



ANNUAL REPORT

2016

Annual Report 2016

Corruption Perception Index 2016

On 25th of January 2017, Transparency International released its most well-known product – the Corruption Perception Index 2016, which ranks countries in terms of the degree to which business people and country analysts, both residents and non-residents, perceive corruption to exist in the public and political sectors. This year Kyrgyzstan received a score of 28, and was ranked as the 136th among 176 countries surveyed. Since 2012 the CPI is presented on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (very corrupt).

Table 1. Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Ranking and score of Kyrgyzstan

Year	Place among other countries	No of countries surveyed	Score
2003	118	133	2,1
2004	122	146	2,2
2005	130	159	2,3
2006	142	163	2,2
2007	150	180	2,1
2008	166	180	1,8
2009	162	180	1,9
2010	164	178	2,0
2011	164	183	2,1
2012	154	176	24 ¹
2013	150	177	24
2014	136	175	27
2015	123	168	28
2016	136	176	28

Diagram 1. Ranking of Kyrgyzstan on the CPI (Corruption Perception Index)

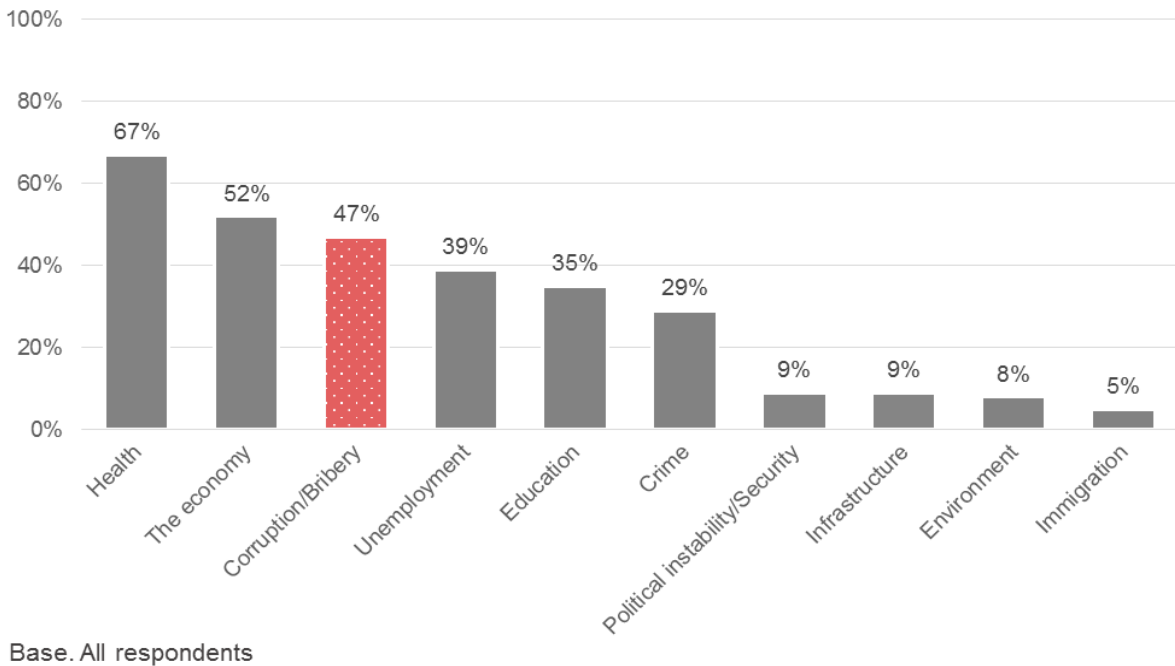
Global Corruption Barometer 2016

Kyrgyz Republic

This survey forms part of the Global Corruption Barometer 2016. This study indicates that corruption is perceived by the population of Kyrgyzstan, as the third most important problem in the country after the health situation and the economic situation. Corruption is an important topic of the respondents more than education, unemployment and crime. Total sample size: 1500 adults. Among the respondents 49 percent of men and 51 percent women. The sample is representative by age, education, marital status and type of settlements, which interviewees are lives. (Figure 1)

1 The methodology of Index compilation changed in 2012, therefore the country's score is not comparable with the data before 2012.

Figure 1: The most important problems the government should address

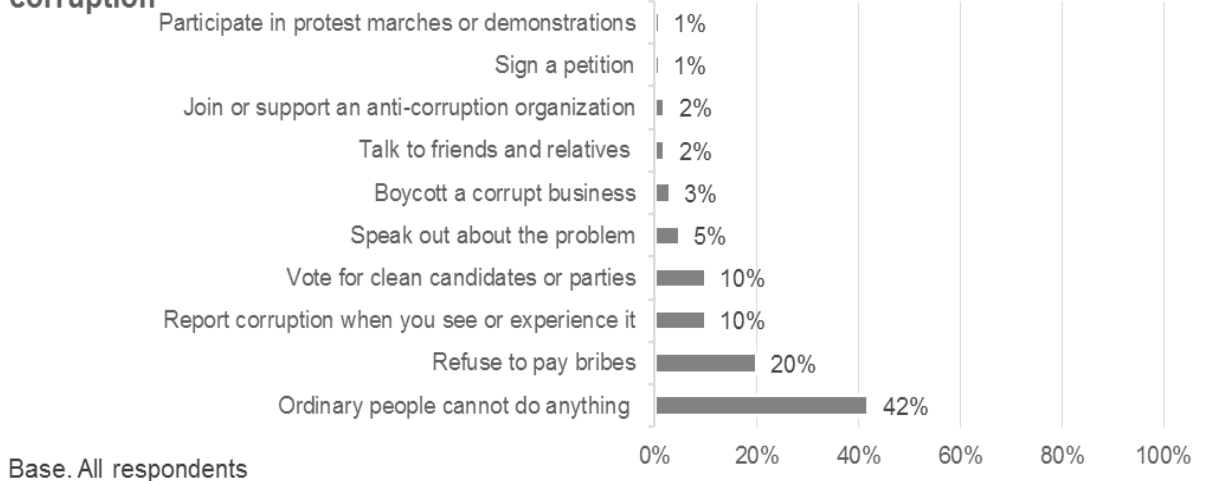


14 percent of respondents do not believe in the ability to prove anything, 12 per cent - that officials to whom they will report, as corrupt, 12 percent - are afraid to admit their involvement in corrupt practices, 10 percent - are afraid of the consequences, 8 percent believe that corruption is the normal process, as well as 7 percent - do not know where to report it.

When the researchers asked the Kyrgyz people, whether they agree that ordinary citizens can influence the struggle against corruption, 28 percent responded negatively, and 49 percent - positive. For comparison, in the EU believe in their strength 47 percent, and in the CIS countries - 31 percent. 49 percent of people believe that corruption message is socially acceptable, and 22 do not agree with them. The EU report on corruption is the norm of 45 per cent of respondents, while in the CIS countries - 27 per cent. 45 percent believe it their duty to inform about the fact of corruption, and 22 hold the opposite view. Finally, 44 percent of citizens say that would be reported on the fact became known to them of corruption.

Responding to a question about what citizens can still be done to affect the level of corruption, 42 percent responded that there was nothing. 20 percent said they personally could refuse to give bribes. Only 10 percent said that of corruption can be reported, and 5 per cent - an issue that we can speak openly. For comparison, in the EU countries in their strength does not believe 24 percent of the citizens and in the CIS as a whole - 36 (Figure2)

Figure 2: The most effective thing an ordinary person can do to fight corruption

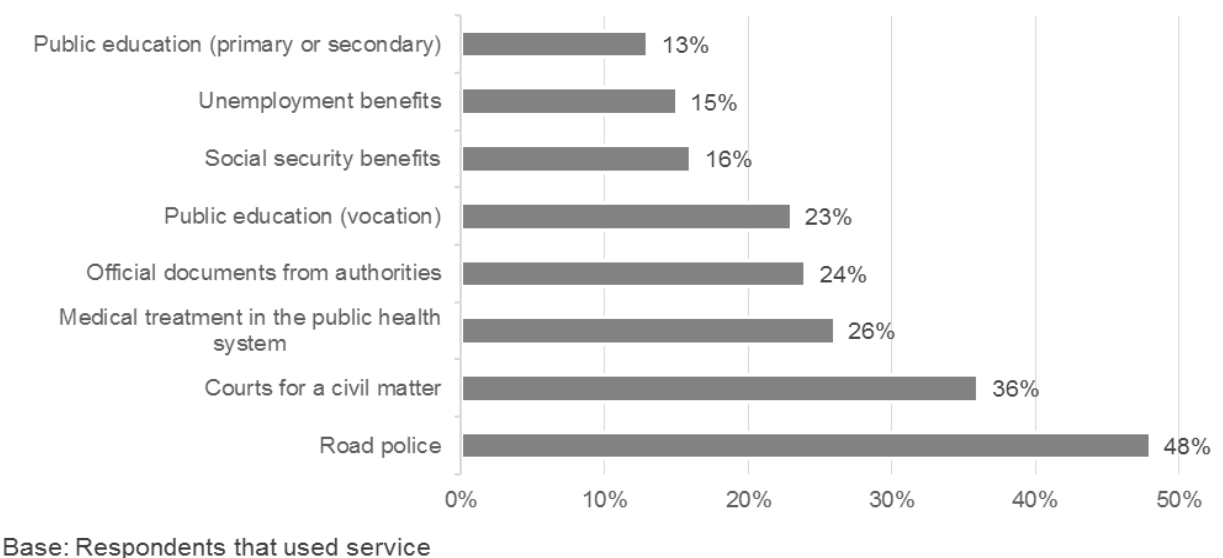


In assessing the corruption of public institutions Kyrgyz people were quite critical, one of the most corrupt institutions have been ranked as the judges - 63%, the police - 59%, and the tax authorities and officials in the broadest sense - by 54%.

46 percent of respondents do not agree with the thesis that in the last four years, corruption has decreased, 32 percent say they agree.

If we talk about areas in which corruption is actually facing Kyrgyz citizens, then they have to frequently deal with medical treatment in the public health system, registration authorities and road police, and about a quarter to a half of the cases they paid a bribe. If we talk about the situation as a whole, 38 percent of respondents admitted that they paid a bribe people engaged in at least one of these eight areas. (Figure 3)

Figure 3: Service users that paid a bribe, by institution



37 percent of respondents agree that wealthy people often use their influence on the government for their own benefit, and the need for more stringent regulations to prevent this.

43 percent of respondents agree that the financial support of political parties and candidates should be strictly prohibited.

Recommendations:

1. Protect the applicants on corruption
2. Toughen the penalties for failure to act
3. To instruct the law enforcement agencies to respond to media reports, the Internet, reporting on the work done
4. Enter the authorities responsible for the enforcement and control of corruption-related crimes subordinate and accountable
5. Develop an effective mechanism to verify the declarations of officials
6. Enter institute public hearings on high-profile cases.

National Integrity System

The National Integrity System (NIS) assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic which consists of identifying the lacks in the legal framework and practices of the implementation and working out proposals to strengthen the National Integrity System to prevent corruption has been continued this year. The study analyzed the vulnerability to corruption in 13 pillars of the system:

Parliament, Executive, Judiciary, institution of Ombudsperson, Chamber of Accounts, Central Election Commission, law enforcement institutions, political parties, anticorruption bodies, public and private sectors, civil society and mass-media. The Assessment will be followed by an advocacy campaign to implement its recommendations. Due to election of new Parliament at the end of 2015 followed by changes in the structure of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and amendment of the Constitution in December 2016 the assessment needs to be reworked in coming year.

State Anticorruption Strategy

TI – Kyrgyzstan, being a part of the Working Group under the Defence Council of the Kyrgyz Republic for Monitoring the Implementation of the State Anticorruption Strategy and representing the interests of civil society, participated in majority of meetings of this group, hearing the reports of the public institutions, presenting the results of its monitoring and coming with proposals for improving anticorruption policies. As a member of the Working Group under the Defence Council of the Kyrgyz Republic for Monitoring the Implementation of the State Anticorruption Strategy TI – Kyrgyzstan is involved in the examination of action plans developed by state institutions and expert community to eradicate the existing corruption schemes.

Research

Pilot Survey Index of Judicial Independence (IJI)

This year International Development Law Organization (IDLO) implementing Strengthening the Judiciary in the Kyrgyz Republic Program funded by USAID planned to continue testing its

questionnaire dedicated to analysis of one of the cornerstone issues of Judiciary - Judicial Independence in several countries in Eurasian region.

As countries judicial systems and mentality of population may differ several chapters were invited to take part in the survey. The pilot survey was conducted in two countries in 2015: Kyrgyzstan and Moldova and in four countries in 2016: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Mongolia, and Slovenia. National Chapters of listed countries were involved to conducted the pilot survey in their home countries. Different groups of people were surveyed in each country: court personnel, active trial attorneys/criminal defense lawyers, in house counsel, media representatives, private individuals/representatives of households, representatives of non-governmental entities, owners or managers of larger businesses (greater than 100 employees), owners or managers of small and medium businesses (less than 100 employees), government officials, (not including law enforcement organs), representatives of law enforcement organs (prosecutors, police, representatives of penal institutions) and/or representatives of inmates.

The Index of Judicial Independence (IJI) is determined and based upon 30 criteria surveyed that allow a comprehensive and detailed picture of a country's judicial system. The survey includes blocks of questions related to (1) the mechanism for selection and appointment or election of judges, (2) the legal status of judges, (3) accountability of judges, (4) dismissal of judges, (5) social benefits, protection and security for judges* (6) professional development for judges and court personnel, (7) judicial self-governing organs, (8) judicial system financing and (9) the powers of a judiciary relative to the powers of executive and legislative law making.

Capacity building

TI-Kyrgyzstan has conducted following activities

42 trainings on Transparency, Accountability and Public participation were conducted in Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces for local communities and civil society organizations.

23 trainings on Transparency, Accountability and Public participation were conducted in Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces for local authorities.

30 trainings on how to use an on-line platform on www.pact.kg website with the instructions on state and municipal services.

Public awareness

TI-Kyrgyzstan organized series of open lectures on corruption nature and anticorruption measures dedicated to the International Ant-Corruption Day y in 7 universities in Bishkek and Osh, namely Bishkek Technical University, Kyrgyz National University, Kyrgyz State Juridical Academy, Diplomatic Academy under Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University, Osh State University, Osh State Juridical Institute.

Students from Kyrgyz National University and Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University were most active. Almost in all universities teaching staff representatives have also expressed an interest and attended the lectures. Total number of students registered for the lectures was 254.

On April 19 2016 TI-Kyrgyzstan took part in International Conference "Business Against Corruption: Contemporary Trends and Challenges" organized by GIZ with presentation about importance of civic activism.

OECD Istanbul Action Plan shadow monitoring activities

The Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan is a sub-regional peer review program launched in 2003 in the framework of the OECD Anti-Corruption Network. It supports anti-corruption reforms through country reviews and continuous monitoring of implementation of recommendations, which promote the UNCAC and other international standards and best practice. This program:

- reviews the legal and institutional frameworks for fighting corruption and make recommendations

- monitors progress in implementing the recommendations

The results are discussed at regional meetings and published as country and progress reports.

TI-Kyrgyzstan has been involved to monitoring of the Action Plan since its launch in 2005 by organizing civil society meetings with the Monitoring Team. The third round of monitoring, which was amended by shadow monitoring possibility has started in 2013 and TI-Kyrgyzstan was elected as a focal point on shadow monitoring Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan. Every year TI-Kyrgyzstan organizes shadow review of Action Plan by civil society.

Strengthening civil voice at the local level



Transparency International Kyrgyzstan with the financial support of UNDEF continues the project “Development Pact II: accountability tool in the hands of the local communities”. The project sought to enhance the role of local communities in decision-making processes at the local level and access to state and municipal services. The capacity development of the local community, organizations, vulnerable groups and their effective cooperation with local authorities is made using the development pact tool and the developed on-line platform. The development pact is an agreement providing for joint cooperation between the civil society, local authorities, local political leaders. Such an agreement between the local community and the local authorities is aimed at identifying local problems that should be done first as well as finding ways to address them effectively. The Development Pact tool, compiled in the form of a document, includes the objectives of the participants, their responsibilities and a certain period of time for performance. This tool allows the local community to participate in decision-making, as well as to increase transparency and accountability of local authorities. The on-line platform is created to promote access to information on the activities of local government bodies, their transparency and accountability, as well as to increase public interest and awareness of the activities of the local self-government bodies.

The tasks for 2016 have been accomplished, such as:

There were 71 Development Pacts concluded between local self-government bodies and local communities (activists, deputies, residents) in 18 different areas.

1. There were 5 Development Pacts concluded in the area of providing residents with clean water: “On expanding the clean water supply system and connecting to households” in Kyzyl-Tuu village, Kara-Koyun aiyl okmotu (local government), At-Bashy district, “On clean water pipeline” to the new buildings area in Zhylgyn village, Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Aksy district, “On clean water supply” in Kara-Alma village, Kara-Alma aiyl okmotu (local government), Suzak district, “On clean water supply system to residents of two streets” in Ku-Maidan village, Kenesh aiyl okmotu (local government), Nookat district, “On water supply to the kindergarten and replacing of two water pumps” in Karakol village, Karakol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Suu district.

2. There were 5 Development Pacts concluded in the area of the internal and agricultural road repair: “On field road repair” in Karakol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Suu district, “On internal road repair” in Svetlaya Polyana aiyl okmotu (local government), Zheti-Oguz district, “On construction of 1-km new road” in Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Aksy district,

“On 12-km internal road repair” in Ak-Talaa village, Emgek-Talaa aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district, “On internal road repair” in Ugut village, Ak-Tala district.

3. There were 5 Development Pacts concluded in the area of tackling the street lighting problem and access to uninterrupted electrical power: “On provision of street lighting, road repair and rehabilitation of irrigation canals” in Eshperov village, B. Mambetov aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district, “On provision of street lighting” in Ak-Chiy and Soviet (Sovetskoe) villages, Ak-Chiy aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Suu district, “On replacement of old electric poles and electric cables” in Kara-Alma aiyl okmotu (local government), Suzak district, “On replacement of old wooden electrical poles and lines with new,” installed in Soviet times, in Donuz-Too and Kyzyl-Too villages, Kyzyl-Too aiyl okmotu (local government), Uzgen district.

4. There were 5 Development Pacts concluded in the area of improvement and landscaping areas: “On landscaping the aiyl aimak’s 10 hectares of land” in Karakol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Suu district, “On beautification and landscaping five villages in Ulakhol aiyl aimak, Ulakhol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district, “On fencing the park and landscaping 5 hectares of land in Kara-Koo village, Ak-Terek aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district, “On fencing the park in Soviet (Sovetskoe) village, Ak-Chiy aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Suu district, “On landscaping the park in Kok-Sai village, B. Mambetov aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district, “On improvement the beach and construction of changing rooms, toilets, car park in Zhargylchak aiyl okmotu (local government), Zheti-Oguz district.

5. There were 5 Development Pacts concluded in the youth employment sector and involvement of them in sport-related activities: “On completion of the construction of a mini football field” in Ak-Chiy village, Ak-Chiy aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Suu district, “On completion of the construction of a mini football field” in Kara-Bulun village, Kara-Koyun aiyl okmotu (local government), At-Bashy district, “On construction of a mini football field” in the village named after Eshperov, B. Mambetov aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district, “On completion of the construction of a mini football field” in Ak-Sai village, B. Mambetov aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district, “On completion of the construction of a mini football field” in Ton village, Ton aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district.

6. There were 5 Development Pacts concluded in the area of irrigation water supply for agricultural purposes by repair and cleaning of canals, and basin: “On cleaning for the irrigation water basin – water storage/reservoir” in Toru-Aigyr aiyl okmotu (local government), Issyk-Kul district, “On repair and cleaning works on irrigation canals” in Barskoon aiyl okmotu (local government), Zheti-Oguz district, “Major repair and cleaning of 5-km canal “Chon-Alysh” in Dolbolu aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district, “On mechanical cleaning of 2-km canal” in Zhyl-Bulak village, Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Aksy district, “On cleaning of canals” in Kyrgyz-Ata aiyl okmotu (local government), Nookat district.

7. There were 8 Development Pacts concluded in the area of preventing emergency situation and dealing with the consequences of emergencies: “On the prevention of emergencies and inundation of graves by reinforcement of river banks and canal” in Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Uzgen district, “Implementation of measure for the flood threat prevention” as a result the bank strengthening of two rivers (by installation of “serpaya”) 18 residencies were rescued from flood in Kyzyl-Too village, Kyzyl-Too aiyl okmotu (local government), Uzgen district, “On emergency addressing the consequences of flood in Ugut village, Ugut aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Tala district, “The emergency prevention by the cleaning of 5 canals” in Ugut aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Tala district, “Addressing the consequences of flood and emergency prevention” in Ak-Tal aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Tal district, “Mud flood prevention by the reinforcement of the “Tokmok-Bulak” riverbanks in Kuu-Maidan village Kenesh aiyl okmotu (local government), Nookat district, “Addressing the consequences of mud floods and landslides” in Taran-Bazar village, Kurmanbek aiyl okmotu

(local government), Suzak district, “Emergency and flood response work, measures to prevent emergency situation” in Zhan-Bulak aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district.

8. There was 1 Development Pact concluded in the sphere of animal (livestock) husbandry to provide residents with the animal burial site: “On the Beccari pit construction” in Svetlaya Polyana aiyl okmotu (local government), Zheti-oguz district.

9. There was 1 Development Pact concluded in the sphere of providing access to the literature: “On acquisition of books for the library holdings” in 2 libraries of Svetlaya Polyana aiyl okmotu (local government), Zheti-Oguz district.

10. There was 1 Development Pact concluded in the field of agriculture for the crop protection: “On repair and renovation of the granary” in Svetlopolyansk aiyl okmotu (local government), Svetlaya Polyana aiyl okmotu (local government), Zheti-Oguz district.

11. There were 4 Development Pacts concluded in the area of access to health care: “The construction of the coal storage and the supply of water to the FAS” (first aid station) in Alysh village, Dobolu aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district, “On the supply of water to the FAS” (first aid station) in Dobolu village, Dobolu aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district, “On renovation of the FAS” (first aid station) in Arbyn village, Kenesh aiyl okmotu (local government), Nookat district, “On renovation of the FAS” (first aid station) in Ottuk village, Ulakhhol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district.

12. There were 7 Development Pacts concluded in the area of access to pre-school education: “The completion of construction of the kindergarten in Alysh village, Dobolu aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district, “The renovation of the kindergarten” in Emgek-Talaa aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district, “The replacement of a heating system and the playground installation in the kindergarten” in Borko village, Kyrgyz-Ata aiyl okmotu (local government), Nookat district, “The construction of an additional preschool facility for 50 children in the Zhyldyzcha-Nur day care center, Kyrgyz-Ata village, Kyrgyz-Ata aiyl okmotu (local government), Nookat district, “The major repair of the Kotormo-Nur kindergarten” in Kotormo village, Kyrgyz-Ata aiyl okmotu (local government), Nookat district, “The purchase of toys and computer equipment for a new kindergarten group” in Toru-Aigyr aiyl okmotu (local government), Issyk-Kul district, “The installation of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras in the kindergarten,” in Barskoon village, Zheti-Oguz district.

13. There were 6 Development Pacts concluded in the area of access to school education: “The installation of the heating system in the school canteen” in Tash-Bashat village, Ortok aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district, “The dining-hall construction in the A. Iskenderov’s school” in Kara-Koyun aiyl okmotu (local government), At-Bashy district, “The school roof replacement in Zhylgyn village, Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Aksy district, “The construction of a boiler house in the S. Aytiev’s school in Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Aksy district, “The school floor and heating system replacement” in Orto-Aziya village, Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Suzak district, “The school vegetable garden development” in Karakol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ak-Suu district.

14. There were 2 Development Pacts concluded in the area clean-up sector: “The construction of a landfill and garbage collection” in five villages of Ulakhhol aiyl aimak, Ulakhhol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district, “On garbage removal and solid waste in Ala-bash village-the cleaning of landfill sites”, Ak-Terek aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district.

15. There were 3 Development Pacts concluded in the area of bridge construction: “On construction of a bridge for pedestrians” in Arkyt village, Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Aksy district, “On construction of a bridge to the pasture” in Tuura-Suu village, Ulakhhol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district, “On construction of a bridge to the pasture” in Kara-Alma Кара-Алма aiyl okmotu (local government), Suzak district.

16. There were 2 Development Pacts concluded in the area of access to information: “On ensuring the residents have access to information” in Eki-Naryn village, partly in Tash-Bashat and Tosh-Bulak villages with premises construction and equipment installation for digital broadcasting” in Ortok aiyl okmotu (local government), Naryn district, “On premises construction for equipment installation for digital broadcasting” in Kyzyl-Tuu aiyl okmotu (local government), Aksy district.

17. In the area of clearing the drainage system (to archive significant yield increase) “On clearing the drainage system for 2.5 hectares of agricultural land” in Borko village, Kyrgyz-Ata aiyl okmotu (local government), Nookat district.

18. There was 1 Development Pact concluded in the area of the year-round provision of vegetables and green: “On greenhouse production start” in Ulakhol aiyl okmotu (local government), Ton district.

Access to information



Transparency International Kyrgyzstan developed an on-line platform on www.pact.kg website with the instructions on state and municipal services, the training package for the local community and local government and the Development Pacts' templates.

In order to receive certain state or municipal services or to apply to central and local authorities for information on the above website, the “**Service instructions**” section contains the stepwise, simplified and short (concise) instructions developed by “Transparency International Kyrgyzstan,” i.e. a set of information on the public services provided by the state and local governments, on acts by the state and municipal employees, on the citizens' rights before the central and local government authorities.

The “Service instructions” section contains the brief explanation on “**How to work with instructions**” with examples of the use of instructions:

1. You need to receive a certain state or municipal service or to apply to the central and local government authorities for information.
2. You should go to the “Instructions” section and select required topic, for example “Personal documents”, then search for sub-topic on a specific question, for example “How to get an ID?” click on the topic, read and execute.
3. If there are no instructions on a topic, you require on our website, you may send us your questions concerning services by e-mail to office@pact.kg. We will try to answer your questions, to offer advice, and then, if necessary, will compile the instructions and display on the site.

For instance, an instruction on “How to register the birth of a child and to obtain a birth certificate” is developed in order to obtain the birth certificate for a child, where briefly, in understandable language for ordinary people, with stepwise explanation, where to apply for this purpose, exactly which documents should be submitted to the civil registry offices, how much and where to pay.

The public services provided are conditionally divided into **14 areas**, which contain **72 brief instructions** that will be updated and completed by other areas of services, as appropriate:

1/ The “Army” section contains two instructions on how the local government officials have to register and unregister conscripts for military service, to administer their personnel files, as well as who is not eligible for military conscription.

1. How to perform alternative service

2. Who is not eligible for military conscription

2/ The “**Public procurement**” section contains instructions on public procurement for businessmen, representative of State bodies and local authorities:

What is necessary to know about public procurement

3/ The “**Veterinary/Animal health**” section contains the instruction with the brief description about rights and responsibilities of the owners of animals and who is responsible for ensuring compliance with the veterinary and sanitary requirements and antiepidemiological activities:

Veterinary services

4/ The “**Extracts of job descriptions of local government officials**” section includes responsibilities of all municipal officials:

1. **Extracts from the standard job description of employees of local self-government bodies of ails (villages) and settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic.**
2. **Job description of a Cashier accountant**
3. **Job description of a Specialist for Land and Housing and municipal property**
4. **Job description of a Social protection specialist**
5. **Job description of a Chief Accountant.**
6. **Job description of a Deputy Chief Accountant**
7. **Job description of a Deputy head of local self-government of ail (village), settlement**
8. **Job description of a Deputy Chairman of ail (rural administration) kenesh**
9. **Job description of an Inspector of the military registration office**
10. **Job description of the Inspector for livestock and veterinary services**
11. **Job description of a Tax inspector**
12. **Job description of an Executive secretary of ayil okmotu (local authorities)**
13. **Duty regulation for Passport registration**
14. **Job description of a Secretary-clerk of ayil okmotu (local authorities)**
15. **Job description of a Senior Tax Inspector**
16. **Job description of an Economist – Statistician**
17. **Job description of a Head of local self-government of ail (village), settlement**
18. **Job description of an Aiyil Bashchysy (village elder/head)**

5/ The **“Roads, automobile transport, illumination”** section contains brief information on the condition of roads and street lighting for motor vehicle drivers:

1. **How to register, re-register and deregister vehicles**
2. **Who is responsible for the municipal roads**
3. **If there is no street lighting**

6/ The **“Healthcare service”** section contains the types and conditions of health care services that can be obtained:

1. **How to obtain free and preferential health care under the Programme of State Guarantees (SGBP) regarding health and medical assistance**
2. **How to obtain free and preferential medication supply**
3. **Maternity Allowance**
4. **How to obtain outpatient secondary medical service**
5. **How to obtain inpatient medical service under the Programme of State Guarantees (SGBP) regarding health and medical assistance**
6. **How to get registered to the Family Doctors Group (FDG)**
7. **What kinds of primary care services do you have a right to obtain**
8. **In which cases the emergency medical services on an outpatient basis and the emergency medical advisory services are offered**

7/ The **“Land”** section provides information on the land titling:

1. **How to register a land plot ownership**
2. **How to obtain a land parcel at no cost for the construction of a house**

8/ The **“Personnel documents”** section provides detailed descriptions on how and where to obtain and replace the personnel documents of citizens :

1. **How to obtain a passport of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic urgently**
2. **How to register and deregister the place of residence**
3. **How to obtain a duplicate copy in the Registry Office**
4. **How to change the surname, first name, patronymic in the Registry Office**
5. **How to enter into marriage**
6. **How to obtain a birth certificate for a child**
7. **How to obtain a death certificate**
8. **How to obtain a certificate for the establishment of paternity**
9. **How to annul the marriage**

9/ The **“Appeal of citizens to the central and local government authorities”** section contains brief information on access to information:

1. **How to address to the public authorities and local authorities and their officials**
2. **How to get information in the central and local government authorities**
3. **How to make a personal appointment with officials**
4. **Submission of online applications to the central and local government authorities**

10/ The **“Local authorities”** section contains information about certificates, documents, services that can be obtained in local authorities:

1. **What notarial actions are carried out by ayil okmotu**
2. **What certificates, characteristics, applications are available in ayil okmotu**
3. **What services are provided to the population by local government officials**

11/ The **“Potable water”** section includes information on the provision residents with clean water:

1. **Dirty water runs from the tap**
2. **How to connect to the water supply system**

12/ The **“Law enforcement agencies”** section contains instructions on citizens’ rights and duties that they should know about, if they encounter law enforcement officials:

1. **How to submit a report of the commission of an offence**
2. **Domestic violence, what you need to know**
3. **How to deal with extortion**
4. **What you need to know about administrative detention**
5. **What you need to know, if you were apprehended by policeman**
6. **What to do if you are summoned for questioning by investigator**

13/ The **“Social protection, pension, allowances (benefits)”** section contains instructions on retirement and benefits payment services:

1. **How to apply for a monthly social (allowance) benefit**
2. **How to receive allowance for low-income families**
3. **How senior citizens can receive social services at home**
4. **How to apply for an old-age (retirement) pension**
5. **How to receive a burial allowance**
6. **How to apply for a pension for loss of the breadwinner**
7. **How to apply for a disability pension**
8. **The person’s entry in the register of unemployed**
9. **How to apply for an unemployment compensation**

14/ The “**Court**” sections describes information on how and which documents can be brought before the court to defend their rights and legitimate:

1. **How and where to appeal against the actions, omissions and decisions of public authorities**
2. **How to file an action in court**
3. **How to summon a witness before court**
4. **How to attach documents to the court**

Transparency International Kyrgyzstan

FINANCIAL REPORT

(Period: 01 january 2016 - 31 december 2016)

	\$ USD	\$ USD	rate	kyr com
Received	177500			12 822 440
1.Staff and other personnel costs		20 700,00	72,97	1 510 469
3. Equipment,Vehicles and Furnitures		1 800,00	67,14	120 844
4. Contractual Services		11 920,47	69,25	825 501
5. Travel		34 112,00	71,91	2 452 920
6.Transfers & Grants Counterparts		45 000,00	74,10	3 334 500
7.General operating and other direct costs				
b. Trainings (incl. Production of training materials by CSO)		6 955,00	71,64	498 267
c. Advocacy/ Outreach (including websites and promotional material)		43 677,22	71,07	3 104 155
d.Rent and office related costs		11 136,03	74,10	825 180
e.Audit		1 775,00	67,14	119 165
f. Miscellaneous		424,28	71,64	31 439
Total expenses		177 500,00		12 822 440
Grant Balance		0,00		0,00

O. Chupreta - «Audit-Price»
O.Chupreta



ОсОО «Аудит-Прайс»

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**PF ARC - Transparency
International Kyrgyzstan**

OPINION

of independent auditor Audit-Price LLC

Auditing firm "Audit-Price" (license № 0015 GK from July 14, 2004, issued by the State Commission for Financial Reporting Standards and Audit under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic) under contract No 21 from 15.05.2017 conducted an audit of the financial statements of the organization for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

The financial statement of the Transparency International Kyrgyzstan is made up of the balance sheets and annexes to the balance sheets.

The management of the organization is responsible for expenditure of the project funds. This responsibility includes creation and maintenance of the system of internal control over the expenditure of funds received.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion of financial statements on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Auditing Standards. These standards require us to comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to provide reasonable assurance that the expenditure of funds received was made in accordance with the provisions of the Project Agreements.

The audit was planned and conducted to ensure that the statements are free of considerable misstatement. The audit was conducted in order to confirm and reflect all aspects of the correctness and accuracy of financial reporting, and included an examination of evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial information on the financial activity, assessment of principles and methods of accounting, rules of preparation the financial statements, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. In our opinion, the financial statements and the results of financial activity of organization for the period

from 1 January to 31 December 2016 were used only for stated purposes and were not used for other purposes. Expenditures incurred are supported by relevant documents and properly recorded.

Appendix I, II

O. Chupreta,
Director
Certificate № 00071 issued on December 16, 2004

O. Chupreta

Bishkek
Kyrgyz Republic
28.06.2017

