proportion of total number of applicants in 2014. Meanwhile, the proportion of men as those seeking help in such institutions has increased by 2.2 times as compared to 2010.

As a rule, the largest number of applicants represents the age group of 18-49 years (20 per cent of total in 2014.).

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

	Total	of which		Of which, those who applied due to family violence problems		
		females	males	total	females	males
Number of applicants in 2010	15763	11751	4012	8674	7308	1366
of which, applicants to:						
aksakal courts	3517	1708	1809	703	422	281
crisis centers (associations)	9330	7567	1763	7740	6707	1033
charities, public funds	2824	2436	388	139	139	-
other institutions	92	40	52	92	40	52
Number of applicants in 2011	13496	9491	4005	8906	7188	1718
of which, applicants to:						
aksakal courts	3677	1939	1738	976	533	443
crisis centers (associations)	9014	7019	1995	7842	6578	1264
charities, public funds	805	533	272	88	77	11
Number of applicants in 2012	11457	7704	3753	6882	5378	1504
of which, applicants to:						
aksakal courts	2889	1457	1432	650	358	292
crisis centers (associations)	8018	5941	2077	6050	4877	1173
charities, public funds	550	306	244	182	143	39
Number of applicants in 2013	14979	9951	5028	9180	7373	1807
of which, applicants to:						
aksakal courts	3212	1689	1523	802	441	361
crisis centers (associations)	11399	8099	3300	8378	6932	1446
charities, public funds	368	163	205	-	-	-
Number of applicants in 2014	19500	10667	8833	8285	6599	1686
of which, applicants to:						
aksakal courts	3306	1575	1731	825	465	360
crisis centers (associations)	15396	8499	6897	7030	5704	1326
charities, public funds	798	593	205	430	430	-

Table 10.2:

Number of applicants to the crisis centers and institutions providing social and psychological assistance to citizens, by sex and age

(persons)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total applicants	15763	13496	11457	14979	19500
by age, years					
< 14	42	215	223	158	152
14-17	902	516	460	601	455
18-34	4832	4015	3296	4351	3735
35-39	4238	2591	2489	3308	2687
40-49	2993	2767	2532	2537	2725
50-59	1792	1949	1541	1226	1670
60 and over	964	1443	916	695	943
Females	11751	9491	7704	9951	10667
by age, years					
< 14	31	144	149	108	105
14-17	589	357	341	447	348
18-34	3827	3237	2299	3485	2917
35-39	3310	1722	1727	2527	2037
40-49	2130	1737	1641	1754	1843
50-59	1211	1310	963	795	1129
60 and over	653	984	584	436	576
Males	4012	4005	3753	5028	8833
by age, years					
< 14	11	71	74	50	47
14-17	313	159	119	154	107
18-34	1005	778	997	866	818
35-39	928	869	762	781	650
40-49	863	1030	891	783	891
50-59	581	639	578	431	541
60 and over	311	459	332	259	367

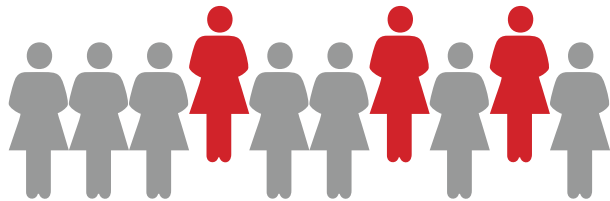
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Of total applicants, those who suffered from family violence	8674	8906	6882	9180	8285
by age, years					
<14	1	129	123	82	97
14-17	537	378	371	492	396
18-34	3064	3001	2198	3637	3076
35-39	2117	1494	1414	2260	1769
40-49	1584	1746	1436	1552	1695
50-59	860	1134	740	738	804
60 and over	511	1024	600	419	448
Females	7308	7188	5378	7373	6599
by age, years					
<14	1	102	93	70	78
14-17	440	300	295	372	313
18-34	2671	2668	1913	3071	2526
35-39	1783	1138	1071	1862	1456
40-49	1261	1238	995	1151	1240
50-59	720	894	568	531	630
60 and over	432	848	443	316	356
Males	1366	1718	1504	1807	1686
by age, years					
<14	-	27	30	12	19
14-17	97	78	76	120	83
18-34	393	333	285	566	550
35-39	334	356	343	398	313
40-49	323	508	441	401	455
50-59	140	240	172	207	174
60 and over	79	176	157	103	92



Table 10.3:

Number of applicants to the crisis centers and institutions providing social and psychological assistance to citizens, by forms of committed violence

(persons)



The number of applications to crisis centers and institutions providing social and psychological assistance varied - from 11.000 in 2012 up to almost 16.000 in 2010.

The largest number of registered applications from women was in relation to psychological violence - 43 per cent of victims in 2014, while applications from men were mainly in relation to physical violence

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	15763	13496	11457	12876	12376
Of which, those who suffered from following forms of violence:					
physical	5439	5874	5118	7830	4873
psychological	4655	5866	3837	6575	5146
sexual	247	227	91	215	131
socio-economic	3666	4250	2416	2134	2741
socio-cultural	2098	681	656	189	614
Females	11751	9491	7704	9552	8955
Of which, those who suffered from following forms of violence:					
physical	4351	4319	3202	6215	3374
psychological	3235	4606	2858	5074	3862
sexual	247	226	88	215	130
socio-economic	2102	3151	1737	1372	1804
socio-cultural	2017	433	436	151	482
Males	4012	4005	3753	3324	3421
Of which, those who suffered from following forms of violence:					
physical	1088	1555	1916	1615	1499
psychological	1420	1260	979	1501	1284
sexual	-	1	3	7	1
socio-economic	1564	1099	679	762	937
socio-cultural	81	248	220	38	132
Of total applicants, those who suffered from family violence:	2472	2411	2853	4950	3518
Of which, those who suffered from following forms of violence:					
physical	4489	3245	3132	3205	2854
psychological	2472	2411	2853	4950	3518
sexual	200	83	91	110	124
socio-economic	1235	2760	1681	1141	1490
socio-cultural	307	628	624	189	375
Females	7308	7188	5378	7373	6599
Of which, those who suffered from following forms of violence:					
physical	3877	2480	2470	2692	2294

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Table 10.3:
continued

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
psychological	1992	1957	2328	3977	2796
sexual	200	83	88	103	123
socio-economic	980	2385	1428	1141	1099
socio-cultural	272	391	415	151	346
Males	1366	1718	1504	1807	1686
Of which, those who suffered from following forms of violence:					
physical	612	765	662	513	560
psychological	480	454	525	973	722
sexual	-	-	3	7	1
socio-economic	255	375	253	288	391
socio-cultural	35	237	209	38	29

Table 10.4:

Assistance provided to applicants to the crisis centers and institutions providing social and psychological assistance to citizens

(persons)

In 2014, the largest proportion of the assistance rendered has been in the form of face-to-face counseling, which accounted for 62 per cent, and telephone helpline accounted for 30 per cent. Nearly 2.5 per cent of persons have been provided with shelters. A small proportion of persons have been provided with restraining order and assistance in instituting criminal proceedings. At the same time, the proportion of men in need of such help tended to increase, while the proportion of men provided with protective order has doubled.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Personal counselling provided (legal, medical, social, psychological)					
women	6588	8648	5103	8997	6868
men	2593	2810	2758	4129	2701
Asylum granted					
women	677	444	468	483	329
men	363	254	51	256	69
Assistance in obtaining protective order provided					
women	102	34	52	162	83
men	31	8	8	20	65
Advice provided via crisis hotline					
women	3043	3815	2873	4698	2899
men	444	831	1072	2201	1656
Assistance provided in applying to law enforcement authorities					
women	191	1357	243	275	190
men	18	62	57	21	81
Assistance provided in instituting criminal proceedings					
women	41	95	62	69	293
men	1	4	30	14	91

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 10.5:

Type of relationship of persons who committed family violence

As data show, the incidence of family violence has been steadily increasing and in 2014, as compared to 2010, it rose by 1.7 times. Most of family violence crimes in 2014 have been committed by spouses (91 per cent), and the main victim of violence committed by men were their wives (92 per cent). At the same time, the number of cases of family violence crimes committed by women, as compared to 2010, dropped by 44 per cent, while family violence crimes committed by sons increased by 1.4 times instead. The number of family violence crimes committed by daughters has increased.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total cases of violence committed	1801	2187	2580	2542	3126
of which:					
by husbands	1618	1980	2313	2314	2848
of which, against:					
spouse	1456	1824	2148	2095	2619
children	41	27	24	27	54
parents	56	71	70	94	77
other relatives	65	58	72	98	98
by wives	91	57	64	51	51
of which, against:					
spouse	41	20	43	24	15
children	13	3	2	2	9
parents	27	26	5	12	4
other relatives	10	8	14	13	23
by sons	83	128	177	161	203
of which, against:					
parents	72	89	126	112	153
brothers and sisters	2	6	13	40	37
other relatives	9	33	38	9	13
by daughters	15	22	26	16	24
of which, against:					
parents	11	14	19	7	14
brothers and sisters	-	6	4	2	8
other relatives	4	2	3	6	2

Source: Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Table 10.6:

Number of registered cases of family violence and measures taken against these cases

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Registered cases of family violence, cases	1801	2272	2580	2542	3126
of which, by form of violence:					
physical	1414	1950	2009	2014	2408
psychological	362	315	566	517	712
sexual	25	7	5	11	6
The number of temporary protective orders issued	1775	1798	2415	2327	2619
Criminal proceedings investigated in relation to family violence and submitted to court	38	231	183	175	243
Persons against whom administrative sanctions had been applied	920	1097	1163	1302	1624
of which, by articles:					
family violence (art. 66-3)	584	430	583	674	944
failure to fulfill the conditions of the temporary protective order (art. 66-4)	6	26	13	19	9
failure to fulfill the conditions of protective order of court (art. 66-5)	-	200	1	-	15
petty hooliganism (art. 364)	214	329	455	399	491
other	116	112	111	210	165

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic

The main type of measures applicable to persons who have committed family violence is the issuance of temporary protective orders (84 per cent), and their number increased by 1.7 times in 2014 as compared to 2010. The number of criminal cases in relation to family violence has a trend toward an increase - by 6 times as compared to 2010. The number of persons with administrative penalties imposed during this period of time has increased by 1.8 times, mainly, under the article of the Administrative Liability Code on family violence.

Table 10.7:

Persons who committed family violence (with issuance of temporary protective order), by sex, age, education and occupation

(persons)

— women — men



The largest proportion of persons committing family violence crimes come from the age group of 31-40 years (39 per cent), followed by those who are in the age groups of 21-30 years (28 per cent) and the age group of 41-50 years (23 per cent).

As for the level of education, the largest proportion of persons committing family violence crimes had secondary general education (70 per cent) or vocational education (16 per cent). The proportion of those with higher or incomplete higher education accounted for nearly 7 per cent.

As for occupation, most of persons committing family violence crimes have been unemployed - 78 per cent.

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Persons who committed family violence, total	112	1656	77	1721	74	2341	62	2265	48	2571
by age, years										
under 20	3	23	-	13	1	6	-	21	1	19
21-30	41	523	20	459	19	541	14	614	10	715
31-40	57	716	43	750	39	1128	25	1008	20	1013
41-50	8	303	10	420	10	538	17	493	10	603
51 and over	3	91	4	79	5	128	6	129	7	221
by education:										
higher professional	9	167	7	109	5	168	1	157	-	176
incomplete higher professional	7	108	1	88	2	126	1	97	3	153
secondary vocational	22	392	17	381	13	459	20	488	7	408
secondary general	70	936	52	1082	54	1315	40	1507	38	1801
other	4	53	-	61	-	1	-	16	-	33
by occupation:										
work	15	398	25	437	16	514	14	428	10	449
do not work	90	1184	50	1248	53	1760	46	1788	35	2009
students	5	53	1	13	4	15	-	27	3	64
retired persons	2	21	1	23	1	52	2	22	-	49
Of which, those who were criminally prosecuted, total	5	65	25	205	13	170	19	156	21	222
by age, years										
under 20	1	1	1	5	-	-	3	2	1	5
21-30	2	20	9	56	3	35	5	46	4	63
31-40	-	31	8	94	3	80	5	56	8	87
41-50	2	8	5	41	5	37	3	41	3	50
51 and over	-	5	2	9	2	18	3	11	6	17
by education:										
higher professional	-	1	1	11	1	6	1	6	-	2
incomplete higher professional	-	3	1	5	1	3	-	-	-	3
secondary vocational	3	8	3	9	1	13	4	17	-	21
secondary general	2	53	20	177	4	148	14	122	21	196
other	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	11	-	-
by occupation:										
work	-	14	3	7	2	14	-	6	-	8
do not work	5	51	21	193	4	153	18	149	19	208
students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
retired persons	-	-	1	5	2	3	1	1	2	5

Table 10.8:

Persons who suffered from family violence, by sex, age group, education and occupation

(persons)

The largest proportion of victims of family violence crimes were women - 96 per cent in 2014, of which women aged 31-40 years accounted for 38 per cent and women aged 21-30 years accounted for 31 per cent. As for education, the largest proportion of victims had secondary general education (70 per cent) and secondary vocational education (12 per cent).

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Wo-men	Men	Wo-men	Men	Wo-men	Men	Wo-men	Men	Wo-men	Men
Total	1659	130	1714	95	2341	74	2269	70	2521	98
by age, years										
under 18 (0-17)	22	13	7	1	2	7	6	4	6	9
18 - 20	167	10	27	2	80	3	61	2	77	8
21-30	597	37	466	10	648	6	670	8	825	12
31-40	522	30	652	35	1086	22	943	14	892	12
41-50	252	31	430	31	403	21	440	23	458	24
51 and over	99	9	132	16	122	15	149	19	263	33
by education:										
higher professional		132	9	152	215	7	171	3	245	1
incomplete higher professional		181	10	163	121	-	87	-	172	1
secondary vocational		467	28	338	409	12	471	12	303	15
secondary general		718	77	1003	1595	52	1536	52	1764	75
other		161	6	58	1	3	4	3	36	6
by occupation:										
work		528	32	487	471	7	375	8	461	3
do not work		1020	86	1153	1765	52	1758	52	1854	62
students	30	26	4	13	34	2	60	1	84	11
retired persons	93	85	8	61	74	13	76	9	121	22

Source: MIA of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 10.9:

Indicators on activity of courts in relation to administrative offences and penal cases on family violence

(number of cases)

Of total investigated administrative cases, the proportion of family violence cases accounted for 80 per cent in average. Other family violence crimes have been investigated as penal cases.

As for types of administrative crimes, the largest number of investigated cases was related to family violence - 69 per cent and petty hooliganism -27 per cent.

Among the criminal cases related to family violence, the largest proportion of crimes was against life and health – nearly 79 per cent and crimes against public security - 12 per cent. The number of crimes against life and health, as compared to 2010, has increased by 27 per cent, while the number of crimes against sexual integrity has doubled.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of examined administrative offences on family violence (with administrative sanctions imposed)	941	669	716	998	1293
Of which, by articles:					
Abuse of guardianship rights (art.66-00)	-	26	-	47	48
family violence (art. 66-3)	67	77	117	293	887
failure to fulfill the conditions of the temporary protective order (art. 66-4)	15	11	11	7	3
Failure to fulfill the conditions of protective order of court (art.66-05)	-	1	-	-	-
Battery (art. 66-09)	-	-	1	-	-
Premeditated infliction of a light injury (art. 66-10)	-	5	15	13	5
Homicide threat (art. 66-11)	-	-	-	-	2
petty hooliganism (cr. 364)	858	549	572	638	348
disobeying a lawful order (art.371)	1	-	-	-	-
Number of examined penal cases on family violence	229	206	194	262	253
of which, by parts of the CC of KR:					
crimes against life and health	159	139	145	197	202
crimes against freedom, honor and dignity	1	-	-	2	-
crimes against sexual integrity	8	9	5	16	17
crimes against the family and minors	-	-	-	1	4
crimes against property	3	1	2	1	-
economic crimes	1	-	-	-	-
crimes against public security	57	57	41	45	30
crimes against justice	-	-	1	-	-

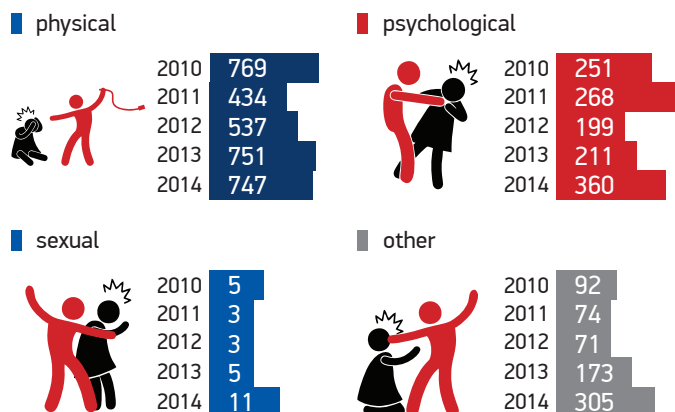


Persons convicted by courts of committing family violence, by type of violence

Table 10.10:
(persons)

Number of persons who have committed family violence 2010 **1117** 2011 **779** 2012 **810** 2013 **1140** 2014 **1423**

types of committed violence, cases:



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Family violence committed:					
in group	5	4	5	1	2
alone	554	404	423	532	664
under the influence of alcohol	893	568	612	888	1226
under the influence of drugs	-	6	-	28	1
due to domestic conflict	226	80	94	116	266

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic

More than half of persons (52 per cent) committing family violence have been found guilty of physical abuse by the courts. At the same time, the number of such persons, as compared to 2010, has decreased by 3 per cent, while the number of persons found guilty of committing psychological violence has increased by 1.4 times instead. The number of persons found guilty of sexual assault has increased by 2.2 times, as compared to 2010.

Over 86 per cent of persons found guilty of committing family violence have been under the influence of alcohol.

Nearly 57 per cent of persons committing family violence have been in the age of 34-49 years, and 90 per cent of persons have been unemployed.

Table 10.11:

Persons convicted by courts of committing family violence, by age group, education and occupation

(persons)



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1117	779	810	1140	1423
by age, years					
14-17	2	1	16	4	3
18-34	356	203	254	311	368
34-49	576	424	455	653	810
50 and over	183	151	85	172	242
by education:					
higher professional	29	18	16	45	53
incomplete higher professional	18	-	5	4	1
secondary vocational	160	52	51	51	56
secondary general	882	692	723	999	1290
incomplete secondary general	25	16	12	37	17
illiterate	3	1	3	4	6
by occupation:					
workers	85	31	32	68	75
non-manual workers	7	4	-	4	1
officials	-	-	1	-	-
civil servants	-	6	1	1	1
military personnel	-	-	2	-	-
students	7	4	1	2	-
unemployed	964	689	732	1006	1281
other types of occupation	54	45	41	59	65

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 10.12:

Persons who suffered from family violence, by type of violence, age group, education and occupation

(persons)

Nearly 43 per cent of family violence victims in 2014 were aged 34-49 years and nearly 27 per cent of persons were aged 18-34 years. The number of victims aged 50 and older has increased significantly – by 1.4 times, as compared to 2010.

Of total number of victims, 87 per cent had secondary general education. The number of victims with higher education increased by 2.3 times, as compared to 2010.

The proportion of the unemployed accounted for 84 per cent and the proportion of employed persons was 6 per cent, while the proportion of non-manual workers was less than one per cent.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1140	794	812	1140	1425
of which, by types of violence:					
physical	789	434	538	751	751
psychological	256	280	200	211	358
sexual	4	3	3	6	11
other	91	77	71	172	305
by age, years					
under 14	3	-	-	-	2
14-17	46	8	6	17	10
18-34	304	203	244	329	379
34-49	492	349	339	493	616
50 and over	295	234	223	301	418
by education:					
higher professional	41	31	34	50	93
incomplete higher					
professional	37	2	7	6	6
secondary vocational	90	51	32	62	57
secondary general	928	689	718	972	1243
incomplete secondary general	35	16	19	36	20
illiterate	9	5	2	14	6
by occupation:					
workers	95	23	21	59	86
non-manual workers	12	10	4	10	10
officials	-	1	1	1	3
civil servants	10	2	12	2	6
military personnel	-	1	-	-	-
students	16	6	5	10	8
unemployed	869	633	716	949	1201
other types of occupation	138	118	53	109	111

Source: Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 10.13:

Number of persons treated for diseases (injuries) as a result of family violence, by sex, age group and type of violence in 2014.

(persons)

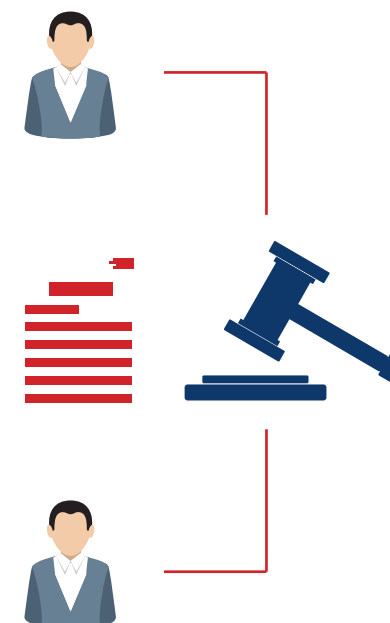
	Total	of which, by age group, years							
		0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and older
Total	4310	26	148	273	644	1289	1048	564	318
of which, as a result of family violence – total	1141	17	29	35	214	389	266	130	61
physical	876	13	10	28	165	329	189	99	43
psychological	233	-	11	6	45	57	68	30	16
sexual	17	4	8	1	3	-	-	-	1
Women	1547	15	30	58	162	522	431	220	109
of which, as a result of family violence	731	10	12	23	105	238	200	102	41
physical	611	6	3	21	84	215	159	86	37
psychological	94	0	1	1	17	20	38	15	2
sexual	17	4	8	1	3	-	-	-	1
Men	2763	11	118	215	482	767	617	344	209
of which, as a result of family violence	410	7	17	12	109	151	66	28	20
physical	265	7	7	7	81	114	30	13	6
psychological	139	-	10	5	28	37	30	15	14
sexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 10.14: (persons)

Persons who referred to medical and forensic offices in relation to family violence cases by sex, age group and type of violence in 2014

	Total	of which, by age group, years							
		0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and older
Total	2914	30	109	117	237	875	723	441	382
physical	2570	22	82	78	198	837	687	426	240
psychological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sexual	175	6	22	32	39	38	21	13	4
Women	1988	17	55	78	169	643	532	332	162
of which, as a result of family violence	1815	12	32	46	130	605	512	320	158
physical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
psychological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sexual	166	4	18	31	39	38	20	12	4
Men	765	13	54	33	68	232	176	107	82
of which, as a result of family violence	755	10	50	32	68	232	175	106	82
physical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
psychological	9	2	4	1	-	-	1	1	-
sexual	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 10.15:

Persons who referred to feldsher and obstretical stations in relation to family violence cases by sex, age group and type of violence in 2014

(persons)



	Total	of which, by age group, years							
		0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and older
Total	47	-	-	1	3	18	20	5	-
of which, as a result of family violence	40	-	-	-	3	16	16	5	-
physical	38	-	-	-	3	16	16	3	-
psychological	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
sexual	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Women	42	-	-	1	3	15	19	4	-
of which, as a result of family violence	35	-	-	-	3	13	15	4	-
physical	34	-	-	-	3	13	15	3	-
psychological	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
sexual	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Men	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
of which, as a result of family violence	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
physical	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
psychological	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
sexual	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic

Table 10.16:

Persons who referred to healthcare institutions providing medical treatment and preventice care and family medicine centers in relation to family violence cases, by sex, age group and type of violence in 2014.

(persons)

	Total	of which, by age group, years							
		0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and older
Total	905	11	32	87	189	240	202	91	53
of which, as a result of family violence	828	11	32	86	127	236	194	89	53
physical	705	3	19	68	105	211	175	82	42
psychological	93	8	12	14	13	18	16	7	5
sexual	18	1	4	6	4	3	-	-	-
Women	510	9	19	30	84	137	143	57	31
of which, as a result of family violence	495	9	19	30	76	133	140	57	31
physical	416	3	9	20	64	114	128	51	27
psychological	62	6	9	7	7	15	11	6	1
sexual	11	-	1	3	3	3	1	-	-
Men	395	2	13	57	105	103	59	34	22
of which, as a result of family violence	333	2	13	56	51	103	54	32	22
physical	289	-	10	48	41	97	47	31	15
psychological	31	2	3	7	6	3	5	1	4
sexual	7	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 10.17:

Persons who referred to stations (wards, hospitals) of emergency medical units in relation to family violence cases, by sex, age group and type of violence in 2014

(persons)

	Total	of which, by age group, years							
		0-6	7-14	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and older
Total	1190	10	45	66	178	327	247	177	140
of which, as a result of family violence	896	10	32	48	125	238	188	140	115
physical	556	5	11	20	72	170	127	94	57
psychological	290	3	17	26	49	61	51	32	51
sexual	16	-	3	2	4	4	1	-	2
left unattended	34	2	1	-	-	3	9	14	5
Women	742	5	33	43	115	185	159	107	95
of which, as a result of family violence	570	5	27	33	84	132	122	86	81
physical	329	2	10	14	44	87	78	57	37
psychological	224	3	15	17	38	43	42	27	39
sexual	9	-	1	2	2	1	1	0	2
left unattended	8	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	3
Men	448	5	12	23	63	142	88	70	45
of which, as a result of family violence	326	5	5	15	41	106	66	54	34
physical	227	3	1	6	28	83	49	37	20
psychological	66	-	2	9	11	18	9	5	12
sexual	7	-	2	-	2	3	-	-	-
left unattended	26	2	-	-	-	2	8	12	2

Source: Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

11. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Results of the 2012 Kyrgyz Republic Demographic and Health Survey (KgDHS)

The 2012 Kyrgyz Republic Demographic and Health Survey (KgDHS) was conducted by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic in collaboration with the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. The 2012 KgDHS collected information from more than 8,040 households and over 10,000 women and men aged 15-49 years. This representative sample provides estimates of key domestic violence indicators for the Kyrgyz Republic as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for the regions.

Throughout the world, women are subjected to physical abuse (beating, mockery), rape, and even become victims of murder in their own homes at the hands of their partners, who should be ideally the most reliable partners for them. Violence in the family occurs in all cultures, irrespective of ethnicity or religion, and affects people regardless of their economic and social status.

The 2012 KgDHS results show that the main reasons of conflicts are jealousy (71%), requirements to spouse/wife to tell where she has been (68,5%), prohibition of meeting with friends (14,2%), accusation of unfaithfulness (10,1%), limitation in contact with the family of wife (5%). According to data from the World Health Organization, in 2006-2007,

70% of women surveyed in Russia had been affected by different forms of violence, 12% in Germany, 10% in France. Globally, from 40 to 70% of murdered women were killed by their partners in an act of domestic violence.

Totally in the country, one in four married women aged 15-49 years has experienced physical or sexual violence that increases with women's age. The highest ratio (33%) is observed among women aged 30 and older. Indicators of physical, sexual and emotional violence do not depend on educational level of husband and level of family welfare. However, alcohol use is strongly associated with violence. Women whose husbands are often drunk experience the highest rate of spousal violence (70%), while those whose husbands drink, but never get drunk, experience the lowest rate (10%).

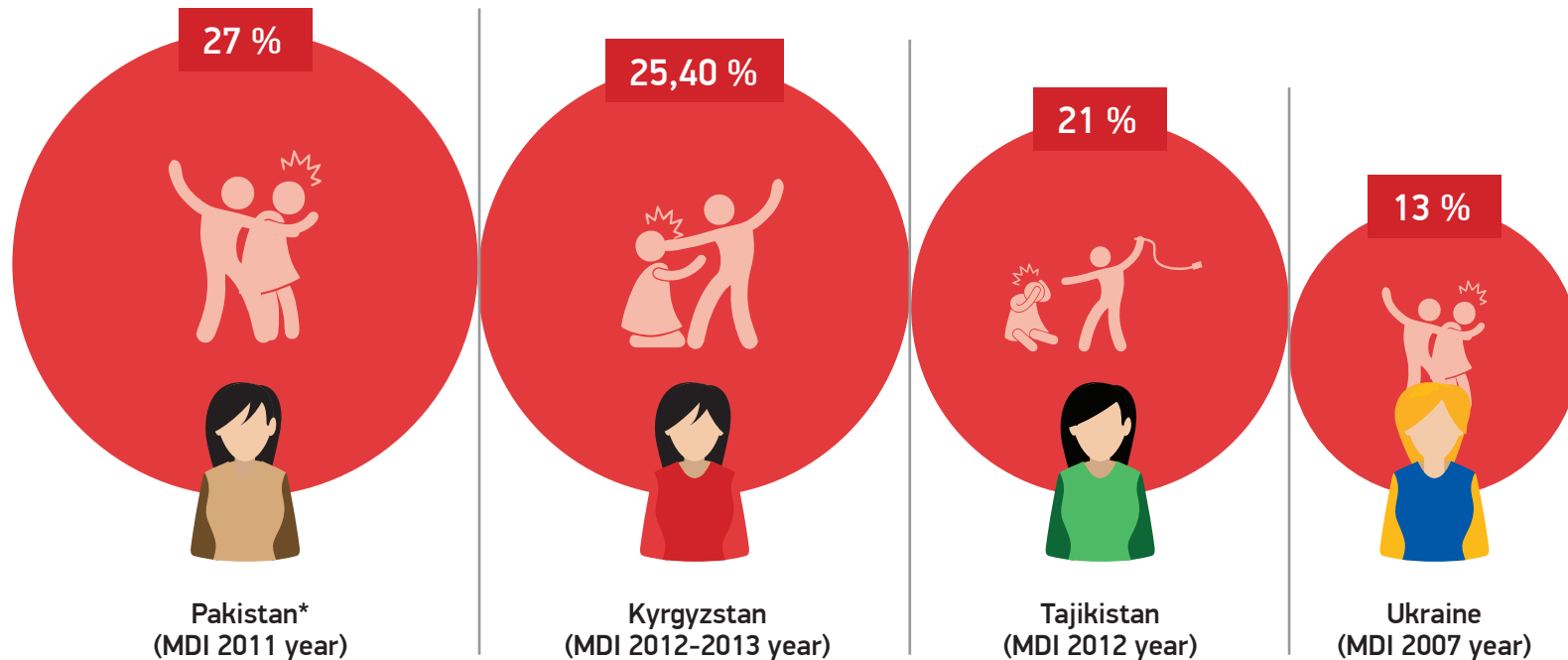
More than half (56%) of ever-married women of Kyrgyzstan who have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence reported they suffered from physical injuries.

According to KgDHS, 7% of women have experienced physical violence during pregnancy, 3% of women aged 15-49 years have ever experienced sexual violence and in 98% of cases, sexual violence is perpetrated by current or former husbands or partners.

Kyrgyzstan, among other countries that participated in the survey, is at the second place by number of women aged 15-49 years who have experienced spousal physical and sexual violence.

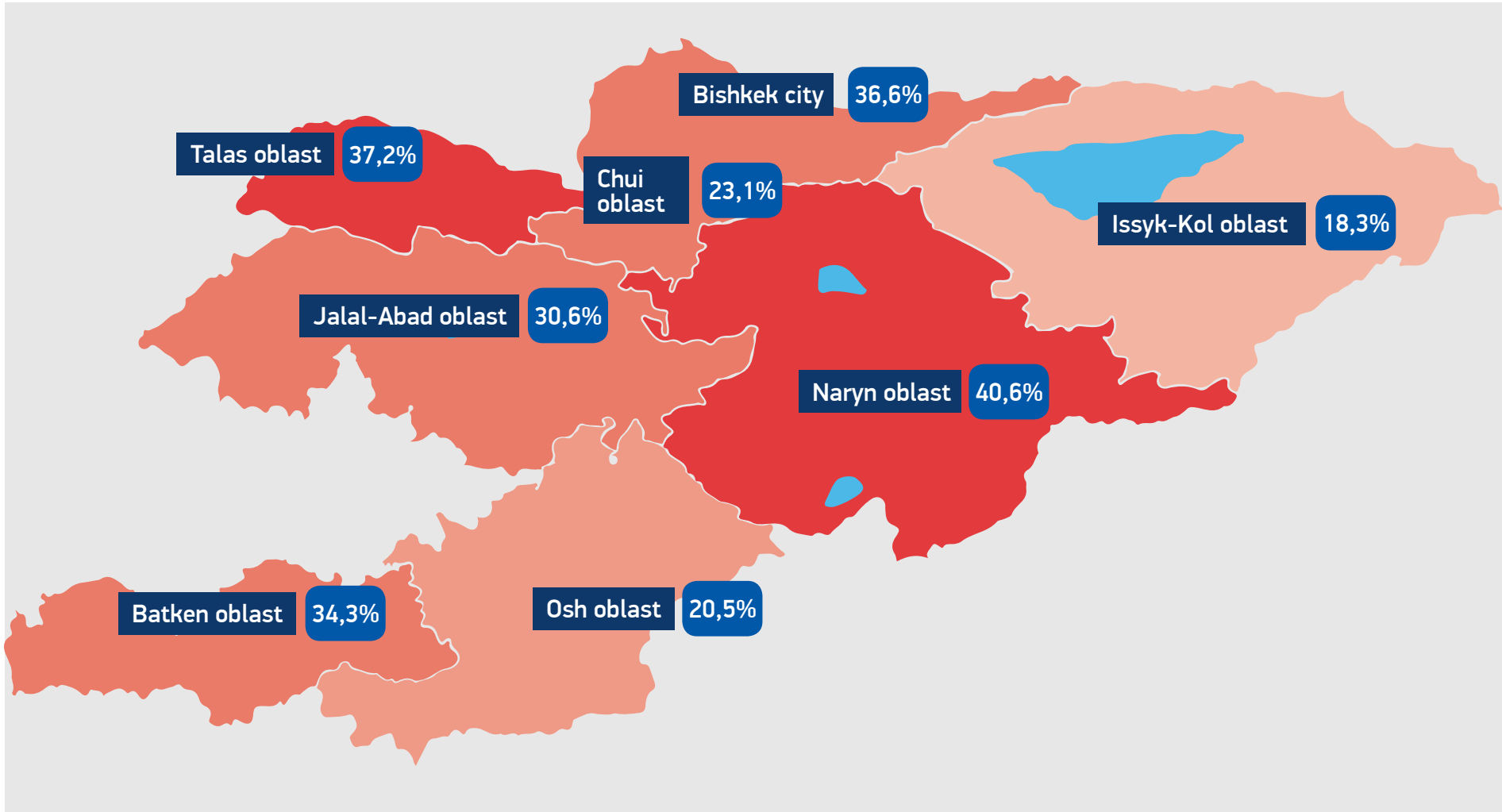
Diagram 1.

Distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical and sexual violence by husband/partner



The highest rate of spousal violence is among women of Naryn oblast (40,6%) where every second women is experienced violence and in Talas oblast (37,2%).

Map. Spousal violence, by regions of Kyrgyzstan



According to KgDHS, women whose fathers beat their mothers are approximately twice as likely to have experienced some form of spousal violence (52%) than women whose fathers did not beat their mothers (23%). Those women who experienced violence they have not only physical but psychological injuries as well. Thus, violence in family harms not only women but children as well. It is known that children who have experienced domestic violence or have witnessed violent relationships of parents become offenders or victims within their own families. Over time, the women formed a special syndrome - «a syndrome of battered women» - a syndrome of women who suffered from torture and abuse over the years. It is a specific mental state that can be compared with the psychological effects that people experience in captivity or while being a hostage.

Global and national history/experience demonstrate that criminal and administrative measures alone are ineffective in situations of family violence, since the accused and victim are close to each other, and the victim generally does not wish to take punitive measures.

People have only recently begun talking openly about domestic violence in our country. The Kyrgyz Republic was the first country in Central Asia to officially recognize the existence of domestic violence on the state level. In 2003, at the initiative of activists from the Kyrgyz women's movement, the law entitled "On the Social and Legal Protection against Domestic Violence" was signed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic to prevent violence in the family and set punishments for offenders. The Kyrgyz Republic also adopted and ratified the following conventions as «Convention on the Rights of the Children», «Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women», UN Declaration (Resolution) «On the Elimination of Violence Against Women» and other international and legal acts.

There are crisis centers and hotlines in Kyrgyzstan for women affected by violence. However, these centers are very under-utilized due to low awareness and the absence of centers on the regional level. Every third woman (39,6%) have sought help in order to stop violence and the same percent of women (39,6%) have never sought help or never told anyone about their problem.

Domestic violence is primarily a social problem and it must be considered as a complex problem including measures aimed to prevent crimes against the person and ensure the right of every family member as a citizen to life security, liberty and dignity protection as well as measures aimed at social prevention i.e. prevention of violence in the family.

GLOSSARY

Criminality is a social-legal phenomenon comprising crimes committed on specific territory during specific period of time and having qualitative and quantitative measures

Crime is a socially dangerous and punishable action stipulated by the criminal legislation (action or inaction) (srt. 8 of CCoF KR).

Registered crime – socially dangerous action, revealed and officially registered by the law enforcement bodies according to the penal legislation.

Grave and especially grave crimes – are intentional or imprudent acts constituted an increased danger to the public/society. Seriousness of the offense is determined by a maximum term of more severe punishment, which is sanctioned in the Criminal Code Article.

Economic crimes – criminal acts committed in the field of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services, including acts related to illegal use of official status.

Persons who committed crimes – persons who have been officially registered by the internal affairs bodies and charged or against whom a criminal case with the indictment was submitted to the court.

Theft – is stealing another person’s property secretly.

Scam – is stealing another person’s property or illegal acquisition of property of another person by deception or abuse of power.

Embezzlement – taking property by a person to whom the property has been entrusted.

Robbery – is an attack to steal another person’s property.

Burglary – is an attack in order to steal another person’s property, accompanied by violence dangerous to life or health of the person attacked or threatened to use such violence.

Hooliganism – is a gross violation of public order, expressing a clear disrespect for society, accompanied by use of violence against citizens (or threat of its use), as well as the destruction or damage of another person’s property.

Composition of the convicts means distribution of convicts by sex, age, imposed penalties, type of committed crimes.

Number of convicts is determined by the sentences of courts of general jurisdiction, which came into force during the reporting period

Conviction rate – number of convicts per 100.000 population aged 14 years and over. The number of resident population aged 14 years and over as of January 1 of a reference year is used for calculation of this indicator.

Initiation of criminal proceedings – is a decision of an authorized official person in line with criminal procedure legislation to start investigative actions in connection with establishment of sufficient evidences of a crime and the lack of grounds for refusal to initiate criminal proceedings.

Repeated criminal cases – criminal cases taken for investigation repeatedly.

Protest of the prosecutor – a protest of the prosecutor or his deputy against a legal act that contradicts the law to an authority or official who initiated this act, or to a higher authority or a superior official, or appeal to the court in the manner prescribed by the procedural legislation.

Proposal of the prosecutor – proposal to eliminate violations of law made by the prosecutor or his deputy to an authority or official who have the authority to eliminate the violations that are subject to immediate consideration.

Warning about the inadmissibility of violation of 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 crime.

Crisis Center – is a center designated to help people who are in crisis due to various type of violence.

In cases where the tables are referred to articles of **the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic**, it refers to the Criminal Code that has entered into force on 1 October 1997, No. 68

Other major publications of the National Statistical Committee

«Social and economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic»

Contains analysis of the economy and social sector of the country based on current monthly data, including real, state, external and social sectors. Circulation: 35 copies.

«Kyrgyzstan in figures»

Presents major indicators of social and economic performance of the country in 2014 in comparison to previous years based on current data; includes data about population, its employment and living standards, development of social sphere, as well as performance of specific sectors of the economy. Data has been collected from enterprises, organizations and population through censuses, sampling surveys and others forms of statistical observations. Circulation: 240 copies.

«Statistical yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

Contains detailed information based on overall verified data both by country as whole and by regions; it presents data on social sector, science and innovations, information and communication technologies, prices and tariffs; includes data on system of national accounts, economic entities of the country, small and medium-sized businesses, and investments; it also highlights situation in specific sectors of the economy. Foreign economic activity is represented by data on balance of payment of the Kyrgyz Republic and its foreign trade. Circulation: 180 copies.

«Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic»

An analytical publication covering social processes taking place in the country for the number of years; the publication includes over 70 figures and about 100 tables supported by analytical texts. The data presented have been calculated in line with international methodology. Circulation: 150 copies.

«National accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

Presents principles of compilation and linking of SNA indicators, major structures and its selected components; it provides the system of accounts with consolidated data on production, formation, distribution and use of the Gross Domestic Product of the country. Circulation: 70 copies.

«Demographic yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It contains data on administrative and territorial division of the country, evolution of population number by sex, age and ethnic composition, its distribution over the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, birth and mortality rates, marriage and divorce rates, migration etc. Circulation: 120 copies.

«Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It presents major indicators characterizing development of industrial sector in the country in 2014 in comparison with number of previous years; it provides data on production of selected type of products and regions. Circulation: 140 copies.

«Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It contains analysis of trends in agriculture for the given period; it provides data on production and sale of agricultural products in the country and its regions. Circulation: 100 copies.

«Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It presents statistical data on investment and construction activities in 2014 in comparison with previous years. Circulation: 90 copies.

«Consumer market of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

The collection presents statistical data on domestic trade of the Kyrgyz Republic and its regions, as well as selected methodological explanations. Circulation: 70 copies.

«Prices in the Kyrgyz Republic 2010-2014»

It contains data on price indices for consumer goods and services, producer products as well as international comparisons with selected CIS countries. Circulation: 35 copies.

«Information & Communication Technologies of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It contains analysis of status and degree of use of information & communication technologies by legal entities in the country and its by regions; annexes of the publication contain detailed data on ICT status by types of ownership and type of economic activity. Circulation: 70 copies.

«Business finances of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It contains brief analysis of financial indicators of enterprises of the real and financial sectors of the economy; annexes of the publication contain detailed data and methodological explanation. Circulation: 85 copies.

«Foreign trade of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It contains analysis of the existing trends in foreign trade statistics; annexes of the publication contain detailed statistical data and methodological explanations. Circulation: 75 copies.

«Living standard of population of the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It contains analysis of poverty indicators, data on income and expenditures of population, caloric value of nutrition that are monitored by the NSC in line with the annually conducted household surveys. It presents data on social provision of population; annexes of the publication contain detailed statistical data and methodological explanations. Circulation: 120 copies.

«Employment and unemployment»

The publication was prepared based on results of the 2014 integrated of sample survey of households and labor force; it contains data on economically active, employed and unemployed population by region, sex, education, types of economic activity, occupation etc. Circulation: 90 copies.

«Small and medium business in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It presents major economic indicators for small and medium businesses, peasant farms and sole proprietors. Circulation: 90 copies.

«Businesses with foreign investments in the Kyrgyz Republic: 2010-2014»

It presents brief analysis and main economic indicators for businesses with foreign investments in 2014 in comparison with the previous years. Circulation: 80 copies.

«Tourism in Kyrgyzstan: 2010-2014»

It presents data on employment in tourism, flow of tourists, leisure activities, network of touristic businesses in the country. Circulation: 90 copies.

«Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic 2010-2014»

It contains information that characterizes the state of the environment, evolution of environmental impact, as well as ongoing efforts to protect environment. Circulation: 70 copies.

Publication release calendar of Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2016

	Periodicity	Release deadline
◆ Integrated statistical publications		
Publication «Social and Economic Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic»	monthly	before 18th, quarterly - before 20th after the reporting month
Statistical bulletin «Kyrgyz Republic and regions»	quarterly	3rd decade of the month after the reporting quarter
Brief statistical handbook «Kyrgyzstan»	annual	April
Collection «Kyrgyzstan in Figures»	annual	June
Publication «Social trends of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2010-2014»	annual	December
Statistical yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic	annual	December
◆ National Accounts Statistics		
Collection «National Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	December
Collection «Intermediate Balance of Production and Consumption of Goods and Services of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014 (Input-output tables)»	annual	March
◆ Business and Finance Statistics		
Collection «Businesses with Foreign Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	September
Collection «Small and Medium Business in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	September
Statistical Bulletin «Formation of Profits of Businesses of the Real Sector of the Economy»	annual quarterly	15th of June 70th day after
Statistical bulletin «Accounts Payable Among Businesses of the Real Sector of the Economy»	annual quarterly	15th of June 70th day after
Statistical Bulletin «Inventories of Material Assets of Businesses of the Real Sector of the Economy»	annual quarterly	15th of June 70th day after
Statistical bulletin «Main Indicators of Finance Sector Businesses»	annual quarterly	23rd of April 45th day after
Collection «Business Finances of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	September

	Periodicity	Release deadline
◆ Industry Statistics		
Statistical bulletin «Main Economic Indicators of Industry»	monthly	before 15th after the reporting period
Statistical bulletin «Main Economic Indicators of the Development of Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2015»	annual	August
Publication «Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	November
Statistical bulletin «Production of Main Types of Products in Kind»	annual	July
◆ Construction and Investment Statistics		
Statistical bulletin «Main Indicators of Investment and Construction Activity»	quarterly	15th day after the reporting period
Statistical bulletin «Main Indicators of Investment and Construction Activity by Territory»	quarterly	15th day after the reporting period
Statistical bulletin «Main Results of Compilation of Annual Reports on Investment and Construction»	annual	September
Publication «Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	September
◆ Agriculture Statistics		
Statistical Bulletin «Production of Basic Livestock Products by All Categories of Farms, by Oblast and Rayon»	monthly	On the 6th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin «Harvesting, Plantation of Winter Crops and Plowing Plowed Fields»	From July 1 until the end of year	On the 5th day after the reporting period
Statistical Bulletin «On Harvest of Agricultural Crops in 2015»	annual	January
Statistical bulletin «Sown Area of Agricultural Crops for the 2016 Harvest»	annual	July
Collection «Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	November
Statistical bulletin «Report on Production of Feed»	annual	December
Statistical bulletin «The Results of the Count of Cattle and Poultry in the Beginning of 2016»	annual	February
◆ Consumer Market and Services Statistics		
Statistical bulletin «Main Indicators of Trade and Services»	monthly	Before 20th after the reporting period
Publication «Consumer Market of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	September
◆ Price Statistics		
Statistical bulletin «Consumer Price Indices for Goods and Services in the Kyrgyz Republic»	monthly	On 12th day after the reporting period

	Periodicity	Release deadline
Publication «Prices in the Kyrgyz Republic»	annual quarterly	March On 45th day after the report-ing period
Statistical bulletin «Producer Prices for Main Types of Industrial Products of Selected CIS Countries»	quarterly	On 30th day after the report-ing period
◆ Labour and Employment Statistics		
Statistical bulletin «Results of Annual Compilations on Labour and Employment Statistics»	annual	September
«Employment and Unemployment» Results of the Integrated Survey of Household Budgets and Labour Force in 2015	annual	October
◆ Sampling Survey Statistics		
Information bulletin of the Kyrgyz Republic on Food Security and Poverty	quarterly	On 50th day after the report-ing period
Publication «Population Living Standard in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	4th quarter
◆ Foreign Trade Statistics		
Publication «Foreign Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	4th quarter
◆ Demographic statistics		
Publication «Foreign Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011-2015»	annual	September
◆ Social Statistics		
Publication «Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic»	annual	November
Publication «Crime and Public Order in the Kyrgyz Republic»	Once in 5 years	3rd quarter
◆ Environment and ICT Statistics		
Statistical bulletin «Environment»	annual	July
Publication «Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic»	annual	October
Publication «Tourism in Kyrgyzstan»	annual	July
Publication «Information and Communication Technologies in the Kyrgyz Republic»	annual	October



CRIME AND PUBLIC ORDER IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

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CRIME AND PUBLIC ORDER IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

This publication was produced within the framework of the UNODC Criminal Justice Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Programme is funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund, Government of the United States of America, European Union (2010-2013), Government of Turkey and Government of Sweden. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of UNODC, its projects/programs, donors or governments.



Statistical publication
Bishkek 2015