



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

for 2018-2040

Bishkek

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Introduction

The Kyrgyz Republic is at an important stage of its history when the prerequisites for its long-term development as a politically stable, economically strong and socially responsible state have been created for the first time.

In its contemporary history, Kyrgyzstan has experienced a

fundamental transformation that seriously changed all spheres of activity. Independence was accompanied by old ideology dismantling and seeking a new paradigm, which will create the basis for development of modern, dynamic and successful society and new civic identity.

Transition to market economy in the 1990s, when more than half of the population appeared to be below the poverty line and the size of national economy reduced by half, was a challenge for the country.

In watershed year of 2010 the question of existence of sovereign Kyrgyzstan and its future arose.

The challenges of that time clearly determined the agenda facing the country - to return self-confidence to people, their confidence in a decent life, the state and to establish governance institutions in a new way.

Kyrgyzstan managed to preserve peace, concord and independence, return the country to the path of democracy, strengthen credibility of the country in the international arena.

Political disputes that spilled over to the streets and caused unrest and violence turned into a civilized discussion format. In recent years, transparent and fair elections were held.

Adoption of the National Sustainable Development Strategy for 2013-2017 allowed consolidating the society around national goals and becoming a strong foundation of the Kyrgyz state system.

This step was fully justified: from an unsystematic response to constantly emerging threats Kyrgyzstan moved to a strategically balanced domestic and foreign policy.

Support by citizens of the country gives confidence in correctness of the path chosen. According to public opinion survey in the Kyrgyz Republic conducted in 2017, 65% of respondents believed that the country was developing in the right direction.

At the same time, more than 95% of the country's citizens worried about low efficiency of the state policy aimed at addressing the problems of low employment and welfare of the people, high prices for food and services, significant migration, and other long-term social problems.

Complicated and quickly changing economic and geopolitical situation in the world and in the region, digital transformation that encompassed the main spheres of public life and global economy sector, growing pressure of humanity on the Earth's ecosystem expressed in

changes in global climate and demography, require formulation of a new development model of the country.

Kyrgyzstan cannot copy someone else's development model based on alien patterns. **We have to create our own ideology for Kyrgyz citizen of the new millennium** drawing upon our culture, in which spiritual values and attitude to each other, to family, nature were placed higher than material wealth. This will be the basis for target-driven development of people and society as a whole.

Kyrgyzstan will have to do this in the conditions of remoteness from the main transport routes, adaptation to new economic development rules within the EAEU taking into account the insufficient development of physical and digital infrastructure and small size of the Kyrgyz economy.

The quality and standard of living, rights and duties of the citizens are at the center of state policy. The strategy is primarily aimed at creating an environment for human development, fulfilling the potential of everyone who lives in our country, ensuring his/her well-being.

The economic policy of the state will be focused on providing employment, stable income, creating productive jobs taking into account all future challenges in the labor market.

Kyrgyzstan will actively implement the reforms **to create competitive digital economy** by means of formation of really attractive conditions **for the entrepreneurs, application of innovative and environmentally friendly technologies.** Large-scale implementation of information technology in production and management spheres should be a priority for development policy. Each region will make its adequate contribution to the economic development of the country and favorable conditions will be created in every region for the life of the population.

The future is inextricably linked with the preservation of Kyrgyzstan as a country of snow-white peaks and emerald lakes. Kyrgyz citizens should unite around the striving to be among successful green growth countries, first of all changing themselves, their place in nature, developing their economy considering the interests of future generations.

Ambitious goals of the Strategy charge governance system with the tasks corresponding to the scale of the problem. Stability, sustainability and transparency of public agencies' activities are only the prerequisites for ensuring goal-oriented development, when political

decisions and mechanisms for their implementation ensure efficient development, focus on results and consideration of public opinion. Governance reform will concentrate on qualitative improvement of performance while minimizing costs.

Kyrgyzstan will strive to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations. Successful implementation of projects united under the “Taza Koom” common title will allow not only a qualitative change in the management system procedures, but will also lead to governance by young, advanced, well-educated citizens of the country who can assume responsibility for its future.

Achieving the above goals requires one thing - consolidating the efforts of all branches of government and the people and not only at the goal setting stage, but also in their implementation!

Every civil servant, every citizen of the country must have a “sense of ownership and responsibility” for the destiny of a country. Every member of our society who wants to live in an economically and socially prosperous and secure state should participate in the implementation of the Strategy.

The present 2018-2040 Strategy defines the strategic benchmarks for the development of Kyrgyzstan for a long-term period, taking into account challenges of the coming period. It formulates vision of the future of the country, the basic principles and ways to achieve development goals in all spheres of life of our society — spiritual and political, social and economic ones. In addition, it identifies priority medium-term steps to launch a strategic vision.

Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2040 should be considered as a fundamental document that determines the state development policy in all spheres of social life.

I. Vision of the future. Development objectives

Kyrgyzstan is the country where people with different cultural, ethnic, religious traditions are united around **the endeavour to build a successful and developed state**. Civil identity is the basis for strengthening the sovereignty and well-being of the country. **Free, successful citizens live according to the principles of honesty, justice, responsibility for themselves, their family and their country**. The state creates the conditions, under which every citizen implements his/her initiatives and creates public goods.

By 2040, Kyrgyzstan will emerge **as a strong, self-sufficient, developed state** with the individual in the center as the highest value along with his life, health, rights and freedoms and with the most favorable environment for him.

Kyrgyzstan will become a country comfortable for living, a country of free and prosperous citizens with great potential and the right to choose their life, a country of just and responsible government, a country of original and unique culture.

The energy of our people creativity will become the basis and the main source of development. In the modern world, not production facilities and goods compete, but rather ideas, conditions for development and environment for human life activities.

By 2040, a new image of the individual targeted at development will become common in the Kyrgyz Republic, whose potential will allow him to achieve a decent standard of living for himself and his family. He will live in a just society, where spiritual values are based on history, culture and traditions of the Kyrgyz people. The individual will be responsible to the society for his actions, and the society will reject violation of accepted rules, manifestation of violence and discrimination. Lifestyle of a person focused on the values of development, education and health will be widely used as a way to invest in one's future.

In Kyrgyzstan, **a society will be established where every citizen must realize that his vital interests depend not only on existence and well-being of the state, but also on himself**.

For every Kyrgyz citizen **the family will become a binding element of spirituality, education, upbringing**, co-organization of human life and formation of a healthy lifestyle. The role of traditional

civil, family, spiritual and cultural values supporting continuity of generations allows preserving the national identity of Kyrgyzstan without compromising the dynamics of economic and technological development outrunning the global pace.

In Kyrgyzstan, full and equal participation of women in management at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life is guaranteed. Government programs are being implemented aimed at achieving gender equality and eliminating the imbalance between the opportunities of women and men.

We will preserve our communion regardless of how far the carriers of Kyrgyz identity will be located. Our diasporas abroad will receive the necessary support to ensure close relationship with their native land. Everyone who departed in search of a better life will have the right to freely return and contribute to the development of Kyrgyzstan and occupy a rightful place in the society.

Difficult and responsible mission - to achieve the presented strategic vision by 2040 – will come upon the current young generation of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Strategic initiatives are formulated **based on spiritual values, where happiness and well-being of an individual, his family, the whole society** are the main factors and criteria for success.

The pursuit of new knowledge, healthy lifestyle, progressive spiritual values becomes **the main factor of human development** and, accordingly, the main priority of the Development Strategy.

The education system will be focused on the education of a harmonious personality fulfilling true potential of each person, **formation of practical knowledge and competencies.** Every citizen will have an opportunity to get quality education.

The state will ensure guaranteed access to and full coverage of pre-school and school education. The education aimed at mastering a profession will not be formal and determining the status of a person, and will be considered **as a conscious choice that will determine the path to a future successful life.** Knowledge, skills and competencies will allow to fulfill one's potential in various parts of the world. Our compatriots will occupy higher niches in the international labor market.

Variety, diversity and open educational resources will be the

basis of the education system. Kyrgyzstan will become an educational center of regional and international importance.

By 2040, we will not just preserve the Kyrgyz language, but make it the most important element of belonging to the Kyrgyz society, the most important feature of national identity of the Kyrgyz culture. At that, the Kyrgyz society will successfully demonstrate an example of peaceful, friendly coexistence of different cultural and linguistic traditions of the peoples living in the Kyrgyz Republic, **equal proficiency in Kyrgyz, Russian and one of the foreign languages.**

A culture of an educated person striving for a healthy lifestyle will be established in the country. The state will focus on the development of physical culture, healthy nutrition, preservation of natural environment, and providing the population with clean drinking water as the main factors of human health. Ensuring full access to and quality of medical services and high-tech medicine will be the basis of the health care system.

Conditions will be created for strengthening the Kyrgyz nation as an unstandard, unique society existing and developing on the basis of national culture features, its own national nature.

The continuity of generations based on the strength and integrity of ties will be ensured in Kyrgyzstan. People of older generation will be perceived by society as the custodians of social experience of the people.

Kyrgyzstan will form industrial, energy, financial, transport and logistics, information, social ecosystems and **build a new model of economy** based on harmonious coexistence with nature. The economy of the country will be well diversified, incorporated into the system of international division of labor with high added value, clean energy and organic agriculture.

Equal opportunities of the citizens, enterprises and territories is ensured **based on country-wide development** of all types of physical and digital infrastructure created on the basis of public-private partnership, affordable and sufficient to make the implementation of entrepreneurial projects in Kyrgyzstan the most attractive in the EAEU by 2025.

The economy of the country will be resistant to all external shocks. As for economic development level, **Kyrgyzstan should be included in the group of countries of the world with above average income** in terms of gross national product (GNP) per capita.

We will find a **reasonable balance between attracting foreign borrowing and using our own resources for development**. Borrowing policy will be structured so that **to prevent excessive dependence on any country in the world**.

The new economy of Kyrgyzstan is an economy that is based on the knowledge and initiative of new generation entrepreneurs.

Favorable environment and developed infrastructure necessary for comfortable human life will also be a **basis** for investment attraction.

Kyrgyzstan will become attractive for business, for investors, for any entrepreneur local and foreign, large and small, a place attracting talented and creative people.

By 2040, Kyrgyzstan should become a digital hub on the Great Silk Road. A network of data processing centers (data centers) of regional importance will provide ICT services to the entire region. The digital infrastructure created will allow to connect the information and communication spaces of Central Asia, the EAEU, the Middle East, China and Europe.

A base and a system for training highly qualified specialists will be formed in the country. Regional centers for introducing innovations in digital economy, implementing applied research and developments using breakthrough technologies will stimulate new “intellectual” job creation. **Kyrgyz citizens will be able to work around the world without leaving the country**.

The national justice system will ensure justice and rule of law and will be free from corruption. Kyrgyzstan will demonstrate genuine independence of the courts with a high level of citizen confidence, support and international recognition. In turn, transition of judicial system to a qualitatively different level characterized by fairness, transparency and efficiency will give an impetus to all spheres of human development, competitiveness of the economy and strengthening the foundation of state system.

Public administration system is focused on the needs of each individual, on enforcement of his/her rights, freedoms, and ensuring justice in the society. Governance of the country will be based on participation and well-deserved confidence of each Kyrgyz citizen and will be entrusted to the best representatives of Kyrgyzstan combining

professional competence and high moral and ethical qualities. The state is able to protect itself, conditions are created, under which every citizen of the republic and its guest will feel safe.

II. People –family – society

2.1 Social development

In 2040, a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic has the potential that allows him/her to achieve a decent standard of living for himself/herself and his/her family. He/she is able to adapt to the conditions of a changing world and has an opportunity to make a responsible choice of his life path in his country and abroad.

Human development is the basis of public policy in social sphere, economy, social protection and pension insurance, health, education and science, youth policy. The role of the state in social sector changes from current dominant service provider to the regulator, which, on the basis of transparency and fairness in provision of social services, develops policies, trains personnel and protects the rights of consumers of these services.

Development budget of the country is formed based on human development, economy of knowledge and health. Transition from using imitation technologies to independent innovation in the development of high, innovative technologies will represent a distinctive change.

Health care that meets human needs

Vision: In 2040, health care system is affordable, high-quality, safe, using innovative approaches, focused on human needs, and the population of Kyrgyzstan has the most improved indicators in terms of health conditions.

The state guarantees provision of basic health care services to all citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, including information and communication, preventive, treatment and diagnostic services of primary health care level, as well as emergency and medical assistance in emergency cases.

Long-term priority of health system consists in changing systemic approaches – from combating diseases and their consequences to maintaining a healthy lifestyle based on disease prevention, participating in health management, **building a responsible attitude to preserving, strengthening and restoring one's health and the health of others.**

The state provides for achievement of significant progress in modernization, optimization, and rationalization of the specialized inpatient care system. A national network of modern hospitals of the future will be formed provided with modern equipment, professional staff and updated funding approaches.

Equal competitive opportunities will be guaranteed for all health care service providers, and conditions will be created for development of high-tech segment of services. The gaps between supply and demand, public health and individual health care, as well as health care and other related sectors will be addressed. Comprehensive and integrated, people-centered approach to medical services provision will be formed.

An adequate system of planning and provision of health services will be established based on people's needs at local and national levels. Local governments should develop their own socio-economic development programs based on assessment of people's needs for health services and participation in solving these issues at the local level.

Remuneration system of medical workers will be changed with a focus on motivating, attracting professionals, and achieving real results and quality of services rendered.

Insurance mechanisms, strategic procurement of health care services and contractual relationship with service receivers will be the basis for further development of health system. Health insurance should be attractive to the public in order to obtain affordable, high-quality and safe medical services.

There will be a full connection between the variety of medical services package and the insurance contributions made by the people. Measures taken and special bonus programs introduced should increase coverage of the population with health insurance.

The health care system will primarily focus on addressing the issue of mortality related to cardiovascular and oncological diseases, as well as maternal and infant mortality. Programs will be strengthened for baby food and fortification with micronutrients. Special attention is required for blood circulatory system diseases, which in recent years are among the first reasons of mortality.

Effectiveness of these measures will reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third: cardiovascular diseases, neoplasm, diabetes, etc. Maternal mortality will be reduced

by 25%, and child and infant mortality rates will not exceed 18 and 12 cases per 1,000 live births, respectively.

The average life expectancy of citizens will increase, and in 2040 the Kyrgyz Republic will be among the countries where life expectancy is close to 80 years.

The indicators of disability (primary and general) from preventable diseases and injuries, especially among children and people of working age, will be reduced three times. The number of new infections with HIV and hepatitis B and C will decrease significantly, while the death rate from tuberculosis will not exceed 3 cases per 100 thousand. The financial burden of the population will be reduced by up to 30% when requesting medical care and own expenses of people for medicines will be reduced by 50%.

Quality system of education and science

Vision: Every citizen has access to quality education focused on bringing up a harmonious person fulfilling the individual potential, forming practical knowledge and competences that allow the individual to adapt to changes in the world, to be competitive and demanded. Science and technology enable social and economic development of the country, improvement and introduction of new technologies, prevention of natural disasters and ecosystem preservation, study of the history of the people, social and political trends.

Modernization educational policy aimed at new results and quality of education in the Kyrgyz Republic is being consistently implemented. Undoubtedly, such principles of the education system organization as accessibility and quality of education for all categories of citizens will remain. The flexibility of the education system will allow to adequately respond to the demands of the state, society as a whole

and the individual.

The education system should remain a priority in the context of public investment. However, in the coming years, the emphasis should be placed on efficient use of funds allocated.

Efficiency of the education sector is assessed based on regular assessment of student educational achievements carried out by the independent national and international entities. Kyrgyzstan is among 50 leading countries by level of education.

The role of the state from current dominant provider of education services has been revised towards an effective regulator. The state body develops policies, norms, provides training to professional staff and protects the rights of consumers of services, promotes preservation of education value in society, contributes to the education of a responsible and educated generation of citizens along with family and parents.

In education, emphasis will be placed on systemic support of primary school. Special attention should be paid to creation of conditions for early childhood development in accordance with modern requirements. High-quality care should be provided to our young citizens, modern methods of pre-school education should be introduced and available. A system for investing in early childhood development should be created.

It is necessary to provide opportunities for the education system at all levels to develop skills that enable transition from the sphere of education to the sphere of work. The task is to improve vocational training quality in accordance with labor market demands, including the conditions for integration with the EAEU. For sustainable growth of incomes of the population it is necessary to provide high-quality training for specialists, including to our labor migrants.

A system of lifetime education will be formed taking into account the objectives of medical and social inclusion.

Education is based on country-wide use of digital technology and is built around solving real-life problems and challenges.

Public policy in the field of human resources development is based on implementation and improvement of national qualification system. The system of primary, secondary and higher professional education has effective mechanisms to adequately respond to the demands of educational services consumers and the needs of employers in terms of qualified personnel.

It is required to form social partnership at all levels of education in the sphere of educational organizations establishment, organization of practical training for students, as well as for teachers (including masters of vocational training) and academic teaching staff.

Result-oriented management and funding will be provided at all levels of education, including the use of mechanism of per capita financing.

The state not only sets educational standards, but also guarantees the quality of higher professional education providing state recognized diplomas. Higher education institutions are able to compete in the international market of educational services. The policy in the field of education is aimed at decentralization of university management, free activity in choosing between the forms and methods of education, the use of innovative and scientific approaches. Universities are becoming a source of innovation and top technology. A system of knowledge and technology transfer has been built. The task is set to change the system of higher education sector funding, introduce rating system for evaluating universities, including participation in international and regional ratings.

Research priorities are determined depending on the strategic priorities of the country and the need for innovation. Research is focused on obtaining scientific and practical results with assessment of efficient resource utilization and application of the results obtained. Quality of the system of training for highly qualified scientific and pedagogical personnel, including special selection, academic and professional, has been improved.

Potential of youth

Vision: Young people are actively involved in national development, an efficient youth development system, the conditions and the necessary legal framework for effective implementation of the state youth policy have been created.

The state youth policy is aimed at developing young people to become one of the main assets of the state and society, encouraging youth initiatives in political, economic and social spheres, fostering

responsible attitude of young citizens to the heritage of their ancestors, interaction with the outside world and to their own decisions.

The youth policy creates favorable conditions for self-realization and comprehensive development of young Kyrgyz citizens. It provides for participation in decision-making processes through formal and non-formal education and training.

It performs systematic and high-quality work related to development of youth potential in order to achieve sustainable socio-economic development and enhance the opportunities for self-realization of young people. In youth policy, the priority should consist in creating conditions for employment and self-realization of young citizens of Kyrgyzstan.

Our labor migrants have clearly demonstrated their capabilities, diligence and creative commitment in the world economy. We must focus our efforts on creating opportunities for the active part of the working population to live and work in their native land. It is necessary to enhance motivation of young people to live and build up in Kyrgyzstan, to involve the younger generation in all spheres of public administration and social life, so as to ensure their active participation in the development process of the country.

The entire system of measures should be created to support youth initiatives and social adaptation of certain categories of youth (young families, disadvantaged young people); spiritual and moral and patriotic development of youth.

Some programs, mechanisms and models of state and business investment in the most capable, gifted, talented young people have been prepared and implemented.

Equal opportunities to every citizen

Vision: Social support system has been formed that guarantees minimal social protection standards to all people and focused on vulnerable groups of the population. At the same time, the system promptly responds to changes in socio-economic situation, develops the required types of social services and regulates the structure of targeted support. The work of the entire system is aimed at strengthening families, supporting mothers and children, disabled citizens, and providing support to people with disabilities for their successful social integration creating equal opportunities to fulfill their potential.

The state policy in the system of social support will be based on the following principles:

- in the event of a difficult life situation, every citizen will timely receive comprehensive, integrated, flexible and targeted social support, including a complex of various social services;

- the system of social services for disadvantaged children and families, people with disabilities, senior citizens has been developed in all regions;

- in social protection system, digital transformation has been carried out based on comprehensive and integrated approach, which allows minimizing the human factor in service provision.

The following priorities in the field of social development in the medium term have been identified.

Minimum social standards will be developed and introduced. It is necessary to introduce the principles of targeting into categorical compensation and other social payments.

The task is set to strengthen the system of social support of disadvantaged children and families, people with disabilities, elderly people living alone in order to prevent, timely detect difficult life situations and take effective measures.

It is necessary to stimulate construction of affordable social housing for vulnerable groups of population with its provision based on social renting conditions.

At the same time, the state must support social services market

development for day or temporary stay of a rehabilitation nature, which is an alternative to residential care facilities. To develop and introduce mechanisms for insurance, payment or co-payment for social services with the variability of choice. In addition, to delegate addressing the issues related to organization and provision of basic unspecialized social services for disadvantaged children and families, people with disabilities and senior citizens to local government bodies.

The practices will be expanded of social support incentive measures in the form of participation of the poor in public works and access to training and improving skills, knowledge and technologies for managing agricultural and other types of businesses.

It is necessary to provide access of vulnerable groups to rehabilitation and social services based on modern digital technologies.

It is required to develop and introduce the legislation and mechanisms for joint responsibility of the family in cases of difficult life situations, deprivation of legal capacity of persons with disabilities and elderly citizens, parental custody and care.

The state policy to support disadvantaged families will be based on the recognition of work associated with the care for people with disabilities, especially in childhood, as socially significant work, with the introduction of remuneration mechanisms and involvement in social, health insurance system.

We have to reform the system of medical and social expert examination providing for transition to international functional standards and approaches.

It is necessary to ensure transparency and improve targeting of the system of social protection of the population. Creation of country-wide open database of social service recipients will provide transparency and fairness, and will become a tool for identifying the most needy citizens.

The size of state benefits for disabled citizens will not be lower than the subsistence minimum. At the same time, it is advisable to create opportunities for maximum integration of this category of citizens into socially and economically beneficial relationships.

These measures will reduce child poverty rates, as well as reduce by half the proportion of children under 5 years old, whose height is 2 standard deviations below the average height for their age according to the standards of physical development of children. Child cachexia should be eliminated. The situation of women with children, especially children with disabilities, will be significantly improved. Every child in Kyrgyzstan should live and develop in a family environment.

Decent labor and honoured old age

Vision: Every citizen is involved in a decent labor market and has a state guaranteed **income in old age** of at least half the average wage through insurance and savings mechanisms. A person will have an opportunity to use his capacity as long as possible through the system of elderly people adaptation.

Revolutionary reform of the system of employment and retirement insurance was implemented with a focus on a high standard of living at working age and a decent quality of life in old age. Responsibility of a citizen for his future is enhanced through ensuring the variability of pension insurance.

Labor remuneration policy is focused on increasing productivity. The basic principles of remuneration system are clear to the public and exclude the fragmented, narrow departmental, sectoral nature of approach to wages.

The state will develop a regulatory framework and ensure control over safe working conditions, including their harmonization with the international standards and protection of the interests of citizens working abroad.

Every citizen is covered by pension insurance with different variability and choice. Pension insurance encourages investment in the future old age and compensates to the level of income of working age.

The following priorities have been identified in labor policy and old-age insurance:

- to introduce a system of social contracts with recipients of state

benefits with labor potential. A set of measures to promote employment coordinated with local self-government bodies and vocational education will allow more efficiently influence poverty reduction;

- to focus the pension system reform on its financial sustainability in the future, reducing the burden on the republican budget, abandoning the hierarchy and privileges applied to calculation of pensions;

- to modernize the insurance component of the pension system taking into account the needs of different age groups of pensioners and stimulate a later retirement;

- to modernize the early (preferential) pension provision and increase efficiency and reliability of insurance, accumulative component of the pension system;

- to introduce mechanisms of involvement of the insured individuals in managing their savings. The pension insurance system should be attractive for working population.

2.2 Family as the basis for social development

Vision: Family for every Kyrgyz citizen is a binding element of spirituality, education, upbringing, co-organization of human life activity and formation of a healthy lifestyle.

Strengthening family institution as the foundation of all efforts in social sphere will be a key element. The most important investments in a person are made in the family. From an early age the values and the foundation for future success are formed namely in the family.

For every Kyrgyz citizen, the family will become the basis of spirituality, education and upbringing, social skills and formation of a healthy lifestyle. The family as the most important social institution will develop enriching family, spiritual and cultural values, and at the same time will allow preserving national identity, continuity of generations and civic consciousness.

Considering current problems of the modern family, in Kyrgyzstan it is necessary to radically revise the conceptual framework of family policy. The parenting function should return to the family to

become an important part of preparing children for entry into social, economic, and cultural life of society.

But at the same time, issues of early childhood development, representation of interests and protection of the rights of the child should become a priority task of the state. To this end, it is necessary to strengthen the work of the institution of the Ombudsman for protection of the rights of children, women and family, concrete effective measures are required to prevent violations of their rights and freedoms that prevent child abuse, violence against the elderly persons and persons with disabilities. The interests of the child and his right to family environment will be the main principle of activity in protection of children.

In Kyrgyzstan, the negative practices of forced and early marriage and family violence will be brought to an end, conditions will be created for harmonious combination of work and family responsibilities for women and men; principles of responsible paternity and maternity and parenthood protection, family values based on harmonious education and respect for all family members will be promoted.

Work to care for children with disabilities will be recognized as socially significant, with the introduction of payment mechanisms and involvement into social and health insurance. Shared responsibility of families, simplification of procedures, reduction of corruption phenomena when considering issues of guardianship and national adoption should be the basis for strengthening the family and returning family traditions of the peoples of Kyrgyzstan.

2.3 Civic integration

National unity

Vision: The citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, *Kyrgyz Jarany*, integrated into the process of national construction, live in a single open political and legal space, a pluralistic society, united by civic identity and pride in their country.

Only the people who have realized their own mission can become the carrier and driving force of development. In order to get to the new stage of development we will need the most prodigious creative energy of our people. Therefore, all efforts will be directed to spiritual awakening of the people. It is necessary for our citizens to develop the ability to form their own vision of the future and the desire to put efforts and be responsible for its realization. Spiritual and intellectual development of society is more important than material and natural resources.

Conditions have been created to ensure formation of society, in which ethnicity, attitude to religion, regional and tribal affiliation, other cultural differences of citizens are not the grounds for discrimination and do not influence political processes.

Preservation and development of the national culture, its reproduction and distribution while preserving the ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity of the citizens of the country is guaranteed.

The essentials of civic patriotism development in the family through the education and culture system are identified and introduced; the initiatives of civil society to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the people are supported.

More active policy will be implemented to support ethnic Kyrgyz. Organization of process of voluntary resettlement of ethnic Kyrgyz to the Kyrgyz Republic is based on principles of promoting socio-economic development of the regions and solving demographic problems. Resources to be found to support labor and historical migrants to preserve ethnic and cultural identity of the Kyrgyz people.

At the present stage, it is essential to support the humanities and social studies in order to increase the content and completeness of the history of Kyrgyz people and Kyrgyzstan.

Language policy

Vision: Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic will be speakers of several languages as one of the key factors of competitiveness. At the same time, full functioning of the Kyrgyz language as a state language will be ensured, the scope of its use will be expanded, conditions will be created for scientific and expert community to modernize it in accordance with the necessities of the times and the needs of society.

The Kyrgyz language is the basis of national identity. An important priority for the coming years is to create conditions for expanding the use of the Kyrgyz language.

As the first step, it is necessary to choose measures in the education system: introduction of innovative communication technologies, interactive teaching methods, widespread use of information technologies, expanded use of the Kyrgyz language as a language of instruction at all levels of the educational system.

The Kyrgyz language, along with its preservation and development in cultural, everyday and other spheres should gradually become the working language of state power. To this end, we need to introduce a mechanism for formation of business Kyrgyz language in order to develop records management by 2020. This will help increase the motivation of those who wish to learn and improve their level of knowledge of the state language, especially among young people. This need will arise as a result of high prestige and demand for specialists with good command of the state language.

Therefore, measures will be taken to expand the vocabulary of the Kyrgyz language, improve its grammatical structure and functionality. It will be necessary to introduce new methods of mastering the state language based on communicative technologies, interactive methods, and expanding its use as a learning tool.

Fundamental changes in the education system will lead to wider use of international languages in all spheres of public life. Multilingualism will enable younger generation free integration into global development processes.

Preservation and use of official language in all regions of the country for full communication and increasing competitiveness of citizens in the international labor market, and in particular in the EAEU space, is an urgent need for the Kyrgyz Republic.

2.4 Kyrgyzstan is the country of high culture

Vision: Kyrgyzstan is a country where cultural development is a priority of state policy, the basis for the success of a nation. The high level of citizens' behavioral culture, development of professional art and folk art serve the purpose of preserving and enhancing tangible and intangible heritage and shaping the recognizable image of the country. Kyrgyzstan supports development of a multi-ethnic culture, historical and cultural heritage and major cultural codes that determine the integrity of the nation. A creative elite has been formed that generates basic meanings, develops cultural sphere and contributes to establishment of a civic nation, to integration of national culture into world culture, and the system of translation of cultural norms is effective. Humanitarian cooperation between nations with common Altai roots is being developed.

Development of culture is an important task of the state. At that, it is necessary to consider the culture as multifaceted phenomenon. First of all, we are talking about behavioral culture, creating and disseminating patterns of positive social and political behavior, informed and responsible civic consciousness.

Single policy in cultural sphere will be aimed at preserving cultural and historical heritage, ensuring access of citizens to the accumulated cultural wealth of the peoples of Kyrgyzstan, its multiplication and protection, grasping the latest achievements of world culture while preserving national identity.

The aim of the state policy in the field of culture and professional art consists in humanitarian modernization of the country through ensuring the continuity of people's spiritual experience, formation of a single cultural space of the country and fostering competitive cultural mentality.

Education, culture and science as social institutions, the media and communications contribute to civic nation formation, translation of values and social experience based on rich cultural legacy of the people of Kyrgyzstan. The value framework of civic identity, its philosophical, historical and cultural grounds have been identified.

State policy will stimulate creative, scientific and pedagogical community, involve creative citizens in formation of spiritually rich country combining traditional values with advanced achievements of humanity in cultural sphere. It appears important to implement promising projects aimed at turning Kyrgyzstan into a regional center of art, art industry, traditional spirituality, including by holding events that attract tourists to the country.

Measures will be taken to protect and preserve historical and cultural archaeological and architectural sites, primarily those included in the World Heritage List. Old museum complexes will be reconstructed and new ones will appear that reflect national specifics, which will become the hallmark of the country.

Taking into account historical success in film industry, special support will be provided to the restoration of Kyrgyz cinema and its further development.

Free, open society and favourable business environment create the conditions for fulfilment of potential of creative and enterprising people, manufacturing products that are in demand at national and international levels. Support will be provided to the initiatives of entrepreneurs in development of creative industry, promotion of opera, ballet, cinema and various types of creativity, as well as in provision of services in ethno-style in the field of tourism, public catering, fashion and design.

It is considered extremely important to ensure human capacity development in the field of culture and education of the best representatives of new generation. Support of talented youth will be required, along with development of education in the field of art and culture, improvement of its quality and attractiveness, strengthening the component of aesthetic education and development of creative potential of children in secondary schools, especially in the regions of the country.

Support is primarily provided to educational institutions in the sphere of culture and arts identifying talented children and young people and implementing programs to support especially gifted children.

Development of values should be based on a complex of scientific works and applied research on culture, cultural studies, sociology and history of culture, cultural anthropology, and economy of culture.

It is necessary to create conditions for sustainable cooperation between the peoples of the Altai language family in order to preserve and develop languages and original cultures, ensure popularization of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

2.5 Religion in the democratic state

Vision: The Kyrgyz Republic is a secular state, it guarantees enforcement of the rights of citizens to freedom of religion and belief, maintains neutrality with respect to religious organizations, and ensures effective legal regulation of religious processes and public safety.

In Kyrgyzstan, there is no state or obligatory religion; the religion and all cults are separated from the state, the interference of religious associations and clergy in the activities of state bodies is prohibited. The Constitution, legislation and practice of its application provide for the right of citizens to freely choose and have religious and other beliefs, to profess any religion or not to profess any.

The most important priority of the state policy is to preserve the cultural identity of the people of Kyrgyzstan. Society must understand that the secular traditions that determine our identity cannot be sacrificed to alien cultures and interests.

The format of interaction between the state and religion is built on democratic principles and close partnership in addressing problems of a nationwide scale, strengthening state institutions of power, spiritual and moral foundations of society, stability and its unity. The interaction creates conditions for development of interfaith dialogue, tolerance, mutual respect of citizens and peaceful coexistence, regardless of their attitude to religion. The cooperation is aimed at spiritual and moral education of young people, prevention of various offenses, promotion of a healthy lifestyle, combating corruption, promoting legal culture.

At the same time, the state should make efforts to resist the attempts of various leaders, organizations and associations that use religion and believers in order to encroach on the basic concepts of the constitutionally established state order. The constitution and laws of the country oblige us to combat the negative influence of radical, extremist and terrorist organizations and associations on the statehood and spirituality of the nation.

The state policy in religious sphere provides for non-interference of religious associations and clergy in the activities of state bodies, does not allow politicization of religion and purposeful, covert penetration of religious movements and their members into the power and law enforcement agencies.

A lot of work has yet to be done to carry out explanatory, preventive activities among the population in order to prevent radicalism, extremism and terrorism, as well as to strengthen the national capacity to conduct religious studies and psychological and linguistic examinations, based on which judicial decisions are taken in criminal cases on charges of extremism.

The system of religious education in the country will be streamlined, and control will be strengthened over the receipt of religious education abroad by citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic. Modernization of existing Islamic pedagogy and education within the republic is required.

Preservation and development of Hanafi school of Islam and Orthodox Christianity that are traditional for the Kyrgyz Republic is the task of a national scale in accordance with the requirements of the present time, new global challenges of spreading the ideas of extremism and radicalization.

It is necessary to create conditions for opening Islamic educational and scientific centers to ensure formation of Muslim intelligentsia, development of Islamic intellectual thought, religious culture and ethics.

III. Economic well-being and quality of environment for development

3.1 Economic development factors

Vision: Kyrgyzstan will have competitive economy, which is focused on application of innovation and environmentally friendly technologies, diversified, balanced and inclusive economy with favorable environment for investments.

Economic development of the country will provide an opportunity to align the standard of living of urban and rural population, to improve quality of public and municipal services. By means of small and medium-sized businesses development and creation of productive jobs, employment and stable incomes will be provided. The economy will be balanced in terms of regional development, each region of the country will have its own strengths and advantages.

Competitiveness of the economy will be ensured through transition to innovative socio-economic development, taking into account competitive advantages of the country in the regional and global division of labor. A high-quality production infrastructure will be formed, which is necessary for balanced and diversified economic development. Inclusiveness will become a key feature of the economic growth.

Joint efforts of the state and business will turn the country into a real “investment oasis”, which will attract internal and external investments and will be attractive for the EAEU countries and the region. A favorable business environment, high-quality infrastructure and firm guarantees regarding protection of private property and return on investment will form the “identity” of our economy and make it recognizable in the region and in the world.

The economic policy of the state should promote development of industries with high export capacity, creating jobs and improving welfare of the people. At the same time, it is important to attract foreign investments, which safety and security should receive real guarantees.

In the country, the economy is based on the institution of

inviolability of private property and observance of contract law. Entrepreneurs should gain confidence in unreserved inviolability of their assets and their private property.

It is required to develop a set of measures for transformation and legalization of informal sector of economy. To this effect, it is necessary, firstly, to create conditions under which legal business will be more profitable and comfortable compared to shadow business. And, secondly, it is necessary to provide guarantees of the inviolability of private property to entrepreneurs wishing to voluntarily come out of the shadow. Measures aimed at reducing the shadow economy scale in the country will increase the state budget revenue, develop a competitive business environment, reduce the share of credit funds in the economy, and increase investment attractiveness of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Human capacity and labor market

Vision: By 2040, the economic well-being of the people will be guaranteed by creating productive jobs that provide decent employment and stable incomes. 80% of working population will have decent wages and labor conditions. Kyrgyzstan is among the top 60 countries with a high UNDP Human Development Index.

The labor market should be dynamic with high ability to adapt to the needs of the economy and taking into account the demographic situation in the country.

The efforts of the state will be aimed at creating a flexible and modern system of education of citizens and training qualified personnel ensuring the development of the country, at development and introduction of new technologies in all sectors of economy. The priority should be given to national education system development competitive in the international market of services, attractive for obtaining high-quality professional education, taking into account formation of the national qualifications system.

The state policy will focus on improving labor force quality, eliminating the imbalance between supply and demand in the labor

market in sectoral and regional context with priority sectors that provide higher added value, employment growth and market demand. The system of education and training of specialists will function according to market requirements focusing on priority sectors of the economy, the specificity and features of the regions of the country.

According to UN estimates, population growth in the current decade may be the most significant in the entire history of Kyrgyzstan. In general, over the decade, population growth, according to the most modest estimates, will be close to 900,000 people. Population growth must be taken into account upon labor market policies formulation; an increase should be envisaged in the number of jobs in the regions with rapid population growth, especially for young people, and internal and external migration should be regulated.

Changing concentration of the population requires revision of spatial distribution of new industrial enterprises in the regions.

As for external migration, the state will create opportunities to expand the geography of labor migration, will make efforts to assist our citizens in increasing their competitiveness and ensure legal and economic security in the country of labor migration.

It is also important to create conditions for migrant workers to invest their earnings in the national economy, in promising production sectors, in order to learn from and apply the experience of other countries to create new industries and enterprises in the country. To this effect, incentive economic tools should be introduced while developing the necessary infrastructure.

A flexible model of labor relations will be created in the country that meets the requirements of the new economy, where the interests of the entrepreneur are respected and the interests of the workers are taken into account. Responsibility for social security of an employee should be entrusted to the employee himself. At the same time, the government will legislatively establish minimum social standards and guarantees that will provide citizens with the constitutional right to labor, working environment and remuneration.

In addition, it is important to introduce effective and active measures to ensure employment, compliance of labor legislation with

international standards and conventions, its liberalization, improvement of analytical support for the decision-making process and promote removal of labor activity and entrepreneurship from informal sector.

Improvement of investment climate and growth of export

Vision: Kyrgyzstan will accelerate transition to innovative socio-economic development and will strive to keeping ahead where the country has the greatest competitive advantages in the conditions of global competition and open economy. The efforts of the state will be aimed at considerable improvement of investment climate throughout Kyrgyzstan, in order to turn the country into a real “investment oasis”, which, in aggregate, will be an attractive investment destination that has a competitive advantage in comparison with other countries of the region and the EAEU. Developing export area, Kyrgyzstan will actively use the status of GSP +, which provides enormous opportunities to businessmen of the country as to increasing export volumes to the European countries.

The authorities will make efforts to provide for high quality of public administration and governance, create an efficient institutional mechanism to support investors at the national and regional levels, and this will be the key task of each state body, each region and local government. Sound policy regarding investment priorities and sustainability of economic policy implemented; high responsibility of the government will create the necessary background for the decision making by investors.

A separate policy will be developed in relation to investors who operate in extractive industries and in the energy sector. It is necessary to clearly identify all revenues from natural resources received by the state, ensure transparency of mechanisms intended for management of special environmental protection funds, and regularly publish comprehensive reports on environmental compliance.

Government agencies will identify key areas for investment in their respective sectors of economy, taking into account country priorities and opportunities opened once Kyrgyzstan joined the EAEU, participation in global projects within the framework of SCO, the One Belt and One Road project, and the opportunities for bilateral

cooperation with the countries of Central Asian region and the world.

Guarantees will be provided to investors; small and medium-sized businesses will be provided with long term concessional loans, the possibilities of the guarantee fund will be expanded.

Through its economic policy, the state will support investment activity with the objective to create new export-oriented and innovative sectors of economy, which will ensure the rapid growth of value added and exports. The most promising areas include development of sub-sectors of light and processing industries, which use local raw materials and labor resources to the most extent.

In the sphere of supporting export of products of domestic entrepreneurs, a policy should be implemented to improve quality of human resources, simplify access to financial and other resources, and address infrastructure problems. To train national top managers, the practice of their training will be introduced in the world's best business education centers. In addition, invitation of business consultants and managers recognized worldwide to Kyrgyzstan will be an effective tool. It is important to regularly analyze the strategic positions of Kyrgyzstan in the global market, assess available advantages and adjust the economic processes to changing conditions.

3.2. Formation of sustainable environment for development

Macroeconomic stability and policy consistency

Vision: The economic policy will be focused on implementation of the reform with the aim to form a new institutional structure and environment for functioning of the economic system. Ensuring macroeconomic stability and development of political and legal institutions is considered to be the main prerequisite for successful national development and creation of conditions for sustainable development of the economy. In the future, minimization of macroeconomic risks and transactional costs will be a powerful factor providing growth of country's investment attractiveness and business promotion.

The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic together with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will be responsible for ensuring macroeconomic stability in the medium term. The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic has the following main tasks: maintaining price stability and ensuring adequacy of purchasing power of the national currency; ensuring effectiveness, security and reliability of banking and payment systems; ensuring sound and balanced monetary policy that provides for the balance of interests of economic entities.

Stability of national currency is important for expanding national export opportunities, therefore, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic must take timely measures to smooth out sharp exchange rate fluctuations. On the part of the Government, measures will be taken to balance public finances and maintain a controlled level of state budget deficit.

In the long term, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic together with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic should be focused on economic development. Banking infrastructure, technology, interest rates, variety of products should contribute to real project lending with high added value in Kyrgyzstan. It is necessary to change the established practice of speculative and usurious lending towards dealing with the real industrial sector of economy, which facilitate technological modernization and expansion of export opportunities of the country.

The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic should actively use monetary policy to develop banking system and increase its contribution to the economic development providing enterprises with affordable credit resources. This requires to develop competitive environment in financial sector, create conditions and prerequisites for lowering interest rates on loans, improve banking services quality and expand access to them. To continue the work on expanding the scope of application of Islamic principles of financing as an additional source of lending to enterprises. To reduce the share of shadow economy and improve tax collection rate, it is necessary to increase the share of non-cash payments and settlements and ensure payment system security.

Banking system should cover by its infrastructure, variety of products, ensure fair access to financial resources for the entire population of the country. At the same time, the main principle should be social justice from the part of financial market and conscious responsibility on the part of our citizens, whose financial literacy should

be improved.

Regardless of geographic location and type of economic activity, people should have access to financial services.

Favorable business environment

Vision: In the economy of the country small and medium-sized businesses are developing steadily and successfully, entrepreneurs are protected from administrative pressure, partnership relations between authorities and business associations have been established, joint work is being done to improve business environment, conditions have been created for expanding the activities of entrepreneurs in various sectors of economy and in the regions to ensure job creation.

“Man, who produces”, the entrepreneur is the most important active part of our society. Thanks to their entrepreneurial talent, diligence, the ability to take risks and create, the production facilities are operating, the material goods necessary for consumption by the whole society and jobs are created, public treasury is replenished and social tasks are addressed.

The state should stimulate development of entrepreneurial activity and market mechanisms, reserving only the function of defining the rules that are binding for all. Here, mutual responsibility of the state and entrepreneurs for the results of economic development, favorable business environment and fair competition, equal rights to access to financial, material, administrative and other resources that the state distributes are important.

The relationship between the state and the entrepreneur should become relations of partnership, while government intervention in business activity should be minimal. The state, widely using public-private dialogue, supporting and encouraging active and free business activity propels growth of the economy of the country while improving the quality of life of the population.

Maximum number of areas of entrepreneurial activity will be transferred to self-regulation taking into account that business associations will assume the responsibility for legal compliance.

To provide for protection of businessmen complete decriminalization of economic crimes will be implemented.

“Single Window” arrangements will be introduced in all areas of

state and municipal services provision. All services provided to entrepreneurs by the state and the municipality must be transferred to electronic form, this also applies to access to resources (subsoil, public procurement, finance, purchase and lease of state property, etc.). Given the development of information interaction between the entrepreneur and government agencies there will be no need to submit various types of reports.

The tax policy provides for elaboration and adoption of measures to reduce the tax burden, provide preferences for products with high value added, capital-intensive products (high-tech products / services, innovative and environmentally friendly technologies). In order to expand export of goods and services, special financial institution will be established to credit export-oriented and high-tech industries. Conditions will be created for the wide use of participation of businessmen in public-private partnership projects and attracting investment in projects.

The state will support creation of conditions for financial system development and lending to both large business entities and small and medium-sized businesses on preferential terms and for long borrowing periods. Relations with international financial institutions will be expanded, development institutions and funds, financial cooperatives will be created, Islamic financing principles, and venture capital institutions will be used. At the same time, it is necessary to constantly focus on developing a culture of saving and improving financial literacy.

At the same time, the system of supervision and control, compliance of products and services with quality standards should ensure safety and health of citizens, protection of their property, and competitiveness of domestic goods in foreign markets.

Quality infrastructure

Vision: Quality production infrastructure necessary for balanced and diversified economic development will be formed in the country. The quality and availability of social infrastructure is a prerequisite

for increasing production efficiency. Formation of the infrastructure and the market of infrastructure services will be based on spatial planning and economic zoning.

Energy sector

In the electric power industry, Kyrgyzstan will be a major producer of electricity in the region, will ensure sustainable energy sector development, energy security of the country and its regions, energy efficiency of the real sector of economy, and the availability of energy for every consumer.

Implementation of CASA - 1000 project will allow to export electricity not only to neighboring countries, but also to countries such as Pakistan, Afghanistan and others.

The share of environmentally friendly energy sources (small HPPs, solar and wind power plants, solar collectors, heat pumps, use of biogas, etc.) will be at least 10% in the total energy mix of the country, while energy and resource saving indicators will correspond to those of OECD countries.

Investment for construction and reconstruction of the following facilities will be attracted: Kambarata HPP-1, Verkhne-Naryn cascade of HPPs, Ak-Bulun HPP, At-Bashy HPP, Uch-Kurgan HPP, Toktogul HPP and other generating facilities.

Mandatory requirements for the use of advanced development technologies with a conversion ratio close to one and higher will ensure a significant increase in efficiency of existing, reconstructed and constructed power facilities.

Mechanisms for universal stimulation and targeted subsidies for energy and resource-saving technologies will solve the problem of specific consumption reduction with stable improvement of quality of life of the average Kyrgyz citizen.

Recovery and subsequent sustainable operation of the energy sector requires transfer to economically justified tariffs, which should include the main costs associated with generation and transmission of electricity and heat energy to consumers. Flexibility of tariff policy will be provided, including seasonal and regional. Investment attractive tariffs will stimulate emergence of alternative power and heat suppliers. In this regard, PPP mechanisms will be widely applied, including attracting private investors to construction and management

of strategic energy facilities.

Large-scale programs for energy-efficient reconstruction of old residential and non-residential facilities, a ban on new construction without energy- and resource-saving and highly efficient technologies will create new jobs, it will become imperative to have an energy-efficient passport of the facility, without which its operation will be impossible. Partial generation of a certain amount of energy by each building for its own needs will also be mandatory, which will be regulated by fiscal and other measures. The most important effective solution for agglomerations will consist in decentralization of heating system, which will remove the problem of expansion of territories without loss of quality of life there.

Active gasification of the country will continue with the objective to improve the living conditions of citizens, while simultaneously contributing to industrial development of the regions.

Gasification will allow settling the issue of the individual housing and administrative premises heating applying modern technical solutions without connection to common heating solutions in the buildings.

The state will consistently continue to improve energy security. Both generation sources and energy supplying countries will be diversified.

Transport

In the sphere of transport infrastructure, freedom of movement of the people and solution of transport dead end problem of the country will be provided. Kyrgyzstan should become a transit country with safe and demanded corridors to provide transit of passengers, goods and cargo. A transit railway network and a railway line connecting the north and the south of the country will be erected. It is planned to create an internal railway network in the republic connecting northern and southern parts of the country.

Construction of a developed railway network will contribute to establishment of transport and logistics centers and formation of an integrated system for the operation of freight forwarding and transport companies providing conditions for development of multimodal transportation. The state will focus its efforts on rehabilitation and

maintenance of highways, creation of liberal, safe international transport corridors, including new technologies application in road design and construction. Within the time span of two decades consideration should obviously be given to the factors such as connectivity of the regions and provision of funds to maintain the infrastructure in due condition. Public-private partnership (PPP) will be the main mechanism for implementation of projects in this area.

Gradual transition to environmentally friendly modes of transport by using electric vehicles and electrification of railway lines will be implemented.

In the long run, the Kyrgyz Republic, in addition to developing its own transport network, will make maximum use of the results of transport infrastructure development in the neighboring countries, primarily in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and China. Construction of China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway will begin in the medium term.

In the future, this railway corridor will allow to create internal railway network in the Kyrgyz Republic connecting northern and southern parts of the country. This will ensure direct and reliable transport links between the regions of the country forming a single national railway network and access to international railways, which will reduce transportation cost and increase competitiveness of domestic goods in export markets. In addition, electrification of railways is planned. By 2040, transformation of the Kyrgyz Republic into a transit country with safe and demanded corridors for transit of passengers, goods and cargo will be the key indicator.

Conditions will be created for air transportation market development and air cargo and passenger logistics hub by means of liberalization of air legislation and introduction of the fifth article of “freedom of the air” policy. Geographical location of Kyrgyzstan makes it possible to consider Manas Airport in the future as a transit cargo center connecting South-East Asia and Europe. In development of transport infrastructure it is required to construct new modern types of communications.

In Kyrgyzstan, there should be high-quality roads not only of international and republican significance.

All regions of the country should be in a single information space and should be provided with continuous transport communications with

each other.

Annually, it is necessary to repair at least 550 km of roads, including at least 200 km of the internal road network, and to rehabilitate about 500 km of international roads.

In this view, there is a need to test the system of toll roads as a source of their maintenance and operation and acquisition of special equipment. It is important to include local mineral resources (sand, stones, etc.) in the construction, rehabilitation and reconstruction process, as well as to engage local workers and specialists.

Air traffic and airspace maintenance systems of the Kyrgyz Republic will be modernized, radio facilities, radar, navigation and communications equipment will be upgraded in the course of reconstruction, development or construction in the international and domestic airports.

Development of unmanned aviation along with national and international satellite navigation systems will contribute to the development of agriculture, tourism and border security. Efforts should be made to deploy a joint orbital constellation of commercial satellites in order to address issues related to agriculture, location of productive forces, real estate cadastre, traffic control, as well as communications satellites and meteosats.

Vision of the future definitely implies digitalization in the integrated development of the entire economy and functioning of transport complex of the Kyrgyz Republic, which directly results from advanced development of national digital infrastructure within the framework of world trends.

Clean water

The problem of providing the population with clean drinking water will be solved in the country, drinking water supply policy will be aimed at creating an economically sustainable, affordable service for safe and high-quality water supply, water disposal and sanitation in every settlement. Water supply management system will be converted to a market format with a reliable subsidy system for vulnerable groups.

The use of modern autonomous water treatment systems together with combined small HPP / SPP / WPP will allow to provide all settlements or territories with the whole complex “clean energy - clean water” regardless of the availability of main power transmission lines and water mains.

The state will provide access to clean drinking water, proper operation and maintenance, financial and institutional sustainability of water supply, sanitation and sanitary facilities for all settlements.

Government policy will focus on principle of resource conservation and rational use of water resources, including wastewater reuse.

Environment, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

Vision: Kyrgyzstan is the country with favorable environment for human life, developing in harmony with nature, preserving unique natural ecosystems and efficiently using natural resources for climate-sustainable development. Environmental sustainability with the economic growth of the country has been achieved by minimizing negative environmental impacts, improving efficiency of requirements and incentives for environmental protection, and using reliable data to make environmentally significant decisions. In Kyrgyzstan, natural resources should no longer to be an expenditure part of the budget and should move to the revenue part.

In the field of environmental protection, the main policy will be aimed at creating an environment that is favorable for human life, rational use of natural resources for socio-economic development and preservation of the unique ecosystems of the Kyrgyz Republic for future generations.

Improvement of environmental data management will be the basis for improving environmental performance in order to reasonably formulate and implement development plans, as well as to make environmentally sound decisions. Development of measures and policies for the development of the country will be based on reliable

information about trends in the change of the condition of environment and preliminary environmental and economic assessment of natural resources with the establishment of limits for their use in the near future. In turn, promotion of environmental education and upbringing starting from the level of kindergartens and schools will allow fostering a generation of citizens with positive ecological mindset and awareness of responsibility for preservation of natural resource potential of the country.

Economic activities that lead to poverty reduction and social progress, on the one hand, and do not exceed environmental sustainability of natural ecosystems, on the other hand, require more effective planning and management of country transition to sustainable development through various elements of green development and introduction of measures on climate change adaptation. In this regard, Kyrgyzstan will establish close collaboration with the Global Climate Fund.

Transition to sustainable development implies gradual restoration of natural ecosystems to a level that provides environmental sustainability and at which there is a real possibility for future generations to live while meeting their vital needs and interests.

Activities will be aimed at preservation and restoration of natural environment, landscapes, ecosystems and biological diversity by expanding the environmental network, including specially protected natural territories of various categories, allowing to ensure protection of flora and fauna species included in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic. Expansion of green space is a key element in reducing the risks of climate change, land degradation and air pollution.

Special emphasis will be placed on greening urban areas, preserving mountain forest ecosystems and increasing the area of perennial artificial plantations, supporting forest planting programs. Expansion of the network of specially protected natural territories to 10% of the total area of the country is planned.

In order to ensure environmental safety, it is necessary to implement a number of activities, including solving problems of reducing risks of radioactive contamination and land degradation in adjacent areas, rehabilitating tailings sites of the former uranium production facilities, and carrying out active work on attracting international assistance.

Regulation of environmental management and environmental

protection will be aimed at the integration and interaction of environmental factors and economic incentives:

- promotion of the most effective measures to reduce the harmful impacts on the environment;
- establishment of economic barriers for environmentally inefficient activities;
- harmonization of relations between society and nature through development of economic activities within the reproduction capacity of natural environment in order to preserve natural and restore disturbed ecosystems.

Minimization of negative environmental consequences with the economic growth will be carried out through implementation of mandatory environmental impact assessment and environmental impact assessment of planned economic and other development projects.

The policy for sustainable waste management should become a matter of national importance, to be implemented through intersectoral, interregional and intermunicipal cooperation aimed at complete elimination of uncontrolled landfills, preventing expansion of new and reducing the area of existing landfills.

Measures will be taken to reduce the level of their formation (introduction of low-waste, resource-saving technologies), processing, recycling, safe disposal. In parallel, economic mechanisms will be introduced to facilitate waste recycling with extraction of useful components, including electronic and electrical waste. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of cost-effective infrastructure intended for recycling and disposal of domestic waste in the cities.

It is planned to revise the policy on transport sector development, implement cost-effective solutions, which in turn can reduce the level of emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Development of country regions

Vision: Quality of life of a citizen living in regional cities and ayil aimaks

will be as close as possible to that of the population of the capital and will not differ significantly depending on the geographical location of the settlement. Each region will have its own attractive aspect that motivate a person to connect their lives with their small motherland. Conditions will be created under which every citizen, community, organization will be able to implement their initiatives for development of their city, village, region. Conditions will be created for attracting investment and business development in the regions of the country. The regions will get the necessary opportunities and resources for implementation of their own development programs.

A citizen will be able to choose quality services and goods from suppliers of various forms of ownership, regardless of where they live in the country. Social development in the regions should be aimed at stimulating productive employment, supporting the most needy groups of the population. Successful development of the regions is the key to successful development of Kyrgyzstan as a whole.

It is necessary that the cities and ayil aimaks of the country be resilient, sustainable, safe and comfortable for citizens of the country, which will allow to reduce internal migration and fix young professionals in their positions.

It is impossible to constantly “expand in breadth, one needs to soar”. We must change the image of our cities and villages, give them a modern look, which will require a new approach to spatial planning and development, raised requirements for architectural and building norms and standards. At the same time, it obliges to form an urban culture and development environment. The development of the city not only as industrial, financial, cultural center, but also fostering the culture of behavior and attitude of people, moral, legal and political culture of an individual.

The economy of the regions will be based on formation of “growth areas”, which will be provided with preferences on behalf of the state depending on the progress achieved. The regions will compete for the right to receive investments, including from the state.

The regions need to form rational models of production and consumption that will allow them to organically integrate into the national economic space. Urbanization, development of large regional

settlements as reference points for development, establishment of logistics centers and industrial enterprises there will ensure sustainable production and economic ties with adjacent territories, the real integration of small and medium businesses. Regional specialization in a limited number of products will be a prerequisite for large and competitive production development in the regions.

At the same time, management system will provide balance between the leading regions and the regions that need support due to their weak economic capacity, ensure fulfillment of social and other guarantees of the state to the citizen regardless his place of residence.

Regional development planning should be based on a modern understanding of integrated spatial planning, taking into account all natural, social and economic factors, based on geo-information and demographic data.

Regional development planning should be implemented using modern technologies within the framework of the national system linking the plans of various sectors and levels of government in a single mechanism for planning, monitoring and adjustment of development process. This planning system should be the basis for formation of the republican development budget and inter-budgetary relations.

It is necessary to reduce the risks associated with emergencies, reduce pollution of land and water resources by introducing best practices and strengthening control over the operation of mining companies.

Development of efficient energy and irrigation networks, road and transport infrastructure, construction of clean drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the settlements are priority tasks for the state. The key task of local authorities will consist in formation of economic and social actors ensuring local development.

In the sphere of regional development the following priorities have been identified.

Formation of competitive market of public, municipal and communal services. The state will provide conditions for stimulating engagement of entities of various legal forms in service provision. Motivational factors will be based on mutually beneficial pricing systems, tariff policies, principles of subsidizing, awarding public, municipal and social contracts to the best service providers.

Private and non-profit sector should assume the main functions of service provision, releasing public and municipal bodies from performance of uncharacteristic functions, and lessening the burden on republican and local budgets. Development of supporting cities and ayil aimaks – “growth areas” - based on business planning principles.

The task of territorial state bodies and local self-government bodies will be to create an environment in which attractive conditions will be created for development entities in the field of economy, education, health care, culture, sports and social protection to ensure implementation of their initiatives and attraction of human and financial resources. For these purposes, the local self-government bodies will be trained, their qualifications will be improved in the areas of development of regional economy and the need to attract investments. The work of local leaders will be evaluated judging on attracted investments and newly created jobs.

Urban development will not be based on solving urgent problems of infrastructural nature, but on using and promoting existing development factors, supporting successful initiatives and projects.

Comprehensive planning and management system will reduce disparities in regional development. Inability of local authorities to effectively perform development functions gives rise to implementation of administrative and territorial reform. The main objective of the reform is to create favorable conditions for the people, optimize the vertical of public administration, the system of public and municipal administration.

Thus, as a result of management reform, a new administrative-territorial division of the Kyrgyz Republic will be created, based on objective socio-economic processes that are effectively regulated within the framework of integrated planning and management system.

We need to vigorously eliminate all factors that slowing down the development of the regions, excluding economic motives for regional economy growth, causing low access to social services of the population living in the regions. It is important to provide them with the necessary legislative support and financial resources, as well as to create the necessary economic incentives to turn the economy towards the regions.

The new model of territorial administration will be based on

increasing responsibility of territorial state bodies and local governments in improving quality of life of the people. Local state administrations will be given new tasks to implement national, as well as state sector programs, taking into account specialization and peculiarities of the regions. To this effect, they will be given the necessary managerial, administrative powers and resources, as well as the authority to delegate state powers to local governments.

It is very important that local authorities master real modern management mechanisms. We need a revision and transition from sectoral to integrated management connecting territories and industries. We must create effective mechanisms for managing territories and preserving security of borders of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Socio-economic development of border areas, along with development and implementation of special economic measures, should be achieved, including through ensuring border security.

3.3 Priority development sectors

Industrial potential of the country

Vision: Kyrgyzstan has a competitive industry in sectors of priority for the country, which promotes full and productive employment and decent work. The industry structure is diversified and export-oriented, it relies on its own resources and production base, is embedded in regional and global value chains, taking into account participation in the integration associations such as the EAEU, as well as integration of the EAEU projects and “One Belt - One Road” project. Modernization and capacity building of existing industries is implemented.

Citizens will get access to productive and high-income jobs that stimulate technical education and creativity.

Industry will develop in a comprehensive manner, effectively using its own raw materials and production base, while emphasis will be placed on proportional distribution of enterprises throughout the country.

Complementary production facilities will be integrated within the framework of cluster solutions to improve competitiveness of core

products.

It is necessary to press for increased efficiency of mining, introduction of modern mining technologies with minimal impact on the environment. Mineral resources development should provide formation of financial resources for development. Revenues from the subsoil should be directed not only to solving current problems, environmental development, but also to strategic objectives. Revolving funds should be created, which will be aimed at developing the future, developing technologies, innovations in business, economy, culture, etc.

This activity will be continued until the tasks of the economic and social development of Kyrgyzstan are sustainable and fully financed from other sources. Subsoil use should be in compliance with the full range of environmental protection requirements, including rehabilitation of natural landscapes and disturbed lands, and under public control. It is important to support research and training of specialists in the field of subsoil use.

Development of competitive production of high-quality petroleum products and building materials will allow their supply to domestic market and export potential development. High dependence of Kyrgyzstan on import of fuel and lubricants, the lack of sufficient own reserves of hydrocarbons call for policy that would encourage growth of extraction and production of fuel meeting high environmental quality standards.

Shift to the use of high-quality fuel in combination with expansion of the use of alternative energy sources will be a priority. At the same time, it is necessary to diversify energy supplies for the needs of national economy.

Development of significant reserves of non-metallic mineral raw materials while meeting environmental protection requirements and taking into account interests of local communities, manufacturing high-quality modern building materials will create conditions for construction industry accelerated development.

This will contribute to an increase in construction of housing, social and industrial facilities, transition to new architectural and construction systems, types of buildings and modern technologies.

Conditions will be created for capacity development of jewelry industry with the key task to get access to the international markets.

It is necessary to create sub-sectors of manufacturing industry, first of all assembly plants, materials and parts, restoration of idle

facilities. Development of industries should ensure growth of productive employment and decent work for the citizens of the country, promote development of industrial technologies and exact sciences in Kyrgyzstan. Domestic manufacturing industry should be focused on formation of export potential and import substitution of certain goods. Industrial policy will include localization of foreign industrial enterprises, entry into intercountry value-added chains, and creation of favorable conditions for access to production infrastructure. Development of industrial zones in different regions will be promoted.

Agroindustrial complex and cooperation

Vision: Kyrgyzstan, using its geographical and climatic advantages, in the regional and the EAEU markets will become the leading supplier of high-quality environmentally friendly, organic agricultural products grown in mountainous and foothill areas. Medium and large processing complexes will be created in the agro-industrial complex of the country, logistics centers will be developed for exporting products to foreign markets. Farms will actively participate in production process through cooperatives and agglomerations, which will allow producers to get direct access to value added contributing to increasing incomes of local population.

In the field of agriculture, the main policy consists in providing the population of the Kyrgyz Republic with quality food and turn the industry into a supplier of high-quality environmentally friendly, organic products to global and regional markets. State support will be directed to large rural enterprises, farms and cooperatives that produce and process agricultural products and create high added value.

The main area in agricultural sector and agro-industrial complex development is to overcome the country's limited competitive abilities in foreign markets as a supplier of significant volumes of agricultural products to global and regional markets and the lack of production

facilities for traditional crops. An international system of quality control of production, storage and processing of agricultural products will be introduced in the industry.

To increase access to credit resources for rural producers, to reduce interest rates on loans, the program of affordable concessional lending will be implemented, specialized financial institutions for lending agricultural products will be established.

Government policy to improve competitiveness of the agricultural sector and agro-industrial complex will support production of various types of agricultural products giving priority to environmentally friendly, organic products that have high added value and for which global demand is rapidly growing. The broad-scale development of greenhouse complexes will also continue, new high-tech production methods will be introduced, while remaining environmentally friendly in order to ensure organic orientation of the agricultural sector of the country.

To increase economic efficiency of the agriculture the state will facilitate transformation of small private farms into cooperatives.

Given significant number of small farms and the length of the transformation process, the policy aimed at supporting such farms owned by poor rural people will be continued in order to improve their productivity, competitiveness, diversification of income and self-production of food.

Agrarian policy for systematic and consistent improving efficiency of water and land resources use will be adopted by means of increasing energy efficiency of agricultural labor, specialization and concentrating regional production by zones, regularly improving the balance of land for processing sector development, expanding the irrigation network and introducing farming techniques for yield enhancement.

The state policy in agriculture will be aimed at ensuring food

security and nutrition, at increasing food independence of the country and implies availability and affordability of food for the population in accordance with minimum standards for food consumption established by the state while respecting food safety requirements.

Ensuring food security and energy value of food for the population is the basis of health of the nation and future generations.

Light industry clusters

Vision: Light industry is effective, innovative, related industries are integrated into clusters, which include all stages from raw materials supply to delivery of finished product to the end consumer. National brand of Kyrgyz textile products in global markets has been formed. Market geography includes countries of the region, the CIS and Europe and the USA. Designing skills development in Kyrgyzstan has found recognition in global fashion and art industry.

Creating a highly efficient and highly competitive light industry, achieving a significant multiplicative effect on the entire economy, encouraging the growing role of the regions in light industry goods manufacturing, helping to improve production structure and inclusion of light industry products in financially intensive and profitable market segments.

Light industry sectors focused on local human resources and raw materials, accumulated experience and production ties are the most promising in Kyrgyzstan, including textiles, clothing, knitwear, leather and other sectors.

Organization of production in the light industry will be improved, its efficiency will be enhanced based on cluster approach. Priority will be given to support vertically integrated production chains development, including sectors that produce final products, and the sectors that are engaged in manufacturing basic materials - fabrics, haberdashery leather, as well as certain types of garment accessories, those sectors that provide design and fashion services, and logistics. It is necessary to reduce the costs of clothing and other light industry enterprises by concentrating them in technopolises in a limited area

with appropriate infrastructure and communications, with accessible services of financial institutions, exhibition halls, education and practical training institutions, research institutions dealing with technology development.

Due to policy measures implementation, a new level of production will be achieved with significant improvement of the product line of the industry with emphasis on highly-remunerative market segments. It is necessary to support best practices application in creating efficient production to release modern and high-quality light industry products that provide access to capacious and profitable market segments.

To achieve high competitiveness in the light industry, it is required to increase management system efficiency, which should provide support for rapid and targeted restructuring of production, taking into account changes in demand, emergence of new materials and technologies and for improving product line structure. In the future, government support measures will lead to formation of large national companies in the industry.

Sustainable development of tourism

Vision: Tourism industry contributes significantly to sustainable development of the national economy, to providing employment and growing incomes of the population, promoting tourism-related industries and areas development, and inflow of domestic and foreign investments. Infrastructure will be created to realize competitive advantages of the country and various types of tourism, including resort and recreational tourism, mountain adventure tourism, and cultural tourism. Service standards are able to meet the demand in the segments of domestic and inbound tourism. The behavioral model of hospitality being peculiar for public and municipal employees is a factor that is conducive to

competitiveness. Long-term planning is implemented taking into account the recreational capacity and environmental potential of the territories. Communicative potential of cultural tourism and growing segment of domestic tourism will become effective tools for civic identity formation.

Tourism industry of Kyrgyzstan has a comparative advantage due to both its natural and climatic resources and its favorable geographical location in the Central Asian subcontinent. New market opportunities for its development will ensure inclusion of tourist product of the country in the tourist nomination “The Great Silk Road” and in future internationalization of tourism product in the project “One Belt - One Road”.

Tourism industry concentrates market efforts on promotion of types of tourism based on factors of uniqueness of the offer: resort and recreational tourism, mountain adventure tourism, cultural tourism. The consumer has access to information that is filled with economic content, which allows to track the processes occurring in the industry and effectively achieve his own goals and objectives.

A set of interdependent and complementary marketing strategies has been developed for the relevant target markets.

Optimization of industry structure will be supported, which includes different in scale entities, from small enterprises to industry giants observing single high standard of safety and quality of services.

Tourist clusters formation, including new winter holidays clusters, is the tool for harmonizing demand and tourism development. It becomes apparent that the priority should be given to the territorial aspect of sectoral development of tourism. It is necessary to solve the problem of rational cooperation and self-organization of development actors.

Tourism contributes to reducing economic disparities between mountainous and lowland areas of the country providing support to mountainous communities and developing mountainous areas through tourism development, their inclusion in tourism logistics and business chains.

Domestic tourism segment will grow following the growth in household disposable income, due to the need of the individual for meaningful and useful free time, as well as an increase in the share of

urban population and urbanization of the country. The capacity of domestic tourism is actively used in educational programs to transfer social experience, to popularize historical and cultural heritage of the country and to contribute to civic nation formation.

Introduction of national tourism products in the framework of the Great Silk Road project in the EAEU countries and neighboring countries could be a promising area. This is a good opportunity, but also a great responsibility, which obliges to provide high quality tourist product. We need professional staff at all levels from management to operational staff, modern infrastructure to enable comfortable and safe stay in Kyrgyzstan.

Preservation and widespread use of the World Nomad Games brand will also contribute to tourism development, attracting guests and increasing recognizability of the country in the global tourism market.

Efficient system will be established to guarantee safety and protection of tourists, tourist facilities, injury prevention, including re-establishment of a rescue service, compulsory risk insurance and works related to zoning areas with limited access for tourists and mountaineers.

IV. Public administration

4.1 Efficient and fair state for every citizen

Vision: A strong and sustainable public administration system will be established in the country.

Coordinated activity of public agencies and society assures the rule of law, implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, social justice, economic well-being and spiritual development of the people. In public administration, modern information and communication technologies are applied within the framework of government programs, and staff members employed who combine high professional competencies and moral qualities. The legislation is in place that harmoniously combined the interests of the parties, there are no gaps and conflict of regulatory legal acts is eliminated, the rules are simple and clear.

Kyrgyzstan will consistently strengthen democratic principles in development of the state. Involving broader segments of the population in the national decision-making process will allow for maximum consideration of the will of the population in the country.

Principle of public administration development in digital sphere consists in transition to an open service model with the main role to develop and provide transparent rules of the game, equality and security for all participants, maintain critical infrastructure and gradually transfer functions of direct service provision to public and private entities.

The political system should provide consistency of development objectives based on consideration of interests of all large groups of society and making harmonized decisions.

Responsibility for achievement of development objectives set forth should lie with all actors in the political system, including both representative bodies and civil society.

Public confidence is the most important criterion of public administration success, which is ensured due to:

- fair and transparent local and state elections based on effective and clear legislation that most fully provides for electoral rights of citizens and is developed taking into account world and

national experience;

- wide opportunities for citizens to participate in the management of state and public affairs, the right of citizens to receive public information, exercising effective control over the activities of the government at all levels due to wide application of public councils at state bodies and other forms of interaction between the state and civil society. Public participation in government also implies broad use of national and local referenda on various issues of state and public life;

- fair and independent judicial system that protects human rights and legitimate interests, guarantees the inviolability of property;

- efficiency response of state bodies to the needs and requests of citizens, which is ensured by expedite and efficient grievance mechanism, as well as availability of solid mechanism for responding to citizens' petitions;

- presence of a system of state and local self-government bodies with functions and powers that are clearly and unambiguously distributed between them with effective checks and balances system, and these functions and powers are exercised in accordance with transparent and detailed procedures by highly qualified and patriotic corps of public servants, municipal employees and politicians.

4.2 Balanced system of state authority

Vision: By 2040, a system of state power will be created based on the real principle of division onto legislative, executive and judicial branches. An effective system of checks and balances has been created that does not allow prevalence, much less usurpation of any branch of power.

Political system stability will be guaranteed by the balance of political forces in the country. The system of checks and balances should be built in such a way as to prevent total dominance of any political force giving an opportunity to implement sound alternative development ideas.

President

The President as the head of state, personifying the unity of the people and state power, will be supported by the institutions of

strategic management, the institutions that allow for national unity, stability, national security and development of the country. The basic functions should be assigned to the President, in particular, the functions of preserving the foundations of the constitutional system and ensuring political stability, to be the guarantor of the rights and freedoms of citizens, representative functions of the head of state.

The Institute of the President will become a key entity in the organization of this Strategy implementation together with other branches of government and civil society.

Legislative power

The Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic in the new conditions will actually reflect and represent the interests of society. This will be the key to real democracy based on law and justice. Extensive rights of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic in legislative activity, approval of the budget, formation of the Government and control over its activities should be aimed at enhancing stability in our society.

To this effect, it is necessary to eliminate as much as possible the possibility of making decisions by the parliament that are populist in nature, that reduce efficiency of executive authorities, and impede administration of justice. At the same time, the parliament should be adequately responsible for the results of development of the country, society and economy.

Formation of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on the basis of strong political parties. By 2040, the parliament should be formed from political parties that transparently nominate their representatives for political posts, who have clear programs and give an account regarding their work, as well as sources of funding. Political parties that have entered the parliament will receive support from the republican budget for implementation of their party programs and preparation for parliamentary elections. Legislative work will be performed jointly with the Government. The political environment should change towards better quality with a phased reduction of the parties that exist only on paper.

The course chosen by the country towards strengthening parliamentary democracy will be supported by development of political parties building process as institutions for expression of public

interests and formation of representative bodies. Political parties should compete on the basis of the programs they offer, they should have a significant impact on formation of new insight and be responsible for development of the state.

Further reform of electoral process and electoral legislation will be aimed at eliminating the possibility of unfair competition methods, which include bribing and using administrative resources.

It is necessary to continue efforts on improving political culture of the population and on reforming electoral legislation.

Executive power

Executive branch of power formed by the parliamentary majority should provide for socio-economic development of the country. The government is exempt from interfering into its operational activities by other branches of power. The government and parliamentary majority should be responsible for the results of their activities. At the same time, the government, ministries and departments should be protected from decisions made based on narrow party interests.

It is necessary to ensure transition to a technocratic model of governance, that is, the system of governing bodies of executive branch of power, which is formed not according to party and ideological principles, that consists of professionals who are guided in their activities by common sense and the interests of society within the framework of constitutional principles.

Conceptual change of interdepartmental cooperation implies revision of structure and functionality of the executive branch, a change in regulations and managerial decision-making process, their transfer to digital technologies.

At the same time, staff policy in public administration system should be based on training and engaging qualified specialists and managers who are able to resist the ideological and political pressure imposed on them. It should be understood that without a fundamental change in current managerial traditions it would be impossible to engage managers of new generation.

We need large-scale retraining and advanced training programs. Fair rules should be provided for recruiting and promoting the best specialists.

The government needs to move from non-tariff to tariff methods of economic regulation.

It is necessary to outsource some of the functions and services performed or rendered by the state. First of all these are provision of services, business and agency functions. The state will establish regulatory and institutional framework to optimize development of digital public and municipal services. Public and municipal services will be provided in digital format with the possibility of online access.

Due to reducing non-characteristic functions and tasks the state will be able to enhance efficiency in performing its basic functions - ensuring integrity and security, development and monitoring of observance of common rules (laws), ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Issues related to further improvement of all institutions of state power and their interaction should be the focus of the state and society.

4.3 Rule of law and law enforcement

Vision: Justice system will be the very picture of justice in the state. By 2040, an independent justice system will be built in Kyrgyzstan, which will comprehensively guarantee protection of an individual and his legal rights, the inviolability of property creating the best conditions in the region for business development. Judicial protection will be available, and the system will be transparent.

Strong and fair judiciary is a pledge of public confidence in the rule of law, economic sustainability, political stability and investor confidence.

The judicial reform will mostly focus on creation by 2040 of a

truly independent judiciary in order to establish a balanced system of state power and prevent eroding the principle of separation of powers.

By 2040, functioning of the entire justice system will be based on strict adherence to principle of personal integrity. The court secures respect for human and citizen rights, protects freedom of the individual from possible arbitrariness of state bodies, primarily from the part of law enforcement agencies. This requires adoption of the constitutional law “On Freedom (Immunity) of the Person” by analogy with the Habeascorpusact.

Fair judicial system and prosecution bodies providing for exact and uniform application and enforcement of laws guarantee the rule of law in the state. Public confidence in the courts and prosecution authorities depends on transparency of their activities and fairness of decisions rendered.

In order to improve quality of administration of justice and create unimpeded access to justice for citizens, unnecessary elements in the judicial system will be removed, specialized courts (administrative, investment, juvenile, etc.) will be established.

The court of cassation will review judicial acts only regarding correct application of legal rules.

In order to reduce the duration of case consideration and judicial red tape, the possibility to refer cases to a new hearing by the court of appeal will be eliminated.

Application of modern information technologies in the operation of the courts is among the priorities for optimizing the administration of justice. Introduction of electronic court proceedings will allow not only to achieve maximum transparency and facilitate citizen access to justice, but also help improve quality, timeliness, transparency and openness of justice.

Every citizen will have direct access to online information regarding the state of criminality and measures taken by the state to combat it.

Prosecution authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic will become the authorized body in the field of legal statistics with introduction of relevant electronic databases of all public bodies and local self-governments constituting a single integrated network and allowing smooth realization of the right of citizens to access to information. Objective legal statistics will also serve as justification to resort to reorientation of all law enforcement agencies focus from dealing with consequences of already committed offenses towards crime prevention.

Institutional framework of the judicial system will be strengthened by a uniform court practice fully and clearly formulated by the Plenum of the Supreme Court.

In order to improve professionalism and responsibility of judges, a system for evaluating their professional activities will be introduced. The evaluation results will be taken into account upon competitive selection for filling the vacant position of a judge, when assigning a qualification class, when considering the issue of intangible rewards and when deciding whether to bring a judge to disciplinary responsibility.

While safeguarding the right of everyone to judicial protection, the state will provide for development of extrajudicial and pre-trial methods, forms and ways of protecting human and citizen rights and freedoms.

Development of the institution of mediation will cause significant relief of the judicial system. Efforts will also be made to develop the institution of arbitration. At the same time, civil and economic disputes will be considered by both courts of general jurisdiction and arbitration courts taking into account the right to choose the court by the parties.

Reducing the level of punitive practice and humanization of the legislation will continue. Many financial and economic crimes, for which criminal punishment is envisaged, will be transferred to the category of administrative offences implying payment of fines.

4.4 Development of local self-governance

Vision: Developed civil society will be the basis for establishment of

efficient local self-government. Civil society institutions, along with the political parties, will participate in formation of the deputy corps of local keneshes. Conditions are created when local governments are motivated to develop local economy and form local development budgets. Civil society will become the basis for effective and efficient local self-government formation. By 2040, in the Kyrgyz Republic, citizens will responsibly fulfill obligations to themselves, their families, and local community. Citizens will be able to form professional, open, responsible local governments.

The following priorities have been established in the process of local self-government development as an institution of government closest to the population.

Broad involvement of the population in managing community affairs is important.

Within the framework of ensuring efficiency of government system at the local level further decentralization of state power with an adequate mechanism for financing local governments is required. There is the task to strengthen government system at the local level in terms of organizing a sustainable system of service provision, budget formation and execution, and resource management.

It is also necessary to increase the responsibility and discipline of local governments in implementation of tasks set by the population and performing their functional duties.

First of all, we are talking about formation of a responsible local community, where each member is consciously and skillfully able to participate in the development of the territory, form efficient local governments and control them.

Secondly, it is necessary to create a legal, methodological framework to establish market of utilities. Local governments act as customers when organizing service delivery system.

It is necessary to reform the system of inter-budgetary relations and budget process so that formation of development budget in each city or aiyl aimak becomes a priority. For each city or aiyl aimak, conditions will be created that motivate them to form their development budgets.

New forms of joint work of local governments and public administration bodies will be established, including national dialogue,

mechanisms for coordinating the interests of local communities with the interests of the nation on important issues, including inter-budgetary relations.

Responsibility for the decisions made is enhanced in the activities of representative bodies of local self-government. By introducing new criteria and requirements for candidates for deputies to local keneshes capacity of local self-government will be significantly increased, the risks of unlawful, ineffective decisions will be minimized.

4.5 Secure country

Vision: In 2040, Kyrgyzstan is a country with safe environment for human life, providing for the condition of physical security of society and its stable socio-economic development, resistant to external and internal negative impacts of political, economic, social, military, man-made, informational, environmental and other nature based on principles of early warning of emerging risks and threats to people, society and the state.

Security of citizens is the basic and most important element of establishment, preservation and development of our state. Ensuring a high level of protection of the rights of subjects of personal data to personal privacy, personal and family secrets, as well as compliance with the legislation in the field of personal data is among priority tasks of the state.

Public confidence in law enforcement agencies will be a key success criterion for them. Crime prevention, depoliticisation and demilitarization of law enforcement will be a priority in the activities of law enforcement agencies. In-depth technical modernization of security facilities contributes to implementation of principle of inevitability of punishment.

The system of management, organization and military-technical equipment of the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic minimizes the

risks of external aggression. This goal is achieved by development of single systemic methods based on world military science and an integrated approach to solving the issues of building military organization. The state will form professional, mobile and high-tech Armed Forces of Kyrgyzstan.

Inviolability of state borders in the first place will be ensured by means of radical restructuring of border security system. First of all, it is necessary to switch to primarily law-enforcement methods of border protection with simultaneous introduction of operational and information-analytical methods of work. Introduction of digital and other innovative technologies not only in protecting “green border”, but also in the process of border crossing at the checkpoints is an important aspect. The state will also focus its efforts on socio-economic development of border areas as a key factor in guaranteeing security of the country.

In the sphere of information security, the state will focus on critical areas such as ensuring cybersecurity of information and communication technologies and information systems creating a system of response to cyber threats and cyber incidents, as well as preventing all types of extremism and terrorism without restricting freedom of speech. At the same time, formation of domestic media content that is able to compete in the relevant areas is important. The efforts of the state will be aimed at supporting development of content that meets national interests.

4.6 Pragmatic foreign policy

Vision: Foreign policy of the Kyrgyz Republic is based on protection and promotion of national interests and is aimed at creating opportunities for achieving strategic development goals, promoting positive image of the Kyrgyz Republic in the international arena, creating favorable foreign policy and external economic conditions for sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic, ensuring growth of well-being of the people, promoting national and regional security,

protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic abroad.

The Kyrgyz Republic finds a reasonable balance and makes informed and verified foreign policy decisions.

Foreign policy of the Kyrgyz Republic is guided by domestic development needs and is pursued on the basis of equal dialogue with all our external partners.

The Kyrgyz Republic implements predictable, pragmatic and focused policy to strengthen comprehensive cooperation with neighboring countries, allies and strategic partners, the near and far abroad countries.

The Kyrgyz Republic creates conditions for promotion of national interests within the framework of global and regional organizations and integration associations.

In its foreign policy, the Kyrgyz Republic is guided by the following basic principles and priorities:

- protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country;
- ensuring peace, security and stability of the Kyrgyz Republic and the region;
- promotion of international cooperation and friendly relations with foreign countries;
- protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic abroad;
- assistance through foreign policy instruments to create favorable external economic environment for harmonious and sustainable development of the people, society and the state.

Economic diplomacy

Taking into account the steady positive political dialogue with external partners, the main emphasis in the foreign policy of the Kyrgyz Republic should be placed on development and deepening foreign economic relations with foreign countries and international organizations.

The main areas of activity.

- Active focused work at all levels on harmonious integration of the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic within the EAEU.

- Enabling full-fledged and effective cooperation within the framework of integration structures, of which Kyrgyzstan is a party, for sustainable development of the national economy based on the fundamental principles of free movement of goods, services, capital and labor force without barriers, derogations and restrictions, as well as improvement of forms and mechanisms of cooperation.
- Active participation in regional projects implementation taking into account the need to improve production and transit capacity of the country.
- Diversification of foreign economic focus of Kyrgyzstan through development of mutually beneficial trade, economic and investment cooperation with the countries of South and Southeast Asia, the Arab East and America.
- Active participation in formation of regional markets for fuel and energy resources within the framework of the EAEU, CASA-1000, and etc.

Strengthening national and regional security

Sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic, ensuring security of its citizens, attracting foreign investment and realizing tourism potential largely depend on the level of security from external threats. In this regard, strengthening of national and regional security is a significant priority of foreign policy in Kyrgyzstan.

The main areas of activity.

- Assistance to provide a reliable system of collective security in the framework of the CSTO to counter international terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking. Enhancing interaction with CSTO member states in the field of border security.
- Improvement of military and military-technical cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of regional and international organizations.
- Resolving issues of delimitation and demarcation of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic with neighboring countries.
- Development of socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian relations of border areas of the Kyrgyz Republic and neighboring countries.

4.7 Taza Koom – digital transformation of the country

Vision: Kyrgyzstan is a smart country of a developed information society formed based on innovation and knowledge, effective, transparent and accountable government without corruption, with extensive own digital content and active participation of citizens of the country as users of digital technologies and services. Digitization of the economy and widespread use of innovative and advanced technologies stimulate growth of competitiveness, well-being and public security in the country.

Taza Koom is the National Digital Transformation Program to create an open, transparent and high-tech society at the level of a citizen, a competitive business, a stable state and reliable international relations.

First of all, it is an effective and transparent system of public administration, building harmonious interaction with society based on free access and use of modern digital technologies. All areas of state life will be equipped with modern technologies that will ensure achievement of economic welfare, social well-being, peace and order in the country. The program will have a positive impact not only on the system of government and the economy, but also on education and health care systems, provision of social services, and efficiency of judicial and law enforcement systems. *Taza Koom* will be an effective tool to eradicate corruption in public sector by minimizing influence of human factor through automation of administrative processes and procedures and provision of digital public and municipal services.

High technology and human capital will help create new products and services in those sectors of economy that provide high added

value and are in demand outside the country. They will also allow for the full use of opportunities arising from membership in the Eurasian Economic Union and implementation of “One Belt - One Road” project for Kyrgyzstan as an international trade, transit, educational and cultural and health center on the revived Silk Road.

A world-class digital infrastructure will be built in the country integrated into global information flows. Development of digital infrastructure will be the basis for innovative development of traditional industries and emergence of new ones.

The National Digital Transformation Program “Taza-Koom” will allow to begin the path to the future opening new opportunities. Digital transformation will have a high priority for any government programs, in the medium term it will be aimed at creating a leading digital infrastructure in the scale of the subcontinent (Central and South Asia) based on the principle of advanced sufficiency.

It is necessary to include digital transformation component in all conceptual and strategic documents developed in accordance with this Strategy.

The long-term objective is to attract production facilities of international companies located in the territory of the EAEU countries to Kyrgyzstan, whose efficiency largely depends on the practice of customs and technical regulations application (pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, industrial assembly). To this effect, it is necessary to focus on consolidating transit assets, to adopt and practically implement advanced development programs: early implementation of the B2B2C digital platform (development of national or identification of one of the leading global one); implementation of smart contracts; acceleration of simple and transparent pretrial and judicial procedures.

Taza Koom will accelerate transition to digital economy, which in the future will create a mobile and flexible state able to quickly respond to any modern challenges. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to implement an ambitious program to transform the state, public and business environment. Modernization process will cover the key social sectors of the country (education, health, environment), economic spheres (energy, agriculture, industry, services) and political sector (preventing corruption, fair elections).

4.8. Civil society development

Vision: The state constantly interacts with citizens and their associations in order to preserve the highest values established by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic: respect for human rights and freedoms, social justice and joint promotion of national interests. Citizens will be given all rights and opportunities for their own development, as well as for influence on development of society and the country.

In Kyrgyzstan, presence of a strong, independent civil society is an indisputable fact and advantage. The direct and indirect contribution of civil sector to the national economy, in solving social problems, strengthening legal consciousness in citizens is indisputable. The state will maximize the capacity of civil society to achieve development objectives based on partnership and concurrence of missions in a particular area of human activity.

State policy for civil society development:

- guarantees protection of human and citizen rights and freedoms, creates conditions for joint actions of the state, business and civil society in order to improve the quality of life of the population and achieve sustainable development of the country;
- creates conditions for broad participation of civil society in decision-making processes at the national and local levels;
- supports citizens' initiatives aimed at providing the community with demanded services, promoting socially useful ideas and projects through mechanisms of transparent, competitive financing.

Priority tasks for the medium term.

Identification of principles of building dialogue and cooperation with government institutions and businesses.

Improving the legislative framework and institutional mechanisms to involve civil society in decision-making processes, including using information technologies, within the membership of the Kyrgyz Republic in the *Open Government* partnership initiative.

Improving the legislation to stimulate civic participation, encourage charitable and sponsorship activities of citizens and legal entities, increase social responsibility of citizens and business, support the volunteer movement.

Creating conditions for financial sustainability of civil society organizations through redistribution of national wealth and the Sustainable Development Fund; optimization of taxation to stimulate charity; introduction of mechanisms for engaging civil society organizations as providers of public and municipal services, including expanding the practice of using public social procurement.

The main task of the media is to provide the population of the country and the international community with objective information about our country, promoting awareness of rich cultural and historical heritage, national values and traditions of the people, their achievements in various areas of social life.

It is very important for the media to clearly present current realities, urge people to preserve peace, stability and calm, make their constructive contribution to strengthening the independence of our state and increasing its authority in the world.

Efforts on further liberalization of the media, strengthening their independence, implementation of international legal norms and democratic standards in practical activities of the media should be continued. The focus will be placed on political and legal aspects of enforcing freedom of expression, access to objective information and other problems in development of the information sphere.

Principles of constructive interaction, mechanisms for building dialogue and cooperation between civil society organizations and state institutions and businesses will be developed and implemented. In this regard, it is advisable to develop a program of state support for civil society organizations that would implement the idea of government order, and its active involvement in setting goals and objectives for civil society organizations aimed at national development.

V. Priority areas of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period up to 2023

Achievement of long-term objectives until 2040 requires identification of consistent and well-defined transformation stages.

As a **medium-term priorities for development** of the country, vision of country development is identified for the period up to 2023 based on the needs of society, the national interests of the state.

An individual and the task of creating an environment for his comfortable life, further comprehensive development is at the center of the entire development policy in the country.

First of all, it is necessary to pursue **a state policy of protection of a person**, his political, economic, social, cultural, environmental rights, as well as **the right to a decent life in well designed and planned cities and villages**.

Decent, safe and productive work, well-deserved remuneration, justice in access to public education and health care **are the cornerstones of social policy of the state**.

It is necessary to ensure **that our citizens have equal opportunities for realization of their capacity**, regardless of the level of welfare and social status, place of residence and ethnicity, religion, gender and other differences, health status.

Based on long-term development priorities, in the medium term **we must strive to form quality environment for the economic well-being of our citizens** by creating conditions and opportunities for the “Man who produces”, for developing business and business environment.

Free and active entrepreneur will be the main actor of the economy. The share of government sector in the economy needs to be reduced, in return, a public-private partnership will gain momentum. A fair market and non-regulation of industries where there is competition will be guaranteed.

Innovative economy is the only possible development path. Kyrgyzstan needs a new type of industry - high-tech, compact, eco-

friendly. The time of giant plants has passed, now smart and mobile enterprises oriented on technological solutions are winning.

One of the key tasks includes formation and maintenance of **modern production infrastructure**, without which economic development is impossible.

The territories will be a priority for development. There will be a transition from sectoral principle of public administration to management of spatial development. The regions need to form their peculiar efficient production and consumption patterns, which will create an opportunity for their organic integration into the economic space of the country.

The priority of the regional policy will consist in building the infrastructure of the settlements, providing for improvement of the living conditions of the population. The state should make every effort to provide all basic infrastructure and conditions of normal life to each settlement.

A new administrative-territorial division of the Kyrgyz Republic will be created based on objective socio-economic processes.

Particular emphasis should be placed to creating a safe environment conducive to human health.

Engaging with our compatriots abroad should be among the priorities of the state policy to create favorable conditions so that they could invest in regional development of the country, and in new enterprises.

The key task is to raise the level of public confidence in the government. To this end, a number of measures will be proposed to develop political system.

Restructuring of local self-government system is important in political system reform.

Development of freedom of speech, as well as communication with society will be supported as a development tool that will make a constructive contribution to strengthening the independence of our state and enhancing its authority in the world.

It is necessary to create administration system that makes fair and reasonable decisions taking into account proposals of civil society, the capacity of the individual regions and national interests.

It is necessary to create a modern, **fair public administration system conducive to development of the country focused on public results**, formation of comfortable environment for human life.

The new system of government in a rapidly changing world should be based on responsible attitude of the state to the individual, building effective interaction between government bodies and efficient management of the regions.

Conceptual change of interdepartmental interaction involves **revision of the structure, functionality and management technologies used by executive branch of power**, changes in regulations and process of management decision-making, **transfer to digital technologies**.

Judicial system should also facilitate achievement of development objectives. It is extremely important to raise public confidence in the judiciary. Courts must become fair, transparent and efficient on the basis of laws and should work to protect the rights and legitimate interests of an individual, citizen and entrepreneur.

Against the background of deteriorated investment climate **significant efforts will be required to restore the image of the country**.

The issue of ensuring safety and security of funds invested in the economy by internal and external investors is important.

The strategic objective in the field of protection of human rights is to reclaim the authority and enhance public confidence in law enforcement agencies. Eradication of corruption in law enforcement agencies, development and **adoption of fundamentally new legislation aimed at protecting the individual and ensuring public order** is primary task of reforms in law enforcement sphere.

Conceptual areas of armed forces reform deal with creating a highly professional, mobile and high-tech army with an effective system of state and military control, as well as military-economic provision.

In the sphere of its foreign policy Kyrgyzstan builds relations based on protection and promotion of national interests, on the principles of mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation.

As a result of pragmatic foreign policy, taking into account national interests, the country will preserve and deepen relations with allies and main strategic partners; build a comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of the region, near and far abroad countries; will effectively participate in international and regional organizations.

VI. Priority steps of mid-term stage

6.1 Achievement of development objectives

❖ Social development

Task 1.1. Strengthening primary medical and sanitary services

Better national standards of primary level of health care are envisaged along with annual modernization of at least 17 family medicine centers, taking into account regional specifics and socio-demographic factors. Early case finding, prevention and vaccination, life-time medical support from an early age, especially in cases of illness, permanent disability, pregnancy and after childbirth, will be the main activities of primary level of health care. The role of nurses will be strengthened, certain functions of doctors, especially preventive ones, will be assigned to them. Activities will focus on upgrading the range of services, infrastructure, material, technical and professional equipment, as well as motivation and capacity building of the employees. Expanding the range of primary health care services is also possible through modern and innovative approaches application. At the primary level it is planned to expand preventive services provision and provision of palliative care using the mechanism of state social order. Online counseling, telemedicine, etc. will be developed at the primary level of medical care. As a result, full coverage by quality primary medical services is expected.

Task 1.2. Strengthening maternity and child welfare services

Key measures in the area of maternity and child welfare services will be associated with provision of quality services at the primary level

of health care. Regardless of their place of residence, citizens will have access to medical care during pregnancy and childbirth, child care for infants, and various preventive programs - immunization, nutrition, counseling. By 2023, maternal and infant mortality will be reduced to a level of 22.1% and 7.1%, respectively.

Task 1.3. Reducing premature mortality caused by noncommunicable diseases

A system of epidemiological surveillance of noncommunicable diseases leading to premature death will be established. Diagnostic and preventive services aimed at prevention and timely detection of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, respiratory diseases, mental disorders will be developed in all regions. Organization and provision of mobile diagnostic and treatment services to the population living in remote and mountainous regions will become regular. The task of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will be to reduce premature mortality rates by defining indicators, as well as intermediate mortality rates for the next 5 years. Mortality rates for this category will decrease by 7.7% for CVD, by 8.1% for cancer and 8.3% for diabetes.

Task 1.4. Infection diseases control

At the expense of mandatory medical insurance funds vaccinations of health workers in health care facilities from hepatitis B and C will be conducted on regular basis. It is necessary to revise the system for collecting and analyzing data disaggregated by sex, age, socio-economic indicators, etc. on priority infectious diseases, including especially dangerous and socially significant ones, using modern information and communication technologies.

Preventive services packages should be developed and

implemented at the population level, including standards for their provision. It is necessary to develop mechanisms to ensure financial sustainability for procurement of vaccines and consumables, as well as improving quality, efficiency and safety of vaccine delivery support system in all regions of Kyrgyzstan based on international standards at the expense of state funds in the medium and long term. Intersectoral antibiotic resistance surveillance systems will be introduced. All regions should be provided with clean drinking water.

Task 1.5. Modernization of emergency medical service system

During the period up to 2023, the ambulance system in the cities of Bishkek, Osh, Karakol will be completely modernized. The key measures will include introduction of an automated management system using modern innovative technologies, material and technical equipment, revision of legislation, capacity building of system workers and their motivation, raising standards of care. As a result, it is expected to reduce the service time to 20 minutes and reduce the prehospital mortality rate to 70% of the total.

Task 1.6. Hospitals of the future

By 2023, 7 multidisciplinary hospitals in the cities of Batken, Bishkek, Jalal-Abad, Karakol, Naryn, Osh, Talas will provide high-quality up-to-date inpatient care services, including emergency care. These hospitals will be provided with modern medical equipment and professional personnel, sanitary vehicles. Management system in them will be changed with a focus on improving quality and availability of inpatient services. A competitive system will be introduced for selecting and hiring managers of health care facilities, declaring their income and expenses.

Hospitals with high financial risk and low-quality services that threaten the life and health of the population will be optimized. In terms of optimizing inpatient care, various and new types of inpatient services will be developed (nursing care, short-term stay, etc.). Implementation of the optimization plan for specialized inpatient care will be accompanied by introduction of reinvestment mechanisms and revision of hospital financing mechanisms and redirection systems.

Task 1.7. Revision of financial mechanisms in the health care system

Reception of medical care should not lead to impoverishment of the population. Therefore, the mechanisms for planning, organization of health services provision will be modernized based on the public needs along with strengthening the mechanisms for strategic procurement of health services. The state will annually form national health expenditure accounts. A system will be created to regulate prices of essential medicines, medical devices in order to reduce the share of cash payments of the population to medicines. Creation of the national drug database will be completed. Efficiency of state selection, procurement and use of medicines, medical devices should be improved while management of drugs in health care facilities should be improved.

It is necessary to create information system of health care able to provide unified and centralized data processing, information security, access to information systems in real time using efficient software products and integration with other information systems of SRS, STS, SF, MLSD. First of all, it is necessary to integrate the databases used in systems of payment for medical services at all levels of health care to establish patient-oriented system of organization and financing of medical care. The procedures and financing approaches for the high-tech fund will also be revised.

Task 1.8. Countrywide coverage by preschool education

The state will support and encourage establishment of a wide network of preschool institutions, early childhood development centers and children's activity centers on a public, private and public-private basis, including by means of introducing a system of tax incentives and preferences, encouraging innovation and investment. Construction of pre-school institutions with the objective to ensure full coverage of pre-school education and training will be a priority task of the Government. The main policy measures will be aimed at creating conditions for attracting investment in this sector, training teachers and managers for the system, developing and observing national standards for pre-school education. Active promotion of community-based kindergartens is planned as an alternative to public kindergartens.

Task 1.9. Improving quality of school education

School education should focus on quality training in natural science, interdisciplinary and language training. Better professionalization (engineering and technical specialization) of graduates and enhanced productivity will be the most important aspect. We need to train younger generation for a difficult, but interesting future. National project “Schools of the Future” will be launched, within the framework of which model experimental schools with republican subordination will be established in each region. The objective of this project will consist in formulation of standards for new generation schools with new innovative approaches to child development. The system of teacher remuneration will be revised in order to increase their motivation and align their wages with market requirements and budget capacity.

Task 1.10. Improving quality of higher education

Together with the stakeholders, the state will promote revision of higher education content, taking into account the requirements of the market and modern society, as well as national development prospects. The state will support direct participation of business in personnel training, in formulation of the educational curricula, as well as creation of “university-production systems” and organization of the educational process based on scientific research. The state will fully support establishment of creative laboratories, start-ups, research centers in higher education institutions, including by creating the necessary conditions. In order to improve higher education quality and prestige of national higher education system, the state will implement the program “3-200-2040”, when by 2040 three leading universities of the country will be among 200 leading universities in the world,

according to global rankings (Times Higher Education, Academic Ranking of World Universities, U.S. News, Shanghai ranking). To this effect, the state will develop specific national project.

Task 1.11. Internetization of all general secondary schools

Over the next five years it is planned to provide additional connections to the global network of about 140 secondary schools annually, as a result, more than 500,000 schoolchildren will have free Internet access. The state, together with private companies, will provide the educational institutions with access to high-speed fiber-optic networks. At the same time, new learning standards will be introduced everywhere with integration of computer devices, software and online services into the learning process. Our special task is to provide free basic IT education for everyone.

Task 1.12. Achieving coordination between vocational education system and the labor market

To revise the methodology for meeting the labor market needs in a dynamically changing world based on forecast and assessment of competencies demanded by the labor market.

The programs of microcrediting, training and retraining of the unemployed funded from the republican budget based on public-private partnership and social order should be outsourced engaging financial institutions, public organizations, representatives of small and medium-sized businesses. Training and retraining programs for the unemployed should be based on the use of advanced information technologies and online services

Task 1.13. Support for migrant workers and compatriots

Protection of Kyrgyz citizens who are working abroad and support of migration processes as a resource for development in terms of future investments, knowledge and skills, experience and international connections. Representation offices of various levels are established in many cities where there is the greatest concentration of our compatriots with the support of our strategic partner – Russia.

This policy aimed at supporting our migrants will not only be continued, but its further expansion is planned. In particular, it is planned to create centers for vocational training and retraining of

professional personnel with the support of the Russian party, establish centers for consulting support on legal, administrative and professional issues, a single Internet portal will be created. Efforts will continue regarding pensions and medical care provision to family members of migrant workers. To preserve the full rights of migrant workers in the territory of Kyrgyzstan who have received citizenship of another country, the *Meken-Kart* system will be launched.

Task 1.14. Support of youth health

A person must be responsible for his/her own health. State support will be provided to public institutions that promote a healthy lifestyle and physical education. Each school should have gyms that meet modern requirements. Development of sports infrastructure - physical culture for all ages.

With the support of Gazprom, 5 fitness centers will be built under the *Gazprom-to-Children* program (in the cities of Jalal-Abad, Batken, Osh, Naryn, Tokmok) upon mandatory resolution of the issue regarding the mechanism of their financing. We are creating a program to support future Olympians. Support for amateur and children's sports, search and identification of talented kids should be the very base that will provide young athletes an opportunity to realize themselves in top-class sports.

Task 1.15. Establishing a new labor relations system

The system of labor relations must be fully consistent with the challenges of time and the requirements prevailing in socio-economic environment. Employment and wages system requires cardinal reforms aimed at increasing productivity. First of all, phased shift to hourly wages system is required that is more equitable and stimulates labor productivity.

Secondly, it is necessary to gradually transfer to a system of fixed-term contracts between an employer and an employee. Thirdly, the system of trade unions, which no longer fulfills its direct functions as advocates and lobbyists of workers' interests, needed reforming years ago. Engagement of the poor and low-income families with labor capacity is another issue. This problem should be the main task of the relevant government agencies and the focus of employment promotion measures.

Task 1.16. *Building fair social protection*

The state will revise the legislation that regulates minimum social standards. Measures to enhance targeting in fixing categorical compensation and other social benefits are extremely important. Reducing corruption and transition to international functional standards and approaches should be key areas of reform in the system of social security medical assessment.

Nationwide open information database of recipients of state benefits, cash compensation, social services, integrated with the SRS, MoH, SF, MES will be created. There should be a transition to measuring multidimensional poverty. It is necessary to develop and introduce mechanisms for assigning state benefits to disabled citizens consistent with labor and employment policies.

Task 1.17. *Protecting and promoting the interests of children and women*

State allowances will be introduced for children under the age of 3 years for child harmonious development, development of their cognitive skills and recognition of the work of women engaged in childcare. Payment of benefits to children should be made only if the children live in a family environment.

Regulatory acts will be drafted and approved governing the remuneration of labor for mothers and persons taking care of children with disabilities living in families. The mechanisms of indexation of the amount of social benefits for children with disabilities and disabled since childhood should be introduced.

The system for assigning maternity benefits and increasing their amount will be revised to improve the status of women and children. Perinatal screenings will be organized and conducted on a regular basis. The referral system of redirection to inpatient obstetric and pediatric care facilities will be revised. The state will support basic medical and social services for schools of future mothers and parents.

Task 1.18. *Development of social services system and social service contracting*

The state will create a system of planning, organization, financing and providing social services alternative to residential care institutions based on assessment of the needs and requirements of the population. Programs of social and economic development of local self-government bodies should be formulated taking into account the needs of the population in obtaining social services and regional specifics of local community.

When providing local social services, it is necessary to use mechanisms for state and municipal contracting of social services. Responsible parenting schools, day care centers for children and persons with disabilities, senior citizens, social assistance for disadvantaged children and families, schools for prospective mothers or parents should be developed in each municipality and village when delegating provision of primary basic unspecialized social services to local government bodies.

It is necessary to build a system of monitoring and evaluation of social services provided. It is also necessary to accredit all residential care institutions regardless of their ownership forms and departmental affiliation.

The system of social support for disadvantaged children and families, persons with disabilities, single elderly residents should be built in each village and city. Social housing renting mechanisms will be introduced for graduates of boarding schools who do not have their own housing.

Task 1.19. Transformation of pension system and its sustainability

The pension system needs cardinal reforms, which mostly related to the issue of its long-term financial sustainability, fairness of its operation, the ability to provide a decent level of pensions, demographic processes and population aging trend. By 2023, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic should develop and implement pension system reform.

To link pension system development and provision of medical and social assistance, especially for elderly pensioners within the framework of the system of mandatory medical or social insurance.

Social benefits should be integrated into social insurance system in order to form a single coherent social security policy. This will be achieved by revising the mechanisms for resource support of the pension system, the principles for calculation of pension amounts and administration system.

To include in pension insurance system the categories of employees not included in it, to provide for an increase in the length of service observing the principle of social justice and responsibility. The state will promote non-governmental pension funds development.

❖ **Strengthening family institution**

Task 2.1. Improving the living conditions of young families

Under the state mortgage lending program, a line will be provided to support young families. The priority categories of state support will include young doctors and teachers, the program will be focused on the regions. State pre-school education services for young families of doctors and teachers with children, especially in the regions, will be provided on preferential terms. Over the next 5 years, it is planned to allocate funds in the amount of more than 16 billion soms, as a result of which more than 15,000 families will be able to improve their living conditions.

Task 2.2. Prevention and suppression of all forms of family violence

Imposing constraint on any form of violence against children and women, people with disabilities, the elderly people should be the most important step. In this view, measures will be taken to revise the legislation providing for prevention of violence and punishment of perpetrators. Punishment and measures against perpetrators of violence against children should be considered under public law and cannot be changed by agreement of individuals. The number of incidents involving violence against children and women will be reduced more than by half. The institution of Ombudsman will be given

sufficient authority to protect children, women and family.

Task 2.3. Promoting intergenerational links

The role of development environment and the most important institution of reproduction of national values should be returned to the family. It is thanks to the responsibility of parents, a strong institution of motherhood and childhood, our people managed to save themselves at different the most difficult stages of their historical development.

It is necessary to develop and introduce legislation and mechanisms for joint responsibility of the family in cases of difficult life situations, deprivation of legal capacity of persons with disabilities and senior citizens, custody and guardianship of parents. Measures to combat corruption in guardianship, national and international adoption will be aimed at simplifying the procedures and formation of transparent activities of the relevant government agencies. An information portal should be established for all persons wishing to take tutorship or adopt a child.

Task 2.4 Realization of the child rights to family environment

Within the framework of reforming the system of orphanages and residential care institutions to create a working group, which should include the representatives of public organizations, expert community and government bodies. The objective of the group is to propose mechanisms for realization of the child's rights to family environment, to develop a regulatory framework for implementation of the institution of foster families.

❖ **Civil integration**

Task 3.1. Ensuring accord and stability

Civil equality and full integration of all citizens of the country, regardless of ethnic origin and religion, will be ensured. Strengthening and enhancing the role of the Assembly of the People of Kyrgyzstan will be one of the vectors of increasing and popularizing cultural diversity of the country. Full-fledged participation in civil and political life of the country will be guaranteed to all citizens. Socio-economic

reforms fully provide for civil inclusiveness and equity in access to resources and development results.

Task 3.2. State language development

Efforts related to ensuring full-scale functioning of the state language will continue actively as the most important factor in strengthening the unity of the people of Kyrgyzstan while preserving and developing languages of all ethnic groups living in the Kyrgyz Republic. By 2023, complete transition to the state language of all office work within the framework of state and municipal service is planned. The role of the state language in other areas will grow annually and it will play a function that consolidates society. The main areas of activity for future period should include modernization and introduction of updated methods and technologies for teaching the state language, increasing the role of the state language in the sphere of culture, science and media.

Task 3.3. Formation of multilingual learning environment

Kyrgyzstan fully shares the principles and objectives of a multilingual learning environment as current developmental need. To this end, at all levels of education - preschool, school, vocational, higher, academic education - programs for development of a multilingual learning and educational environment will be supported. The main languages will be Kyrgyz, Russian and English. For this purpose, the state should take measures to create necessary conditions related to teaching methods development, training of teaching staff, and development of educational materials and aids. By 2023, it is expected that the principle of a multilingual learning environment will fully function in most educational institutions of the republic.

❖ **Country of high culture**

Task 4.1. Preservation and creation of cultural and historical sites

By 2023, the historical complexes will be fully restored and rehabilitated, including Sulaiman - Too, Kumbez of Manas, Tash - Rabat, Uzgen historical complex, Burana, Saimaluu - Tash, Shah Fazil, Mausoleum of the Prophet Idris and others. It is advisable to create new museum complexes reflecting national specifics, which will become the hallmark of the country.

Task 4.2. Development of Kyrgyz cinema sector

Restoration of high status of Kyrgyz cinema. Establishment of Central Asian film school with the mission to form modern identity of the peoples of Central Asia, the entry of Kyrgyz and, in general, Central Asian cinema into the global civilizational context. The launch of the international ethno - film festival “Kyzyl Alma” is planned.

Task 4.3. Development of national folklore

Providing state support to cultural programs that form spirituality of the nation — support for all initiatives related to the Manas epic, as well as small Kyrgyz epics, development of folk art. For this purpose the state initiates annual National Festival of Oral Folk Art of the People of Kyrgyzstan.

Task 4.4. Support for comprehensive sociocultural research

To date there is an urgent need for national identity through socio-cultural reflection, meaningful spatial and temporal existence of the nation. To this end, a comprehensive program for restoration of the historical past, development of national philosophy and cultural studies will be launched. Responsibility for launching and implementation of the tasks of this area lies with the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic and higher educational institutions.

❖ **Religion in the democratic society**

Task 5.1. Strengthening secular and legal state principles

State regulation of the activities of religious organizations will become more active and efficient. Budget funding will be provided to promote modern secular and legal state principles while respecting the

values of traditional religions - Hanafi madhhab and Orthodoxy, as well as to ensure dominance of state bodies in the information space.

Task 5.2. Formation of a national system of religious education

Formation and development of religious education system in Kyrgyzstan provides for implementation of requirements and criteria for the educational infrastructure and educational process, the procedure for provision of religious education in accordance with the classification of religious educational institutions. Religious curricula are subject to mandatory peer review by the authorized state body for religious affairs and are subject to unification for all religious educational institutions, bringing them to the same level of technical equipment and curriculum content.

The project also provides for the procedure for citizens to depart to receive religious education abroad. It is planned that by 2023 all religious educational institutions will be accredited in accordance with the requirements of the relevant state bodies.

Task 5.3. Integration of secular and religious education

The state guarantees getting basic general education upon full compliance with established state standard. An opportunity will be given to those who wish to receive a full-fledged religious education within the framework of secular system. The theological colleges will be created for this purpose. This model will provide an opportunity to receive an integrated secular and religious education.

Task 5.4. Formation of constructive interfaith dialogue

Freedom of religion of the individual can be realized by different religions, and all confessions have the right to exist. However, to preserve peace in the country and stability in society, the state will regulate interfaith relations.

Conditions will be created for constructive cooperation of confessions, platforms for organizing communications between the representatives of different confessions will be organized. Propaganda of hostility on religious grounds is prohibited. Traditional religions, such as Islam and Orthodoxy, should attract more believers than other confessions. The Permanent Coordination Council will be established consisting of the employees of the SCDA, the SAMK, the Diocese of Orthodox Christians, to develop and implement an optimal model of state-confessional cooperation based on secular nature of the state.

The Permanent Coordination Council, together with other religious organizations, will hold annual interfaith discussions regarding implementation of concrete measures to strengthen interfaith harmony and religious tolerance. Full complement of state mechanisms to counter religious radicalism and extremism based on the principles of human rights and freedom of religion will be involved. The state will support religious organizations seeking to promote the development of the country, and it will thwart the activities of destructive movements and confessions.

❖ **Formation of development factors**

Task 6.1. Continuous development of promising skills

Increasing the level of competencies and skills development will be one of the key factors for development. In this regard, in accordance with international practice, a National Qualifications System will be created, which provides for qualifications frameworks of various levels, standards and procedures, an assessment system, as well as a deep connection with the educational system. One of the main principles will include support of continuous vocational education. A map of the need for qualified personnel for the future period from 3 to 5 years will be formed based on revised methodology to identify the need for labor resources to formulate public order in vocational education.

Task 6.2. Strengthening foreign investment protection

Attracting direct investment to ensure development by providing enhanced guarantees of security, stability of the regime, simple regulation, engagement of public-private partnership mechanisms. The total investment should be 25-30 percent of GDP. Creation of a

“strategic investor” regime for large-scale investments in national development facilities in excess of USD 10 million, and provision of special preferences.

Active elaboration of issues related to opening of representative offices and branches of major foreign financial institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Task 6.3. Large-scale introduction of quality management

Objectively, Kyrgyzstan, being a member of the EAEU and actively participating in foreign economic operations, urgently needs large-scale implementation of principles and creation of proper quality infrastructure. For this purpose the country must systematically go in for an update.

The first step should deal with bringing the national technical regulation structure in line with regional and international standards. It is necessary to simplify all procedures of standardization and metrology as much as possible, expand cooperation with recognized quality centers, actively inform business about the benefits of certification and standardization. The appropriate infrastructure should be brought into compliance in the next 2-3 years. The state should assist businesses in leading quality standards introduction, both regional and world-class ones, which is particularly relevant for priority areas.

Task 6.4. Trade development and facilitation

To improve export capacity of the country, it is necessary to address the issues of simplicity, convenience and speed of foreign trade operations carried out by national businesses. The format of the activities of state agencies governing foreign trade should be reduced to their minimum ability to create obstacles. The state will achieve reduction in the number of procedures, time and material costs for export-import operations. At the same time, the infrastructure will be constantly improved including cargo passage points, highways, information and maintenance service.

At the regional level, work will continue on creation of “green corridors”. As a result, in the next 5 years, Kyrgyzstan will become the

leader among Central Asian countries in terms of freedom and quality of trade facilitation.

Assistance in promoting exports of domestic products to the markets of neighboring countries, the EAEU, and the EU based on GSP +status.

Establishment of the institute of trade and economic advisers in foreign institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Expansion of the geography of the Institute of Honorary Consuls of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Task 6.5. Improving positions in international ratings

The indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic in the international rating system will be improved. By 2023, Kyrgyzstan should be among the top 40 countries in the world according to Doing Business rating, among the top 70 countries in the Global Competitiveness Index, and among the first 30 countries in the Happy Planet Index.

Task 6.6. Stimulation of technological modernization

Innovative economy is the only possible path of development. Kyrgyzstan needs a new type of industry - high-tech, compact, environmentally friendly one. The time of giant plants has passed, now smart and mobile enterprises focused on technological solutions are winning. As part of practical priority decisions, there will be technological renewal of all municipal enterprises responsible for maintaining basic infrastructure - lighting, waste, water supply, sewage in major cities.

Task 6.7. Land resources management

The land market will help develop business and attract foreign investors to the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic. Development of the irrigation system is one of the ways to solve the issues of food security and poverty alleviation in the Kyrgyz Republic.

In this regard, according to the State Irrigation Development Program, it is planned to implement 46 water management projects that will allow commissioning 66.5 thousand hectares of new irrigated land, increase water availability on 51 thousand hectares of land,

transfer 9.5 thousand hectares from pump to gravity irrigation and improve ameliorative condition of 50 thousand hectares of land.

Task 6.8. Rehabilitation of the irrigation infrastructure and new areas

By 2023, it is planned to additionally put into operation 27,000 hectares of new irrigated land, to increase water availability on 40,000 hectares, to ensure transfer of conditionally irrigated land to irrigated land on 2,800 hectares. 12 storage facilities with total capacity of about 64 million m³ will be built. Due to improvement of land reclamation, the availability of irrigation water will increase. The main measures taken by the state will include construction and rehabilitation of the irrigation infrastructure, improving water management and regulation quality, as well as the search for financial model that ensures sustainability of the system.

❖ **Formation of environment for development**

Task 7.1. Empowerment of small and medium business

The share of small and medium businesses (SMEs) will be increased to 50% of GDP of the country by 2023. This will be achieved by expanding financing programs and mitigating the conditions of lending, creating a special regime of administration and taxation, providing information and consulting support to businesses, including in the conditions of Kyrgyzstan integration into the EAEU. On the part of public financial institutions and financial institutions with government share, KGS 15 billion will be additionally allocated to support SMEs over the next 5 years. To minimize interference in business, a moratorium on inspections of business entities by state bodies has been declared within 3 years from the date of business registration.

Task 7.2. The role of business in economic policy formulation

Given the large number of appeals of business entities requesting to assist in restoration of their violated rights and legitimate interests, as well as the need to increase investment attractiveness and combat corruption, the institution of business ombudsman in the Kyrgyz Republic will be established. He will have an opportunity to participate in court proceedings as a third party (public defender), or an observer. In addition, taking into account the capacity of business associations that have been established over the years of independence, the issue of delegating some government functions to mature public self-regulatory organizations will be considered.

Task 7.3. Building a competitive and fair tax system

The tax policy provides for development and adoption of measures to create a fair taxation, regardless of the form and size of the business. At the same time, these measures will ensure the overall competitiveness of the economy. Since 2020, the tax burden will not exceed 20 percent, including social contributions. Total number of taxes will be reduced to two taxes - turnover tax and income tax. This will allow solving other urgent business problems.

Task 7.4. Development of capital market and financial institutions

Kyrgyzstan needs to maintain policy of free movement of capital. This is one of attractive factors for foreign investment. In the banking system, one of important steps will consist in capitalization of commercial banks, as well as closer integration of banking system and stock market. At the same time, the tasks related to providing access of broader population to diverse banking products will remain. In the medium term, the level of bank penetration will reach 55%.

Task 7.5. Completion of denationalization and privatization process

A course will be pursued to reduce economically unjustified involvement of the state in the economy and optimize public sector. In this regard, in addition to privatization mechanisms, the mechanisms of public-private partnership, investment leases, trust asset management and outsourcing of individual functions will be introduced. In addition, procurement procedures in state-owned companies

operating in a competitive environment will be brought in line with market conditions. By 2020, the state will fully transfer economic entities to the market, excepting facilities of strategic importance.

Task 7.6. Public finance reform

The first area concerns the change in philosophy and principles of development financing with gradual departure from dependence on “donor” financial resources to resort to domestic mobilization. Another step will be a real transition to program budgeting and change in the budget planning and execution system based on program approach.

Task 7.7. External debt management

The long-term debt policy of the state will be aimed at ensuring and maintaining sustainability of public external debt. Priorities regarding the structure of public debt, including the need to diversify the portfolio, will be formulated by the governmental medium-term debt management strategies based on regular analysis of risks and costs of the debt portfolio. Emphasis will be placed on the possibilities of borrowing in domestic market, including to stimulate development of domestic financial market. The role of domestic debt instruments as an affordable and reliable source of financing budget needs will be enhanced.

Task 7.8. Increasing power generation capacity

Large-scale reconstruction and modernization of existing generating facilities is planned and it is expected that by 2023, an increase in the capacity of existing system to at least 385 MW will be achieved. In particular, reconstruction of At-Bashy and Uch-Kurgan HPPs, putting into operation the second unit of Kambar-Ata HPP-2 and full rehabilitation of Toktogul HPP will be completed. Work will continue on finding and attracting investments to new facilities - Kambar-Ata HPP-1, Verkhne-Narynsky cascade of hydropower plants, etc.

Work will continue to attract investment in small and medium hydropower sector. To this end, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will elaborate all the required transparent and sustainable rules, including pricing issues, mechanisms and guarantees for product sales, taxation and other costs. The energy infrastructure and

export potential will be developed, including implementation of CASA-1000 project, which will be commissioned in 2022.

Task 7.9. Financial recovery of energy sector

Further stable operation of energy system will require revision of tariffs upwards. Tariff increases will be carried out in stages depending on consumer category. At the same time, the threshold for preferential consumers of electricity will be reduced to a level corresponding to the poorest groups of the population. At the same time, the state social protection policy will provide monetary compensation for the poorest categories of people. Along with tariff policy, one of the key areas for improving financial situation of energy sector will include tough measures to reduce technical losses, which should be reduced by 11.6% by 2023.

Task 7.10. Renovation and modernization of power equipment and power grid

Renovation and modernization of energy equipment, power transmission network, heating networks is one of the tasks for energy sector. To this end, conditions will be created for annual renewal of equipment and networks by at least 1.5%, taking into account the withdrawal of assets. Due to this the reliability and stability of the entire energy system will increase by 1.5%.

Task 7.11. Modernization and introduction of energy efficient technologies

Large-scale implementation of energy efficiency and energy saving programs. Assistance to recognized companies and financial institutions for early transfer of the economy to high-performance energy technologies. As a first step, radical measures will be taken to update all municipal enterprises responsible for basic infrastructure maintenance, including lighting, waste, water, and sewage. These reforms will begin with two cities of republican subordination - Bishkek and Osh.

Task 7.12. Broader introduction of renewable energy sources

Local power supply systems, the use of solar, wind and water energy, the earth's interior will contribute to greater energy independence. Implementation of planned projects will allow increasing the capacity of power system of Kyrgyzstan by no less than 10% within 5 years, or by 385 MW. For this purpose, the state will provide most favorable treatment for importation of technological equipment, guarantees for sale of electricity, both in terms of volumes and prices.

Task 7.13. Gasification of the country

Under the program of Gazprom Kyrgyzstan LLC, by 2023, no less than 60 settlements with coverage of more than 90,000 households will be gasified. At the same time, gasification of the capital city of Bishkek will continue and at least 20 residential areas will be gasified by 2021.

Task 7.14. Expansion of transport and logistics opportunities

In the field of transport infrastructure, free movement of the population and breaking transport deadlock of the country will be ensured. Kyrgyzstan should become a transit country with safe and demanded corridors for transit of passengers, goods and cargo. In the period until 2023, agreements will be reached and construction of a section of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway will begin. In accordance with international standards rehabilitation and construction will take place of the individual sections of transnational motorways Torugart - Naryn – Bishkek, Irkeshtam - Osh - Batken – Isfana, Suusamyр - Talas – Taraz, Tyup-Kegen, Aral-Suusamyр (connecting Bishkek-Osh and North- South roads), Jalal-Abad - Madaniyat, Bishkek - Kara - Balta (sections of Bishkek - Osh highway).

Construction of alternative North-South highway (Balykchy-Jalal-Abad), bypass roads of Bishkek, Osh and Uzgen will be completed. It is planned that due to these measures, passenger and cargo traffic carried out by land transport will increase. Free movement along the entire length of transnational highways will be provided according to the principle of “green corridor” and simplified forms of transit regulation with neighboring countries, primarily with Kazakhstan, China and Uzbekistan.

Task 7.15. Capacity development as air traffic center

By 2023, Kyrgyzstan will become one of the main air hubs in Central Asia. This will be achieved by introducing the fifth degree of “freedom of airspace”, revision of the national program for civil aviation development. There is a need for synergy with the national program for tourism industry development, taking measures to get our airlines off the “black list”, and modernize the infrastructure of Manas and Osh airports.

It is important to attract internationally recognized investors in this sphere, to implement modernization and bring the airport and air navigation infrastructure and its services in compliance with the international requirements. It is necessary to introduce international ICAO standards in all airlines and improve key performance indicators in the field of quality management system and flight operations safety management system.

Due to these measures, over the next 5 years, passenger and cargo traffic through all airports in the country will increase by 40% and 30%, respectively.

Task 7.16. Full supply of clean drinking water, construction and rehabilitation of wastewater systems

The regional policy priority is to build the infrastructure of human settlements that provides improvement of living conditions of the population. One of the most important tasks concerns construction and rehabilitation of water supply system in 653 villages, including construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage system in 26 regional centers and 22 cities. Of these, in 588 villages and in 22 cities this will be done at the expense of external investments in the amount of USD 636.23 million, in 65 villages from the republican budget. The state will bring clean drinking water to 95% of settlements in the country. Over 2.0 million people in rural areas will have access to centralized water supply.

The main policy areas will focus on construction and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure, improvement of management and regulation of water supply, as well as finding optimal financial model for sustainability. By 2023, construction and rehabilitation of wastewater systems will be performed in 7 regional and 26 district

centers. At the same time, modern technologies will be used to ensure maximum degree of safety for the environment.

Task 7.17. Expansion of green planting area

It is considered advisable to take measures and achieve formation of the image of Kyrgyzstan as a country with “negative CO2 emissions” and the “greenest” country in the region. To this end, two large blocks of activities will be implemented. The first one is associated with a direct reduction in CO2 emissions by all economic actors and citizens of the country. Second, and this will become a national idea - a program to restore and expand mountain forests, which share will increase by 2023 from 5.6% to 6% of the entire territory of the country.

Task 7.18. Conservation of tailings and safety measures

Reclamation of the territories (33 tailings and 25 mining dumps, primarily the Min-Kush and Kadzhi-Say tailings) disturbed by mining and processing of natural uranium will be carried out. A national radiation safety system will be established.

Task 7.19. Rational water resources management

Integrated water resources management will be introduced at all levels, if necessary, based on transboundary cooperation and development of basin water management system in the country. Technologies of efficient use of water resources will be introduced, significantly increasing water use efficiency, including active use of reservoirs, daily and decade runoff ponds. Implementation of the program to save glaciers and mountain lakes of Kyrgyzstan is our investment and responsibility to future generations.

Task 7.20. Development of infrastructure for waste disposal and recycling

In the largest cities of the country best practices for waste recycling and processing will be applied. Particular emphasis will be placed on creation of landfills using technologies that ensure minimal risk to the environment and people.

Task 7.21. Implementation of administrative and territorial reform

The administrative-territorial management will be reformed, providing for elimination of one of the intermediate links of the administration vertical based on new principles: socio-economic integration of the territories of a single development plan, introduction of new principles of territorial development management, development planning and financing of the activity and local development programs.

To implement this idea, a state provisional committee will be established consisting of the representatives of all branches of government, local governments and independent experts. All risks and threats will be analyzed, the most optimal ways to resolve a long-standing issue will be elaborated.

Task 7.22. Development of master plans for key cities

By 2023, master plans of 20 cities - points of growth corresponding to market economic relations and modern challenges - will be developed and approved. Each of these cities will have a master development plan in place supported by detailed layout plans; perspective plans for utilities and transport infrastructure; perspective plans for development of housing, socio-cultural, communal and domestic environment of the territories. All these elements of urban planning will be closely linked to the economic specialization, geographical, cultural and historical features of the cities.

Task 7.23. Providing access to public services in the regions

In the next 3 years, in each regional, and later in the large district centers, "Public Service Centers" will be launched, which will allow receiving public and municipal services within one working day. By 2023, around 30 new format service centers will function in the country.

Task 7.24. Healthy cities and villages - healthy country

By 2023, conditions will be created to maintain a healthy lifestyle

and prevent diseases, as well as to create a responsible attitude of the individual to preservation and strengthening his/her own health and the health of others. A “smoke-free environment” will be formed, especially in public places, among children, women and young people.

The information portal dedicated to issues of health and health services should be created. Various sites, free public spaces for health promotion and maintaining an active lifestyle will be organized. It is necessary to revise fiscal policy in relation to alcohol and tobacco industry in the conditions of the EAEU. Public health system will be optimized and strengthened by revising its main functions, material and technical equipment, and staffing with professionals. A national network of healthy cities and municipalities will be formed followed by integration into the international regional and global networks of Healthy Cities.

Performance of the coordination mechanisms for managing public health in the district state administrations, local governments, and in authorized representative offices of the Government in the regions will be strengthened. Public health issues should be integrated in the plans of local government bodies for social and economic development based on public needs assessment. The number of “healthy spaces”, “healthy cities”, “healthy villages” for the population will be increased.

Task 7.25. Infrastructure connectivity of the territories

In Kyrgyzstan, there should be high-quality roads not only of international and republican importance allowing connectivity of the territories in the country. All regions of the country should be provided with good transport connections. The most significant projects will include completion of construction of the North-South road, launch of rehabilitation and modernization of encircling highway around the Issyk-Kul lake. At the same time, the state will assume the responsibility to annually repair at least 550 km of domestic roads, as well as erect and repair of at least 15 bridges. Due to this, the distance from southern to northern regions will be reduced by more than 300 km. In five years, up to 95% of the populated areas of the republic will have regular passenger service.

Task 7.26. Resource support for territorial development

Funds will be raised for elaboration of a unified state mechanism

to fund development of regions, including in relation to specific border areas. Social partnership fund for regional development will be created; the authorized capital of this fund will be formed in the amount of USD 10 million, including funds from development partners.

❖ **Priority development sectors**

Task 8.1. Industrial capacity of the country

Priority areas will include production of equipment and small machine-building, agricultural processing and food production, clothing industry, industry of building materials with new properties. To support priority areas, special credit lines will be allocated in the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund, as well as other financial institutions. Most favorable treatment will be provided for export of products of priority industries and sectors of the economy.

Task 8.2. Agribusiness development

Drawing upon historical, natural and climatic advantages in the agriculture and processing emphasis will be placed on development of the following clusters: wool and knitwear production, beekeeping, intensive gardening and fish farming. In addition, a strategic issue concerns development of elite seed production and breeding, both in terms of domestic supply and in terms of improving export potential of the country. The necessary prerequisites are already in place in these areas. The state will implement a program to establish modern logistics centers. There will be two centers of international level located in the south (“Southern”) and in the north of the country (“Northern”).

In addition, by 2023, 7 regional logistics centers will be commissioned, taking into account specialization of each region. Financial support will be maintained and will be provided at the level of at least KGS 3.3 bln. solely for agribusiness development in the country. Support will be provided to cooperation development; for this purpose, the lands of the State Agricultural Land Fund will be actively used, systems of guaranteed state procurement of agricultural products for institutions with a large number of consumers will be introduced, and assistance to cluster interaction between processors and suppliers will be provided.

Task 8.3. Textile and clothing sector support

To implement the *Technopolis for Textile and Clothing Production Project* of Legprom Association, the land plot of 40.74 hectares and an area of 3.7 hectares in Bishkek were leased out for 49 years. More than 40 entrepreneurs will implement this project, more than 10 thousand jobs will be created.

Task 8.4. Tourism development

Several geoparks will be created as special recreational and tourist zones established and operating under the auspices of UNESCO. This area is the most popular among the international tourists. Tourist clusters will be launched, with ski specialization on the base of the city of Karakol and historical and cultural cluster on the base of the city of Osh. In the framework of other areas of activity of the state all the infrastructure required for tourists will be developed. Work will be carried out to ensure safety and necessary emergency assistance of tourists. It is expected that for five years annual tourist flow will increase by 5%. A program for domestic tourism development will be launched.

❖ **Efficient and fair governance**

Task 9.1. Introduction of meritocracy as governance culture

A culture of meritocracy based on professionalism and effectiveness of public and municipal servants will be firmly introduced. This should be accompanied by the introduction of an objective system of high motivation commensurable with the market, fair and transparent selection, promotion, institutional consolidation of stability of professional personnel and formation of career growth opportunities. The best people in the country should occupy the positions in public and municipal service and have twice as much salary compared to current amounts. Efficiently operated “National personnel reserve” will be launched with the main function to support and promote the most professional and talented personnel.

Task 9.2. Mobile and compact government machinery

By 2020, the number of ministries, departments and public servants should be reduced, including by introduction of new technologies. The government will be compact, more transparent, professional and young.

The main principles of public administration will include total transparency and efficiency. The role of the state will gradually change from current dominant service provider to the regulator, which develops policies, standards and frameworks, trains personnel and protects the rights of service consumers. In three years, all public and municipal services will be rendered in digital format with the possibility of real time access

❖ **Balanced power system**

Task 10.1. Increasing electoral process inclusiveness

By the upcoming 2020 parliamentary elections, due to comprehensive measures aimed at providing inclusiveness wide coverage and participation of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic in elections will be ensured. Improving the registration of citizens of the country, involvement of compatriots abroad and awareness of constitutional rights in the framework of electoral processes. Efforts will be made to ensure adequate infrastructure during the election period. It is also planned to create opportunities for PWDs.

Task 10.2. Improving competitive election mechanisms

Equal rights will be ensured for all participants in the electoral process at all its stages. At the same time, legislation to prevent dissemination of unreliable and false information will be improved. In

accordance with the requirements of society, the requirements for all categories of candidates participating in election processes will be tightened. There is a need to increase importance of election programs and responsibility for their implementation.

Task 10.3. Further development of parliamentarism

Strategic focus is to build a full-fledged parliamentary democracy by 2040. Kyrgyzstan has chosen its path. With this purpose, a great deal of work is to be done in terms of development of parliamentary-type political parties as the institutions for expression and political realization of public interests and the institutions that form the representative bodies of power. At the same time, the requirements for their transparency, as well as responsibility for compliance with electoral legislation and preventing corruption schemes involving bribing of voters should be increased for political institutions. Provisions will be introduced to oblige parties to adhere to lists of party candidates voted for by citizens of the country.

Task 10.4. Improving election management procedures and infrastructure

Stability and unification of the legislation should be the most important aspect. The relevant regulatory legal acts will provide for the requirement not to amend electoral legislation less than a year before the elections. State support will be provided for material and technical equipment of the infrastructure and conduct of elections. Capacity building of all election commissions and observers taking part in elections will be implemented.

❖ Strong local self-governance

Task 11.1. Interaction and distribution of powers and responsibilities

The first element will consist in clear distribution of functions and powers between local state administrations and local governments. The second step concerns improvement of the legislation regulating local self-government, including in comparison with sectoral legislative framework.

The third element of transformation should deal with the change of the national planning system and commitment to the principle of reference to spatial development of specific territories.

Task 11.2. Financial decentralization of regional management

Budgetary policy at the local government level will be based on the needs of the population, rather than on leftover principle. Availability of development budget will be a key feature of efficient budgeting process.

The system of dividing revenues between the republican and local budgets will be changed in accordance with the functions entrusted to the relevant authorities. The method of calculating equalization grants will be revised in order to ensure fair, clear and efficient equalization of revenues of local budgets. Processes of planning and executing local budgets is an important task influencing efficiency of interbudgetary relations.

❖ Rule of law and law enforcement

Task 12.1. Transparency and accountability of the judiciary

In order to increase public and business confidence in judicial system, by 2023, transparency and accountability of the system will be fully implemented. This will be done by providing public access to statistical data for each judge of all instances, to all materials of economic cases (not containing secrets protected by law), publishing draft resolutions and other decisions of the judicial system of public importance. Online broadcasts of court hearings will contribute to making impartial judicial decisions and increasing public confidence in the judicial system.

Task 12.2. Personal integrity and inviolability of private property

Judges, ensuring human and citizen rights must protect freedom of the individual from possible arbitrariness of state bodies, primarily from law enforcement agencies. This requires adoption of the constitutional law “On Personal Freedom (Immunity)”, by analogy with the Habeascorpusact.

Task 12.3. Introduction of specialized courts

By 2023, specialized courts, including administrative, juvenile, investment, and others, will be established to improve quality, access, and dispatch of judicial proceedings. It is planned that within 5-6 years the country will fully switch to the principle of judicial specialization. However, it is necessary to simultaneously prepare all the necessary human and infrastructural resources, as well as to revise the regulatory legal framework.

Task 12.4. Expanding the mechanisms of extrajudicial and pre-trial proceedings

Development of the institution of mediation will lead to a significant relief of judicial system. It will lessen the burden on judges. Courts will consider only criminal cases related to family and labor disputes, while the remaining disputes of an economic nature will be referred to advisory bodies (arbitrations). It is also necessary to develop the arbitration courts, so that courts of general jurisdiction could consider cases according to their relevant opinions.

Task 12.5. Improving enforcement efficiency

Execution of court rulings has remained at a significantly low level over the years. In this view, it is planned to introduce the institute of private court bailiffs. Introduction of the institution of private court bailiffs, by analogy with private notaries, in these conditions appears to be a logical and effective solution. Competition among bailiffs will significantly increase the speed and quality of court rulings enforcement. By 2023, more than 50% of the execution of judicial decisions will be accounted for private bailiffs.

Task 12.6. Automation of judicial system

The Automated Court Information System will be launched. Simplified procedures will be introduced for filing claims in court in electronic form for civil, economical and administrative cases, electronic complaints, receiving copies of documents and familiarization with case materials. The State Register of Judicial Acts will be created, which will include all digitized archives of the judicial system. A single register of crimes and misdemeanors (SRCM) and punishments (SRP) will be created (with introduction in the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic as the holder of legal statistics). Introduction of technical means in the courts for audio and video recording of the proceedings

will be implemented. For this purpose, all participants in the system will be integrated into one national network and will be provided with an upgrade of digital infrastructure.

❖ **Security of the country**

Task 13.1. Eradication of corruption

The struggle against corruption and elimination of corruptogenic grounds will be continued in the most active way. The law will toughen penalties for corruption-related crime, which will be classified as serious state crimes and will be punished in the most severe way. The next area will consist in the introduction of a system of anti-corruption expert examination not only of drafts of regulatory legal acts, but also for anti-corruption analysis of the entire process of making key government decisions. An efficient mechanism will be introduced for verification of the information containing in the tax statements submitted annually by government officials, by disclosing information on property of public servants (excluding banking, tax and customs secrets in relation to them). This information should be publicly available. Due to these measures, by 2023, Kyrgyzstan will enter 50 top countries according to Transparency International index.

Task 13.2. Implementation of Safety Road project

By 2023, road users safety will be increased, the death rate and the level of road traffic injuries in traffic accidents will be more than halved. A set of measures includes measures to put road infrastructure in order in the cities and key highways, launch the Safe City project in cities of republican and regional importance, reform the relevant law enforcement services and focus their activities on prevention, improving culture and training of all road users.

Task 13.3. Preventing the spread of radicalism and extremism

In the category of factors constituting the internal threats to national security it is emphasized that at present, due to deteriorated cultural, educational and intellectual capacity of the population, the religious situation in the republic is characterized by a certain increase in influence of foreign non-traditional religious trends on certain spheres of social activity. To ensure stability and security in society, a

comprehensive systematic outreach will be carried out using media resources, traditional values of religions in the country will be promoted in order to prevent emergence of radical ideologies in communities, universities, public educational institutions, as well as among public servants and municipal employees, in law enforcement bodies, clergymen, vulnerable groups of the population, in particular youth and women living in remote or “closed” communities with limited access to public events.

Task 13.4. Modernization of the army

The state will provide organizational building of the armed forces by increasing the combat capabilities of the troops by re-equipping military units with new types of weapons and military equipment, bringing and maintaining the share of new (modernized) basic samples to 20-30%. The state places special emphasis on the place and role of patriotic education of young people. A unified (cross-cutting) system of military-patriotic education of citizens (from pre-school institutions) and military training of the population with appropriate social guarantees, obligations and requirements for citizens will be created. Work in the regions will be continued on operational material and technical equipment of the territory of the country. An integrated crisis response system will be created in the interests of preventing and resolving crisis situations and ensure preventive neutralizing of internal threats.

❖ Pragmatic foreign policy

Task 14.1. Delimitation and demarcation of the state border

Considering good neighborly relations extremely important and taking into account the need to ensure stability of security, work will be actively carried out to complete the delimitation and demarcation of the Kyrgyz-Uzbek state border, as well as to advance the issue of delimiting the Kyrgyz-Tajik state border.

Task 14.2. Strengthening economic diplomacy

Protection of national economic interests and promotion of

economic development will be among the key priorities in foreign policy. The focus will be on such areas as attracting investments from private and international financial institutions, protecting the rights and interests of labor migrants, attracting international tourists, information and consulting support to a national producer in countries with potential sales markets.

Task 14.3. International positioning

Kyrgyzstan will be recognized by the international community due to its balanced, consistent and fair foreign policy. The image of distinctive country with a unique cultural diversity, clean environment, safe and hospitable society, and a high standard of living will be formed.

Task 14.4. Optimization of visa legislation and procedures

Kyrgyzstan will continue to work to provide for liberalization of visa legislation and procedures and will become the “Gateway to Central Asia”. The list of countries subject to visa-free stay will be expanded, all visa procedures will be optimized for the following categories: students studying in Kyrgyzstan; businessmen having business economic ties with national businesses or planning economic activities in the country; highly qualified specialists and engineers, as well as representatives of scientific sphere and academia.

❖ Digital transformation of the country

Task 15.1. Creating modern information and communication infrastructure

Creation and development of digital ICT infrastructure (telecommunication networks, data processing centers, cloud technologies, access centers for information and services, digital platforms), including broadband, availability of communication services for all categories of citizens, including groups with special needs, bridging digital gap in access, standardization; conformance and interoperability and radio frequency spectrum management. A broadband fiber-optic network will be brought to each village, without exception, all social facilities (hospitals, ayil okmotu, post offices, etc.) will have high-speed Internet access.

Task 15.2. Formation of an open digital society

Digital state and municipal services for citizens and businesses will be launched across the country, which will include digital government and digital local government, digital parliament and digital justice system. Digital services will be provided in social sphere, i.e. in health care and education. It is planned to ensure maximum inclusiveness for persons with special needs. Economic projects related to digital commerce, digital finance, digital agriculture will be launched. Efforts will be made to create a national spatial data infrastructure and stimulate development of local digital content in online environment.

Task 15.3. Capacity building and partnerships

Human and institutional capacity building and awareness raising are integrated programs to increase the capacity and level of awareness of public servants and municipal employees, the public, civil society institutions, academic and educational institutions, business and expert community. Partnership development - interaction with all stakeholders in the process (civil and business community, academic and scientific circles, international development partners, etc.) in order to achieve the objectives with maximum efficiency and consistency, coordination of actions taking into account the interests of all parties involved.

❖ Civil society development

Task 16.1. Partnership with civil sector

Maximum support to civil society institutions, access for citizens and the public to the process of developing, adopting and monitoring decisions affecting national interests will be provided. The civil sector will be considered as a subject of development with a certain

responsibility for participating in the decision-making and implementation. It is planned to delegate more authority to civil sector and the public to participate in making strategic government decisions at all levels of government regarding such sensitive topics as ecology and the environment, resource allocation and shaping the future. Assessment of efficiency of state policy implementation, public control over areas of increased risk of corruption, strengthening the capacity and capabilities of territorial self-government will also be delegated.

Task 16.2. Improving the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on 2018-2020 elections

With involvement of civil society the Strategy was developed to improve the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections for 2018–2020 with the main objective to ensure equal and unhindered access of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic to exercising their constitutional rights to elect and be elected, as well as creating conditions for citizens to freely and consciously express their will.

6.2 Practical steps of regional development

Bishkek city

The city as the capital must meet all modern standards of urban life. Improvement of transport infrastructure, renovation of housing and communal services, provision of urban amenities will be required. The city should be clean, inviting and comfortable for life. Measures should be taken to expand the diversity of social life of its residents and its guests. The issue of ensuring law and order is very acute. The future of the capital is associated with establishment of an international regional financial and logistics center.

- ✓ Modernization of city ambulance system.
- ✓ Modernization of 15 family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Construction of perinatal center in Bishkek funded by the German Government.
- ✓ Construction of neurosurgical center of the National Hospital of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- ✓ Provision of modern medical equipment to the Kyrgyz Research Center for Heart Surgery and Organ Transplantation.
- ✓ Construction of the surgical building of the city children's clinical emergency hospital.
- ✓ Launch of Healthy City project.
- ✓ Creation of 25 new sites, park areas and equipment with outdoor fitness for free use.
- ✓ Creation of conditions to open (build) additional pre-school institutions, which need makes up **67** pre-schools.
- ✓ Launch of innovative school within the framework of the national project "School of the Future".
- ✓ Construction of a modern secondary school according to modern standards (Gazprom).
- ✓ Internet connection for **2** secondary schools.
- ✓ Accreditation of **13** boarding schools.
- ✓ Creation of social assistance centers for disadvantaged families and children, centers of responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, PWDs, children with disabilities in **15** residential areas through the mechanism of delegation to local governments.
- ✓ **4,754** families will have an opportunity to improve their housing conditions due to the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Repair and restoration of the Russian Dramatic Theater named after Ch. Aitmatov and retrofitting music and lighting equipment.
- ✓ Reconstruction of the Ak-Kula Hippodrome.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses of energy companies to **11.6%** by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Gasification of **15** residential areas and the commissioning of **1** modern gas compressor station.
- ✓ Allocation of additional amount of KGS **4** billion under specialized SME support program.

- ✓ Rehabilitation of urban wastewater system.
- ✓ Creating a landfill site based on new technologies.
- ✓ Launch of the Safe City project.
- ✓ Road traffic infrastructure renovation.
- ✓ Construction of a plant to manufacture bimetallic aluminum radiators.
- ✓ Construction of a plant for assembly and production of electric vehicles.

Batken region

Most public investments should be directed to rehabilitation and construction of the irrigation systems. In addition, special cash injections should be made in construction and modernization of transport and energy infrastructure. It is important to continue the work on delimitation and demarcation of borders with our neighbors.

- ✓ Modernization of **7** family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Construction of additional pre-school institutions, which need makes up **13** pre-schools.
- ✓ Launch of innovative school within the framework of the national project “School of the Future”.
- ✓ Internet connection for **153** secondary schools.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and recreation center under the *Gazprom for Children* program in the city of Batken.
- ✓ Launch of Healthy City project.
- ✓ Creation of **7** new sites, park areas and equipment with outdoor fitness for free use.
- ✓ Accreditation of **8** boarding schools.
- ✓ Creation of **14** social assistance centers for disadvantaged families and children, centers of responsible parenthood, day

- care for the elderly, PWDs, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation to local governments.
- ✓ **257** families will have an opportunity to improve their housing conditions due to the state mortgage lending program.
 - ✓ It is planned to additionally put into operation **5,300** hectares of new irrigated land.
 - ✓ Allocation of additional amount of KGS **800** million under specialized SME support program.
 - ✓ Reduction of technical losses of energy companies to **11.6%** by the end of 2023.
 - ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems with clean drinking water in **107** villages.
 - ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the cities of Batken, Kyzyl-Kiya, Isfana, Sulukta.
 - ✓ Planting new mountain forests and increasing the area by **12.06** thousand hectares.
 - ✓ Development and approval of master plans and future development plans for the cities.
 - ✓ Launch of the “Public Service Center” in the cities of Batken and Kyzyl-Kiya.
 - ✓ Launch of the Safe City project in Batken.
 - ✓ Road traffic infrastructure renovation that enables road safety in the city of Batken, and in Batken-Osh highway.
 - ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.

Jalal-Abad region

Public investment should be allocated for increasing our hydropower advantages in the region. The region is an energy flagship and this should be promoted. It is necessary to attract investment in small hydropower sector. The region is also rich in other opportunities, therefore it is necessary to create special conditions for attracting private investors. As in most regions, it is necessary to improve transport links between the region and other regions and the outside world.

- ✓ Modernization of **16** family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care
- ✓ Construction of additional pre-school institutions, which need makes up **11** pre-schools.
- ✓ . Launch of innovative school within the framework of the national project “School of the Future”.
- ✓ Internet connection for **165** secondary schools.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and recreation center under the *Gazprom for Children* program in the city of Jalal-Abad.
- ✓ Accreditation of **17** boarding schools.
- ✓ **2,064** families will have an opportunity to improve their housing conditions due to the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Launch of Healthy City project in Jalal-Abad.
- ✓ Creation of **15** new sites, park areas and equipment with outdoor fitness for free use.
- ✓ At aiyl okmotu level creation of **25** social assistance centers for disadvantaged families and children, centers of responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, PWDs, children with

disabilities through the mechanism of delegation to local governments.

- ✓ Completion of construction of the republican rehabilitation center for children with disabilities on the basis of Jalal-Abad Children's Psycho-Neurological Social Institution.
- ✓ Planning for additional commissioning of **5,005** hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of additional amount of KGS **2.5** billion under specialized SME support program.
- ✓ Reconstruction and modernization of the Uch-Kurgan and Toktogul HPPs.
- ✓ Construction of Kazarman cascade of hydropower plants.
- ✓ Search and attraction of investments in new hydropower facilities.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses of energy companies to **11%** by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Gasification of **2** settlements.
- ✓ Rehabilitation and construction of sections of transnational highways Irkeshtam - Osh - Bishkek, Jalal-Abad - Madaniyat.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems in **134** villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the cities of Jalal-Abad, Toktogul, Mailuu-Suu and Kerben.
- ✓ Planting new mountain forests and increasing the area by **26.09** thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creating a landfill site based on new technologies in Jalal-Abad city.
- ✓ Development and approval of master plans and future development plans for the cities.
- ✓ Launch of the "Public Service Center" in the cities of Jalal-Abad and Toktogul.
- ✓ Launch of the Safe City project in Jalal-Abad.
- ✓ Renovation of road traffic infrastructure enabling road safety in the city of Jalal-Abad and in the section of Bishkek-Osh highway.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Launch of metallurgical silicon production plant in Tash-Kumyr.
- ✓ Construction of a complex for edible salt production.

Issyk-Kul region

Specialization of the Issyk-Kul region is determined by its natural and climatic features. The region should be focused on development as a tourist cluster. To improve its attractiveness for tourists, it will be necessary to continue transport infrastructure development and primarily the ring road, as well as other service infrastructure. Considering uniqueness of the Issyk-Kul region as a biosphere territory, special work should be carried out to ensure environmental preservation and safety.

- ✓ Modernization of ambulance system in Karakol.
- ✓ Modernization of **8** family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Launch of Healthy City project in the cities of Karakol, Cholpon-Ata and Balykchy.
- ✓ Construction of additional pre-school institutions, which need makes up **13** pre-schools.
- ✓ Launch of innovative school within the framework of the national project “School of the Future”.
- ✓ Internet connection for **37** secondary schools.
- ✓ Creation of **15** new sites, park areas and equipment with outdoor fitness for free use.
- ✓ At aiyl okmotu level creation of **20** social assistance centers for disadvantaged families and children, centers of responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, PWDs, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation to local governments.
- ✓ Accreditation of **9** boarding schools.
- ✓ **1,190** families will have an opportunity to improve their housing conditions due to the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renewal of historical monuments, development of the Nomadic Civilization Center named after Kurmanzhan Datka.
- ✓ Additional commissioning of **3,230** hectares of new irrigated land.

- ✓ Allocation of additional amount of KGS 1 billion under specialized SME support program.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses of energy companies to **11.2%** by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems in **41** villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the cities of Balykchy, Karakol and Cholpon-Ata.
- ✓ Planting new mountain forests and increasing the area by **10.58 12.06** thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creating new landfill sites based on new technologies in the cities of Karakol and Cholpon-Ata.
- ✓ Modernization of the “Issyk-Kul” airport.
- ✓ Development and approval of master plans and future development plans for the cities.
- ✓ Launch of the “Public Service Center” in the cities of Karakol and Balykchy.
- ✓ Launch of the Safe City project in the cities of Karakol, Cholpon-Ata and Balykchy.
- ✓ Renovation of road traffic infrastructure enabling road safety in the cities of Karakol, Cholpon-Ata and Balykchy, as well as on Bishkek-Karakol highway.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Creation of a specialized ski tourist cluster with the center in the city of Karakol.
- ✓ Construction of meat processing plant in the city of Balykchy.

Naryn region

Development of highways and railways is of strategic importance. Launch of construction of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway will facilitate future commodity flows of the continent and will stimulate development of all regions of the country. It is advisable to stimulate

launch of investment projects in hydropower, livestock and agricultural processing in this region.

- ✓ Modernization of **5** family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Launch of Healthy City project in Naryn.
- ✓ Construction of additional pre-school institutions, which need makes up **5** pre-schools.
- ✓ Launch of innovative school within the framework of the national project “School of the Future”.
- ✓ Internet connection for **59** secondary schools.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and recreation center under the *Gazprom for Children* program in the city of Naryn.
- ✓ Creation of **7** new sites, park areas and equipment with outdoor fitness for free use.
- ✓ At aiyl okmotu level creation of **15** social assistance centers for disadvantaged families and children, centers of responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, PWDs, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation to local governments.
- ✓ Accreditation of **3** boarding schools.
- ✓ **590** families will have an opportunity to improve their housing conditions due to the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of “Tash Rabat” historical monument.
- ✓ Additional commissioning of **5,451** hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of additional amount of KGS **600** million under specialized SME support program.
- ✓ Reconstruction and modernization of At-Bashy HPP.
- ✓ Search and attraction of investments in new hydropower facilities.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses of energy companies to **11.2%** by the end of 2023.

- ✓ Rehabilitation and construction of sections of Torugart-Naryn-Bishkek transnational highway.
- ✓ Launch of construction of the railway China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems in **42** villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the city of Naryn.
- ✓ Planting new mountain forests and increasing the area by **10.14** thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creating a landfill site based on new technologies in Naryn city.
- ✓ Development and approval of master plans and future development plans for the cities.
- ✓ Launch of the “Public Service Center” in the cities of Naryn and Kochkor.
- ✓ Launch of the Safe City project in Naryn city.
- ✓ Renovation of road traffic infrastructure enabling road safety in the city of Naryn and in Kochkor village, as well as on Bishkek-Torugart highway.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Construction of dairy processing plant.

Osh city and Osh region

The city of Osh may potentially become the regional center of the Ferghana Valley. This will require attracting investment in construction and modernization of large facilities, including the ring road, Osh airport, regional educational and health centers. The region is a part of the transit route, therefore, funds must be sought for modernization and rehabilitation of transport infrastructure.

- ✓ Modernization of Osh city ambulance system.
- ✓ Modernization of **21** family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.

- ✓ Modernization of multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Launch of Healthy City project in Osh.
- ✓ Construction of additional pre-school institutions, which need makes up **31** pre-schools.
- ✓ Launch of innovative school within the framework of the national project “School of the Future”.
- ✓ Internet connection for **195** secondary schools.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and recreation center under the *Gazprom for Children* program in the city of Osh.
- ✓ Creation of **25** new sites, park areas and equipment with outdoor fitness for free use.
- ✓ At aiyl okmotu level creation of **30** social assistance centers for disadvantaged families and children, centers of responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, PWDs, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation to local governments.
- ✓ Accreditation of **26** boarding schools.
- ✓ **4,439** families will have an opportunity to improve their housing conditions due to the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of “Sulayman Too” and “Uzgen” historical monuments.
- ✓ Additional commissioning of **2,150** hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of additional amount of KGS **3** billion under specialized SME support program.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses of energy companies to **11.6%** by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Gasification of one settlement.
- ✓ Rehabilitation and construction of the Irkeshtam-Osh-Bishkek transnational highway sections.
- ✓ Launch of construction of the railway China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan.
- ✓ Modernization of Osh airport.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems in **121** villages.

- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the cities of Osh, Kara-Suu, Uzgen, Nookat.
- ✓ Planting new mountain forests and increasing the area by **13.44** thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creating a landfill site based on new technologies in Osh city.
- ✓ Development and approval of master plans and future development plans for the cities.
- ✓ Launch of the “Public Service Center” in the cities of Osh and Uzgen.
- ✓ Launch of the Safe City project in Osh city.
- ✓ Renovation of road traffic infrastructure enabling road safety in the city of Osh, as well as on Osh-Irkeshtam and Osh-Bishkek-highways.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Creation of specialized cultural and historical tourist cluster with the center in the city of Osh.
- ✓ Construction of a plant for production of mineral fertilizers.
- ✓ Reconstruction of ginning plant in the city of Kara-Suu.

Talas region

Development of this region will be closely linked with agro-industrial complex development. To ensure energy independence of the region, investments will be made in construction of small and medium-sized hydropower plants. The condition of interregional and interstate roads should be improved.

- ✓ Modernization of **5** family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Launch of Healthy City project in Talas city.
- ✓ Construction of additional pre-school institutions, which need makes up **6** pre-schools.
- ✓ Launch of innovative school within the framework of the national project “School of the Future”.
- ✓ Internet connection for **27** secondary schools.

- ✓ Creation of **10** new sites, park areas and equipment with outdoor fitness for free use.
- ✓ At aiyl okmotu level creation of **15** social assistance centers for disadvantaged families and children, centers of responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, PWDs, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation to local governments.
- ✓ Accreditation of **9** boarding schools.
- ✓ **270** families will have an opportunity to improve their housing conditions due to the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of “Kumbez of Manas” historical monument.
- ✓ It is planned to additionally commission **2,680** ha of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of additional amount of KGS **600** million under specialized SME support program
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses of energy companies to **11.6%** by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Rehabilitation and construction of sections of transnational highways Suusamyr - Talas - Taraz.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems in **36** villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the cities of Talas.
- ✓ Planting new mountain forests and increasing the area by **5.01** thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creating a landfill site based on new technologies in Talas.
- ✓ Development and approval of master plans and future development plans for the cities.
- ✓ Launch of the “Public Service Center” in the cities of Talas.
- ✓ Launch of the Safe City project in Talas.
- ✓ Renovation of road traffic infrastructure enabling road safety in the city of Talas, as well as on Talas-Bishkek, Talas-Taraz-highways.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Construction of a plant for beans processing.

Chui region

Concentration of business activity, infrastructure networks, proximity to the market of Kazakhstan provide unique opportunities for regional development. It is necessary to continue development of service infrastructure, social infrastructure, maintain quality of international highways and railways. Construction of spatial cluster along the Tokmok – Bishkek – Kara-Balta geographic line with the launch of value chains in processing appears to be attractive.

- ✓ Modernization of **13** family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Launch of Healthy City project in Tokmok city.
- ✓ Construction of additional pre-school institutions, which need makes up **16** pre-schools.
- ✓ Launch of innovative school within the framework of the national project “School of the Future”.
- ✓ Internet connection for **52** secondary schools.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and recreation center under the *Gazprom for Children* program in the city of Tokmok.
- ✓ Creation of **25** new sites, park areas and equipment with outdoor fitness for free use.

- ✓ At aiyl okmotu level creation of **23** social assistance centers for disadvantaged families and children, centers of responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, PWDs, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation to local governments.
- ✓ Accreditation of **32** boarding schools.
- ✓ **2,064** families will have an opportunity to improve their housing conditions due to the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of “Burana” historical monument.
- ✓ Additional commissioning of **2,700** hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of additional amount of KGS **2.5** billion under specialized SME support program.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses of energy companies to **11.6%** by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Gasification of **15** settlements and commissioning of **1** modern gas compressor station.
- ✓ Modernization and expansion of the operation of Manas airport.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems in **107** villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the cities of Kara-Balta, Kant and Tokmok.
- ✓ Planting new mountain forests and increasing the area by **4.2** thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creating landfill sites based on new technologies in the cities of Kara-Balta and Tokmok.
- ✓ Development and approval of master plans and future development plans for the cities.
- ✓ Launch of the “Public Service Center” in the cities of Tokmok and Kara-Balta.
- ✓ Launch of the Safe City project in Tokmok and Kara-Balta.
- ✓ Renovation of road traffic infrastructure enabling road safety in the city of Tokmok and Kara-Balta, as well as on Bishkek-Osh, Bishkek-Naryn highways.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Launch of a workshop for production of veterinary drugs.
- ✓ Construction and commissioning of a plant for production of explosives.
- ✓ Implementation of the Technopolis project for textile and clothing production.

- ✓ Commissioning of tile plant.
- ✓ Commissioning of asphalt plant and crushing facility.

VII. Development management

7.1 Transformation of development management system

The main factors that determine the very possibility of the development of the country concern competitiveness of management system and the ability of this system to develop large, including country-wide social projects/programs. Transformation of management system will be carried out through rehabilitation of disturbed elements and, most importantly, through formation of a development management function.

New system of development management

Restoration of national strategizing space begins with clearing of hundreds of those strategic documents that have no bearing on the subject of management. Therefore, all documents (programs and strategies) adopted before the Strategy 2040 will be revised (rendered ineffective) in order to harmonize them.

Secondly, it is necessary to demonopolize the sphere of strategizing. For this purpose, access to these processes will be open to all who wish to participate. In addition, motivational mechanisms will be developed to increase commitment and subjectivity of the participants in the process so that they are included in the processes with their own programs / projects and resources. The state organizes a steady demand for intelligent strategizing products.

To co-organize a multi-subject strategy field, a physical network, interaction sites legalized by the relevant provisions will be created along with communications equipped with agreed protocols. Subjects of discussion, rules and ways of fixing the results will be identified.

On the base of the *Taza Koom* resource, the social network “National Network for Development Management and Future Management” will be created and will operate.

This network will act as public discussion and consensus platform regarding development and adoption of goals, meanings, and prospects for historical movement of Kyrgyzstan and principal

approaches to implementation of such a movement, including national programs. The universities, sectoral and professional communities, interest societies, territorial and other institutions of civil development, business associations, social movements, parties and others will be the centers of the network. All citizens and organizations can also participate in the discussion of network materials.

The law of the Kyrgyz Republic will be adopted regulating the procedures, participants, document formats, development and approval of a unified procedure for elaboration and adoption of strategic documents, as well as linking it with budgetary process. This law is aimed at building a comprehensive planning system in Kyrgyzstan that provides for spatial and territorial planning.

A comprehensive planning system will become the basis for managing state budget investments, intergovernmental relations and will serve as a guide for investors and citizens.

Amendments will be introduced to the regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in terms of processes for strategic documents development and linking these processes with budgetary process. It is necessary to form efficient development institutions, mechanisms for taking into account the opinions of the main groups of society according to development goals, determine the functions of political institutions (parliament, government, local governments) and responsibility for achieving or not achieving them.

An information campaign was organized in the media at the stage of discussion and support of implementation of adopted programs and strategies.

Monitoring and evaluation system for the programs and strategies, both public and professional, will be introduced. The results of the assessment must be published in the public domain and will be the subject of discussion by the stakeholders. According to assessment results, the decisions will be made on adjustment of development programs. Evaluation of activities of the state body and its managers will be directly related to the results of evaluation of development programs implementation. For these purposes, the

necessary regulatory legal acts have been adopted and financial resources provided.

Development management institutions

The practice of 25 years of reforms has shown that combining the functions of daily operational management and development functions in the same institution only caused the dysfunction of the former and failure of the latter. Therefore, it is necessary to design and then establish special development management institutions.

Any strategic or conceptual document adopted at the state, regional or municipal level should include digital development as a key element. Changing the principles of budget formation provides for a gradual transition from financing development projects mainly at the expense of international donors to parity of own funds for this purpose.

Assuming any international, political, economic or financial obligations should be assessed in terms of contribution to achieving development goals set out in the strategic document.

The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) will be reorganized based on new principles. The status of the Council will be determined by the law “On Strategic Management”. The NCSD will develop agreed goals, meanings, and prospects for historical movement of Kyrgyzstan and fundamental approaches to implementation of such a movement, as well as national programs. The NCSD will form a key element in the country system (network) for development and future management. The practice of developing the necessary package of project and budget documentation for the program should be introduced for implementation of national programs.

7.2 Strategizing technologies

New approaches to application of strategizing tools based on technologies of ignorance, uncertainty, variability in complex, multifactor dynamic systems are identified and applied.

The state forms an order and a steady demand for scientific, expert and analytical intellectual products and allocates appropriate funds for these purposes starting from the 2020 budget. System research in all relevant areas of development are conducted by organizations and creative groups. The state procures research services based on public procurement procedures.

NCSD determines the research topics. On a regular basis, scientifically based forecasts are ordered for 3-5, 10 and 25 years of development in strategy areas.

In the system of public administration, the technology of program and project work have been mastered. The tools of results based management, the system to monitor and evaluate the programs and strategies are introduced. Strategic document development processes are linked to budgeting process through changes in relevant regulations.

In the directorates of national programs and government agencies implementing results based management program financing has been introduced as the dominant principle of financing.

7.3 Monitoring and evaluation

Achieving the desired vision of development by 2040 depends on change management at each stage, proper identification of priorities, and clear and accountable implementation of each objective.

High measurability of set goals and objectives, constant monitoring of progress, careful monitoring of indicators, as well as change management system that enables timely response and adjustments as a result of external changes, act as the main requirement of the Strategy. The Strategy should provide for the tool of individual and institutional responsibility for implementation of the tasks assigned.

7.4. Expected results

Every citizen of Kyrgyzstan should feel a real improvement in the quality of life. Based on the results of this document implementation, the following results will be achieved:

First. Monthly income of each family should be at the level of USD 450, in 2023 the family should be able to purchase their own housing, support health of their loved ones, and decently educate their children.

Second. Life expectancy of our people by 2040 will be 80 years due to quality care for older generation, a decent level of pension benefits and a high degree of family care.

Third. High level of personal income and the possibility of self-realization will be provided by wide employment opportunities, when the level of employment in any locality will be ultimate.

Forth. Sense of security and confidence in the future will be guaranteed by large-scale public safety measures. The crime rate will be reduced and the closest attention will be paid to reduction of road traffic-related offenses.

Fifth. One of the highest values will be to ensure family well-being and stability by means of taking comprehensive measures

related to material, spiritual and physical well-being, which will result in reduction in the number of divorces by 30% in 2023.

Sixth. Due to improvement of public service quality and the uncompromising struggle against corruption, it will be reduced, and the level of public confidence in government will increase to 65%.

Seventh. Civil rights will be ensured in the country, regardless of religion, ethnicity, citizenship, life activity, which in general will give our citizens confidence in the possibility of comprehensive human development .

Eighth. Kyrgyzstan will be recognized in the international arena as a modern and equal partner, which will be indicated by Kyrgyzstan's place in most international rankings, such as Global Competitiveness Index, where we will enter the list of 70 successful countries of the world, and in the top 40 countries of the world according to Doing Business index.