



**NATIONAL STRATEGY
OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
FOR 2018-2040**

Bishkek

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INTRODUCTION

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

In its recent history, Kyrgyzstan has undergone a cardinal transformation, which has seriously changed all spheres of life. The attainment of independence was accompanied by the destruction of the old ideology and the search for a new system of views, which will create the basis for the development of a modern, dynamic and successful society and a new civic identity.

The transition to a market economy in the 1990s, when more than half of the population fell below the poverty line and the size of the country's economy shrank by half, was the most difficult test for the country.

In 2010, a watershed year in the country's history, the question of the existence of a sovereign Kyrgyzstan and its future was raised.

The challenges of that time clearly outlined the agenda facing the country - to return people to faith in themselves, in a decent life, faith in the state, and to rebuild governing institutions in a new way.

Kyrgyzstan succeeded in preserving peace, harmony and independence, returning the country to the path of democracy, and raising the country's prestige in the international arena.

Political disputes that spilled out into the streets and led to unrest and violence have been transformed into civilized discussions. Transparent and fair elections have been held in recent years.

The adoption of the National Strategy of Sustainable Development for 2013-2017 consolidated the society around the national goals and became a strong basis of the Kyrgyz statehood.

This step has fully justified itself: Kyrgyzstan has moved from a haphazard response to constantly emerging threats to a strategically aligned domestic and foreign policy.

The support of the country's citizens inspires confidence in the correctness of the chosen path. According to a 2017 public opinion poll of Kyrgyz citizens, 65% believe that the country is developing in the right direction.

At the same time, more than 95% of the country's citizens are concerned about the insufficient effectiveness of state policy to overcome the problems of low employment and welfare of the population, high prices for products

and services, significant migration, the solution of other long-term social problems.

The complex and rapidly changing economic and geopolitical situation in the world and in the region, the digital transformation that has embraced the main spheres of social life and sectors of the global economy, the growing pressure of humanity on the ecosystem of the Earth, expressed in changes in the global climate and demography, require the formation of a new model of development of the country.

Kyrgyzstan cannot copy someone else's model of development based on other models. We must create our own ideology of a Kyrgyz citizen of the new millennium, based on our own culture, in which spiritual values and attitudes toward each other, family and nature were higher than material goods. This will be the basis for the purposeful development of the individual and the entire society.

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

The quality and standard of living, rights and obligations of Man are at the center of the state policy. The strategy is primarily aimed at creating an environment for human development, unlocking the potential of everyone who lives in our country, and ensuring their well-being.

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

Kyrgyzstan will actively carry out reforms to create a competitive digital economy through the formation of really attractive conditions for entrepreneurs, the use of innovative and environmentally friendly technologies. The widespread introduction of information technologies in production and management should become a development policy priority. Each region will make a worthy contribution to the economic development of the country and each region will create favorable living conditions for the population.

The future is inextricably linked to the preservation of Kyrgyzstan as a country of snow-white peaks and emerald lakes. The Kyrgyz people must unite around the aspiration to be among successful ecologically oriented countries, changing for this purpose first of all themselves, their place in the

nature, developing their economy taking into account the interests of future generations.

The high goals of the Strategy set the management system the appropriate scale of tasks. Stability, balance and transparency of government bodies is only a prerequisite for purposeful development when political decisions and mechanisms of their implementation provide effectiveness of development, focus on results and consideration of public opinion. Governance reform will be focused 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 the projects united under the general name "Taza koom" will allow not only to make a qualitative change in the procedures of the management system but also to bring to management young, modern, well-educated citizens of the country who can take responsibility for its future.

Achievement of the above-mentioned goals requires one thing - consolidation of efforts of all branches of power and people and not only at the stage of setting goals, but also in their implementation!

Every public servant, every citizen of the country must have a "sense of ownership and responsibility" to the fate of the state. 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 presented Strategy 2018-2040 defines the strategic guidelines of Kyrgyzstan's development for the long-term period, taking into account the challenges of the coming period. It formulates an image of the future of the country, the basic principles and ways of achieving the goals of development in all spheres of life of our society-spiritual and political, social and economic. It also identifies priority medium-term steps to launch a strategic vision.

The Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2040 should be considered as a fundamental document that sets the policy of state development in all spheres of society.

I. Vision of the future. Development Goals

Kyrgyzstan is a country where people of different cultural, ethnic and religious traditions are united by the desire to build a successful and developed state. Civic identity is the basis for strengthening the country's sovereignty and well-being. Free, successful citizens live by the principles of honesty, justice, and responsibility for themselves, their families, and their country. The state creates conditions in which each citizen realizes his or her initiatives and creates public benefits.

By 2040, Kyrgyzstan will be a strong, self-sufficient, developed state, with the human being as the highest value, his life, health, rights and freedoms, and the creation of the most favorable environment for him.

Kyrgyzstan will become a comfortable country for people to live in, a country of free and prosperous citizens with great opportunities and the right to choose their life, a country of fair and responsible government, a country of distinctive and unique culture.

The energy of our people's creativity will be the basis and the main source of development. In today's world, it is not production and goods that compete, but ideas, conditions for development and human environment.

By 2040, a new image of a development-oriented person, whose potential will enable him to provide a decent standard of living for himself and his family, will become commonplace in the Kyrgyz Republic. He will live in a just society, where spiritual values are based on the history, culture and traditions of the Kyrgyz people. A person will be responsible to society for his actions, and society will reject violation of accepted rules, manifestations of violence and discrimination. A way of life oriented toward the values of development, education, and health will be widely used as a way of investing in one's future.

Kyrgyzstan will build a society in which every citizen must realize that his or her vital interests depend not only on the existence and well-being of the state, but also on himself or herself.

For every Kyrgyz, the family will become the cementing element of spirituality, education, upbringing, coorganization of human life and formation of a healthy way of life. The role of traditional civil, family, spiritual and cultural values, which support the continuity of generations, makes it possible to preserve the national identity of Kyrgyzstan not to the detriment of the dynamics of economic and technological development, which outstrip the global pace.

Kyrgyzstan ensures the full and equal participation of women in governance at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and social life. State programs aimed at achieving gender equality and eliminating the imbalance between the capabilities of women and men are being implemented.

We will preserve our commonality no matter how far away the bearers of Kyrgyz identity will be. Our diasporas abroad will receive the necessary support to ensure a close connection to the homeland. Everyone who has ever left the country in search of a better life will have the right to return unhindered, to contribute to the development of Kyrgyzstan and to take their rightful place in society.

On the shoulders of the current young generation of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic will fall a complex and responsible mission - to achieve the presented strategic vision by 2040.

Strategic initiatives are formed on the basis of spiritual values, where the happiness and well-being of the individual, his family and the whole society are the main factors and criteria of success.

Aspiration to 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, revealing the potential of each person, the formation of practical knowledge and competencies. Every citizen will have the opportunity to receive quality education.

The state will provide guaranteed access and full coverage of the population by pre-school and school education. Education aimed at gaining a profession will cease to be formal, determining a person's status, and will be seen as a conscious choice that will determine the path to a future successful life. Knowledge, skills, and competencies will allow us to realize our potential in different parts of the world. Our compatriots will occupy higher niches in the international labor market.

Multifaceted, diverse and open educational resources will become the basis of the educational system. Kyrgyzstan will become an educational center of regional and international importance.

By 2040, we will not simply preserve the Kyrgyz language, but make it the most important element of belonging to Kyrgyz society, the most important sign of national identity of Kyrgyz culture. At the same time, 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 command of Kyrgyz, Russian and one of the foreign languages.

The country will form a cult of an educated person striving for a healthy lifestyle. The state will focus its attention on the development of physical culture, healthy diet, preservation of the environment, and provision of clean drinking water as major factors of human health. Ensuring full accessibility and adequate quality of medical services and high-tech medicine will be the foundation of the health care system.

Conditions will be created to strengthen the Kyrgyz nation as a distinctive, unique society, existing and developing on the basis of national peculiarities of culture and its own national nature.

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

Kyrgyzstan will form a production, energy, financial, transport and logistics, information, social ecosystem and build a new model of economy based on harmonious coexistence with nature. The country's economy will be well diversified, included in the system of international division of labor, with high added value, clean energy and organic agriculture.

Equality of opportunity for citizens, businesses and territories is ensured through the widespread development of all types of physical and digital infrastructure created through public-private partnerships, affordable and sufficient to make the implementation of entrepreneurial projects in Kyrgyzstan the most attractive in the EAEU by 2025.

The country's economy will be resistant to all external shocks. In terms of economic development, Kyrgyzstan should join the group of countries of the world with income above the average gross national product (GNP) per capita.

We will find a reasonable balance between attracting external borrowings and using our own resources for development. The borrowing policy will be built so as not to allow excessive dependence on any country in the world.

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

The created favorable environment and developed infrastructure necessary for comfortable life will also serve as a basis for attraction of investments.

Kyrgyzstan will become an attractive place 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 centers (data centers) of regional importance will provide ICT services to the entire region. The created digital infrastructure will connect the information and communication spaces of Central Asia, the EAEU, the Middle East, China and Europe.

A base and system for training highly qualified specialists will be formed in the country. Regional centers for the introduction of innovations in the digital economy and applied research and development using "breakthrough" technologies will stimulate the creation of new "smart" jobs. Kyrgyzstanis will be able to work around the world without leaving the country.

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

The system of public administration is focused on the needs of each person, on ensuring his rights, freedoms, ensuring justice in society. The governance of the country will be based on the participation and well-deserved trust of each Kyrgyz citizen and entrusted to the best representatives of Kyrgyzstan, combining professional competencies and high moral and ethical qualities. The state is capable of defending itself, and conditions have been created in which every resident of the republic and its guests will feel safe.

II. Human - Family – Society

2.1 Social development

In 2040, a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic has the potential to provide a decent standard of living for himself and his family. He is able to adapt to the conditions of the changing world and has the opportunity to make responsible choices about his life path in his country and beyond.

Human development is the basis of state policy in the social sector, the economy, social protection and pension insurance, health care, education and science, and youth policy. The role of the state in the social sector is changing from the current dominant provider of services to a regulator that develops policy, trains human resources, and protects the rights of the consumer of services on the basis of transparency and equity in social service delivery.

The country's development budget is shaped by human development, the knowledge economy, and health. A characteristic change will be a shift from the use of copycat technologies to self-innovation in the development of high, innovative technologies.

Health Care, appropriate to human needs

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

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

The long-term priority of the health care system is a change in systemic approaches - from fighting diseases and their consequences to maintaining a healthy lifestyle based on disease prevention, participation of the individual himself in health management, formation of a responsible attitude to the preservation, strengthening and restoration of his own health and the health of others.

The state will ensure significant progress in modernizing, optimizing and rationalizing the system of specialized inpatient care. A national network

of modern hospitals of the future will be formed, provided with modern equipment, professional staff, updated approaches to financing.

Equal competitive opportunities for all providers of health care services will be guaranteed, and conditions will be created for the development of the high-tech segment of services. Gaps between supply and demand, public health and individual health care, as well as health care and other related sectors will be eliminated. A comprehensive and integrated, person-centered approach to the delivery of health services has been formed.

An adequate system of planning and delivery of health services based on the needs of the population at the local and national level is established. Local self-governments should develop their socio-economic development programs based on the assessment of the population's needs in health care services and participation in solving these issues at the local level.

The system of remuneration of medical workers will be changed with a focus on retention, attraction of professionals, as well as achievement of real results and quality of services provided.

Insurance mechanisms, strategic procurement of health care services and contractual relations with the recipients of services will be the basis for further development of the health care system. Health insurance should be attractive to the population in order to obtain affordable, quality and safe medical services.

There will be a full-fledged connection between the variability of the package of medical services and the insurance contributions of the population. Measures and special bonus programs will have to be taken to increase health insurance coverage of the population.

Emphasis in health care will be placed primarily on solving problems with mortality from vascular and cardiovascular diseases and cancer, as well as maternal and infant mortality. Programs on child nutrition and micronutrient enrichment will be strengthened. Diseases of circulatory organs, which in recent years have been at the top of the list of causes of death among the population, require special attention.

The effectiveness of these measures will reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases: cardiovascular diseases, neoplasms, diabetes and others by a third. Maternal mortality will be reduced by 25%, and infant and child mortality rates will not exceed 18 and 12 cases per 1000 live births respectively.

Average life expectancy of citizens will increase, and the Kyrgyz Republic in 2040 will enter the number of countries where life expectancy is close to 80 years.

Indicators of disability (primary and general) from preventable diseases and injuries, especially among children and people of working age, will be reduced by a factor of three. The number of new HIV and hepatitis B and C infections will be significantly reduced, and mortality from tuberculosis will not rise to 3 cases per 100,000 population. The financial burden on the population will be reduced to 30% when seeking medical care and out-of-pocket expenses on medicines will be reduced by 50%.

A quality education system and science

Vision: Every citizen has access to quality education, focused on the upbringing of a harmonious personality, revealing the potential of man, forming practical knowledge and competencies, allowing him to adapt to changes in the world, to be competitive and in demand. Science and technology provide social and economic development of the country, improvement and implementation of the latest technologies, prevention of natural disasters and preservation of the ecosystem, the study of the history of the people, social and political trends.

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

The education system should remain a priority in the context of state investment. However, in the coming years, the focus should be on the efficiency of the use of the funds allocated to it.

The effectiveness of the education sector is assessed through regular evaluation of students' educational achievements by independent national and international structures. Kyrgyzstan is among the top 50 countries in terms of education.

The role of the state has been redefined from the current dominant provider of education services to an effective regulator. The state body develops policies, norms, ensures the training of professional staff and protects the rights of the consumer of services, ensures the preservation of the value of education in society, and contributes to the upbringing of a responsible and educated generation of citizens together with families and parents.

In education, emphasis will be placed on systemic support of the elementary school. Particular attention must be paid to creating conditions for the early development of children in accordance with modern requirements. Quality care for our young citizens must be ensured, and modern methods of preschool education must be introduced and available. A system of investment in the early development of children is created.

It is necessary to provide opportunities for the education system at all levels to develop skills that ensure the transition from the sphere of learning

to the sphere of work. The task is to improve the quality of vocational training in accordance with the demands of the labor market, including the conditions of integration with the EAEU. It is necessary to provide quality training of specialists, including our migrant workers, for a sustainable growth of the population's income.

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

Education is based on a broad and widespread use of digital technologies and is built around solving real life problems and challenges.

The state policy in the field of human resource development is based on the introduction and improvement of the national qualification system. The system of primary, secondary and higher vocational education has effective mechanisms to respond adequately to the demands of consumers of educational services and the needs of employers for qualified personnel.

It is necessary to form a social partnership at all levels of education in the construction of educational organizations, the organization of internships and practices for students and pupils, as well as for teaching (including masters) and teaching staff.

Results-oriented management and financing will be provided at all levels of education, including the use of the mechanism of normative budget (per capita) financing.

The state not only sets the standards of education, but also guarantees the quality of higher professional education by granting state diplomas. Universities are able to compete in the international market of educational services. The policy in the sphere of education is directed on decentralization of management of higher educational institutions, free activity at a choice of forms and methods of training, use of innovative and scientific approaches. Universities become a source of innovation and high technology. A system of knowledge and technology transfer is built. It is necessary to change the system of financing of the higher education sector, to introduce a rating system of evaluation of universities, including participation in international and regional rankings.

Priorities of scientific activity are determined depending on strategic priorities of the country and innovation needs. Research activities are focused on scientific and practical results with an assessment of the effectiveness of the use of funds, the application of the results. The quality of the system of training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of higher qualification, including special selection, academic and professional is improved.

The Potential of Youth

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

State youth policy is aimed at forming young people as one of the main assets of state and society development, encouraging youth initiatives in political, economic and social spheres, forming responsible attitude of young citizens to ancestral heritage, interaction with the surrounding world and their own decisions.

Youth policy creates favorable conditions for self-realization and all-round development of young Kyrgyzstanis. It ensures participation in decision-making processes through formal and informal education and training.

It carries out systematic and quality work to develop the potential of young people in order to achieve sustainable socio-economic development and expand opportunities for self-fulfillment of young people. Creating conditions for employment and self-realization of young citizens of Kyrgyzstan should be a priority in youth policy.

Our migrant workers have vividly demonstrated their capabilities, diligence and creative ambition in the global economy. We must focus our efforts on creating opportunities for the active part of the working-age population to live and work in their homeland. It is necessary to increase the motivation of young people to live and create in Kyrgyzstan, to involve the younger generation in all spheres of state administration and public life, so that they can be an active participant in the development of the country.

An integral system of measures to support youth initiatives and the social adaptation of certain categories of youth (young families, young people in difficult life situations) and the spiritual, moral and patriotic development of youth must be created.

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

Equal opportunities for every citizen

Vision: A system of social support has been formed that guarantees everyone minimum standards of social protection and focuses on socially vulnerable segments of the population. The system reacts quickly to changes in the socio-economic situation, develops the types of social services that are in demand, and regulates the structure of targeted support. The work of the entire system is aimed at strengthening the family, supporting motherhood and childhood, disabled citizens, providing support for persons with disabilities for their successful social integration, creating equal opportunities for them to realize their potential.

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

- every citizen in case of a difficult life situation will receive timely comprehensive, integrated, flexible and targeted social support, including a set of different social services;
- the system of social services for children and families in difficult life situations, persons with disabilities, and senior citizens is developed in all regions;
- a digital transformation has been implemented in the social protection system based on a comprehensive and integrated approach, making it possible to minimize the human factor in the provision of services.

The following social development priorities have been identified for the medium term.

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

It is necessary to strengthen the system of social support for children and families in difficult life situations, persons with disabilities, single elderly people in order to prevent, timely identification of difficult life situations and taking effective measures.

It is necessary to stimulate the construction of affordable social housing for vulnerable segments of the population, with the provision of social rent.

At the same time, the state should support the development of the market of social services of a daytime or temporary stay, rehabilitative nature, as an alternative to residential institutions. To develop and implement mechanisms of insurance, payment or co-payment for social services with a

variety of choices. Also delegate to LGB the organization and provision of basic non-specialized social services for children and families in difficult situations, persons with disabilities and senior citizens.

Practices of stimulating measures of social support in the form of participation of poor people in public works and access to training and improvement of skills, knowledge and technologies for farming and other types of production will be expanded.

It is necessary to ensure the access of socially vulnerable population to rehabilitation, social services on the basis of modern digital technologies.

It is necessary to develop and introduce legislative norms and mechanisms of solidarity responsibility of families in cases of difficult life situations, deprivation of legal capacity of persons with disabilities and elderly citizens, guardianship and custody of parents.

State policy to support families in difficult situations will be based on the recognition of labor to care for persons with disabilities, especially those of child age, as socially significant, with the introduction of mechanisms of remuneration and involvement in the system of social and health insurance.

We must reform the system of medical and social expertise with a transition to international functional standards and approaches.

We need to ensure transparency and improve the targeting of the social protection system. The creation of a nationwide open database of recipients of social services will ensure transparency and fairness and become a tool for identifying the most needy citizens.

The amount of state benefits for citizens incapable of working will not be lower than the subsistence minimum. At the same time it is advisable to create opportunities for maximum integration of such a category of citizens into socially useful and economically profitable relationships.

These measures will make it possible to reduce the indicators of child poverty, as well as to halve the share of children under the age of 5 whose height is 2 standard deviations below the average height for their age according to the standards of physical development of children. Wasting among children must 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 work and a respectable old age

Vision: Every citizen is involved in a decent labor market and has a state-guaranteed level of income in old age equal to at least half of the average wage through insurance and savings mechanisms. Individuals will have the opportunity to use their potential as long as possible through the system of adaptation of the elderly.

A radical reform of the system of employment and pension provision was carried out with a focus on a high standard of living in working age and a decent quality of life in old age. The responsibility of citizens for their future has been strengthened by ensuring the variability of pension insurance.

Wage policy is focused on increasing labor productivity. Basic principles of the wage system are understandable to the population and preclude a fragmented, departmental, sectoral approach to wages.

The state will form a regulatory base and ensure control over the safety of working conditions, including their harmonization with international standards and protection of the interests of citizens working outside it.

Every citizen is covered by pension insurance with varying variability and the right to choose. Pension insurance stimulates investments in future old age and compensates for the level of income of the working age.

The following priority tasks in labor policy and old-age provision are identified:

- Introduce a system of social contracts with recipients of state benefits with labor potential. A set of measures to promote employment, coordinated with LSG, vocational education, will allow a more effective impact on poverty reduction;

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

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

- modernize early (preferential) pension coverage and improve the efficiency and reliability of the insurance, cumulative component of the pension system;

- Introduce mechanisms of involvement and participation of the insured in the management of their savings. The pension insurance system should be attractive to the working population.

2.2 The Family as the Basis of Societal Development

Vision: For every Kyrgyz, the family is the cementing element of spirituality, education, upbringing, co-organization of human life and the formation of a healthy lifestyle.

A key element will be the strengthening of the institution of the family as the foundation for all efforts in the social sphere. The most important investments in a person are made in the family. It is in the family from an early age that life guidelines and the foundation for success in the future are laid.

For every Kyrgyz, the family will be the basis of spirituality, education and upbringing, skills for living in society and forming 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 preserve national identity, continuity of generations and citizenship.

Given the existing problems of the modern family in Kyrgyzstan, it is necessary to fundamentally revise the conceptual framework of family policy. The function of upbringing should return to the family, becoming an important part of preparing children to enter the social, economic and cultural life of society.

But at the same time, the issues of early childhood development, representation of interests and protection of children's rights should become a priority task of the state. For this purpose it is necessary to strengthen the work of the institute of the Ombudsman for protection of the rights of children, women and family, it is necessary to take specific effective measures not to allow infringement of their rights and freedoms, to prevent violence against children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. The interests of the child and his right to a family environment will be the main principle of activity in child protection.

Negative practice of forced and early marriages, family violence will be stopped in Kyrgyzstan, conditions for harmonious combination of labor and family responsibilities for women and men will be created; principles of responsible parenthood, protection of motherhood and fatherhood, family values based on harmonious education and respect for all family members will be promoted.

Labor to care for children with disabilities will be recognized as socially significant, with the introduction of mechanisms of remuneration and

involvement in the system of social and medical insurance. Joint responsibility of families, simplification of procedures, reduction of corruption in the consideration of guardianship, custody and national adoption should be the basis for strengthening the family and the return of family traditions of the people of Kyrgyzstan.

2.3 Civilian Integration

National Unity

Vision: Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, Kyrgyz Jarany, integrated into the nation-building process, living in a single open political and legal space, pluralistic society, united by civic identity and pride in their country.

Only a nation that is aware of its own mission can become a carrier and engine of development. In order to ascend to a new stage of development, the enormous creative energy of our people will be required. Therefore, all efforts will be aimed at the spiritual awakening of the people. It is necessary that our citizens develop the ability to form their own picture of the future and the desire to make efforts and responsibilities to implement it. Spiritual and intellectual development of society is more important than material and natural resources.

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

The preservation and development of national culture and its reproduction and dissemination are ensured, while ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity is preserved.

The foundations of nurturing civic patriotism in the family through the system of education and culture are defined and implemented, the initiatives of civil society to strengthen the unity of the people, its cohesion are supported.

A more active policy will be conducted to support ethnic Kyrgyz. Organization of the process of voluntary resettlement of ethnic Kyrgyzs in

the Kyrgyz Republic is based on the principles of promoting socio-economic development of the regions and solving demographic problems. Resources must be found to support labor and historical migrants in order to preserve the ethno-cultural identity of the Kyrgyz.

At the present stage, it is imperative to support the social and human sciences in order to build up the content and completeness of Kyrgyz and Kyrgyz history.

Language policy

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

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

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

To this end, measures will be taken to expand the vocabulary of the Kyrgyz language, improve the grammar system and increase its functionality. The introduction of new methods of mastering the state language on the basis of communicative technologies, interactive methods, expanding its use as a teaching tool will be required.

Radical changes in the education system will also lead to the expansion of the use of international languages in all spheres of social life. Multilingualism will enable the younger generation to integrate freely into global development processes.

Preserving and using the official language in all regions of the country for full-fledged communication and increasing the 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 a country of high culture

Vision: Kyrgyzstan is a country in which the development of culture is a priority of state policy, the basic foundation of the nation's success. The high level of behavioral culture of citizens, development of professional art, folk art serve the purpose of preservation and multiplication of tangible and intangible heritage, formation of recognizable image of the country. Kyrgyzstan supports the development of multinational culture, historical and cultural heritage and basic cultural codes that determine the integrity of the nation. A creative elite has been formed, which generates the basic meanings, develops the sphere of culture and contributes to the formation of a civil nation, to the integration of domestic culture into the world culture, an effective system of translation of cultural norms operates. Humanitarian cooperation between peoples with common Altaic roots is developing.

The development of culture is an important task of the state. At the same time, it is necessary to consider culture as a multidimensional phenomenon. First of all, we are talking about behavioral culture, creation and dissemination of samples of positive social and political behavior, conscious and responsible citizenship.

The unified policy in the sphere of culture will be aimed at preservation of cultural and historical heritage, providing access of citizens to the accumulated cultural wealth of the peoples of Kyrgyzstan, its multiplication and protection, mastering of the latest achievements of world culture with preservation of national identity.

The goal of the state policy in the sphere of culture and professional art is humanitarian modernization of the country through ensuring continuity

of spiritual experience of the people, formation of a single cultural space of the country and nurturing of a competitive cultural mentality.

Education, culture and science as social institutions, mass media and communication contribute to the formation of a civic nation, translation of values and social experience based on the rich cultural heritage of the people of Kyrgyzstan. The value framework of civic identity, its philosophical, historical and cultural foundations are defined.

The state policy will stimulate the creative, scientific and pedagogical community, involve creative citizens in the formation of a spiritually rich country that combines traditional values with advanced achievements of mankind in the field of culture. The implementation of promising projects aimed at turning Kyrgyzstan into a regional center of art, art industry, traditional spirituality, including through events attracting tourists to the country, is seen as important.

Measures will be taken to protect and preserve historical and cultural archaeological and architectural monuments and sites, primarily those included in the World Heritage List. New museum complexes will appear and old ones will be reconstructed, reflecting the national specifics, which will become a visiting card of the country.

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

A free and open society and a favorable business environment create conditions for the disclosure of the potential of creative and enterprising people, their production of products that are in demand at the national and international level. Support will be given to entrepreneurial initiatives in developing the creative industries, opera, ballet, cinema and various kinds of creativity, as well as in providing ethno-style services in tourism, catering, fashion and design.

It is extremely important to build human potential in the sphere of culture, to form its best representatives of a new generation. Support of talented youth, development of education in the sphere of art and culture, increasing its quality and attractiveness, strengthening the component of aesthetic education and development of creative potential of children in secondary general education schools, especially in the regions of the country, will be required.

First of all, support is given to educational institutions in the sphere of culture and arts, which search for talented children and youth, and implement programs to support especially gifted children.

The development of values should be based on a set of research works and applied researches on culture, culturology, sociology of culture, 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, to popularize tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

2.5 Religion in a Democratic State

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

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

The most important priority of state policy is to preserve the cultural identity of the people of Kyrgyzstan. Society must understand that centuries-old traditions that define 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 a close partnership in solving problems of a national scale, strengthening state institutions of power, the spiritual and moral foundations of society, stability and its unity. Cooperation creates conditions for the development of inter-religious dialogue, religious tolerance, mutual respect of citizens and peaceful coexistence, regardless of their attitude to religion. Cooperation is aimed at the spiritual and moral education of young people, the prevention of various offences, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, the fight against corruption and the instilling of a legal culture.

At the same time the state should work to counteract attempts by various leaders, organizations and associations to use religion and believers in order to encroach upon the foundations of the constitutional order. The Constitution and laws of the country oblige us to fight against the negative

influence of radical, extremist and terrorist organizations and associations on the statehood and spirituality of the nation.

The state policy in the religious sphere ensures non-interference of religious associations and ministers of religion in the activity of state bodies, does not allow politicization of religion and purposeful, hidden penetration of religious movements and their members into power and power structures.

There is an enormous amount of work to be done in conducting explanatory and preventive work among the population in order to prevent radicalism, extremism and terrorism, as well as building national capacity for conducting religious and psychological and linguistic expertise, on the basis of which court decisions in criminal cases on accusations of extremism are made.

The system of providing religious education in the country will be streamlined, and control over obtaining religious education abroad by citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic will be strengthened. It is necessary to modernize the existing Islamic pedagogy and education within the republic.

Preservation and development of traditional Hanafite law school for the Kyrgyz Republic and Orthodox Christianity is a task of national scale according to the requirements of the present time, new global challenges of dissemination of ideas of extremism and radicalization.

It is necessary to create conditions for opening Islamic educational and research centers in order to form Muslim intellectuals, develop Islamic intellectual thought, religious culture and ethics.

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

3.1 Economic development factors

Vision: Kyrgyzstan will have a competitive economy that is focused on the application of innovative and environmentally friendly nature-saving technologies, an economy that is diversified, balanced and inclusive, with a favorable investment environment.

The development of the country's economy will make it possible to equalize living standards in urban and rural areas, and improve the quality of public and municipal services. Through the development of small and medium-sized businesses and the creation of productive jobs, employment and stable incomes will be ensured. The economy will be balanced in terms of regional development, each region of the country will have its own attractive and strong points.

Competitiveness of the economy will be ensured through the transition to innovative socio-economic development, taking into account the country's competitive advantages in the regional and global division of labor. Qualitative production infrastructure necessary for a balanced and diversified economic development will be formed. The key characteristic of economic growth will be its inclusiveness.

Joint efforts of the state and business will turn the country into a real "investment oasis" that will attract domestic and foreign investments and be attractive to the EAEU countries and the region. A favorable business environment, high-quality infrastructure and unbreakable guarantees of private property and return on investment will form the "face" of our economy and make it recognizable in the region and the world.

The economic policy of the state should stimulate the development of industries with high export potential, creating jobs and increasing the welfare of the people. It is important to attract foreign investments, the security and safety of which should receive real guarantees.

The country's economy is based on the institute of inviolability of private property and observance of contract law. Entrepreneurs should be assured of the absolute inviolability of their assets and private property.

A complex of measures needs to be developed in order to transform and legalize the shadow sector of the economy. To accomplish this, we must, firstly, create the conditions under which doing business legally is more profitable and comfortable than doing business in the shadow. And secondly, it is necessary to give guarantees of inviolability of private property to those entrepreneurs who wish to voluntarily come out of the shadows. Measures aimed at reducing the level of the country's shadow economy will increase the revenue side of the state budget, develop a competitive business environment, reduce the share of credit funds in the country's economy, and increase the investment attractiveness of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Human potential and the labor market

Vision: By 2040 the economic well-being of the people will be assured through the creation of productive jobs that provide decent employment and stable incomes. 80% of the working-age population will have decent wages and working conditions. Kyrgyzstan is included in the list of the first 60 countries with a high Human Development Index of UNDP.

The labor market must be dynamic, have a high ability to adapt to the demands of the economy, take 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 of qualified personnel, providing the development of the country, the development and implementation of new technologies in all sectors of the economy. A priority must be the development of a national system of education, competitive in the international market of services, attractive for quality vocational education, taking into account the formation of a national system of qualifications.

State policy will focus on improving the quality of the labor force, eliminating the imbalance between supply and demand on the labor market in the sectoral and regional context, prioritizing sectors that provide higher added value, employment growth and demand on the market. The system of education and training of specialists will be subordinated to the requirements of the market and focused on the priority sectors of the economy and the specifics and peculiarities of the country's regions.

According to UN estimates, population growth in the current decade

may be the most significant in the history of Kyrgyzstan. The overall population growth over the decade, according to the most conservative estimates, will approach 900 thousand people. Population growth should be taken into account in the formation of labor market policy, an increase in the number of jobs in regions with rapid population growth, especially young people, should be envisaged, and internal and external migration should be regulated.

Changes in population concentration require revision of the spatial distribution of new industrial enterprises in the regions.

In the area of external migration the state will create opportunities to expand the geography of labor migration, 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 labor migrants to invest their earnings in the country's economy, in promising areas of production in order to adopt and implement the experience of other countries to create new industries and businesses in the country. To this end, incentive economic instruments must be introduced and the necessary infrastructure developed.

The country will create a flexible model of labor relations that meets the requirements of the new economy where the interests of the entrepreneur and the interests of workers are respected. Responsibility for the social security of the employee must be shifted to a greater extent to the employee himself. At the same time, the authorities will legislate minimum social standards and guarantees that will ensure citizens' constitutional right to work, working conditions, and remuneration.

In addition, it is important to introduce effective active measures to ensure employment, compliance of labor legislation with international standards and conventions, its liberalization, improvement of analytical support of the decision-making process and withdrawal of labor activity and entrepreneurship from the informal sector.

Improving the investment climate and export growth

Vision: Kyrgyzstan will accelerate the transition to innovative socio-economic development and will strive to be ahead where the country has the greatest competitive advantage in a globally competitive and open economy. The government's efforts will be aimed at significant improvement of the investment climate throughout Kyrgyzstan in order to turn the country into a real "investment oasis" that will be an attractive place for investment, which has a competitive advantage compared to other countries of the region and the EAEU. By developing exports, Kyrgyzstan will actively use its GSP+ status, which provides the country's businessmen with tremendous opportunities for expanding export volumes to European countries.

The authorities will make efforts to ensure a high quality of public administration and management, to create an effective institutional mechanism to support investors at the country and regional levels, and this will be the key task of each state body, each region and local authorities. A clear policy on investment priorities and the sustainability of the current economic policy, high responsibility of governing bodies will create the necessary background for investors to make their decisions.

A separate policy will be built with investors who operate in the extractive industries and the energy sector. It is necessary to clearly identify all revenues coming to the state from natural resources, to ensure the transparency of mechanisms for the functioning of special environmental funds, and to regularly publish comprehensive reports on compliance with environmental norms.

The state bodies will determine the main directions for investments in their sectors of economy taking into account country priorities and opportunities opened after Kyrgyzstan's accession to the EAEU, participation in global projects within the framework of the SCO, the "One Belt and One Road" project, as well as opportunities for bilateral cooperation with the countries of the Central Asian region and the world.

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

Through its economic policy, the state will support investment activity in the direction of creating new export-oriented and innovative sectors of the economy, which will ensure rapid growth of added value and exports. The

most promising areas include the development of light and manufacturing industries, which make maximum use of local raw materials and labor resources.

A policy of improving the quality of human capital, facilitating access to financial and other resources, and solving infrastructural problems should be pursued to support exports of domestic entrepreneurs' products. To train national top managers, the practice of their training in the world's best business education centers will be introduced. Also an effective tool will be to attract to Kyrgyzstan business consultants, managers recognized in the world. It is important to regularly analyze Kyrgyzstan's strategic position in the world market, assess existing advantages and adapt economic processes to changing conditions.

3.2. Creating a sustainable environment for development

Macroeconomic stability and policy consistency

Vision: Economic policy will be focused on reform with the formation of a new institutional structure and environment for the functioning of the economic system. Ensuring macroeconomic stability and the development of political and legal institutions is seen as a basic prerequisite for the success of the country's development, creating conditions for sustainable economic development. In the long term, minimization of macroeconomic risks and trend-setting costs will become a powerful factor of growth of investment attractiveness of the country and motivation of business activity.

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 faces the following basic tasks: maintaining price stability and ensuring adequacy of the purchasing power of the national currency; ensuring efficiency, security and reliability of the banking and payment systems; ensuring sound and balanced foreign exchange policy that balances the interests of economic entities.

Stability of the national currency is important for the expansion of export opportunities of the country, so the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic should take timely measures to smooth sharp fluctuations in the

exchange rate. The Government will ensure measures 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. The banking infrastructure, technology, interest rates, variety of products should contribute to lending to real projects with high added value in Kyrgyzstan. It is necessary to change the established practice of speculative and usurious lending in the direction of working with the real production sector of the economy, contributing to technological modernization and expansion of export opportunities of the country.

The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic should actively use the monetary policy to develop the banking system and increase its contribution to the development of the economy, providing enterprises with available credit resources. This requires the development of a competitive environment in the financial sector, the creation of conditions and prerequisites for reducing interest rates on loans, improving the quality of banking services and increasing 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 it is necessary to increase the share of non-cash payments and settlements and ensure the security of the payment system.

The banking system should cover its infrastructure, diversity of products, and provide equitable access to financial resources for the entire population of the country. The main principle should be social justice on the part of the financial market and conscious responsibility on the part of our citizens, whose financial literacy should be increased.

Regardless of geographical location and type of economic activity, the population should have access to financial services.

Favorable business environment

Vision: Stable and successful development of small and medium-sized businesses in the economy, protection of entrepreneurs from administrative pressure, partnership relations between the authorities and business associations are established, joint work to improve the business environment, conditions for the expansion of entrepreneurs in various sectors of the economy and in the regions to create jobs have been created.

"Man of production," the entrepreneur, is the most important active part of our society. Thanks to their entrepreneurial talent, diligence, ability to take risks and create working productions, material goods necessary for consumption by the whole society, jobs are created, the state treasury is replenished and social problems are solved.

The state should stimulate the development of entrepreneurial activity and market mechanisms, leaving for itself only the function of determining the rules that are binding on everyone. Mutual responsibility of the state and entrepreneurs for the results of economic development, a favorable business environment and fair competition, equal rights of access to financial, material, administrative and other resources, which are distributed by the state, are important here.

The relationship between the state and the entrepreneur should become a partnership, and government interference in business activities should be minimal. The state, widely using public-private dialogue, supporting and encouraging active and free entrepreneurial activity, gives an impetus to the growth of the country's economy, improving the quality of life of the population.

The maximum number of spheres of entrepreneurial activity will be transferred to self-regulation, taking into account the adoption of business associations' responsibility for compliance with the law.

A complete decriminalization of economic crimes will be carried out to ensure the protection of entrepreneurs.

The principle of "Single Window" will be introduced in all areas of state and municipal services. 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 entrepreneurs and government agencies, there will be no need to provide various kinds of reports.

Tax policy envisages the development and adoption of measures to reduce the tax burden, the provision of preferences for products with high added value, capital-intensive products (high-tech products/services, innovative and environmentally friendly nature-saving technologies). A separate financial institution for lending to export-oriented and high-tech industries will be set up to expand exports of goods and services. Conditions will be created for wide use of participation of entrepreneurs in public-private partnership projects and attraction of investments in projects.

The state will support the creation of conditions for the development of the financial system and lending to both large businesses and small and medium-sized businesses on favorable terms and for long periods of borrowing. Ties with international financial institutions will be expanded, institutions and development funds, financial cooperatives will be created, Islamic principles of financing will be used, and venture capital financing institutions will be created. At the same time it is necessary to pay constant attention to the development of savings culture and financial literacy improvement.

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

Quality infrastructure

Vision: The country will have a high-quality production infrastructure necessary for balanced and diversified economic development. The quality and accessibility of social infrastructure is a prerequisite for the growth of production productivity. The formation of infrastructure and the market of infrastructure services will take into account spatial planning and economic zoning.

Energetics

In the electricity sector, Kyrgyzstan will be a major producer of electricity in the region, will ensure the sustainable development of energy,

energy security of the country and regions, energy efficiency of the real sector of the economy, the availability of energy resources for each consumer.

The implementation of the CASA-1000 project will make it possible to export electricity not only to neighboring countries, but also to such countries as Pakistan, Afghanistan and others.

The share of environmentally friendly energy sources (small hydropower plants, solar and wind power plants, solar collectors, heat pumps, the use of biogas, etc.) will be at least 10% of the country's total energy balance and energy and resource saving indicators will be in line with those of the OECD countries.

Investments will be attracted for construction and reconstruction of the following facilities: Kambarata HPP-1, Upper Naryn HPP Cascade, Ak-Bulun HPP, At-Bashi HPP, Uch-Kurgan HPP, Toktogul HPP and other generating facilities.

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

The mechanisms of widespread incentives and targeted subsidies for energy- and resource-saving technologies will make it possible to address the issue of specific reductions in consumption while steadily increasing the quality of life of the average Kyrgyz.

The recovery and subsequent sustainable functioning of the energy sector requires a transition to economically justified tariffs, which should include the key costs of generating and delivering electricity and heat to consumers. There will be flexibility in the tariff policy, including seasonal and regional tariffs. Investment attractive tariffs will stimulate the emergence of alternative suppliers of electric power and heat. In this regard, PPP mechanisms will be widely used, including the involvement of private investors in the construction and management of strategic facilities in the energy sector.

Large-scale programs for energy-efficient reconstruction of old residential and non-residential stock, a ban on new construction without the use of energy- and resource-saving and highly efficient technologies will create new jobs, it will be mandatory to have an energy-efficient passport of the facility, without which it will be impossible to operate. It will also be mandatory for each building to partially generate a certain amount of energy for its own needs, which will be regulated by fiscal and other measures. The most important effective solution for agglomerations will be the decentralization of the heating system, which will eliminate the problem of expanding the territories without losing the quality of life in them.

The active gasification of the country will continue, aimed at improving the living conditions of citizens, while contributing to the industrial development of regions.

Gasification will make it possible to solve the issue of individual heating of dwellings and administrative premises without being linked to general heating solutions in buildings on the basis of modern technical solutions.

The state will consistently continue to strengthen energy security. Diversification of both generation sources and energy supplier countries will be ensured.

Transportation

The transport infrastructure will ensure freedom of movement of the population and take the country out of the transport deadlock. Kyrgyzstan should become a transit country with safe and in-demand corridors for the transit of passengers, goods and cargo. A transit railway network and a railway branch line connecting the north and south of the country will be created. It is planned to create an internal railway network in the republic, connecting the north and south of the country.

The construction of a developed railway network will contribute to the creation of transport and logistics centers and the formation of an integrated system of functioning of freight forwarding and transport companies, providing conditions for the development of multimodal transport. The state will focus its efforts on the rehabilitation and preservation of roads, the creation of liberal, safe international transport corridors, including the use of new technologies in the design and construction of roads. Unambiguous in the time span of two decades is the consideration of the above-mentioned factors, such as the connectivity of regions and the provision of revenues to maintain the infrastructure in proper condition. The main tool for the implementation of projects in this area will be public-private partnerships (PPP).

There will be a gradual transition to environmentally friendly modes of transport through the use of electric vehicles and electrification of railroads.

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

This railway corridor will make it possible in the future to create an internal railway network in the Kyrgyz Republic, connecting the north and south of the country. This will provide direct and reliable transport links between the regions of the country, forming a unified domestic network of railroads and access to international railroads, which will reduce the cost of transportation and increase the competitiveness of domestic goods in export markets. Electrification of railroads is also planned. A key indicator by 2040 will be the transformation of the Kyrgyz Republic into a transit country with safe and popular corridors for the transit of passengers, goods and cargo.

Conditions will be created for the development of an air transportation market and an air cargo-passenger logistics hub by liberalizing air legislation and introducing a fifth "air freedom" policy. The geographical location of Kyrgyzstan allows us to consider Manas airport in the future as a transit cargo center, connecting South-East Asia and Europe. The development of transport infrastructure requires the construction of new modern types of communications.

Kyrgyzstan should have high quality roads not only of international and national importance.

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

It is necessary to repair not less than 550 km of highways annually, including not less than 200 km of internal roads, and to rehabilitate about 500 km of highways of international importance.

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

Air traffic service systems and airspace of the Kyrgyz Republic will be modernized, radio equipment, radar, navigation and communication equipment will be upgraded during reconstruction, development or construction at international and domestic airports.

The development of unmanned aviation, together with national and international satellite navigation systems, will contribute to the development of agriculture, tourism and border protection. Efforts should be made to deploy a joint orbital constellation of commercial satellites to

support agriculture, the location of productive forces, real estate cadastre, vehicle control, and communications satellites and the country's meteorological needs.

The picture of the future implies unambiguous digitalization in the integrated development of the entire economy and the functioning of the transport complex of the Kyrgyz Republic, which directly stems from the advanced development of the country's digital infrastructure within the framework of global trends.

Clean Water

The country will solve the problem of providing clean drinking water to the population. Drinking water supply policy will be aimed at creating an economically sustainable, affordable, safe and quality water supply, wastewater disposal and sanitation service in each community. The system of organization of water supply will be transferred to a market format with a reliable system of subsidizing the vulnerable groups of the population.

The use of modern autonomous water purification systems together with combined small HPPs/SES/WPPs will make it possible to provide any settlements or territories with the whole complex "clean energy - clean water" regardless of the availability of main power grids and water pipelines.

The state will ensure access to clean drinking water, proper operation and maintenance, financial and institutional sustainability of water, wastewater and sanitation systems for all settlements.

State policy will focus on the principle of resource conservation and rational use of water resources, including the reuse of effluents.

Environment, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

Vision: Kyrgyzstan is a country with an environment favorable for human life, developing in harmony with nature, preserving unique natural ecosystems and using natural resources wisely for climate-resilient development. Ensuring environmental sustainability with economic growth of the country is achieved by minimizing negative environmental impacts, increasing the effectiveness of requirements and incentives for environmental protection, the use of reliable data for making environmentally significant decisions. In Kyrgyzstan, natural

resources should cease to be an expenditure part of the budget and move to the revenue part.

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

The basis for improving the efficiency of environmental protection activities will be the improvement of environmental data management in order to soundly formulate and implement development plans, as well as to make environmentally significant decisions. The elaboration of measures and policies for the development of the country will be based on reliable information on the trends of changes in the environment and preliminary environmental and economic assessment of natural resources with the establishment of limits for their exploitation in the short term. In turn, the promotion of environmental upbringing and education from the level of kindergartens and schools will make it possible to form a generation of citizens with a positive environmental outlook and awareness of responsibility for the conservation of the country's natural resource potential.

Economic activities that ensure poverty reduction and social progress, on the one hand, and do not exceed the limits of environmental sustainability of natural ecosystems, on the other hand, require more effective planning and management of the country's transition to sustainable development through various elements of "green" development and implementation of measures for adaptation to climate change. In this regard, Kyrgyzstan will build close cooperation with the Global Climate Fund.

The transition to sustainable development involves the gradual restoration of natural ecosystems to a level that ensures environmental sustainability and at which there is a real opportunity for the existence of future generations of people, meeting their vital needs and interests.

Activities will be aimed at preservation and restoration of natural environment, landscapes, ecosystems and biodiversity through expansion of ecological network including specially protected natural areas of different categories which allow protecting species of flora and fauna included in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic. Expansion of green areas is one of the key elements in reducing the risks of climate change, land degradation, air pollution.

Particular attention will be paid to urban greening, preservation of mountain forest ecosystems and increasing the area of perennial artificial plantations, support for afforestation programs. Expansion of the network of specially protected natural areas to 10% of the total area of the country.

In order to ensure environmental safety it is necessary to carry out a number of measures, including solving the task of reducing risks from radioactive pollution and land degradation in the adjacent areas, rehabilitation of the former uranium production tailing dumps and active work on attracting international assistance.

Regulating the use of natural resources and environmental protection will be aimed at integrating and interacting environmental factors and economic incentives:

- Encouraging the most effective measures to reduce harmful environmental impacts;
- Establishment of economic barriers to environmentally ineffective activities;
- Harmonization of relations between society and nature through the development of economic activities within the reproductive capacity of the natural environment in order to preserve natural and restore disturbed ecosystems.

Minimization of negative ecological consequences during economic growth will be carried out through mandatory environmental impact assessment and ecological expertise of planned economic and other development projects.

The policy of sustainable waste management should become a matter of national importance, carried out through inter-sectoral, inter-regional and inter-municipal cooperation aimed at the complete elimination of spontaneous landfills, preventing the expansion of new and reduction of the territory of existing landfills.

Measures will be taken to reduce their formation (the introduction of low-waste, resource-saving technologies), recycling, reuse, safe disposal. In parallel, economic mechanisms will be introduced to promote recycling, with recovery of useful components, of waste, including electronic and electrical waste. Particular attention will be paid to the development of cost-effective infrastructure for recycling and disposal of household waste in urban areas.

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

Regional Development

Vision: The quality of life of citizens living in regional cities and aiyl aimaks will be as close as possible to the quality of life 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 attractions that motivate people to associate their lives with their small motherland. Conditions will be created in which every citizen, community and organization will have the opportunity to realize their initiatives for the development of their city, village and region. Conditions will be created to attract investment and business development in the regions of the country. The regions will receive the necessary opportunities and resources to implement their own development programs.

Citizens will have a choice of 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 segments of the population. The successful development of the regions is the key to the successful development of the whole of Kyrgyzstan.

It is necessary for the country's cities and aiyl aimaks to be viable, sustainable, safe and comfortable for the citizens of the country, which will reduce internal migration and secure young professionals in the field.

It is not possible to constantly "expand in breadth; it is necessary to grow in height. 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, will increase the requirements for architectural and construction norms and standards. At the same time it obliges to form the urban culture and development environment. The development of the city is not only as an industrial, financial, cultural center, but also the formation of the culture of behavior and relations of people with each other, the moral, legal and political culture of the person.

The economy of the regions will be based on the formation of "points of growth", which will be provided with preferences on behalf of the state, depending on the successes achieved. Regions will compete for the right to receive investments, including state investments.

Regions need to form rational models of production and consumption, which will allow them to integrate organically into the country's economic

space. Urbanization, the development of large regional settlements as anchor points for development, the formation of logistics centers and industrial enterprises in them will ensure the stability of production and economic ties with the adjacent territories, the real integration of small and medium businesses. Specialization of regions in a limited number of manufactured products will be a prerequisite for the development of large and competitive production in the regions.

At the same time the management system will provide a balance between the leading regions and the regions in need of support due to weak economic potential, will ensure the implementation of social and other state guarantees to the citizen regardless of the territory 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 geoinformation and demographic data.

Planning of regional development must be done using modern technologies within the framework of a national system linking the plans of various sectors and levels of government in a single mechanism of planning, monitoring, and adjusting development. This planning system must become the basis for the formation of the national development budget and inter-budgetary relations.

It is necessary to ensure reduction of risks associated with emergencies, reduce pollution of land and water resources by introducing the best technologies and strengthening control over the activities of extractive enterprises.

The development of efficient energy and irrigation networks, road and transport infrastructure, and the provision of clean drinking water and water disposal systems for human settlements are priority tasks for the state. The key task of local authorities will be the formation of economic and social entities that ensure local development.

In the sphere of regional development, the following priority tasks are defined.

Formation of a competitive market of state, municipal and communal services. The state will provide conditions for stimulating the involvement of subjects of various organizational-legal forms in the sphere of service provision. Motivation factors will be based on mutually beneficial systems of pricing, tariff policies, principles of subsidizing, placement of state, municipal and social order among the best service providers.

The private and non-profit sector should take over the main functions of service provision, freeing state and municipal bodies from performing functions that are not proper for them, relieving the republican and local budgets. The development of support cities and aiyl aimaks - "points of growth" based on the principles of business planning.

The task of the territorial government bodies and LSG bodies will be to form an environment in which the subjects of development in the sphere of economy, education, health, culture, sports, social protection will be provided with the most attractive conditions for implementing their initiatives and attracting human and financial resources. For this purpose, training of LSGs will be purposefully conducted and their skills will be improved in the issues of regional economic development and the need to attract investment. The work of local leaders will be evaluated by investments attracted and new jobs created.

The development of cities will be based not on solving urgent infrastructure problems, but on the use and promotion of existing development factors, supporting successful initiatives and projects.

An integrated system of planning and management will reduce disparities in regional development. The inability of local authorities to effectively perform the functions of development determines the administrative-territorial reform. The main goal of the reform is to create favorable conditions for the people, to optimize the vertical of public administration system of state and municipal administration.

Thus, as a result of the management reform a new administrative-territorial division of the Kyrgyz Republic will be created, which will be based on objective socio-economic processes, effectively regulated by a comprehensive system of planning and management.

We need to move decisively to dismantle all the factors that slow down the development of regions, exclude economic motives of regional economic growth, forming a low level of access to social services for 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 in the direction of the regions.

The new model of territorial administration will be based on increasing the responsibility of territorial state bodies and local authorities in improving the quality of life of citizens. Local state administrations will be given new tasks to implement national as well as state sectoral programs taking into account the specialization and peculiarities of the regions. For this purpose,

they will be endowed with the necessary managerial, administrative powers and resources, as well as the authority to delegate state powers to local government bodies.

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

The socio-economic development of border areas, along with the development and implementation of special economic measures, should be achieved, inter alia, through ensuring border security.

3.3 Priority sectors of development

The country's industrial potential

Vision: Kyrgyzstan has a competitive industry in priority sectors that contributes to full and productive employment and decent work. The structure of industry 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 integration associations, such as the EAEU, as well as conjugation of EAEU and "One Belt, One Road" projects. Modernization and capacity expansion of existing industries have been carried out.

Citizens will have access to productive and highly profitable jobs that stimulate technical education and creativity.

Industry will be developed in an integrated manner, making efficient use of its own material and raw materials and production base, with importance given to the proportional placement of enterprises across the country.

Mutually complementary industries will be integrated within the framework of cluster solutions to improve competitiveness in the core types of products.

It is necessary to achieve an increase in the efficiency of mining, the introduction of modern mining technologies with minimal impact on the environment. The development of minerals should ensure the formation of financial resources for development. Revenues from subsurface resources should be used not only to solve current problems and environmental development, but also for strategic purposes. Renewable capital funds

should be created for the development of the future, the development of technology, innovation, innovation in business, the economy, culture, etc.

This activity will continue until the tasks of economic and social development of Kyrgyzstan will not be sustainable and fully funded from other sources. Subsoil use should be carried out in compliance with the full range of environmental protection requirements, including the rehabilitation of natural landscapes and disturbed lands, and under public control. It is important to support scientific research and training of specialists in the sphere of subsoil use.

The development of competitive production of high-quality petroleum products and construction materials will ensure the saturation of the domestic market with them and the development of export potential. High dependence of Kyrgyzstan on imports of fuels and lubricants, lack of sufficient own reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials necessitates a policy of encouraging the growth of extraction and production of fuel of high environmental quality standards.

Priority will be given to the transition to the use of high quality fuel combined with the expansion of alternative energy sources. At the same time it is necessary to diversify energy supplies for the needs of the country's economy.

The development of significant reserves of non-metallic minerals, respecting the environment and the interests of local communities, and the production of quality modern construction materials will create the conditions for the accelerated development of the construction industry.

This will contribute to an increase in residential construction, social and industrial facilities and a transition to new architectural and construction systems, building types and modern technologies.

Conditions will be created to develop the potential of the jewelry industry with the key objective of entering international markets.

It is necessary to create sub-sectors of the processing industry, first of all assembly factories, components of materials, and restoration of idle enterprises. The development of industries should ensure the growth of productive employment and decent work for the citizens of the country, promote the development of industrial technologies and exact sciences in Kyrgyzstan. Domestic manufacturing industry should be focused on the formation of export potential and import substitution of certain goods. The industrial policy will be based on localization of foreign industrial enterprises, entry into inter-country value added chains, and creation of favorable

conditions for access to production infrastructure. The development of industrial zones in various regions will be encouraged.

Agribusiness and cooperation

Vision: Kyrgyzstan, using its geographical and climatic advantages, will become a leading supplier in the regional market and the EAEU market of high quality environmentally friendly, organic agricultural products of mountain and foothill areas. Medium and large processing complexes will be created in the country's agro-industrial complex, and logistics centers will be developed to export products to foreign markets. Farms will actively participate in the production process through cooperatives and agglomerations, which will allow producers to gain direct access to added value, contributing to an increase in the income of the local population.

In the sphere of agriculture, the main policy is to provide the population of the Kyrgyz Republic with quality food and turn the industry into a supplier of high quality environmentally friendly, organic products to the world and regional markets. State support will be directed to large rural enterprises, farms and cooperatives that are engaged in the production and processing of agricultural products and create high added value.

The main direction in the development of the agricultural sector and agro-industrial complex is to overcome the country's limited competitive ability in foreign markets as a supplier of significant volumes of agricultural products to global and regional markets and the lack of production capacity for traditional agricultural crops. An international quality control system for production, storage and processing of agricultural products will be introduced in the industry.

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

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

To improve the economic efficiency of agriculture, the state will promote the transformation of small private farms into cooperatives.

Given the large number of small farms and the duration of the transformation process, a policy of supporting such farms owned by poor rural residents will be continued to improve their productivity, competitiveness, income diversification and self-sufficiency in food.

An agrarian policy will be adopted to systematically and consistently increase the efficiency of water and land use through improved energy efficiency of agricultural labor, specialization and concentration of regional production by zones, regular improvement of the balance of land for the development of the processing sector, expansion of the irrigation network and introduction of agricultural techniques with a significant increase in crop yields.

State policy in agriculture will be aimed at ensuring food security and nutrition, increasing the food independence of the country and involves ensuring the physical and economic accessibility of food for the population in accordance with the minimum standards of food consumption established by the state, while respecting the requirements for their safety.

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

Clusters of light industry

Vision: The light industry is efficient, innovative, related industries are integrated into clusters, which include all stages from the supply of raw materials to the delivery to the end consumer of finished products. The national brand of Kyrgyz textile products in the world markets has been formed. The market geography includes the countries of the region, CIS and Europe, and the USA. The development of design craftsmanship in Kyrgyzstan has found recognition in the global fashion and art industry.

Creating a highly efficient and highly competitive light industry, achieving a significant multiplier effect on the entire economy, encouraging the growth of the role of regions in the production of light industry goods, promoting the improvement of the product structure of production and the entry of light industry products into financially capacious and profitable market segments.

The light industry sectors with the greatest prospects in Kyrgyzstan are those focused on local human and raw material resources, accumulated

experience and production ties: textile, clothing, knitwear, leather and other industries.

The organization of production in the light industry will be qualitatively improved, its efficiency will be increased with the support of a cluster approach. Priority will be given to supporting the development of vertically integrated production chains, including industries producing final products and industries providing production of basic materials - fabrics, haberdashery leather, as well as certain types of fittings and accessories, design and fashion services, and logistics. It is necessary to ensure the reduction of costs of clothing and other light industry enterprises by concentrating in technopolises in a limited area with appropriate infrastructure and communications, with accessible services of financial institutions, exhibition halls, educational and training institutions, scientific institutions for the development of technology.

The implementation of policy measures will ensure reaching a new level of production, a significant improvement of the product range of the industry with a focus on high-yield market segments. It is necessary to support the use of the best international experience in creating efficient production, the production of modern and quality products of light industry, providing access to capacious and profitable segments of the market.

To ensure high competitiveness in the light industry, it is necessary to improve the efficiency of the management system, which should provide support for a rapid and targeted restructuring of production, taking into account changes in demand, the emergence of new materials and technologies and to improve the structure of the product range. In the future, state support measures will lead to the formation of large national companies in the industry.

Sustainable development of tourism

Vision: The tourism industry makes a significant contribution to the sustainable development of the national economy, to employment and income growth of the population, stimulates the development of related sectors and spheres of tourism, the inflow of domestic and foreign investments. The infrastructure will be created to implement the competitive advantages of the country, factor types of tourism: resort and recreational tourism, mountain and adventure tourism, cultural tourism. Service standards are able to meet the demand in the segments of domestic and inbound tourism. Behavioral model of

hospitality as a stereotype of behavior for state and municipal employees is a factor of competitiveness. Prospective planning is carried out taking into account the recreational capacity and passable ecological potential of territories. The communicative potential of cultural tourism and the growing segment of domestic tourism will be effective tools for the formation of civic identity.

Kyrgyzstan's tourism industry has comparative advantages due to its natural and climatic resources, as well as the country's favorable geographical location in the Central Asian subcontinent. New market opportunities for its development will ensure the inclusion of the country's tourism product in the tourism nomination "Great Silk Road" and the prospect of internationalization of tourism production in the project "One Belt, One Road".

The tourism industry concentrates market efforts on promoting the types of tourism based on the factors of uniqueness of the offer: resort and recreational tourism, mountain and adventure tourism, and cultural tourism. The consumer has access to information filled with economic content, which allows to monitor the processes taking place in the industry and effectively implement their own goals and objectives.

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

Optimization of the structure of the industry will be supported, in which there are different scales of actors, from small businesses to industry giants, following the same high standards of safety and quality of service.

An instrument of harmonization of demand and development of tourism is the formation of tourism clusters, including new winter recreation clusters. The need to give priority to the territorial aspect of the sectoral development of tourism is becoming clearer. It is necessary to solve the problem of rational cooperation and self-organization of development subjects.

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

The domestic tourism segment will grow as the disposable income of households, the need of individuals for meaningful and useful use of free time, as well as the increase in the urban population, and the urbanization of the country. The potential of domestic tourism is actively used in educational

and outreach programs of social experience transfer, popularization of historical and cultural heritage of the country, contributes to the formation of a civic nation.

The introduction of national tourist products within the framework of the project "Great Silk Road" in the EAEC countries and neighboring countries can become a promising direction. This is a good opportunity, but also a big responsibility, which obliges to provide high quality tourist product. We need professional staff at all levels, from management to service personnel, modern infrastructure to ensure a comfortable and safe stay in Kyrgyzstan.

Preservation and wide use of the brand of the "World Nomads Games" will also contribute to the development of tourism, attracting guests and increasing recognition of the country in the world tourism market.

An effective system will be formed to ensure the safety and protection of tourists, tourist facilities, prevention of injuries, including the restoration of the control and rescue service, compulsory insurance of risks and work on zoning areas with limited access of tourists and climbers.

IV. Public Administration

4.1 An effective and equitable state for every citizen

Vision: The country will have a strong and sustainable system of public administration.

Coordinated activities of public administration institutions and society ensure the rule of law, implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, social justice, economic well-being and spiritual development of the people. Modern information and communication technologies, implemented within the framework of government programs, and personnel combining high professional competencies and moral qualities are working in public administration. Legislation is in place that harmoniously combines the interests of the parties, there are no gaps and no conflict of laws and regulations, and the rules are simple and clear.

Kyrgyzstan will consistently strengthen democratic principles in the development of the state. Involvement of the wider population in the process of national decision-making will allow the will of the country's population to be taken into account as much as possible.

The principle of public administration development in the digital age is the transition to an open service model, the main role of which is to develop and ensure transparent rules of the game, equality and security for all participants, the maintenance of critical infrastructure and the gradual transfer of functions of direct service delivery to public and private organizations.

The political system must ensure a consistent unity of development goals based on the interests of all major segments of society and the development of harmonized solutions.

The responsibility for the implementation of the set development goals must lie with all subjects of the political system, including both the representative bodies of power and civil society.

The most important criterion for the success of public administration is the trust of citizens, which is ensured by:

- fair and transparent elections of state bodies and local authorities, based on effective and clear legislation that most fully ensures the electoral rights of citizens and developed taking into account international and national experience;

- broad opportunities for citizens to participate in the management of state and public affairs, the right of citizens to obtain public information, the exercise of effective control over the activities of government at all levels through the wide use of public councils under government bodies and other forms of interaction between the state and civil society. Citizen participation in government also implies the widespread use of national and local referendums on a variety of issues of state and public life;

- fair and independent system of justice, which ensures the protection of human rights and legitimate interests, guarantees the inviolability of property;

- The responsiveness of public authorities to the needs and demands of citizens, which is ensured by an accelerated and effective system of acceptance and consideration of citizens' complaints and suggestions, as well as by the existence of a rigorous mechanism for responding to citizens' petitions;

- The existence of a system of state and local authorities whose functions and powers are clearly and unambiguously distributed among them with an effective system of checks and balances, and these functions and powers are exercised in accordance with transparent and detailed procedures by a highly qualified and patriotic corps of state and municipal officials and politicians.

4.2 A Balanced System of Government

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

The stability of the political system will be ensured by the balance of political forces in the country. The system of checks and balances must be

built in such a way as to prevent the total domination of any political forces, giving the opportunity to implement sound alternative ideas of development.

President

The President as the head of state, embodying the unity of the people and state power, will be strengthened by the institutions of strategic management, the institutions that ensure national unity, stability, national security and the development of the country. The President should be assigned its main functions and, in particular, the functions of preserving the foundations of the constitutional system and ensuring political stability, the guarantor of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the representative functions of the head of state.

The institution of the President will be the key actor in organizing the process of implementing this strategy together with other branches of power, civil society.

Legislative Power

The Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic will become a real reflection and representation of society's interests under the new conditions. This will be a pledge of real democracy based on lawfulness and justice. The Jogorku Kenesh's broad rights in legislating, approving the budget, forming and controlling the Government should be aimed at increasing stability in our society.

To this end, it is necessary to exclude as much as possible the possibility of Parliament adopting decisions that are populist in nature, reduce the effectiveness of the executive authorities and hinder the administration of justice. At the same time, Parliament must bear adequate responsibility for the results of the country's development, society and economy.

Formation of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on the basis of strong political parties. By 2040 the Parliament should consist of political parties, which transparently nominate candidates for political office, report on their work and on sources of funds, and have clear programs. Political parties that make it to parliament will receive support from the national budget to implement their party programs and prepare for parliamentary elections. Legislative work will become a joint work with the Government. The political environment must change towards quality with a gradual reduction of parties that exist only on paper.

The course chosen by the country towards the strengthening of parliamentary democracy will be supported by the development of the construction of political parties as institutions to express the interests of citizens and the formation of representative bodies. Political parties must compete on the basis of the programs they propose, they must have a significant impact on the formation of new views and be responsible for the development of the state.

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

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

Executive power

The executive branch, formed by a parliamentary majority, is supposed to ensure the social and economic development of the country. The government is exempt from interference in its operational activities by other branches of government. The government and the parliamentary majority should be accountable for the results of their activities. At the same time, the government, ministries, and agencies must be protected from decisions made on the basis of narrow partisan interests.

It is necessary to ensure the transition to a technocratic model of governance, i.e. to a system of executive branch governing bodies formed on non-partisan and ideological principles, consisting of professionals, guided in their work by common sense and the interests of society within the framework of constitutional principles.

The conceptual change of interdepartmental interaction involves the revision of the structure and functionality of the executive branch, changing the regulations and the process of management decision-making, transferring them to digital technology.

At the same time, personnel policy in the system of public administration should be based on the training and attraction of qualified specialists, managers, capable of rejecting the ideological and political pressure exerted on them. It should be understood that it is impossible to attract a new generation of managers without a radical change in the existing managerial traditions.

Large-scale programs of retraining and advanced training are needed. Fair rules for hiring and promoting the best specialists must be established.

The government must switch from non-tariff methods of economic regulation to tariff ones.

Some of the functions and services performed by the government must be outsourced. First and foremost - the provision of services, economic and agency functions. The state will establish a regulatory, regulatory and institutional framework to optimize the development of digital state and municipal services. State and municipal services will be provided in a digital format with the possibility of online access.

By reducing non-relevant functions and tasks, the state will be able to increase efficiency in the performance of basic functions - ensuring the integrity and security, the creation and control of the execution of common rules (laws), ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Further improvement of all institutions of state power and their interaction should be the focus of the state and society.

4.3 Supremacy of law and the Rule of Law

Vision: The justice system will be the embodiment of justice in the state. By 2040, Kyrgyzstan will have an independent justice system that comprehensively protects individuals and their legal rights, guarantees the inviolability of property, and creates the best conditions in the region for business development. Judicial protection will be accessible and the system will be transparent.

A strong and fair judiciary is a guarantee of citizens' confidence in the rule of law, economic stability, political stability and investor confidence.

The main direction of judicial reform will be the creation of a truly independent judiciary by 2040 in order to form a balanced system of state power and to prevent the dilution of the principle of separation of powers.

By 2040, the entire justice system will be based on strict respect for the inviolability of the person. The court ensures the rights of man and citizen, protects the freedom of the individual against the possible arbitrariness of state bodies, especially law enforcement agencies. This requires the adoption of a constitutional law "On the freedom (inviolability) of the person", by analogy with Habeas corpus act.

A fair judicial system and prosecutorial bodies that ensure accurate and uniform application and enforcement of laws are the guarantor of the rule of law and legality in the state. Public confidence in the courts and prosecution bodies is determined by the transparency of their activities and the fairness of their decisions.

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

The court of cassation will review judicial acts only on the issue of the correctness of the application of the rules of law.

In order to reduce the time for consideration of a case and to reduce judicial red tape the possibility of sending cases for a new review by the court of appeal will be excluded.

One of the priority areas of optimization of the process of administration of justice is the use of modern information technology in the work of the courts. The introduction of electronic court procedures will make it possible not only to achieve maximum transparency and facilitate citizens' access to

justice, but also to improve the quality, timeliness, transparency and openness of justice.

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

The prosecutor's office of the Kyrgyz Republic will become an authorized body in the field of legal statistics with the introduction of relevant electronic databases of all state and local government bodies, constituting a single integrated network and ensuring the unimpeded implementation of the citizens' right to access to information. Objective data of legal statistics will also serve as a basis for the reorientation of the mode of work of all law enforcement agencies not to combat the consequences in the form of already committed offenses, but to prevent them.

Institutional foundations of the judicial system will be strengthened by complete and clearly formed by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic uniform judicial practice.

In order to increase the professionalism and responsibility of judges a system of evaluation of their professional activities will be introduced. The results of evaluation will be taken into account in the competitive selection to fill a vacant judicial position, in assigning a qualification class, in considering the issue of non-pecuniary incentives and in deciding the issue of bringing a judge to disciplinary responsibility.

Guaranteeing the right of everyone to judicial protection, the state shall ensure the development of extrajudicial and pre-trial methods, forms and means of protecting human and civil rights and freedoms.

The development of the institution of mediation will lead to a substantial unburdening of the judicial system. Efforts will also be made to develop the institution of the arbitration court. Civil and economic disputes will be considered both by the courts and by arbitration tribunals (courts of arbitration), taking into account the right of choice of the parties to the dispute.

Reduction of the level of punitive practice and humanization of the legislation will be continued. Many financial and economic crimes, for which criminal punishment is prescribed, will be transferred into the category of administrative with the payment of fines.

4.4 Development of Local Self-Government

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

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

It is important to broadly involve the population in the management of community affairs.

As part of the effectiveness of the governance system at the local level it is necessary to further decentralize state power with an adequate mechanism for financing the activities of local government. It is necessary to strengthen the management system at the local level in terms of the organization of a sustainable system of service delivery, budget formation and execution, resource management.

It is also necessary to increase the responsibility and discipline of local government bodies in the implementation of the tasks set by the population, the performance of functional responsibilities.

First of all, we are talking about the formation of a responsible local community, each member of which is consciously and skillfully able to participate in the development of its territory, to form effective local government bodies and control them.

Secondly, it is necessary to create a legal and methodological basis for the formation of the market of public services. Local self-governments act as customers in organizing the system of providing services.

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

New formats will be established for the joint work of local self-government and public administration, including national dialogue, mechanisms for reconciling the interests of local communities with the interests of the nation on important issues, including inter-budgetary relations.

Responsibility in the activities of representative bodies of local self-government for the decisions taken will be increased. Through the introduction of new criteria and requirements for candidates for local councils, the potential of local government will be significantly increased, and the risks of unlawful, ineffective decisions will be minimized.

4.5 A Safe Country

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

The security of citizens is a basic and essential element for the establishment, preservation and development of our state. Ensuring a high level of protection of personal data subjects' rights to privacy, personal and family secrets, as well as compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of personal data is one of the priority tasks of the state.

Citizens' trust in law enforcement structures will be a key criterion of success for them. Prevention and prevention of offenses, depoliticization and demilitarization of law enforcement will become the state priority in the activities of law enforcement agencies. Deep technical modernization of the means of security contributes to the implementation of the 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. Achievement of this goal is achieved by development of unified system methods based on world military science and experience and a comprehensive approach to solving issues of building military organization. The state will form professional, mobile and high-tech Armed Forces of Kyrgyzstan.

The inviolability of state borders will be ensured, first of all, by a radical restructuring of the organization of border security. First of all, it is

necessary to switch to predominantly law-enforcement methods of protecting our borders, with the simultaneous introduction of operational and information-analytical methods of work. An important aspect is the introduction of digital and other innovative technologies, not only in the protection of the "green border", but also in the process of border crossing at checkpoints. The state will also focus its efforts on the socio-economic development of border areas as a key factor in ensuring the country's security.

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

4.6 A pragmatic foreign policy

Vision: The foreign policy of the Kyrgyz Republic is based on the protection and promotion of national interests and focused on creating opportunities to achieve strategic development goals, strengthening the positive image of the Kyrgyz Republic in the international arena, creating favorable foreign policy and foreign economic conditions for sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic, increasing the welfare of the people, contributing to national and regional security, protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, and promoting the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Kyrgyz Republic finds a reasonable balance and makes balanced and calibrated foreign policy decisions.

The foreign policy of the Kyrgyz Republic is guided by internal development needs and is conducted on the basis of an equal dialogue with all our foreign partners.

The Kyrgyz Republic pursues a predictable, pragmatic and purposeful policy of strengthening comprehensive cooperation with neighboring countries, allies and strategic partners, near and far abroad countries.

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

The Kyrgyz Republic is guided in its foreign policy by the following basic principles and priorities:

protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country;

Safeguarding peace, security and stability in the Kyrgyz Republic and the region;

Promotion of international cooperation and friendly relations with foreign States

Protection of the rights and legitimate interests of Kyrgyz nationals abroad;

Assistance through foreign policy instruments to create a favorable foreign economic environment for the harmonious and sustainable development of man, society and the State.

Economic diplomacy

Given a stable positive political dialogue with foreign partners, the main emphasis in foreign policy activities of the Kyrgyz Republic should be aimed at development and deepening of foreign economic relations of the country with foreign countries and international organizations.

Key areas of activity.

- Active purposeful work at all levels for harmonious integration of the KR economy within the EAEU.

- Ensuring full and effective interaction within the integration structures, of which Kyrgyzstan is a member, for sustainable development of the national economy based on the fundamental principles of free movement of goods, services, capital and labor resources without barriers, exemptions and restrictions, as well as improvement of forms and mechanisms of cooperation.

- Active participation in the implementation of regional projects, taking into account the need to increase the country's production and transit potential.

- Diversification of foreign economic targets of Kyrgyzstan through the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic and investment cooperation with the countries of South and South-East Asia, the Arab East, America.

- Active participation in the formation of regional markets of fuel and energy resources in the framework of EAEC, CASA-1000, etc.

Strengthening national and regional security

Sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic, security of its citizens, attraction of foreign investment, and realization of its tourism potential largely depend on the level of security against external threats. In this connection, strengthening national and regional security is a significant priority of Kyrgyzstan's foreign policy.

The main areas of activity are.

- Assistance in ensuring a reliable system of collective security in the framework of CSTO in combating international terrorism, extremism and illegal drug trafficking. To intensify interaction with CSTO member states in the sphere of border security.

- To improve military and military-technical cooperation both on bilateral basis and within the framework of regional and international organizations.

- To resolve issues pertaining to the delimitation and demarcation of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic with neighbouring countries.

- The development of socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian ties between the border territories of the Kyrgyz Republic and neighboring states.

4.7 Taza Koom - Digital Transformation of the Country

Vision: Kyrgyzstan is a smart country of a developed information society, formed on innovation and knowledge, effective, transparent and accountable governance without corruption, with extensive digital content of its own and active participation of citizens as users of digital technologies and services. Digitalization of the economy and the widespread use of innovative and advanced technologies stimulate the growth of the country's competitiveness, welfare and security of the population.

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

First and foremost, this 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 spheres of state life will be equipped with modern technologies, which will ensure the achievement of the goals 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 public administration and the economy, but also on the systems of education and health care, the provision of social services, ensuring the effectiveness of the judicial and law enforcement systems. "Taza Koom" will be an effective tool for eradicating corruption in the public sector by minimizing the impact of the human factor through the automation of administrative processes and procedures and the provision of digital public and municipal services.

High-tech and human capital will help create new products and services in these sectors of the economy that provide high added value and are in demand outside the country. They will also enable Kyrgyzstan to take full advantage of its membership in the Eurasian Economic Union and the implementation of the One Belt, One Road project as an international trade, transit, educational and cultural and health center on the revitalized Silk Road.

The country will build a world-class digital infrastructure integrated into global information flows. The development of digital infrastructure will be the basis for the innovative development of traditional industries and the emergence of new ones.

The national program of digital transformation "Taza-Koom" will start the way to the future, opening up new opportunities. Digital transformation

will be a high priority for any government programs, and in the medium term it will aim to create a subcontinent-wide (Central and South Asia) leading digital infrastructure based on the principle of leading-edge sufficiency.

All conceptual and strategic documents developed in accordance with this Strategy should necessarily include a digital transformation component.

The long-term goal is to attract to Kyrgyzstan the production facilities of international companies localized in the territory of the EAEU countries, the efficiency of which depends to a significant extent on the practice of customs and technical regulations (pharmaceuticals, consumer goods production, industrial assembly). For this purpose it is necessary to focus on consolidation of transit assets, adopt and practically implement programs of advanced development: early introduction of a digital B2B2C platform (development of a national or localization of one of the leading global ones); implementation of smart contracts; acceleration of easy and transparent pre-trial and court settlement procedures.

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

4.8. Development of Civil Society

Vision: The state systematically 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 the joint promotion of national interests. Citizens will be given all the rights and opportunities to develop themselves and to influence the development of society and the country.

In Kyrgyzstan, the presence of a strong, independent civil society is an undeniable fact and advantage. The direct and indirect contribution of the civil sector to the national economy, to solving social problems, and to strengthening the legal consciousness of citizens is undeniable. The

state will maximize the potential of civil society to achieve development goals on the basis of partnership and coincidence of missions in a particular area of human activity.

State policy for the development of civil society

- provides citizens with protection of 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 sustainable development of the country;

- Creates conditions for broad participation of civil society in decision-making processes at the national and local levels;

- supports civil initiatives aimed at providing necessary services to the society, and promotes socially useful ideas and projects through mechanisms of transparent and competitive financing.

Our medium-term priorities are.

We will define the principles for building a dialogue and cooperation with government institutions and businesses.

Improving the legislative framework and organizational mechanisms for civil society participation in decision-making processes, including the use of information technologies, as part of the Kyrgyz Republic's membership in the "Open Government" partnership initiative.

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

Creating conditions for the financial sustainability of civil society organizations through redistribution of national wealth and the Sustainable Development Fund; optimizing taxation to stimulate charitable activities; introducing mechanisms for involving civil society organizations as suppliers of state and municipal services, including expanding the practice of applying state social order.

The main task facing the media is the activity to provide the population of the country and the international public with objective information about our country, its wide familiarity with the rich cultural and historical heritage, national values and traditions of the people, its achievements in various areas of public life.

It is very important that the media clearly present the realities of today, urging people to cherish peace, stability and tranquility, to make their constructive contribution to strengthening the independence of our state and increasing its authority in the world arena.

The work on further liberalization of the media, strengthening their independence, the implementation of international legal norms and democratic standards in the practical activities of the media must continue. The focus will be on the political and legal aspects of ensuring freedom of expression, access to unbiased information and other

problems of developing the information sphere.

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

V. Priority directions of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period until 2023

The achievement of long-term goals until 2040 requires the allocation of consecutive, clearly defined stages of transformation.

The vision of the country's development for the period until 2023, based on the needs of society and the national interests of the state, is highlighted as medium-term priorities of the country's development.

In the center of all development policy in the country is a man and the task of creating the environment of his comfortable life and further all-round development.

First of all it is necessary to persistently carry out the state policy of protection of human, his political, economic, social, cultural, ecological rights, as well as the right to decent life in the comfortable cities and villages.

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

It is necessary to achieve equal opportunities for our citizens to realize their abilities regardless of their level of wealth and social status, place of residence and ethnicity, religion, gender and other differences, and state of health.

Based on long-term development priorities, we must strive to form in the medium term a quality environment for the economic well-being of our citizens through the creation of conditions and opportunities for the "man of production", for the development of the entrepreneurial environment and business.

A free and active entrepreneur will be the main subject of the economy. The share of the public sector in the economy should be reduced, and instead the public-private partnership will be significantly developed. A fair market will be guaranteed and industries with competition will not be regulated.

Innovative economy is the only possible way of development. Kyrgyzstan needs a new type of industry - high-tech, compact and environmentally friendly. The time of giant factories has passed, now smart and mobile enterprises, focused on technological solutions, win.

One of the key tasks is to form and maintain a modern industrial infrastructure, without which economic development is impossible.

The priority of development will be territories. There will be a transition from the sectoral principle of state management to the management of territorial development. The regions need to form effective production and consumption models inherent in them, which will create an opportunity to integrate them organically into the country's economic space.

The priority of regional policy is to build the infrastructure of human settlements that will ensure the improvement of the living conditions of the population. The state must make every effort to provide all the basic infrastructures 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 attention must be paid to the creation of a safe environment conducive to human health.

One of the priorities of the state policy should become work with our compatriots abroad, creating favorable conditions for them to invest in the development of regions of the country, opening new production facilities.

A key task is to increase the level of public trust in the authorities. For this purpose a number of measures aimed at developing the political system will be proposed.

Important in the reform of the political system is the restructuring of the system of local government.

There will be support for the development of freedom of speech, communication with society - as a tool for development, which will make a constructive contribution to strengthening the independence of our state, increasing its authority on the world stage.

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

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

The new system of public administration in a rapidly changing world should be based on a responsible attitude of the state to the person, building effective interaction between government agencies, effective management of the regions.

The conceptualization of changing interdepartmental interaction implies revising the structure, functionality and management technologies used by the executive branch, changing regulations and the process of

making management decisions, and transferring them to digital technologies.

The judicial system should also ensure the achievement of development goals. It is extremely important to raise the confidence of citizens in the judiciary. Courts must become fair, transparent and effective on the basis of laws and work to protect the rights and legitimate interests of individuals,

Against the backdrop of a deteriorating investment climate, significant efforts will be required to restore the country's image.

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

The strategic goal in the field of human rights protection is to restore the authority and strengthen people's confidence in the law enforcement agencies. The primary task of reforms in the law-enforcement block is eradication of corruption in law-enforcement structures and development and adoption of principally new legislation aimed at protection of a person and ensuring public order.

The conceptual directions of reforming the armed forces are aimed at creating a highly professional, mobile and high-tech army with an effective system of state and military administration as well as military and economic support.

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

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

VI. Priority steps of the mid-term phase

6.1 Realization of development goals

❖ Social development

Objective 1.1. *Strengthening primary health care services*

There will be an increase in national standards of primary health care and annual modernization of at least 17 family medicine centers, taking into account regional specifics and socio-demographic factors. Early detection of all diseases, their prevention and vaccination, medical support throughout life, from the earliest age, especially in cases of illness, permanent disability, pregnancy and after childbirth will be the main activities of the primary level of health care. The role of nurses will be strengthened, they will be delegated certain functions of doctors, especially preventive ones. Measures will be focused on updating the range of services, infrastructure, material, technical and professional equipment, as well as motivation and capacity building of workers. Expansion of the range of primary health care services is also possible through the use of modern and innovative approaches. At the primary level it is planned to expand the provision of preventive services and palliative care through 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 of the population with access to quality primary health care services is expected.

Objective 1.2. *Strengthen maternal and child health care*

The key measures in maternal and child health care will be related to the provision of quality services at the primary health care level. Regardless of their place of residence, citizens will have access to medical care during pregnancy and childbirth, care for infants, and various preventive health care programs - immunizations, nutrition, and counseling. Maternal and infant mortality will be reduced to 22.1% and 7.1% respectively by 2023.

Objective 1.3. *Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases*

A system of epidemiological surveillance of non-communicable diseases leading to premature death will be established. Diagnostic and preventive services for prevention and timely detection of cardiovascular

diseases, diabetes mellitus, respiratory diseases, and mental disorders will be developed in all regions. The organization and provision of mobile/ mobile treatment and diagnostic services to the population living in hard-to-reach and remote, mountainous regions will become regular. The task of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is to reduce premature mortality rates by defining indicators, as well as intermediate indicators of mortality for the next 5 years. Mortality rates for this category will be reduced by 7.7% from cardiovascular diseases, 8.1% from cancer, and 8.3% from diabetes.

Objective 1.4. Combat infectious diseases

Vaccination against hepatitis B and C in medical institutions will be regularly conducted at the expense of the compulsory medical insurance. It is necessary to revise the system of data collection and analysis 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.

Packages of preventive services at the population level must be developed and implemented, including standards for their provision. Mechanisms must be developed for the financial sustainability of the procurement of vaccines and consumables, as well as improving the quality, efficiency and safety of the system to accompany the delivery of vaccines to all regions of Kyrgyzstan on the basis of international standards at the expense of public funds in the medium and long term. Cross-sectoral surveillance systems for antibiotic resistance will be introduced. All regions must be provided with clean drinking water.

Objective 1.5. Updating the system of emergency medical care

By 2023, the emergency medical care system in Bishkek, Osh, and Karakol will be fully modernized. The key measures will be the introduction of an automated management system using modern innovative technologies, material and technical equipment, revision of legislation, increasing the capacity of system employees and their motivation, and improving standards of care. As a result, it is expected to reduce the service time to 20 minutes and reduce the pre-hospital mortality rate to 70% of the total.

Objective 1.6. Hospitals of the future

By 2023 seven multi-purpose hospitals in Batken, Bishkek, Jalal-Abad, Karakol, Naryn, Osh and Talas will provide quality inpatient care, including emergency care, at the modern level. These hospitals will be provided with modern medical equipment and professional staff, sanitary transport. Their management system will be changed with a focus on improving the quality and accessibility of inpatient services. A competitive system of selection and recruitment of managers of health care organizations, declaration of their income and expenditures will be introduced.

Hospitals with high financial risk, providing low-quality services that threaten the life and health of the population will be optimized. Different and new types of inpatient services (nursing care, short-term care, etc.) will be developed in the context of optimization of inpatient care. Implementation of the plan of optimization of specialized inpatient care will be accompanied by the introduction of reinvestment mechanisms and revision of mechanisms of financing of inpatient care, the system of referrals.

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

Receiving medical care should not lead to the impoverishment of the population. Therefore the mechanisms of planning and organization of delivery of health care will be modernized on the basis of the needs of the population, as well as with the strengthening of the mechanisms of strategic procurement of health care services. The state will annually form national accounts of health care expenses. A system of regulating prices for vital medicines, medical devices will be created in order to reduce out-of-pocket payments for medicines by the population. The creation of a national database of medicines will be completed. The efficiency of the state selection, procurement and use of medicines, medical products and improved management of medicines in health care organizations must be improved.

It is necessary to form a health information system capable of providing unified and centralized data processing, information security, real-time access to information systems using effective software products and integration with other information systems of GDS, SNS, SF, MHSD. It is

necessary first of all to integrate the databases used in the systems of payment for medical services at all levels of care to build a patient-oriented system of organization and financing of medical care. The procedures and approaches to the financing of the high technology fund will also be reviewed.

Objective 1.8. Universal enrollment in preschool education

The state will support and encourage establishment of a wide network of preschool institutions, early development centers and centers for children's creative activity on a public, private and public-private basis, including through creation of a system of tax benefits and preferences, encouragement of innovations and investments. Construction of pre-school institutions for full coverage of pre-school education and training will be a priority for the Government. The main policy measures will be aimed at creating conditions to attract investment in this sector, training of pedagogical and managerial staff for the system, development and provision of national standards of pre-school education and upbringing. It is planned to actively promote community-based kindergartens as an alternative model to state kindergartens.

Objective 1.9. Improve the quality of school education

In school, emphasize the quality of science, interdisciplinary, and language training. The most important place will be given to strengthening the professionalization (engineering specializations) of graduates and increasing productivity. We need to prepare the younger generation for a complex but interesting future. The National Project "Schools of the Future" will be launched, under which a model-experimental school with republican subordination will be created in each oblast. The aim of this project will be to form new generation schools standards with new innovative approaches to children development. The system of teachers' salaries will be reviewed with the aim of increasing their motivation and bringing them in line with the requirements of the market and budget opportunities.

Objective 1.10. Improving the quality of higher education

The state, together with the interested parties, will revise the content of higher education taking into account the requirements of the

market and contemporary society, as well as the country's development prospects. The state will support the direct participation of business in training personnel, designing educational programs, as well as creating "university-production" systems, and organizing an educational process based on scientific research. The state will fully support the creation of creative laboratories, start-ups and research centers in universities, including by creating the necessary conditions. In order to improve the quality of higher education, the prestige of the national system of higher education the state implements the program "3-200-2040", when the three leading universities in the country by 2040 will be among the top 200 universities in the world rankings (Times Higher Education, Academic Ranking of World Universities, U.S. News, Shanghai rating). The state will create a separate national project for this purpose.

Objective 1.11. *Internetization of all general education schools*

During the upcoming five years it is planned to connect about 140 secondary schools annually to the worldwide global network, as a result of which more than 500 thousand schoolchildren will get free access. The state, together with private companies, will provide educational institutions with access to high-speed fiber-optic networks. At the same time, new learning standards will be introduced everywhere, integrating computer devices, software and online services into the learning process. Our special task is to provide free basic IT-education to everyone who wants it.

Objective 1.12. *Ensure consistency of the vocational education system and the labor market*

Revise the methodology of forming the needs of the labor market in a dynamically changing world, based on forecasting and evaluating competencies that are in demand on the labor market.

Outsource micro-crediting, training and retraining programs for the unemployed financed from the national budget, based on public-private partnerships and social contracting, with the involvement of financial institutions, public organizations, representatives of small and medium-sized businesses. Programs for training and retraining of the unemployed should be based on the use of advanced information technologies, online services.

Objective 1.13. *Support of labor migrants and compatriots*

Protect Kyrgyz citizens working abroad and support migration processes as a resource for development in terms of future investment, knowledge and skills, experience and international relations. In places of greatest concentration of our compatriots, with the support of our strategic partner, Russia, various levels of representative offices have been opened in many cities.

This policy of supporting our migrants will not only be continued, but further expansion is planned. In particular, it is planned to create centers for professional training and retraining of professional personnel with the support of the Russian side, to create centers for consulting support on legal, administrative, and professional issues, a unified Internet portal will be created. Work on pension provision and medical care for family members of migrant workers will be continued. In order to preserve the full-fledged rights of migrant workers who received citizenship of another country the system "Meken-Kart" will be launched in the territory of Kyrgyzstan.

Objective 1.14: Support young people's health

A man must be responsible for his health. State support will be given to public institutions that promote healthy lifestyles and physical culture. Each school shall have sports halls meeting the modern requirements. Development of sports infrastructure - physical culture for all ages.

Five sports and recreation complexes will be built with Gazprom's support under the Gazprom for Children program (in the cities of Jalal-Abad, Batken, Osh, Naryn and Tokmok), with a compulsory decision on how to finance them. We are creating a program to support future Olympians. Support of amateur and children's sports, search and identification of talents must become the very base, which will give young athletes an opportunity to realize their potential in big sports.

Objective 1.15. *Building a new system of labor relations*

The system of labor relations must fully correspond to the challenges of time and the requirements established in the socio-economic environment. The system of employment and labor remuneration needs radical reforms aimed at improvement of labor productivity. First of all it is

necessary to switch gradually to hourly wages as it is more just and stimulates labor productivity.

Secondly, it is necessary to gradually move to a system of fixed-term contractual relations between the employer and the employee. Thirdly, the system of trade unions has long been in need of reform, which have ceased to perform their direct functions of defenders and lobbyists of workers' interests. A separate issue is the involvement of poor and low-income families with labor potential. This problem should become the main task of the corresponding state bodies and employment promotion measures.

Objective 1.16. Building equitable social protection

The state will revise the legislation regulating the minimum social standards. Measures to improve the targeting of categorical compensation and other social payments are extremely important. Curbing corruption and the transition to international functional standards and approaches should be the key directions of reforms in the system of medical and social expertise.

A nationwide open information database of recipients of state benefits, monetary compensations, social services, integrated with GDS, MoH, NF, MES will be created. Transition to the measurement of multidimensional poverty must be ensured. It is necessary to develop and implement mechanisms for assignment of state benefits to incapacitated citizens, coordinated with labor and employment policy.

Objective 1.17. Protection and promotion of interests of children and women

State allowances for children under 3 years of age will be introduced for the harmonious development of children and their cognitive skills, as well as recognition of women's childcare work. Payments of child allowances should be made only if the children live in a family environment.

Regulatory acts will be developed and approved that regulate the payment of wages to mothers and caregivers of children with disabilities who live in families. Mechanisms for indexing the amount of social benefits for children with disabilities and persons disabled from childhood are to be introduced.

The system of allocating maternity benefits and increasing their size will be reviewed in order to improve the situation of women and children. Perinatal screenings will be organized and conducted on a regular basis. The system of referrals to health care organizations for inpatient obstetric and pediatric care will be reviewed. The state will support basic medical and social services of schools of expectant mothers, parents.

Objective 1.18. Development of the system of social services and social order

The state will create a system of planning, organization, financing and providing social services alternative to residential institutions based on assessment of needs and requirements of the population. Programs of socio-economic development of LGBs must be formed taking into account the needs of the population in receiving social services and regional specifics of the local community.

When providing social services at the local level it is necessary to use the mechanisms of state and municipal social contracting. Responsible parenthood schools, day care centers for children and persons with disabilities, senior citizens, social assistance for children and families in difficult situations, schools for expectant mothers or parents should be developed in each municipality and village, while delegating to LGB the provision of primary basic non-specialized social services.

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

The system of social support for children and families in difficult life situations, persons with disabilities, the elderly living alone should be built in every village and town. Mechanisms of social rent of housing for graduates of boarding institutions who have no housing will be introduced.

Objective 1.19. Transformation of the pension system and its sustainability

The pension system needs profound reforms, which are mainly related to its long-term financial sustainability, the fairness of its operation, its ability to provide a decent level of pensions, demographic processes and the tendency of the population to age. The government of the Kyrgyz

Republic should develop and implement a reform of the pension system by 2023.

Link the development of the pension system and the provision of medical and social assistance, especially to older pensioners within the systems of mandatory health or social insurance.

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

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

❖ **Strengthening the institution of the family**

Objective 2.1. Improvement of housing conditions of young families

Within the framework of the state mortgage lending program a line will be allocated to support young families. Priority categories of state support will be 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 five years it is planned to allocate funds amounting to more than 16 billion soms as a result of which more than 15000 families will have an opportunity to improve their living conditions.

Objective 2.2: Preventing and suppressing all forms of domestic violence

The most important step must be to stop all forms of violence against children and women, persons with disabilities and the elderly. In this connection, measures will be taken to review legislation providing for the prevention and punishment of perpetrators of violence. Punishment and measures against perpetrators of violence against children must be considered under public law and cannot be changed by agreement of private persons. The number of incidents of violence against children and women

would be more than halved. The institution of the Ombudsman will be given sufficient powers to protect children, women and the family.

Objective 2.3: Ensure intergenerational ties.

The family must regain its role as a developmental environment and as the most important institution for reproducing the values of the nation. It is thanks to parental responsibility and a strong institution of motherhood and childhood that our nation has been able to preserve itself at different, difficult stages of its historical development.

It is necessary to develop and implement legislative norms and mechanisms of joint responsibility of families in cases of difficult life situations, deprivation of legal capacity of persons with disabilities and elderly citizens, guardianship and custody of parents. Measures to combat corruption in guardianship, national and international adoption will be aimed at simplifying procedures and creating a transparent activity of the relevant government agencies. An information portal of all persons wishing to take children into foster care, adoption or guardianship should be formed.

Objective 2.4 Realization of a child's right to a family environment

As part of reforming the system of orphanages and boarding institutions, a working group should be formed, which should include representatives of public organizations, the expert community, and government agencies. The goal of the group is to propose mechanisms for implementing children's rights to a family environment, and to develop a legal and regulatory framework for implementing the institution of foster families.

❖ **Civilian Integration**

Objective 3.1: Ensure harmony and stability

Civil equality and full integration of all citizens of the country, regardless of ethnic origin and religion, will be ensured. Strengthening and increasing the role of the Assembly of the People of Kyrgyzstan will be one of the vectors of building up and popularization of cultural diversity of the country. All citizens will be ensured full participation in the civil and political life of the country. Socio-economic reforms will fully provide for civic inclusiveness and equity of access to resources and development outcomes.

Objective 3.2. Development of the state language

The work on full-scale functioning of the state language as the most important factor in strengthening the unity of the people of Kyrgyzstan while preserving and developing the languages of all ethnic groups living in the Kyrgyz Republic will be actively continued. By 2023 it is planned to fully switch to the state language in all record keeping within the state and municipal services. The role of the state language in other areas will grow every year and it will play a function that consolidates society. The main directions for the coming perspective should be the modernization and introduction of updated methods and technologies of teaching the state language, increasing the role of the state language in the sphere of culture, science and dissemination of mass information.

Objective 3.3.Formation of a multilingual learning environment

Kyrgyzstan fully shares the principles and goals of a multilingual learning environment as a modern need for development. To this end, programs to develop a multilingual learning environment and education will be supported at all levels of education - preschool, school, vocational, higher education, and academic. The key languages will be Kyrgyz, Russian and English. To this end, the state should envisage measures to create the necessary conditions related to the preparation of teaching methods, the formation of teaching staff, the development of teaching materials and aids. By 2023 it is expected that the principle of multilingual learning environment will be fully operational in most educational institutions of the republic.

❖ The Land of High Culture

Objective 4.1. Preservation and creation of cultural-historical sites

By 2023 historical complexes such as Sulaiman-Too, Kumbez of Manas, Tash-Rabat, Uzgen Historical Complex, Burana, Saimaluu-Tash, Shah Fazil, Mausoleum of Prophet Idris and others will be completely restored and renovated. It makes sense to create new museum complexes reflecting the national specifics, which will become the country's calling card.

Objective 4.2. Development of the Kyrgyz cinematography

To restore the high status of the Kyrgyz cinematography. Establishment of the Central Asian Film School, whose mission would be the formation of modern identity of the Central Asian peoples, the inclusion of Kyrgyz and the whole Central Asian cinema in the world civilization context. It is planned to organize the international ethno-film festival "Kyzyl Alma".

Objective 4.3. Development of the national oral art

Rendering state support to cultural programs that form the spirituality of the nation - the support of all initiatives related to the "Manas" epos, as well as the minor Kyrgyz epos, development of folklore art and folk art. For this purpose, the state initiates an annual National Festival of Oral Folk Art of the People of Kyrgyzstan.

Objective 4.4. Support the integrated socio-cultural research

Today, there is an urgent need for national self-identification through socio-cultural reflection, meaningfulness of spatial and temporal existence of the nation. To this end, a comprehensive program will be launched to restore the historical past and develop national philosophy and cultural studies. The responsibility for the launch and implementation of this direction lies with the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic and higher educational institutions.

❖ Religion in a Democratic Society

Objective 5.1. Strengthening the principles of secularism and the rule of law

State regulation of the activities of religious organizations will become more active and effective. In order to promote the principles of modern secular and legal state respecting the values of traditional religions - Hanafi maslhab and Orthodoxy, as well as to ensure the dominance of state bodies in the information space there will be budget funding.

Objective 5.2 Formation of the national system of religious education

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

The implementation of the project also includes a procedure for citizens to leave in order to receive religious education abroad. It is planned that by 2023 all religious educational institutions will pass accreditation in accordance with the requirements of the relevant government agencies.

Objective 5.3. Integrate secular and religious education.

The state guarantees to get the basic general education meeting the established state standard in full. The opportunity will be provided for those wishing to receive a full-fledged religious education within the secular system. Theological colleges will be established for this purpose. This model would provide an opportunity for an integrated secular and religious education.

Objective 5.4. Create a constructive inter-religious dialogue.

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

Conditions will be created for constructive cooperation of confessions, platforms for organizing communication between representatives of different confessions will be organized. The propaganda of enmity on religious grounds is not allowed. Traditional religions, such as Islam and Orthodoxy, should attract more believers to their side than other confessions. There will be a permanent coordinating council composed of employees of the SCDO, the DUMK, and the Diocese of Orthodox Christians to develop and implement an optimal model of state-confessional cooperation, based on the secular nature of the state.

The Permanent Coordinating Council, together with other religious organizations, will hold annual inter-confessional discussions on the implementation of specific measures to strengthen inter-confessional harmony and religious tolerance. The full range of state mechanisms for countering religious radicalism and extremism based on the principles of human rights and freedom of religion will be used. The state will support religious organizations striving to contribute to the development of the country and will strictly suppress the activities of destructive currents and confessions.

❖ **Shaping development factors**

Objective 6.1. Continuous formation of perspective skills

Improvement of the level of development of competences and professional skills will be one of the key factors of development. In this regard, in accordance with international practice, the National Qualifications System will be established, which provides qualification frameworks of different levels, standards and procedures, assessment system, as well as a deep connection with the educational system. One of the main principles will be to support lifelong learning. A map of the need for qualified personnel for the perspective of 3 to 5 years will be formed based on the revised methodology of the need for labor resources for the formation of the state order in vocational education.

Objective 6.2. Strengthening protection of foreign investments

Attract direct investments to ensure the development by means of providing higher guarantees of security, stability of the regime, simplicity of the regulation and application of the mechanisms of the state-private partnership. The total volume of investments should reach 25-30 percent of GDP. Creation of a "strategic investor" regime for large-scale investments in national development facilities exceeding \$10 million and granting special preferences.

Actively work out issues related to opening representative offices and branches of major foreign financial institutions on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Objective 6.3 Large-scale implementation of quality management

Kyrgyzstan, as a member of the EAEU and actively participating in foreign economic transactions, badly needs large-scale implementation of principles and creation of an appropriate quality infrastructure. For this, the country should systematically go for renewal.

The first step should be related to bringing the national structure of technical regulation in line with regional and international standards. It is necessary to simplify as much as possible all standardization and metrology procedures, expand cooperation with recognized quality centers, actively inform business about the benefits of certification and

standardization. The relevant infrastructure should be brought into compliance in the next 2-3 years. The state should assist business in implementation of leading quality standards both regionally and globally, it is especially relevant for priority areas.

Objective 6.4. Development of trade and simplification of trade procedures

In order to increase the export opportunities of the country it is necessary to solve the issues of simplicity, convenience and speed of foreign trade operations, carried out by the national business. The format of government structures that regulate foreign trade should be brought to a minimum of involvement and ability to create obstacles.

The state will achieve a reduction in the number of procedures, time and material costs of export-import operations. At the same time infrastructure will be constantly improved - points of passage of goods, highways, information and service.

At the regional level, work on the creation of "green corridors" will continue. As a result, Kyrgyzstan in the next 5 years will become a leader among Central Asian countries in terms of freedom and quality of trade facilitation.

Assistance in promotion of exports of domestic products to the markets of neighboring countries, EAEC, as well as the EU on the basis of GSP+ status.

Establishment of the institute of advisers on trade and economic issues in foreign countries of the Kyrgyz Republic.

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

Objective 6.5. Improvement of positions in international rankings

The performance of the Kyrgyz Republic in the system of international rankings will be improved. Kyrgyzstan by 2023 should be among the top 40 countries in the Doing Business ranking, the Global Competitiveness Index - among the top 70 countries, the Global Happiness Index - among the first 30 countries.

Objective 6.6 Stimulating technological modernization

Innovative economy is the only possible way of development. Kyrgyzstan needs a new kind of industry - high-tech, compact and environmentally friendly. The time of giant factories has passed, now smart and mobile enterprises focused on technological solutions win. Practical priority solutions will include technological upgrading of all municipal enterprises responsible for maintaining basic infrastructures - lighting, garbage, water, sewage in key cities.

Objective 6.7. Land management

The land market will promote business development and attract foreign investors to the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic. One of the ways of solving the issues of food security, fighting poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic is the development of irrigation.

In this regard, according to the State Irrigation Development Program it is planned to implement 46 water management projects, which will make it possible to put into operation 66.5 thousand hectares of new irrigated lands, to increase water supply of 51 thousand hectares, to transfer from mechanical to gravity irrigation 9.5 thousand hectares and to improve ameliorative condition of 50 thousand hectares.

Objective 6.8. Renewal of irrigation infrastructure and new areas

By 2023, it is planned to additionally commission 27 thousand hectares of new irrigated lands, increase water supply of lands on 40 thousand hectares, provide transfer of conditionally irrigated lands into irrigated ones on the area of 2800 hectares. Twelve accumulation structures with a total capacity of about 64 million cubic meters will be built. Due to improvement of meliorative condition of lands, field water supply will be increased. The main measures taken by the state will be construction and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, improvement of water management and regulation, as well as finding a financial model to ensure system sustainability.

❖ **Creating an environment for development**

Objective 7.1. Increase opportunities for small and medium business

The share of small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) will be brought to 50% of the country's GDP by 2023. This will be ensured through the expansion of financing programs and easing the terms of their lending, creation of a special regime of administration and taxation, provision of information and consulting support to businesses, including in the context of Kyrgyzstan's integration into the EAEU. Through public financial institutions and financial institutions with state participation over the next 5 years will be further allocated 15 billion soms to support SMEs. To minimize interference in business activities, a moratorium on inspections of business entities by public authorities has been declared for 3 years from the date of registration.

Objective 7.2. Role of business in economic policy making

Taking into consideration a big number of appeals of business entities to help restore their violated rights and legal interests, as well as the need to increase investment attractiveness and combat corruption, there will be established an Institute of Business Ombudsman in the Kyrgyz Republic. He will be provided with opportunities to participate in court proceedings as a third party (public defender) - an observer. Besides, taking into account the potential of business associations, which has been built up over the years of independence, the issue of delegating part of government functions to mature public self-regulating organizations will be considered.

Objective 7.3. Create a competitive and equitable tax system

The tax policy envisages the development and adoption of measures aimed at the creation of the fair taxation, regardless of the form and size of businesses. At the same time these measures will allow ensuring the overall competitiveness of the economy. From 2020, the tax burden will not exceed 20 percent, including social contributions. The total number of taxes will be reduced to two - sales tax and income tax. This will solve other pressing business problems.

Objective 7.4. Development of the capital market and financial institutions

Kyrgyzstan should preserve the policy of freedom of capital movement. This is one of the attractive factors for foreign investments. In the banking system, one of the important steps will be capitalization of commercial banks and closer integration of the banking system and stock market. Along with this, the tasks related to the provision of access to a variety of banking products for the population at large will remain. In the medium term, the level of banking penetration will reach 55%.

Objective 7.5. Completion of denationalization and privatization

A course on reduction of economically unjustified participation of the state in the economy and optimization of the state sector will be pursued. In this regard, apart from privatization mechanisms, mechanisms of public-private partnerships, investment leasing, trust management of property, and outsourcing of some 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 objects, except for objects of strategic importance, to the market.

Objective 7.6. Reform of the system of state finances

The first direction will be a change in the philosophy and principles of financing development, gradually abandoning dependence on "donor" financial resources and mobilizing internal resources. Another step will be a real transition to program budgeting, and a change in the system of budget planning and execution, taking into account the program approach.

Objective 7.7. Management of foreign debt

Long-term public debt policy will be aimed at ensuring and maintaining sustainability of the state external debt. Priorities with regard to the structure of public debt, including the need to diversify the portfolio, will be formulated by the government's medium-term debt management

strategies based on the regular analysis of risks and costs of the debt portfolio. Close attention will be paid to the possibilities of borrowing in the domestic market, including for the purpose of stimulating the development of the domestic financial market. The role of internal borrowing instruments as an accessible and reliable source of financing for the budget will grow.

Objective 7.8: Improvement of power-generating capacities

A large-scale reconstruction and modernization of existing generating facilities is planned, and it is expected to increase the existing system's capacity by at least 385 MW by 2023. In particular, the reconstruction of At-Bashi and Uch-Kurgan HPPs will be completed, the second unit of Kambar-Ata HPP-2 will be launched, and the complete rehabilitation of Toktogul HPP will be carried out. Efforts to find and attract investment in new facilities - Kambar-Ata HPP-1, Verkhne-Naryn HPP cascade, etc. - will continue.

Work will continue on attracting investment in small and medium hydropower. To this end, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will develop all necessary transparent and stable rules, including pricing, mechanisms and guarantees for product sales, taxation and other costs. Energy infrastructure and export potential will be developed, including the continuation of the CASA-1000 project, which will start operating in 2022.

Objective 7.9. Financial recovery of the energy sector

For the further stable functioning of the energy system it will be necessary to revise the tariffs towards their increase. Increase of tariffs will be carried out step by step in the context of each category of consumers. At the same time, the threshold for privileged electricity consumers will be lowered to a level corresponding to the poorest segments of the population. At the same time, the state policy on social protection will provide for monetary compensation for the poorest categories of people. Along with a tariff policy, one of the key areas of improvement of the financial condition of the energy sector will be tough measures to reduce technical losses, which should drop by 11.6% by 2023.

Objective 7.10. Renewal and modernization of power equipment and power grids

Renovation and modernization of energy equipment, power transmission lines, and hot water supply networks is one of the tasks for the energy sector. To this end, conditions will be created for the annual renewal of equipment and networks by at least 1.5%, taking into account the retirement of funds. Reliability and stability of the whole energy system will increase by 1.5% due to this.

Objective 7.11. Modernization and implementation of energy-efficient technologies

Implement programs on energy efficiency and energy saving on a large scale. Provide assistance to recognized companies and financial institutions for the fastest possible transition to highly efficient energy technologies. As a first step, we will undertake a major technological overhaul of all municipal utilities responsible for the maintenance of basic infrastructure - lighting, garbage, water, and sewage. These reforms will begin with two cities of republican subordination - Bishkek and Osh.

Objective 7.12. Increase the participation of renewable energy sources

Local energy supply systems, use of solar, wind and water energy, and of the earth's interior will contribute to greater energy independence. Implementation of the planned projects will make it possible to increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz energy system by at least 10% within 5 years or by 385 MW. For this purpose, the state will create maximum favorable conditions for the import of technological equipment and guarantees for electricity sales both in terms of volume and price.

Objective 7.13. Gasification of the country

On the basis of the program of "Gazprom Kyrgyzstan" by 2023 no less than 60 settlements with more than 90 thousand households will be gasified. At the same time the gasification of the capital city of Bishkek will continue and at least 20 residential areas will be gasified by 2021.

Objective 7.14. Expansion of transport and logistics opportunities

Freedom of movement of the population will be ensured in the

sphere of transport infrastructure and the country will get out of the transport dead-end. Kyrgyzstan should become a transit country with safe and popular corridors for transit of passengers, goods and cargo. By 2023, agreements will be reached and the construction of a section of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railroad will begin. In accordance with international standards, rehabilitation and construction of separate sections of transnational highways Torugart - Naryn - Bishkek, Irkeshtam - Osh - Batken - Isfana, Suusamyр - Talas - Taraz, Tyup-Kegen, Aral-Suusamyр (connecting Bishkek-Osh and North-South highways), Jalal-Abad - Madaniyat, Bishkek - Kara - Balta (sections of Bishkek-Osh road) will be conducted.

Construction of the alternative road North-South (Balykchy - Jalal-Abad), bypass roads of Bishkek, Osh and Uzgen will be completed. These measures are planned to increase passenger and freight traffic by land transport. Free movement regimes along the entire length of transnational highways based on the "green corridors" principle and simplified forms of transit regulation with neighboring countries, first of all with Kazakhstan, China, Uzbekistan will be ensured.

Objective 7.15. Develop capacity as a center of air communications

By 2023, Kyrgyzstan will become one of the major aviation hubs in Central Asia. This will be achieved through the introduction of the fifth degree of "freedom of airspace", revision of the national program for the development of civil aviation. Synergy with the national program to develop the tourism industry, taking measures to get our airlines off the "black list," modernizing the infrastructure of key airports "Manas" and "Osh" is necessary.

It is important to attract internationally recognized investors in this area, to modernize and bring the airport and air navigation infrastructure and its services in line with international requirements. It is necessary to introduce international ICAO standards in all airlines and increase key performance indicators in the area of quality management system and safety management system.

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

Objective 7.16. Complete provision of clean drinking water, construction and rehabilitation of wastewater disposal systems

The priority of the regional policy is to build the infrastructure of the settlements, providing the improvement of living conditions of the population. One of the most important tasks is the construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems in 653 villages, including the construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems in 26 district centers and 22 towns. Of these, in 588 villages and 22 towns at the expense of \$636.23 million of external investments, and in 65 villages at the expense of the national budget. The state will bring clean drinking water to 95% of the country's settlements. More than 2.0 million people in rural areas will have access to centralized water supply.

The main directions of the policy will be focused on the construction and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure, improvement of water supply management and regulation system, and finding the optimal financial model to ensure sustainability. By 2023, the construction and rehabilitation of wastewater systems will be carried out in 7 provincial and 26 district centers. Modern technologies will be used to ensure the maximum degree of safety for the environment.

Objective 7.17. Expansion of green areas

It seems expedient to take measures and achieve the image of Kyrgyzstan as the country with "negative CO₂ emissions" and the "greenest" country in the region. For this purpose, two large blocks of measures will be implemented. The first is related to the direct reduction of CO₂ emissions by all economic entities and citizens of the country. The second, and this will become a national idea, is a program to restore and expand mountain forests, whose proportion will increase from 5.6% to 6% of the country by 2023.

Objective 7.18. Conservation of tailing dumps and safety

There will be conducted rehabilitation of the territories (33 tailing dumps and 25 mining dumps, first of all the Min-Kush and Kadzhi-Sai tailing dumps), which were affected by the mining and processing of

natural uranium. A national system for ensuring radiation safety will be established.

Objective 7.19. Rational water resources management

Integrated water resources management at all levels will be introduced, if necessary on the basis of transboundary cooperation and development of the country's water basin management system. Technologies for the efficient use of water resources will be introduced, significantly increasing the coefficient of water use, including the active use of the capabilities of reservoirs, daily and ten-day regulation basins. Implementation of the program to save glaciers and mountain lakes in Kyrgyzstan is our investment and responsibility to future generations.

Objective 7.20. Development of waste management and recycling infrastructure

Best practices for waste disposal and recycling will be used in the largest cities of the country. Special emphasis will be made on creation of waste landfills using technologies which ensure minimal risk for the environment and people.

Objective 7.21. Administrative and territorial reform

Reform of administrative-territorial administration will be carried out, which envisages liquidation of one of intermediate links of the vertical chain of command on new principles: social-economic integration of territories of a single development plan, introduction of new principles of management of territorial development, development planning and financing of their vital functions, and local development programs.

To implement this idea, a state working commission consisting of representatives of all branches of government, local authorities, and independent experts will be created. All risks and threats will be analyzed, and the best ways of solving the long-overdue issue will be worked out.

Objective 7.22. Develop master plans for key cities

By 2023 master plans of 20 cities, which are growth points corresponding to the market economy and modern challenges, will be

developed and approved. Each of these cities will have a master plan for development, supported by detailed plans; prospective plans for engineering and transport infrastructure; prospective plans for the development of residential, social, cultural, and community environment of the territories. All these elements of urban development planning will be closely linked with the economic specialization and geographic, cultural, and historical characteristics of cities.

Objective 7.23. Provision of access to public services in the regions

In the near 3 years, "Public service centers" will be launched in each regional center and, later, in big district centers, which will make it possible to get public and municipal services within one working day. By 2023, there will be about 30 new-format public service centers across the country.

Objective 7.24. Healthy cities and villages - a healthy country

By 2023 the conditions will be created to maintain a healthy lifestyle and prevent diseases, as well as to develop a responsible attitude towards maintaining and improving one's own health and the health of others. A "smoke-free environment" will be created, especially in public places, among children, women and youth.

An information portal on health and health services shall be created. There will be organized platforms, places of public and free use for health promotion, maintaining an active lifestyle. It is necessary to revise fiscal policy towards alcohol and tobacco industries in the EAEU conditions. The public health system will be optimized and strengthened by reviewing its main functions, material and technical equipment, professional staffing. A national network of healthy cities and municipalities with subsequent integration into international regional and global networks of "Healthy Cities" will be formed.

Activities of coordination mechanisms of public health management in district state administrations, LSGs, authorized representative offices of the Government in the regions will be strengthened. Public health issues must necessarily be included in the socio-economic development plans of LSGs based on an assessment of the needs of the population. The number of "healthy places", "healthy cities", "healthy villages" for the population will be increased.

Objective 7.25. Infrastructural connectivity of territories

Kyrgyzstan must have high quality highways of not only international and national importance, which will ensure interconnection of the country's territories. All regions of the country should be provided with continuous transport communications with each other. The most significant projects will be: completing the construction of the North-South road, launching the rehabilitation and modernization of the ring road around Lake Issyk-Kul. At the same time, the government will take responsibility to repair at least 550 km of internal highways every year, as well as the construction and repair of at least 15 bridges. This will reduce the distance from the southern regions to the northern regions by more than 300 km. Up to 95% of the Republic's settlements will be provided with regular passenger services within five years.

Task 7.26. Resource support of regional development

Funds will be found to create a single government mechanism of financing regional development, including the financing of specific border areas. A Social Partnership Fund for development of the regions will be established, the authorized capital of this fund will be USD 10 million, including the funds of development partners.

❖ **Priority development sectors**

Objective 8.1. Industrial potential of the country

Equipment production and small machine building, processing of agricultural products and food production, clothing industry, construction materials industry with new properties will be the priority directions. Special credit lines within the framework of the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund as well as other financial institutions will be allocated to support the priority areas. Maximum assistance will be provided for the export of products of priority industries and sectors of the economy.

Objective 8.2 Development of the agro-industrial complex

Based on the historical and natural-climatic advantages in the agriculture and processing, there will be a special focus on the

development of the following clusters: wool and knitted garments production, bee-keeping, intensive horticulture and fish breeding. Along with this, the strategic issue is the development of elite seed production and breeding, both in terms of domestic supply and in terms of expanding the export potential of the country. Necessary prerequisites already exist in these directions. The state will implement a program on creation of modern logistics centers. Centers of international level will be located: one in the south of the country ("Southern"), the other - in the north of the country ("Northern").

Also 7 regional logistics centers will be launched by 2023 taking into account the specialization of each region. Financial support will remain and will be provided at the level of not less than 3.3 billion soms exclusively for the development of the country's agro-industrial complex. Support will be provided for development of cooperation, with this purpose lands of the State Fund of Agricultural Land will be actively used, systems of guaranteed state purchase of agricultural products for institutions with a large number of consumers, promotion of cluster cooperation of raw material processors and suppliers will be introduced.

Objective 8.3. Support for textile and garment production

In order to implement the project "Technopolis for textile and garment production" the Association "Legprom" was given a ground area of 40.74 hectares and 3.7 hectares in Bishkek for a lease period of 49 years. More than 40 entrepreneurs will implement this project and more than 10 thousand jobs will be created.

Objective 8.4. Tourism development

Several geoparks will be created - special recreation and tourist zones created and operating under the aegis of UNESCO. This area is one of the most popular among international tourists. Tourist clusters will be launched, with skiing specialization on the basis of Karakol and historical and cultural specialization on the basis of Osh. Other government activities will include development of all necessary infrastructure for tourists. Work will be done to ensure the safety of tourists and to provide necessary emergency assistance. It is expected that in five years the annual volume of international tourists will grow by 5%. A program to develop domestic tourism will be launched.

❖ **Efficient and fair management**

Objective 9.1. Introduction of meritocracy as a management culture

A culture of meritocracy based on professionalism and performance of public and municipal servants will be rigorously introduced. All this must be accompanied by the introduction of an objective system of high motivation commensurate with the market, fair and transparent selection, promotion, institutional stability of professional personnel and the formation of "career elevators. The nation's best personnel must work in state and municipal service and receive twice as much pay than they do now. An effective "National Personnel Reserve" will be launched, whose main function will be to support and promote the most professional and talented personnel.

Objective 9.2. Mobile and compact state machinery

By 2020 the number of ministries, agencies, and government officials should be reduced, including by introducing new technologies. The government will be compact, more transparent, professional, and young.

The main principles of public administration will be total transparency and efficiency. The role of the state will gradually change from the current dominant provider of services to a regulator that develops policies, norms and frameworks, trains personnel and protects the rights of the consumer of services. In three years' time, all state and municipal services will be digital and accessible in real time.

❖ **Balanced power system**

Objective 10.1. Increase the inclusiveness of the electoral process

By the forthcoming parliamentary elections in 2020 at the expense of comprehensive measures aimed at inclusiveness, there will be a wide coverage and participation of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic in the elections. Improve the accounting of citizens of the country, involvement of compatriots abroad and awareness of constitutional rights in the electoral processes. Work will be done to ensure proper infrastructure during the election period. It is also planned to create opportunities for PLEs.

Objective 10.2: Improve mechanisms for competitive elections

Equal rights for all participants in the electoral process at all stages will be ensured. At the same time the law on prevention of dissemination of inaccurate and false information will be strengthened. In accordance with the demands of society, requirements for all categories of candidates participating in the electoral process will be tightened. There is a need to strengthen the importance of election programs and responsibility for their implementation.

Objective 10.3. Further Development of Parliamentarism

The strategic target is to establish a fully-fledged parliamentary democracy by 2040. Kyrgyzstan has chosen its own way. For this purpose, a great deal of work needs to be done to develop parliamentary-type political parties as institutions of expression and political realization of the interests of citizens and institutions of forming representative bodies of power. Along with this, the requirements for political institutions must be increased on their transparency, as well as their responsibility for compliance with the electoral legislation, the prevention of corruption schemes related to bribery of voters. Provisions will be introduced that will oblige parties to adhere to the lists of party candidates voted for by the citizens of the country.

Objective 10.4: Improve electoral procedures and infrastructure

Stability and unification of legislation should become the most important element. The principle of inadmissibility of making changes in the legislation on elections less than a year before the elections will be provided and implemented through the relevant normative legal acts. The state support will be provided for the material and technical equipment of the infrastructure for the organization and conduct of elections. The capacity of all election commissions and observers involved in the organization of elections will be increased.

❖ **Strong local government**

Objective 11.1. Interaction and distribution of powers and responsibilities

The first element will be a clear distribution of functions and powers between local state administrations and local self-government bodies. The next is to strengthen legislation regulating local self-governance, including in comparison with the sectoral legislative framework.

The third element of transformations should be changes in the system of national planning and the principle of linkage to the spatial development of specific territories should be ensured.

Objective 11.2 Financial decentralization of regional management

The budgetary policy at the local government level will be based on the necessity to meet the needs of the population, and not on the residual principle. The key characteristic of effective budgeting process will be the development budget.

The system of revenue sharing between the republican and local budgets will be changed in accordance with the functions assigned to the corresponding governing bodies. The methodology of calculating equalization grants will be revised to ensure fair, clear and effective equalization of revenues of local budgets. An important task affecting the efficiency of inter-budgetary relations is informatization and automation of the processes of planning and execution of local budgets.

❖ **Supremacy of the law and legitimacy**

Objective 12.1: Transparency and accountability of the judiciary

To increase public and business confidence in the judicial system, transparency and accountability of the system will be fully implemented by 2023. This will be accomplished by ensuring public access to statistical data on each judge of all instances, to all materials of economic cases (not containing legally protected secrets), publication of draft decisions and other judicial decisions of public importance. Online broadcasts of court hearings will make the decisions of judges impartial, and increase people's confidence in the judicial branch.

Objective 12.2: Inviolability of the person and private property

Judges, while ensuring the rights of man and citizen, should protect the

freedom of the individual from possible arbitrary actions of state bodies, especially law enforcement agencies. For this purpose it is necessary to adopt a constitutional law "On the liberty (inviolability) of the person," by analogy with Habeas corpus act.

Objective 12.3: Introduction of specialized courts

By 2023, specialized courts - administrative, juvenile, investment and others - will be established to improve the quality, access and speed of court cases. The plan is that within 5-6 years the country will fully implement the principle of court specialization. At the same time, all necessary human and infrastructural resources need to be prepared and the legal framework needs to be revised.

Objective 12.4: Extension of the mechanisms of extrajudicial and pre-trial processes

Development of mediation will considerably reduce the load on the judicial system. It will help relieve the workload of judges. Courts will consider only criminal cases related to family and labor disputes, while the rest of economic and commercial disputes will be referred to advisory bodies (arbitration). It is also necessary to develop arbitration courts, on the basis of whose conclusions cases can be considered by the courts of general jurisdiction.

Objective 12.5: Improvement of the effectiveness of the enforcement of judicial decisions

Execution of court judgments has been at a considerably low level for many years. For this reason it is planned to introduce the institution of private court bailiffs. Introduction of the institution of private court bailiffs, by analogy with private notaries, under such circumstances seems to be a logical and effective solution. Competition among court bailiffs will significantly increase the speed and quality of the enforcement of court judgments. By 2023 more than 50% of decision enforcement will be done by private court bailiffs.

Objective 12.6: Automate the court system

An automated court information system will be launched. Simplified procedures will be introduced for filing claims to court in electronic form for civil, economic and administrative cases, complaints in electronic form, getting copies of documents and reviewing case materials. The State Register of Court Acts will be created, which will include all digitized archives of the judicial system. A unified registry of crimes and misdemeanors (URS) and penalties (UPR) will be created (with implementation in the General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic as the holder of legal statistics). The introduction of technical means in courts to record trials through audio and video recording will be ensured. To implement this, all participants of the system will be integrated into one national network and will be provided with an updated digital infrastructure.

❖ **National security**

Objective 13.1: Eradicate corruption

The fight against corruption and the elimination of causes of corruption will be continued in the most vigorous manner. The punishment for the crimes associated with corruption which will be classified as serious crimes of the state and punished in the toughest way will be increased through legislation. The next direction will be the introduction of a system of anti-corruption expertise not only for draft normative legal acts, but also for anti-corruption analysis of the entire process of key government decisions. An effective mechanism will be introduced to verify information in declarations submitted annually by civil servants through the disclosure of information on the property of civil servants (excluding banking, tax and customs secrecy with respect to them). This information must be publicly available. Thanks to these measures Kyrgyzstan by 2023 will be in the top 50 countries according to the Transparency International index.

Objective 13.2. Implementation of the "Safe Road" Project

By 2023, the safety of road users will be improved and the number of deaths and road traffic injuries will be reduced by more than half. The set of measures includes measures to bring the road

infrastructure in the cities and on the key highways into compliance, launch of the "Safe City" project in the cities of the republican and regional levels, reform of the relevant law enforcement services and focus their activities on prevention and prevention, improving the culture and training of all participants of road traffic.

Objective 13.3: Prevent the spread of radicalism and extremism

The category of factors constituting internal threats to national security includes the fact that due to a decrease of cultural, educational and intellectual potential of the population the current religious situation in the Republic is characterized by a certain strengthening of the influence of foreign non-traditional religious movements on certain spheres of society. In order to ensure stability and security in the society, a complex and systematic information and educational work will be carried out with the use of media resources, the traditional values of the country's religions will be promoted in order to prevent radical ideologies in communities, universities, public educational institutions, as well as among state and municipal employees, law enforcement agencies, clergy, vulnerable population groups, in particular the youth and women living in remote or "closed" territorial areas.

Objective 13.4. Modernize the army

The state will ensure the organizational development of the armed forces by increasing the combat capabilities of the troops by rearming formations and units with new types of armaments and military equipment and bringing and maintaining the share of new (modernized) basic models to 20-30%. The government is paying special attention to the place and role of educating young people in patriotism. A unified (end-to-end) system of military-patriotic education of citizens (from pre-school institutions) and military training of the population with corresponding social guarantees, obligations and requirements to citizens will be created. Work will continue in the regions on the operational logistical equipment of the territory of the state. An integrated crisis response system will be created to prevent and resolve crisis situations and preventively neutralize internal threats.

❖ **Pragmatic foreign policy**

Objective 14.1. Delimitation and Demarcation of the State Border

Attaching the utmost importance to good-neighborly relations and taking into account the need to ensure stable 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 delimitation of the Kyrgyz-Tajik state border.

Objective 14.2: Strengthen economic diplomacy

One of the key priorities in foreign policy will be to protect national economic interests and promote economic development. The focus will be on such areas as attracting investments from private and international financial institutions, protecting the rights and interests of migrant workers, attracting international tourists, information and consulting support for national producers in potential markets.

Objective 14.3. International positioning

Kyrgyzstan will be recognized by the international community thanks to its balanced, consistent and fair foreign policy. An image as an original country with unique cultural diversity, clean environment, safe and hospitable society and high standard of living will be formed.

Objective 14.4: Optimize visa legislation and procedures

Kyrgyzstan will continue to work on the liberalization of the visa legislation and procedures and become the "Gateway to Central Asia". The list of countries covered by the visa-free regime will be expanded, all visa procedures will be optimized for the following categories: students studying in Kyrgyzstan; businessmen who have business ties with national businesses or plan economic activities in the country; highly qualified specialists and engineers, as well as representatives of scientific and educational circles.

❖ **Digital transformation of the country**

Objective 15.1. Create modern information and communication infrastructure

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

Objective 15.2: Form an open digital society

Digital public services and municipal services for citizens and businesses will be launched across the country, which will include digital government and digital local government, a digital parliament, and a digital justice system. Digital services will be provided everywhere in the social sphere - health and education. It is planned to be as inclusive as possible for people with special needs. Economic projects related to digital commerce, digital finance, and digital agriculture will be launched. Work will be done to create a national spatial data infrastructure and encourage the development of local digital content in the online environment.

Objective 15.3. Capacity building and partnerships

Human and institutional capacity building and awareness raising - comprehensive programs to increase the capacity and awareness of state and municipal officials, population, civil society institutions, academic and educational institutions, business and expert community. Partnership development - interaction with all stakeholders (civil and business community, academic and scientific circles, international development partners, etc.) in order to achieve the set objectives with maximum efficiency and consistency, coordinating activities taking into account the interests of all parties involved.

❖ **Development of civil society**

Objective 16.1. Partnership with the civil sector

The maximum support will be given to the institutions of civil society, and access will be provided for citizens and the public to the process of development, making, and control over the decisions that affect the national interests. The civil sector will be viewed as a development actor with a degree of responsibility for participating in decision-making and implementation. It is planned to delegate more authority to the civil sector and the public to participate in making strategically important government decisions at all levels of government, on such sensitive topics as ecology and the environment, resource allocation, and shaping the future. Assessment of effectiveness of implementation of the state policy, public control over the areas of high risk of corruption, and strengthening of the capacity and capabilities of territorial self-governance will also be delegated.

Objective 16.2. Improvement of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections for 2018-2020.

With the participation of civil society, the Strategy for Improving the Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on Elections for 2018-2020 has been developed, the main purpose of which is to ensure equal and unhindered access of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic to the exercise of their constitutional rights to elect and be elected, as well as to create 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. There is a need to improve the transport infrastructure, upgrade the housing and utilities sector, and improve the environment. The city must be clean, cozy and comfortable to live in. Measures must be taken to broaden the diversity of the social life of citizens and their guests. There is a very acute problem of law and order and safety of citizens. The future of the capital is connected to the creation of an international regional financial and logistics center on its basis.

- ✓ Modernization of the city emergency medical care system.
- ✓ Modernization of 15 family medicine centers and providing them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of the multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high level emergency care.
- ✓ Construction of perinatal center in Bishkek, financed by the Government of Germany.
- ✓ Construction of a neurosurgical center of the National Hospital of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- ✓ Equipping with modern medical equipment of the Kyrgyz Research Center for Heart Surgery and Organ Transplantation.
- ✓ Construction of a surgical building of the City Children's Clinical Emergency Hospital.
- ✓ Launch of the "Healthy City" project.
- ✓ Creation of new 25 playgrounds, park areas and equipping with outdoor fitness equipment for free use.
- ✓ Creating conditions for the opening (construction) of additional preschool institutions, the need for which is 67 preschools.
- ✓ Launching an innovative school as part of the national project "School of the Future".
- ✓ Construction of a modern secondary school according to modern standards (Gazprom).
- ✓ Connection of 2 general education schools to the Internet.
- ✓ Accreditation of 13 boarding institutions for children.
- ✓ Creation of social assistance centers for families and children in difficult life situations, responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, people with disabilities, children with disabilities in 15 residential areas through the mechanism of delegation of LSG.
- ✓ 4754 families will have the opportunity to improve their housing conditions under the state mortgage lending program.

- ✓ Repair and restoration works of the Russian Drama Theater named after Ch. Aitmatov with renewal of musical and lighting equipment.
- ✓ Reconstruction of the hippodrome "Ak-Kula".
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses in energy companies to 11.6% by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Gasification of 15 residential areas and the launch of 1 modern auto gas compressor station.
- ✓ Allocation of a specialized program to support SMEs for an additional 4 billion soms.
- ✓ Rehabilitation of the city sewage system.
- ✓ Creation of landfill by new technologies.
- ✓ Launching "Safe City" project.
- ✓ Upgrade road infrastructure to ensure road safety.
- ✓ Construction of a plant for the production of bimetallic aluminum radiators.
- ✓ Construction of a plant for the assembly and production of electric cars.

Batken region

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

- ✓ Modernization of seven family medicine centers and providing them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of the multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for the provision of emergency care at a high level.
- ✓ Construction of additional preschool institutions, the need for which is 13 preschool institutions.
- ✓ Launch of an innovative school as part of the "School of the Future" national project.
- ✓ Connection of 153 schools to the Internet.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and recreation center under the program "Gazprom-Children" in Batken city.
- ✓ Launching the "Healthy City" project.
- ✓ Creation of 7 playgrounds, park zones and equipping street fitness equipment for free use.
- ✓ Accreditation of 8 residential care institutions for children.
- ✓ Creation of 14 centers to provide social assistance to families and children in difficult situations, responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, people with disabilities, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation of LGBT.
- ✓ 257 families will have the opportunity to improve their housing conditions under the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ It is planned to put into operation additional 5300 hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of a specialized program to support SMEs for an additional amount of 800 million soms.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses in 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 Batken, Kyzyl-Kiya, Isfana, Sulukta.
- ✓ Planting of new mountain forests and increasing the area by 12.06 thousand hectares.
- ✓ Preparation and approval of master plans and perspective development plans for cities.
- ✓ Launch of "Population Service Center" in Batken and Kyzyl-Kiya cities.

- ✓ Launch of "Safe City" project in Batken city.
- ✓ Updating road infrastructure to ensure road safety in the city of Batken, as well as on highways on the Batken-Osh route.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.

Jalal-Abad region

State investments should be aimed at increasing our hydropower advantages in the region. The region is an energy flagship and this should be promoted. It is necessary to attract investments in small hydropower. The region is also rich in other opportunities, and therefore it is necessary to create special conditions to attract private investors. As for the majority of regions, it is necessary to increase the transport connections of the region with other regions and the outer world.

- ✓ Modernization of 16 family medicine centers and providing them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Upgrading the multi-specialty hospital with modern equipment for providing high level emergency care
- ✓ Construction of additional preschool institutions, the need for which is 11 preschools.
- ✓ Launching an innovative school as part of the "School of the Future" national project.
- ✓ Connection of 165 schools to the Internet.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and recreation center under the program "Gazprom-Children" in Jalal-Abad.
- ✓ Accreditation of 17 boarding institutions for children.
- ✓ 2,064 families will have the opportunity to improve their housing conditions under the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Launch of the project "Healthy City" in the city of Jalal-Abad.
- ✓ Creation of 15 playgrounds, park areas and equipping with outdoor simulators for free use.
- ✓ Creation of 25 centers of social assistance to families and children in difficult situations, responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, people with disabilities, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation of LSGs.
- ✓ Completion of the construction of the Republican rehabilitation center for children with disabilities on the basis of the Jalal-Abad psycho-neurological children's social institution.
- ✓ Planning of additional commissioning of 5005 hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of a specialized program to support SMEs for an additional 2.5 billion soms.
- ✓ Reconstruction and modernization of Uch-Kurgan and Toktogul HPPs.
- ✓ Construction of Kazarman HPP cascade.
- ✓ Search and attraction of investments in new hydropower facilities.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses in 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 water supply systems with clean drinking water in 134 villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in Jalal-Abad, Toktogul, Mailuu-Suu, Kerben towns.
- ✓ Planting of new mountain forests and increase of area by 26.09 thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creation of landfill on new technologies in Jalal-Abad city.
- ✓ Preparation and approval of master plans and prospective development plans for cities.
- ✓ Launch of the "Population Service Center" in the cities of Jalal-Abad and Toktogul.
- ✓ Launch of the project "Safe City" in the city of Jalal-Abad.
- ✓ Updating the road infrastructure to ensure road safety in the city of Jalal-Abad, as well as on the section of the highway on the route Bishkek - Osh.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Launch of a plant for the production of metallurgical silicon in Tash-Kumyr city.
- ✓ Construction of a complex for the production of edible salt.

Issyk-Kul region

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

- ✓ Modernization of the emergency medical care system in the city of Kara-Kol.
- ✓ Modernization of 8 family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of a multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for the provision of emergency care at a high level.
- ✓ Launch of the "Healthy City" project in the cities of Kara-Kol, Cholpon-Ata and Balykchy.
- ✓ Construction of additional preschool institutions, the need for which is 13 ECE centers.
- ✓ Launching an innovative school as part of the national project "School of the Future".
- ✓ Connection of 37 schools to the Internet.
- ✓ Creation of 15 playgrounds, park areas and equipping with outdoor simulators for free use.
- ✓ Creation of 20 centers of social assistance to families and children in difficult situations, responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, people with disabilities, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation of LSGs.
- ✓ Accreditation of 9 residential care institutions for children.
- ✓ 1190 families will have the opportunity to improve their housing conditions under the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of historical monuments, development of the Center of nomadic civilization named after Kurmanjan Datka.
- ✓ Additional commissioning of 3,230 hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of a specialized program to support SMEs for an additional amount of 1 billion soms.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses in energy companies to 11.2% by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems with clean drinking water in 41 villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in Balykchy, Cholpon-Ata, Karakol.

- ✓ Planting of new mountain forests and increase of area by 10.58 thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creation of a landfill using new technologies in Karakol and Cholpon-Ata cities.
- ✓ Modernization of the airport "Issyk-Kul".
- ✓ Preparation and approval of master plans and prospective development plans for cities.
- ✓ Launch of the "Population Service Center" in the cities of Karakol and Balykchy.
- ✓ Launch of the "Safe City" project in Karakol, Cholpon-Ata and Balykchy.
- ✓ Renewal of road infrastructure to ensure traffic safety in the cities of Kara-Kol, Cholpon-Ata, Balykchy, as well as on the highways on the route Bishkek-Karakol.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Creation of a specialized mountain skiing tourism cluster with the center in the city of Karakol.
- ✓ Construction of a meat processing plant in the city of Balykchy.

Naryn region

The development of transport highways: roads and railways is strategically important. The launch of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railroad will determine future commodity flows of the continent and will stimulate the development of all regions of the country. It is advisable to stimulate the launching of investment projects in hydropower, livestock farming and processing in the region.

- ✓ Modernization of five family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of the multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment to provide high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Launching the "Healthy City" project in the city of Naryn.
- ✓ Construction of additional preschool institutions, the need for which is five preschool institutions.
- ✓ Launching an innovative school as part of the national project "School of the Future".
- ✓ Connection of 59 schools to the Internet.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and health complex under the Gazprom for Children program in Naryn.
- ✓ Creation of seven playgrounds, park areas and equipping with outdoor fitness equipment for free use.
- ✓ Creation of 15 centers of social assistance to families and children in difficult situations, responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, people with disabilities, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation of LSGs.
- ✓ Accreditation of three residential care institutions for children.
- ✓ 590 families will have the opportunity to improve their housing conditions under the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of the historical monument "Tash Rabat".
- ✓ Additional commissioning of 5451 hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of a specialized program to support SMEs for an additional amount of 600 million KGS.
- ✓ Reconstruction and modernization of At-Bashin HPP.
- ✓ Search and attraction of investments in new hydropower facilities.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses in energy companies to 11.2% by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Rehabilitation and construction of sections of transnational highways Torugart - Naryn - Bishkek.
- ✓ Start of construction of the China - Kyrgyzstan - Uzbekistan railroad.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of clean drinking water supply systems in 42 villages.

- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in Naryn city.
- ✓ Planting of new mountain forests and increase of area by 10.14 thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creation of a landfill using new technologies in Naryn city.
- ✓ Preparation and approval of master plans and prospective development plans for cities.
- ✓ Launch of "Population Service Center" in Naryn and Kochkor cities.
- ✓ Launch of the "Safe City" project in the city of Naryn.
- ✓ Updating road infrastructure to ensure traffic safety in the city of Naryn and Kochkor village, as well as on highways on the route Bishkek - Torugart.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Construction of a milk processing plant.

Osh city and Osh region

The city of Osh could potentially become the regional center of the Fergana Valley. This would require attracting investment in the construction and modernization of major facilities: the ring road, the airport of Osh. Osh, regional educational and medical centers. The region is part of the transit route, so funds must be found to modernize and rehabilitate the transport infrastructure.

- ✓ Modernization of the system of emergency medical care in Osh city.
- ✓ Modernization of 21 family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of the multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment to provide high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Launching the "Healthy City" project in the city of Osh.
- ✓ Construction of additional preschool institutions, the need for which is 31 preschool institutions.
- ✓ Launching an innovative school as part of the national project "School of the Future".
- ✓ Connection of 195 schools to the Internet.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and health complex under the "Gazprom-Children" program in Osh.
- ✓ Creation of 25 playgrounds, park areas and equipping with outdoor fitness equipment for free use.
- ✓ Creation of 30 centers at the aiyl okmotu level to provide social assistance to families and children in difficult situations, responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, people with disabilities, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation of LSGs.
- ✓ Accreditation of 26 residential care institutions for children.
- ✓ 4,439 families will have the opportunity to improve their housing conditions under the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of historical monuments "Sulaiman Too", "Uzgen".
- ✓ Additional commissioning of 2,150 hectares of new irrigated land
- ✓ Allocation of additional 3 billion soms for a specialized SME support program.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses in energy companies to 11.6% by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Gasification of one settlement.
- ✓ Rehabilitation and construction of sections of transnational highways Irkeshtam - Osh - Bishkek.
- ✓ Launch of construction of China - Kyrgyzstan - Uzbekistan railroad.
- ✓ Modernization of the Osh airport.

- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems with clean drinking water in 121 villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in Osh, Kara-Suu, Uzgen, Nookat towns.
- ✓ Planting of new mountain forests and increase of area by 13.44 thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creation of garbage landfill on new technologies in Osh city.
- ✓ Preparation and approval of master plans and prospective development plans for cities.
- ✓ Launch of "Population Service Center" in the cities of Osh and Uzgen.
- ✓ Launch of the "Safe City" project in Osh city.
- ✓ Updating the road infrastructure to ensure traffic safety in Osh city, as well as on the highways on the route Osh - Irkeshtam, Osh - Bishkek.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Creation of a specialized cultural and historical tourism cluster with the center in the city of Osh.
- ✓ Construction of a mineral fertilizer plant.
- ✓ Reconstruction of a cotton-cleaning plant in the city of Kara-Suu.

Talas region

The development of the region will be closely connected with the development of the agro-industrial complex. To ensure the oblast's energy independence, investments will be attracted in the construction of small and medium hydropower plants. In terms of roads, the condition of inter-regional and interstate roads shall be improved.

- ✓ Modernization of 5 family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of the multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for emergency care at a high level.
- ✓ Launch of the "Healthy City" project in Talas city.
- ✓ Construction of additional preschool institutions, the need for which is 6 preschool institutions.
- ✓ Launching an innovative school under the national project "School of the Future".
- ✓ Connection of 27 schools to the Internet.
- ✓ Creation of 10 playgrounds, park areas and equipping with outdoor simulators for free use.
- ✓ Creation of 15 centers for social assistance to families and children in difficult situations, responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, people with disabilities, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation of LSGs.

- ✓ Accreditation of 9 residential care institutions for children.
- ✓ 270 families will have the opportunity to improve their housing conditions under the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of the historical monument "Kumbez Manas".
- ✓ An additional 2,680 hectares of new irrigated land are planned to be commissioned.
- ✓ Allocation of an additional 600 million soms for a specialized program to support SMEs
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses in energy companies to 11.6% by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Rehabilitation and construction of sections of Suusamyr - Talas - Taraz transnational highways.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of clean drinking water supply systems in 36 villages.
- ✓ Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewage systems in Talas city.
- ✓ Planting of new mountain forests and increasing the area by 5.01 thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creation of a landfill on new technologies in Talas city.
- ✓ Preparation and approval of master plans and prospective development plans for cities.
- ✓ Launch of the "Population Service Center" in Talas city.
- ✓ Launch of the "Safe City" project in Talas city.
- ✓ Updating the road infrastructure to ensure road safety in Talas city, as well as on the highways on the route Talas - Bishkek, Talas - Taraz.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Construction of a bean processing plant.

Chui region

The concentration of business activity, infrastructure networks, and proximity to the Kazakhstan market provide unique opportunities for the development of the region. It is necessary to continue the development of service infrastructure, social infrastructure, quality support of international highways and railways. Construction of spatial cluster along the geographical line Tokmok-Bishkek-Kara-Balta, with the launch of value added chains in processing, is seen as attractive.

- ✓ Modernization of 13 family medicine centers and equipping them with modern equipment.
- ✓ Modernization of the multidisciplinary hospital with modern equipment for high-level emergency care.
- ✓ Launching the "Healthy City" project in Tokmok city.

- ✓ Construction of additional preschool institutions, the need for which is 16 preschool institutions.
- ✓ Launching an innovative school as part of the "School of the Future" national project.
- ✓ Connection of 52 schools to the Internet.
- ✓ Construction of a sports and health complex under the Gazprom for Children program in Tokmok.
- ✓ Creation of 25 playgrounds, park areas, and equipping with outdoor simulators for free use.
- ✓ Creation of 23 centers of social assistance to families and children in difficult situations, responsible parenthood, day care for the elderly, people with disabilities, children with disabilities through the mechanism of delegation of LSGs.
- ✓ Accreditation of 32 residential care institutions for children.
- ✓ 2,064 young families will have the opportunity to improve their housing conditions under the state mortgage lending program.
- ✓ Preservation and renovation of the historical monument "Burana".
- ✓ Additional commissioning of 2,700 hectares of new irrigated land.
- ✓ Allocation of a specialized program to support SMEs for an additional 2.5 billion soms.
- ✓ Reduction of technical losses in energy companies to 11.6% by the end of 2023.
- ✓ Gasification of 14 settlements and launch of 1 modern auto gas compressor station.
- ✓ Modernization and expansion of Manas airport.
- ✓ 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 Kara-Balta, Kant, Tokmok towns.
- ✓ Planting of new mountain forests and increase of area by 4.2 thousand hectares.
- ✓ Creation of landfill on new technologies in Tokmok and Kara-Balta cities.
- ✓ Preparation and approval of master plans and prospective development plans for cities.
- ✓ Launch of "Population Service Centers" in the cities of Tokmok and Kara-Balta.
- ✓ Launch of the project "Safe City" in the cities of Tokmok and Kara-Balta.
- ✓ Updating road infrastructure to ensure traffic safety in the cities of Tokmok and Kara-Balta, as well as on the highways on the route Bishkek - Osh, Bishkek - Naryn.
- ✓ Creation of one modern logistics specialized center.
- ✓ Launch of a workshop for the production of veterinary drugs.

- ✓ Construction and launch of an explosives manufacturing plant.
- ✓ Implementation of "Technopolis" project for textile and garment production.
- ✓ Launching a tile factory.
- ✓ Launch of asphalt concrete plant and crushing complex.

VII. Development Management

7.1 Transformation of the development management system

The main factors determining the very possibility of the country's development lie in the competitiveness of the management system and the ability of this system to develop large, including supranational social projects/programs. The transformation of the management system will be carried out through the recovery of disturbed elements and, most importantly, through the formation of a development management function.

A New System of Development Management

The restoration of the national strategic space begins with the cleansing of those hundreds of strategic documents that have little to do with management. Therefore, all documents (programs and strategies) adopted before Strategy 2040 will be reviewed (deemed inoperative) in order to harmonize them.

Second, it is necessary to de-monopolize the field of strategy. 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 the activity and subjectivity of the process participants, so that they are included in the processes with their own programs / projects and resources. The state will organize a steady demand for the intellectual products of strategizing.

To co-organize the multi-subject strategy field, a physical network will be created, interaction spaces legalized by appropriate regulations, and connections arranged by coordinated protocols. Subjects of discussion, rules, and ways of recording results will be defined.

On the basis of the Taza Koom resource, a social network "National Network for Development Management and Future Management" will be created and operated.

The network will act as a public discussion and conciliation platform for the development and adoption of goals, meanings, perspectives of the historical movement of Kyrgyzstan and principled approaches to the implementation of such a movement, including national programs. The nodes of the network are universities, sectoral and professional communities, societies of interest, territorial and other institutions of civil

development, business associations, social movements, parties and others. All citizens and organizations can also participate in the discussion of the materials of the network.

The law of the Kyrgyz Republic regulating the order, procedures, participants, formats of documents, development and approval of uniform regulations for the preparation and adoption of strategic documents, as well as linking it with the budgetary process will be adopted. This law is aimed at building an integrated planning system in Kyrgyzstan, providing for spatial, territorial planning.

The integrated planning system will be the basis for the management of state budget investments, inter-budgetary relations and will serve as a guide for investors and citizens.

Changes will be made in the regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in terms of processes of development of strategic documents and linking these processes with the budget process. It is necessary to form effective development institutions, mechanisms to take into account the opinions of major groups of society on the development goals, to determine the functions of political institutions (Parliament, Government, local self-government) and the responsibility for their achievement or non-achievement.

An information campaign will be organized in the media to cover the stage of discussion and support the implementation of the adopted programs and strategies.

A system of monitoring and evaluation of programs and strategies, both public and professional, will be introduced. The results of evaluation must be necessarily published in the public domain and will be the subject of stakeholders' discussion. Based on the results of the evaluation, decisions will be made to adjust development programs. The evaluation of the activities of the state body and its leaders will be directly linked to the results of the evaluation of the implementation of development programs. For these purposes, the necessary NLAs are adopted and financial resources are provided.

Institutions of Management for Development

The practice of 25 years of reforms has shown that the combination of day-to-day operational management functions and development functions in the same institutions has led only to the dysfunction of the

former and the failure of the latter. Therefore, it is necessary to design and then establish special institutions of development management.

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

The making of any international, political, economic or financial commitments should be evaluated in terms of their contribution to the realization of the development goals set forth in the strategic document.

The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) will be transformed on a new basis. The status of the council will be determined by the Strategic Management Act. The NSDS will develop socially agreed goals, meanings, perspectives of Kyrgyzstan's historical movement and principled approaches to the implementation of such a movement, as well as national programs. The NSDS will form a key node in the country's system (network) for managing development and managing the future. For the implementation of national programs, the practice of developing the necessary package of design and estimate documentation of the program must be introduced.

7.2 Strategizing Technologies

New approaches to the use of strategizing tools based on the technologies of dealing with ignorance, uncertainty, variability in complex, multifactor dynamic systems have been identified and applied.

The state forms an order and stable demand for scientific, expert and analytical intellectual products and allocates appropriate funding for these purposes starting from the budget of 2020. Systemic research in all relevant areas of development is conducted by organizations and creative groups. The state procures research services through public procurement procedures through a tender.

The topics of research are determined by the NSDS. Scientifically substantiated forecasts for 3-5, 10 and 25 years of development in the directions of the strategy are ordered on a regular basis.

Technology of program and project work is mastered in the system of public administration. Tools of "management by objectives/results", a system of monitoring and evaluation of programs and strategies were introduced. The processes of development of strategic documents are

linked to the budget process through changes in the relevant regulations.

Program funding was introduced in the directorates of national programs and government agencies that implement management by objectives/results as the dominant principle of funding.

7.3 Monitoring and evaluation

Achievement of the desired picture of development by 2040 depends on the management of changes at each stage, quality prioritization, clear and accountable implementation of each goal.

Highly measurable goals and objectives, constant monitoring of progress, careful tracking of indicators, and a change management system that allows timely response and adjustments as a result of external shifts are the main requirement of the Strategy. The Strategy must lay down an instrument of individual and institutional responsibility for the implementation of the assigned tasks.

7.4 Expected Results

Every citizen of Kyrgyzstan should feel a real improvement in the quality of life. As a result of the implementation of the document the following results will be achieved:

First. The monthly income of each family should be at the level of 450 US dollars, in 2023 the family should be able to buy their own housing, to ensure the health of their loved ones, to provide quality education for their children.

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

Third. A high level of personal income and the opportunity for self-fulfillment will be provided by ample employment opportunities, when employment levels in any locality will be marginal.

Fourth. A sense of security and confidence in the future will be guaranteed by extensive public safety measures. Crime rates will be reduced and the utmost attention will be paid to the reduction of transportation security offenses.

Fifth. One of the highest values will be ensuring family well-being and stability through comprehensive measures related to material, spiritual, physical well-being, which will reduce the number of divorces by 30% in 2023.

Sixth. By improving the quality of public service and an uncompromising fight against corruption, it will be reduced and the level of public trust in public authorities will rise to 65%.

Seventh. Civil rights will be ensured in the country regardless of religion, ethnicity, civic position, 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, as evidenced by Kyrgyzstan's place in most international rankings such as the Global Competitiveness Index, where we will be among the 70 most successful countries in the world, and in the Doing Business index - in the top 40 countries.