



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

ICT ENVIRONMENT, INNOVATION POLICIES & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

EECA CLUSTER

This report is a compilation of information and data collected in the framework of the EECA cluster work. It is a part of three wider reports on EECA countries ICT priorities, Innovation Policies and Strategies and International Cooperation.

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Kyrgyz Republic

ICT Environment

1 Overview of the main trends in the National ICT Sector

1.1 Recent Trends in Macroeconomic and Market Developments

Market transformation of the Kyrgyz economy will promote integration of science in Kyrgyzstan into the global science community. In February 2013, the Capacity Development Facility (CDF) internal midterm review was held with assistance of UNDP BRC Capacity Development Experts. The objective of the mission was to implement a “Mid-term review of the CDF to refine its strategic focus and implementation based on the results of global CDF review and Kyrgyzstan experience with implementation of the facility during 2010-2012”.¹

Based on midterm review results the mission recommended revised scope of the project focused more on a Public Administration Reform while remaining the elements of flexible capacity development assistance to the key partner institutions. This revision reflects these recommendations and envisages two outputs for a project:

1. Professionalism, efficiency, transparency and accountability of public administration improved through policy support and capacity development
2. Internal operations of identified state institutions improved leading to strengthened policy development and implementation

In addition, this revision contributes to the emerging national priorities, declared by the *National Strategy on Sustainable Development of the KR for 2013-2017 (NSSD)*.² As the next step for the accomplishment of the NSSD, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic developed and approved *The Program and Plan for Transition of the KR to Sustainable Development for 2013-2017* (Government Decree № 218 dated of April 30, 2013). These Government Program and Plan were endorsed by the Parliament (Jogorku Kenesh) of the Kyrgyz Republic on December 18, 2013 (GPPTSD).

The period 2009 through filled with symbolic events marked a new milestone in the Kyrgyz Republic development and will enter the country’s history as the period of strength test for the Kyrgyz statehood and entire public administration system including sociopolitical, economic, environmental, financial and other areas of development management. The country development background during that period included the world financial crisis and growing uncertainty on world markets which created risks for all market actors including the Kyrgyzstan’s key trade partners such as Russia, Kazakhstan and China.

However, the crucial impact of social and political development inside the country in 2010 was determinative. The Kyrgyz Republic moved to the parliamentary system. The most important result of that period for Kyrgyzstan as a whole was the overcoming of unpredictable economy fall against the

¹ “Kyrgyz Republic: Medium-Term Development Program – Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper”, *International Monetary Fund*, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2012/cr12112.pdf>, 09.10.2014.

² This National Strategy was developed through extensive public partaking and approved by the National Council on Sustainable Development of the KR, which includes major political forces and civil society representatives. Then the NSSD was endorsed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on January 21, 2013.



background of the world financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, internal developments in April and June 2010, and technogenic accident at the country's largest gold mining company Kumtor in 2012.

The deep sociopolitical and economic shocks resulted in notable decrease in the country population's living standards. Thus, about 2.1 million people or 38% of the total population were living beyond the poverty line, with about 66% of them in rural areas.

In such a context, the arising issue concerned the country's future development and the urgency of mobilization and rational use of all reserves and resources including those human, natural, financial and other to reach sustainable development positions.

The Main Macroeconomic Indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2008-2012*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP real growth (%)	108.4	102.9	99.5	106.0	99.1
Inflation (%)	20.0	0.0	19,2	5.7	7.5
Current account transactions (% of GDP)	-13.7	-2.3	-7.3	-6.3	
Broad money growth (%)	12.6	17.9	14.9	21.1	23.8
External debt (% of GDP)	41.4	53.1	54.7	45.0	46.9
Unemployment (%)	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4

The government officially declared the country's sustainable development oriented policy. For Kyrgyzstan as a country with its still high poverty level, particularly in rural areas, and limited natural and financial resources, the sustainable development policy seems today's logically and politically justified choice. The level of poverty in rural areas is especially high, and the Government believes that creating the conditions for rapid production growth in the agricultural sector could yield very good results from the standpoint of raising employment and reducing poverty in rural rations. However, by this time problems have accumulated in the agriculture, which impede development. Kyrgyzstan does not have sufficient level of self-reliance by main types of food products. Degradation of the agricultural land is increased including arable land and pastures. Water resources are not used efficiently, water losses are very excessive. Agricultural policy focus on solution of following key objectives: (i) growth of production volume and quality of agricultural products; (ii) increasing of yield of the crop production and livestock-breeding; (iii) extension of irrigation systems, water use optimization; (iv) development of the land market; (v) cooperative development; (vi) increasing access of the rural producers to financial resources, crediting and leasing development.

Measures of the state regulation significantly influence on development of the processing industry creating favourable conditions for business and investment attraction. There are following measures: (i) elimination of the road tax and (ii) deductions in the emergency fund, (iii) reduction of VAT from 20% to 12%. To stimulate replenishment of the key assets, the enterprises are exempted from VAT on imported technological equipment included in their foundation capital. Mechanisms of accelerated depreciation are introduced. Processers of agricultural products are exempted from VAT and tax on revenues for

three year period. However, introduction of tax on sale in amount of 2.5% for the industrial enterprises including the exported goods has negative impact. At the same time, problems exist in the processing industry, and specific measures are required to address them. There is a strong dependence on import of the raw material and material resources. Shortage of the qualified specialists is observed. Shortage of floating assets and limited access to commercial loans because of high interest rates impede



replenishment of the key assets and new technology use. It leads uncompetitiveness of numerous domestic goods by cost and quality. Concept of industry development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017 was developed to form a comprehensive approach to address existing problems. This draft concept contains general vision and main areas of the industry development; problems typical for majority of industrial

sectors and possible ways of their solution are presented also. Strategies of individual sectors will be elaborated based on this document. Following key strategic areas of the industrial policy are defined in the Concept of industry development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017: (i) export orientation; (ii) import substitution/protection of the local producers;(iii) increasing of goods competitiveness; (iv) stimulation of deeper processing of the raw material resources in order to form high added value; (v) improvement of investment climate and attraction of investment in processing industry; (vi) development of investment technologies and scientific developments; (vii) training of all level personnel for the industry.

The Government also intends to continue implementation of the Strategy on Textile and Garment Industry Development for 2013-2017 including measures on enlargement of the existing and operation of new sowing facilities, promotion of garment goods on the international markets, enabling conditions to increase export and development of the vertical-integrated chain in the textile sector. Tourism is considered as one of key economic priorities of the country. However, proportion of the tourism within GDP is still low. Development of tourism is hampered by poor quality of the 22 services, underdeveloped infrastructure, complex visa procedures and low level of awareness among the foreign investors and tourists. Urgent problem is a guarantee security of the foreign tourists. Road network ensures up to 95% of all domestic passenger and cargo automobile transportation. International transport corridors are main priority in development of the road network. To develop transit capacity, the road rehabilitation is made in the republic. Special attention is paid to provision of transport independence of the country through construction of the bypass roads to avoid transit through the neighbouring states.

Recent Trends in ICT Performance

One of the key areas of the National Strategy “ICT for development of the Kyrgyz Republic” is integration into world-wide information network through construction of the modern network of data delivery, which will be a basis for transit capacity building of the Kyrgyz Republic. Work is actively underway on projects to build a fiber-optical communication line (VOLS) in the Kyrgyz Republic in the directions of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and China. In particular, construction of the VOLS will continue along the Balykchi-Karakol, Osh-Irkeshtam, and Osh-Uzgen-Jalalabat-Tashkumyr lines. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On high technology park in the Kyrgyz Republic” was approved to attract investment and modern technologies in design of the software demanded on the international markets.



Nevertheless, the sector faces with plenty of problems, in particular: (i) uneven development of the telecommunication infrastructure of the regions and big cities of the republic; (ii) poor condition of telecommunication in rural area (TV and radio broadcasting is absent in 142 settlements; and telecommunication – in 126 settlements); (iii) existing communication network in the rural and remote areas has high production cost and its is unprofitable – it is subsidized through revenue re-distribution; (iv) status of TV and radio broadcasting in the rural area does not meet requirements today; (v) equipment of the microwave-link stations is outdated; quality of transmission is unsatisfied; (vi) low level of automation of the postal communication services and poor ICT equipping. Terrestrial digital television and radio broadcasting is being introduced in the Kyrgyz Republic. Plans call for digital coverage of 90 percent of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic by the end of 2014. Work is underway to replace outmoded equipment and build new antenna towers and automatic digital television translators. An “Electronic Government” system is planned for introduction in the Kyrgyz Republic: (i) the introduction of a multiservice information and communications system and an electronic document management system for use in bodies of state; (ii) implementation of the “Internet in Every Aiyl Okmotu” program; (iii) creation of Public Access Centres (TsOD) based on the GP [State Enterprise] “Kyrgyz Pochtasy”. It is planned to extend the postal and financial services to modernize and develop network of the communication units of the State Enterprise “Kyrgyz Pochtasy”. Also, it is planned to install modern technologies in the communication units of the State Enterprise “Kyrgyz Pochtasy” and establish the “Bank Post Office”.

Main structure of national ICT Governance Systems in Kyrgyzstan consists of 9 stakeholders involved in ICT policy formation and implementation:

1. President adviser on Science and Innovative technologies
2. State Intellectual Property Service of the Kyrgyz Republic, which implements a unified state policy in the field of intellectual property and innovations
3. Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is responsible for the development and implementation of all related National ICT Strategies
4. Ministry of Finance;
5. Ministry of Energy and Industry
6. Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic which is is responsible for the development and implementation E-learning
7. State Agency of Communications under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, which operates in the field of regulation of electricity and postal services and the use of radio spectrum
8. The National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic (NAS). NAS’s recent research and activities include but are not limited to Information and telecommunication systems and technologies, New technologies and materials, Laser and plasma technology, Information technology and management issues, Computerization of control processes in the economic and social systems, etc. NAS has twenty five divisions (Institutes), which focus on diverse areas of science, including one Institute on Automation and Information Technologies
9. Internet providers association; Private business sector; NGOs in the field of ICT; civic organizations

The telecommunications sector in Kyrgyzstan is characterized by an open market that has welcomed both foreign and domestic investors. This has been effectively done in accordance with the requirements set down by the WTO. Under the terms of the country’s accession to the WTO (which took place in 1998), full liberalization of the telecoms market had been expected to be achieved by end-2006. According to the ITU, Kyrgyzstan had implemented full competition across all segments of its telecoms



sector by 2007. Nevertheless, despite the market being 'fully competitive' there remains more to be done on the regulatory front to take full advantage of the reforms now in place. There also remains a culture of poor transparency in some aspects of corporate behavior; this needs to be addressed if the telecom market is to reach its full potential.

The telecom sector has been part of the final phase of a large scale privatization program that has been steadily progressing in the country since 1992. The start of market reforms in 1991 saw the state telecommunications agency, Kyrgyztelecom, begin to expand and upgrade its legacy telecom network, which at the time was outdated and poorly distributed. With the expansion of the telecoms sector, upgraded standards have been adopted. At the same time, a new regulatory authority – the National Communications Agency which later became known as the National Agency for Information Resources, Technologies and Communication - was set up to oversee the sector. At an early stage, Kyrgyztelecom was restructured as a public corporation and the government moved towards a partial sale of the operator to the private sector. Around 10% of the company quickly passed into private hands. After a series of failed attempts to sell off the government shareholding, the government is still holding almost 78% of Kyrgyztelecom.

Private operators, which actively operate in the mobile market and in the provision of internet services, have been investing in the necessary infrastructure. The two big GSM operators – Sky Mobile (Beeline) and MegaCom – have continued to dominate the market, claiming around 85% of the total mobile subscriber base between them. Since the first GSM network was launched in 1998, the number of mobile subscribers has grown rapidly from a few thousand in 1999 to around six million by early 2013. By this stage mobile penetration was around 110%. Growth in the country's mobile market was continuing to moderate compared with the general growth in recent years. It was likely that the next few years will see annual expansions of less than 10%. With positive indications that the market will continue to steadily expand for some time yet, there is growing interest in the development of mobile broadband and data services.

As for fixed-line services, the country's national teledensity was 9% in 2012, not much different from the figure a decade earlier. Growth in this market segment had effectively stalled by 2012. Apart from the lack of growth, there was concern over the imbalance in the market place. Teledensity was around 25% in the capital, but only 5% in the rest of the country.

Kyrgyzstan's internet user penetration was running at 22% in 2012. Personal computers (PCs) remain unaffordable for the vast majority of the population and by 2012 there were only about 7% of households with a PC. Inevitably cybercafés have become the preferred means of accessing the internet in the country. Around 50% of all users are estimated to access the internet in this way. The workplace and educational institutions also make up a significant proportion of access points. Fixed broadband internet services, whilst a growing proportion of the market, are still small in number.

Market highlights:

- Coming into 2013 mobile penetration in Kyrgyzstan was around 110%;
- After very strong growth in the three years to 2008, the expansion of the country's mobile subscriber base had eased, the annual growth rate having fallen to less than 10%;
- Fixed-line penetration in Kyrgyzstan stood at 9% by end-2012, with the market expansion having completely stalled by that stage and no sign of further significant growth in the short term;



- The conversion of the country's fixed network from analogue was moving slowly, with an estimated 80% digital by 2011, but well up from just 37% in 2004;
- Kyrgyzstan's internet usage has undergone a healthy expansion over the last few years, with user penetration reported at about 22% coming into 2013;
- Actual internet subscriptions remained generally low (around 3% penetration for fixed internet connections), with the local population making extensive use of public internet access (cybercafés, etc);
- The fixed broadband internet market was relatively small with subscriptions running at around 1% of the population;
- According to the ITU, Kyrgyzstan has implemented full competition across all segments of its telecoms sector.

Objectives and Targets of National ICT Policy

Active forming of national ICT policy started in 2000, when the government of Kyrgyzstan announced to all world community that *"Kyrgyzstan chooses information society"*. This initiative was actively supported by the international organizations operating in the republic (UNDP, Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation, etc).

In 2002 Kyrgyzstan adopted the National Strategy "Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for Development of the Kyrgyz Republic", approved by the Decree of President of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Program of Information and Communication Technology Development in the Kyrgyz Republic (2001, edition 2006). The declared objectives are facilitating for building the information society in the Kyrgyz Republic, CDF implementation and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy. Since 2002 for discussing the most important problems in the ICT sector and elaborating the policy implementation mechanisms the responsible state bodies and international organizations introduced the practice of annual national ICT conferences. However, the practice of annual ICT conferences came to a halt after 2006.

The main vision of the strategy is to form sustainable information society with advanced ICT infrastructure, high-level computer literacy, high level of computer saturation and internet access, extended use of e-services systems, existence of local IT market provide the existence of developed and internationally (Japan, USA) recognized information technology sector. For the implementation of the mentioned above vision the Government has carried out a number of long-term projects. The development of information technology field in KR has ways been in the National IT centre of the Government. Particularly, for modernization of the technological education system and for training of IT high-qualified specialists.

The content of the National Policy in the field of scientific research, development and innovation, as well as the objectives and priority directions are defined by the state policy of development and approved by the government of the Kyrgyz Republic. There is also another important document in the field of scientific research and innovative work in the country named the State Programme of Intellectual Property and Innovation for 2012-2016. This Programme provides for the creation of favourable conditions for developing innovative activity through implementation of the projects "Informational promotion for innovative activity of SMEs" and "New generation of inventors and innovators of Kyrgyzstan" and development of a number of regulations.



Furthermore the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic has adopted the Strategy on "National Academy of Sciences Development for the period 2013-2025".
Expected results from Strategy implementation:

- Formation of balanced, sustainable system of scientific research and development under the NAS KR, provides expanded reproduction of knowledge which is competitive on the global market
- Establishment of effective innovative system of NAS KR, which provides cooperation with the domestic sector of the economy
- Active assistance for technological modernisation of the strategic fields for the economy of the country and increasing their competitiveness on the basis of domestic advanced technologies

The implementation of the Strategy consists of two stages: 1) 2013-2017; and 2) 2018-2025.

Annex 1: Overview of ICT Policy Documents

Main policy documents concerning ICT policy adopted/published since 1994

Title of document	Date	Organisation responsible	Legal status
Conception of legal information in Kyrgyz Republic	October17, 1997	Ministry Transport &Communication KR	Government Decision, strategy
Conception of Development Informatization KR	February 14, 1998	Ministry Transport &Communication KR	Government Decision, strategy
Electronic payments	November 6, 1999	JogorkyKenesh	Law
Development and financing of a telecommunication network in KR	2000	Government of Kyrgyz Republic	Government Decision, strategy
National Programme of Informatization	March 13, 2001	Ministry Transport &Communication KR	Government Decision, strategy
Situation about a State Computer Network KR	July 21, 2001	Ministry Transport &Communication KR	Government Decision, strategy
The Programme of Development ICT KR	November 8, 2001	Ministry Transport &Communication KR	Government Decision, strategy
The National Strategy 'Information and Communication Technologies for Development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2002-2010 ICT provides opportunities to achieve CDF objectives, accelerate economic development and reduce poverty	March 10, 2002	President of Kyrgyz Republic	Law
On creation of the High-Tech Park	June 16, 2011	Ministry of transport and Communication	The decree of the President of Kyrgyz Republic



Annex 2: Overview of ICT Policy Measures

IPM Number	Title of measure	Overview
1	The National Programme of Informatization (1999; updated on a regular basis)	<p>The document was developed by the Ministry of Transport and Communication following the Law of Kyrgyz Republic “On the National Program of Informatization” and the Regulations on forming and implementing the National Program of Informatization. The National Program of Informatization is a complex of correlated separate tasks of informatization, which aim to realize the government policy and priority vectors of building a modern information policy.</p> <p>The main results of the implemented tasks of the program will be: hardware-software complex of managing the National system of indexes of knowledge society development; a new version of the programmes automatization of the National register of electronic information resources, findings revealing the compliance of the Program tasks to the priority vectors of the state policy in the field of informatization.</p>
2	The Concept of e-Government in Kyrgyz Republic (2013-2017)	<p>The concept of electronic government was approved by the Government of KR. Under the concept, the first stage (until 2013) foresees the development of legal and regulatory framework required for the provision of administrative services electronically, the creation of common standards for interaction between the subjects of e-government and a common national system of electronic document circulation. According to the state agency for connection, information & telecommunication of Kyrgyz Republic, a common information and telecommunications infrastructure Central and Local (Aiyl Okmoty) government agencies will be established as part of the second stage of electronic government development since 2015. The third second stage (until 2016) foresees that services will be provided in electronic form in all spheres of public life.</p>

1.2 Recent National Policy Trends

In June 2013, the Prime-minister Office requested an assistance in improving its communication and outreach to its ordinary citizens across the country. In particular, the request was to establish public on-line receptions on central, regional and district level (with total number of 64 end points across the country). Based on the request, necessary IT/ICT hardware and standard software (videoconference system solutions) were identified, procured and to be installed/tested in the first quarter of 2014. Project also supported Government in their transparency effort through designing a new web portal (www.gov.kg), at present in a testing mode <http://local.gov.kg/>.

Support to the newly established State e-Governance Center under the Government of KR has been provided on following:

- Expert advice was provided in determination of the structure and competencies necessary for the state e-Governance Center. As the result, the Decree dated June 03, 2013 No 310 was adopted by the Government on establishment of the state e-Governance Center, serving at the same time as the Secretariat of ICT Council (under the Government of KR, chaired by Prime-minister). It will also become the main coordination state body in the country responsible for e-Governance introduction and development.



- E-Governance Strategy and Action Plan for 2013-2017 were developed by group of international and national experts. Several discussions of these documents were held among the relevant representatives of ministries, agencies, civil and business society and academic institutions soliciting their feedback. Now, draft E-Governance Strategy and Action Plan are being finalized.

In order to enhance the capacity of the executive managers of the state entities, including Government Office management, on the introduction and development of the e-Governance in KR, project provided support to the Government of the KR in conducting E-Leadership week (June 3-8, 2013), which included 3 workshops on the following:

- Foundations of Government Information Leadership;
- ICT in the managing disaster risk and ICT;
- For climate change and green growth

The total number of participants of the e-leadership week was about 360 people, including high level representatives from the President's Office, Prime-Minister Office, Parliament, personal participation of the First Vice-Prime minister, Vice- Prime ministers, line minister's, heads of international development organizations and Ambassadors. The process of standardization 386 government services included in the Unified Registry of public services gradually, but surely gaining its strength. It should be noted that initially this work has not found understanding and support of the state bodies. And now there are some ministries and agencies which are deliberately delaying this process or try to make a convenient standard of the service for themselves, neglecting the demands of the consumer of public service. However, there is sufficient political will at the Government level with the Prime Minister's Office, to further advance and finalize this reform.

For the implementation of the ICT-corporate strategy, the project supported introduction of the e-document flow, e-consular systems, new MFA web portal, VPN and IP-telephony. The required TORs for software developments and technical specifications for required IT/ICT hardware & software were developed and submitted to the MFA management.

The newly established State e-Governance Centre has no capacity to introduce e-Governance Strategy and its Action Plan and all content work was carried out by UNDP staff and experts. However, this is a temporary challenge as the Centre shall be staffed as soon as additional resources will be mobilized by the Government.

Lessons from the Evaluation of ICT Policy Measures

The recent (2012) analysis of Kyrgyz Republic ICT environment carried out by Central Asia within a UNDP Kyrgyzstan—ICTD Country Profile shows conclusions as follows:

Main ICTD Partners:

- International: Soros Foundation, IREX, UNOPS (Nordic Trust Funds)
- National: National ICT Council under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Presidential Administration, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Health

Main ICTD Activities

- Formulation and implementation of National ICT Action Plan



- Strengthen Government to Citizen (G2C) communication through supporting the government to update its portals and establishing Public Access Points (PAPs) in rural area of Kyrgyzstan
- Business process analysis in Ministry of Finance in order to create the theoretical framework to facilitate communication between the Ministry and the Kyrgyz citizens

Future plans of the Government Kyrgyz Republic Sustainable Development include the following activities:

- Improving work ICT technopark and create ICT business incubator
- Create national maintenance system of communications, sanariptelevision and radio broadcasting networks
- Create critical infrastructure communications for emergency situations (earthquakes, landslides, fire, floods)
- Create the legislative normative base and development system for electronic commerce
- High Speed internet & construction of national infrastructure super highway
- Support the development of Web portal Government of KR
- Create new information and communication spaces through Kyrgyz Republic

Review of Good Practice - Summary of good practice cases in Kyrgyzstan

Year	Title of good practice case	Justification for selection
2009	The program «Kadry»	In Kyrgyzstan in order to support the Ministry of Interior of the KR with introduction of automated human resource-management system, the special software “KADRY” was developed and introduced in Human Resource Central Office Department with all necessary IT/ICT hardware procured and installed.
2012	Development of digital broadcasting in the Kyrgyz Republic	Creation of the government commission on broadcasting. On 9 of January, 2012 President of KR signed the law “On the Public Television and Radio Company” providing the national public service broadcaster (PSB) with a stable legal foundation. Although legal reviews commissioned by my Office have identified areas that could be improved in PSB regulations, including the financing and the composition of the Supervisory Board, the very fact the law was adopted is a positive development. Kyrgyzstan is the first country in Central Asia with a Public Service Broadcaster.
2012	e-Government	The concept was developed to provide information and assistance of already formed set of government services to citizens, businesses, other branches of government and public officials, in which personal interaction between the state and the applicant is minimized as much as possible via use of information technology.
2012	Development of the Internet	Efforts of the government succeeded in unlocking commercial access to specific frequencies, and now even in the countryside it is possible to receive broadband internet access.
	Internet access in remote regions	There are 7 main regions of Kyrgyz Republic. Internet access was quickly arranged in many Schools, including the most remote regions.
	General introduction of private	Many non-government services began to be translated into



Year	Title of good practice case	Justification for selection
	offices at sites of institutions and services, electronic queue.	electronic form, and it is encouraged by the government.. Other regional services, such as gas and telephone are also translated into electronic form. In the Chuy and Osh regions introduced electronic medical records. Clinics are equipped with telecommunications capabilities by order of Ministry of Health.

Updated National ICT R&D priorities towards H2020

Topics-areas
ICT in 'Excellent science'
Research infrastructures
Development, deployment and operation of ICT-based e-infrastructures
ICT in 'Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies'
Future Internet
More experimentation for the Future Internet
Content technologies and information management
Cracking the language barrier
Technologies for better human learning and teaching
Factories of the Future
ICT-enabled modeling, simulation, analytics and forecasting technologies
ICT in 'Societal challenges'
SC1: Health, demographic change and wellbeing
<i>Advancing active and healthy ageing</i>
Self-management of health and disease and decision support systems based on predictive computer modeling used by the patient him or herself
SC3: Secure, clean and efficient energy
New ICT-based solutions for energy efficiency
SC4: Smart, green and integrated transport
<i>Road</i>
Safe and connected automation in road transport



Innovation Policy

The national Research and Educational Networks are an active for economic growth and prosperity. It is source innovation, ensuring fast and wide circulation of technologies for a society and industry.

The main strategic outlook of the development concept "Kyrgyz Republic Sustainable Development Program 2013-2017 to achieve, with due account for the existing capacities and resources, a stage of development in Kyrgyzstan with fully guaranteed sustainable economic growth and high level of social welfare, efficient state administration and supremacy of law, all human rights and freedoms, active status of civil society in the social life of the country. One of tools for achieving the goals defined in the concept is the worldwide introduction and application of innovative technologies. This will be implemented in the following main steps:

- support of innovative science technical activity and modernization processes, improving the efficiency of government policy tools;
- development of technology parks, sciences innovative centers; business incubators, innovation structures to design and apply new knowledge&technologies.

In addition, according to National Strategy of Sustainable Development for the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2013-2017 ("the Strategy") is designed to ensure achievement of this task. The National Strategy for Sustainable Development to 2017 (NSSD), which is presented by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic (KR) as the "Five-Year Plan Creation -2017 " was approved (January, 2013). To implement NSSD the Government developed a five-year plan for transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development (PTSD) (March 2013). Defined steps for development of long-term sustainable development strategy -2030 (Developed conceptual scenarios).

During the next five years (period of 2013-2017) Kyrgyzstan faces a task of succeeding as a democratic state with stable political system, dynamically growing economy and stable growth in the incomes of its citizens.

The actions contained in the Strategy – in various sectors of policy, as well as specific implementation measures are intended to be coordinated with the budgeting process, with provision of sufficient financial and other resources. We should not rely on pure fantasies and make unrealistic plans. There is no need to copy somebody else's model, to become "the second Switzerland" or to carbon copy anybody. It is only Kyrgyzstan that we all can be, we should find our own development paths and we should rely on our own capabilities.

According to the Constitution of Kyrgyzstan, and by the decision of the National Council for Sustainable Development of the country, the President enacts to approve the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2013-2017 adopted by the National Council for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic.

As results providing "State program for Intellectual Property and Innovation Development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2016" we wait the following positive results will be achieved in the end of the State Program realization in the Kyrgyz Republic:

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- formation of the environment for creation, use of intellectual activities results and realization of technologies transfer;
- increase of inventive activity and application of its results into the economic turnover;
- growth of students and youth number involved in scientific technical creativity;
- amelioration of the country's image as constitutional state, providing protection of IP rights;
- creation of the system for interaction against counterfeit production turnover, threatening life and health of population;
- Awareness arising of the society on the role and significance of IP;
- Portion increase of innovative goods and services in gross domestic product of the country that will allow to the Kyrgyz Republic being competitive and promoting its national interests on international arena.

Purpose of development of science, technology and innovation:

- Achieve of competitiveness and equilibration of science, technology and innovation system which provide reception, generation and transmission of knowledge required for stable social and economic development of the country.

State policy on science, technology and innovation

Main tasks:

- Improvement of management system on scientific, technology and innovation sphere and preparing of high quality scientific staff;
- Modernization of scientific, technological and innovation infrastructure;
- Creating conditions for transformation of information society and monitoring of ICT development and usage
- Increase of volume of financing for scientific innovation works;
- Improvement of normative and legal basis of science, innovation activity and ICT.

State authorities responsible for implementation of policy in science and innovation:

- Ministry of Education and Science of the KR;
- Ministry of transportation and communication of the KR
- Ministry of Industry of the KR;
- National Academy of Science of the KR.

Current flows on data providing:

- Information sources;
- Enterprises (organizations) that are engaged in scientific and innovation activity (Institutions);
- Higher education Institutions (graduate and post-graduate programs) and using ICT.

Science, technology and innovation statistics uses following *classifications*:

- State classification of the KR «Types of Economic activity» (GKED);
- Classification of Enterprise Type (CET)
- Unified State Register of Statistical Units (USRSU)
- State classification of ownership forms (GKFS);



- State classification of the System of Designation of Objects of Administrative – Territorial and Territorial Units of the Kyrgyz Republic (SOATE).

Statistical data on science, technology and innovation are published in publications issued by NSC:

- “Kyrgyzstan in Figures”,
- “Statistical yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic”,
- “Social trends in the Kyrgyz Republic”,
- “Education and Science in the Kyrgyz Republic”,
- “Information and communication technology in the Kyrgyz Republic”,
- “Industry in the Kyrgyz Republic”.

Information is disseminated through the Internet (NSC site):

<http://www.patent.kg>;

<http://www.nas.kg>

<http://www.stat.kg>

Annex 3: Overview of Innovation Policy Documents

Main policy documents concerning Innovation policy adopted/published since 2009-2013

Title of document	Date	Organisation responsible	Legal status
Law of the KR “On Science and basis of the state scientific-technical policy”	April 15, 1994 no. 1485 – XII	Ministry of Education and Science	Parlament (Jogorky Kenesh) of Kyrgyz Republic
Law of the KR “On Innovation Activity”	November 26, 1999 no. 128		Resolution of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic
Law of the KR “On National Academy of Science of the KR”	July 25, 2002 no. 132;	Ministry of Education and Science	Decision of Government Kyrgyz Republic, Jogorky Kenesh
the Technopark of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic	(2007)	Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic	Decision of Government Kyrgyz Republic
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On State Statistics”	March 26, 2007 no. 40	Ministry of Finance	Jogorky Kenesh Kyrgyz Republic
Law of the KR “On Science and basis of the state scientific-technical policy”	in redaction from October 17, 2008 no. 231	Ministry of Education and Science	Jogorky Kenesh of Kyrgyz Republic
New Constitution of the KR	June 27, 2010	All citizen	Jogorky Kenesh of Kyrgyz Republic
Establishment of the State Agency on Public Service and Social Innovation under the President of KR	2002 reformed 11 June 2010	Ministry of Education and Science	The decree of the President of Kyrgyz Republic
State program for Intellectual Property and Innovation Development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2016	September 23, 2011 no. 593	Ministry of Education and Science	Resolution of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic
On creation of the High-Tech Park	June 16, 2011	Ministry of	The decree of the



Title of document	Date	Organisation responsible	Legal status
		transport and Communication	President of Kyrgyz Republic
Electronic management for sustainable development Kyrgyz Republic	June 5, 2013	Ministry of transport and Communication	Resolution of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic
The Year of Governance in Kyrgyzstan	2014	All citizens	The order of the President of Kyrgyz Republic
National strategy for sustainable development of Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017	January 21, 2013 no. 11	All citizen	The order of the President of Kyrgyz Republic & Jogorky Kenesh

Annex 4: Second part of overview of Innovation Policies

Policy Measure Fichu: overview

IP Number	Title of measure	Overview
1	Technopark of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic (2007)	Technopark is working on residents to commercialize the development of scientific knowledge and introduce various innovations. Four applications were submitted for registration to Technopark. In 2010 the 15 developments were prepared and submitted for commercialization and manufacturing application. Under the divisions of NAS KR the Innovation Self-Financed Structures are successfully working: “Shakirt” Information Centre, “Geopribor” Scientific Research Centre, “Geoservice” Scientific Industrial Centre.
2	“High-Tech Park” has been created (2011)	“High-Tech Park” mainly is designated for realization of innovation ICT projects. Hi-tech park will allow to develop software products in Kyrgyzstan export these products abroad.

International Cooperation

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Kyrgyz RTD teams lost their collaborative links with Russia and other former Republics of the USSR. This RTD networks breakup seriously damaged RTD capacities of Kyrgyzstan that were not able to support large projects because of limited funding and a lack of expertise. When the Kyrgyz Republic became independent, it started the process of negotiating new formal agreements and protocols. The renewal of the earlier bilateral agreements on scientific cooperation is a long and complex procedure, and has therefore proved of relatively small impact on RTD in Kyrgyzstan. Between 1991 and 2010, the Kyrgyzstan signed bilateral agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with several countries on the state level. But after 2 «REVOLUTION» (2005, 2010) the results of agreements was not so «good».

On January 21, 2013, based on the Council's second meeting results, the Kyrgyz Republic 2013-2017 National Sustainable Development Strategy was approved by the Kyrgyz Republic President's Decree. In general, the approved strategic document for the period up to 2017 is a framework. In this document, the Kyrgyz Republic President highlighted strategic landmarks of



the new strategic development model and major priorities and proposed launching 78 major investment projects for that period. Taking into account the fact that the implementation of the Kyrgyz Republic 2013-2017 National Sustainable Development Strategy requires a real administration tool for the next five years, the Kyrgyz Republic government has decided to develop the

Kyrgyz Republic Sustainable Development Program 2013-2017. Among the main objectives of the Strategy determining the structure and composition of the Kyrgyzstan science in terms of current and prospective requirements of the country there are following ones concerning international cooperation- Intensify the integration of the Kyrgyzstan science into international scientific sector. As concerning National Academy of science (NAS) were concluded 13 agreements on scientific collaboration with research institutions of near- and far-abroad countries in 2014.

Cooperation with EECA countries

Cooperation with EECA-countries is carried out within the framework of bilateral and multilateral S&T programs. For example, since 1991 Kyrgyz Republic signed Scientific-Technological agreements with Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and other countries of CIS at government level. In general, with scientific institutions in CIS countries run more than nine cooperation agreements on the most urgent problems of modern fundamental and applied science. Within Eurasia was announced the competition of research issues, water energy, water management, agriculture and food management, environmental problems. One is important area of development of science and new technologies is the expansion of international scientific relationships. The work performed by our scientists received broad support in the form of grants from international research foundations, such as the ISTC, IAEA. Significant attention should be paid to the



cooperation with CIS countries, the establishment of scientific relationships and cooperation in the field of high technologies in order to ensure a unified scientific and economic space in the CIS countries. In this regard, it is necessary to make effective use of the potential of the cooperation with the CIS Council in fundamental science and with it to create the international fund for the support of basic science, as well as to utilize the possibility of the SCO and the International Academy (IAAS, AASA, etc.). It is also necessary to actively use the integration capabilities of scientific, technical and economic cooperation among the countries of the EurAsEC, the Customs Union and common economic space through appropriate integration structures, in particular the EurAsEC Centre for High Technologies:

- Currently, actively developing cooperation in the implementation of the concept of the EurAsEC interstate target programme «Innovative Biotechnology», EurAsEC high-tech programme, project of CIS international innovative nanotechnology centre, project on “Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strategy of mitigation of climate change in CA countries”.
- For example an agreement has also been signed with some CIS countries such as Kazakhstan and Belarus providing for implementation of agreed measures and actions to create an enabling environment for the innovation process; to develop the innovation infrastructure; to stimulate the development of national innovation systems and the cooperation innovation infrastructure; to create technology parks and further infrastructure to support small innovative enterprises. Belarus and Kyrgyzstan support active cooperation in scientific and technical and educational spheres. The close direct contacts between state departments and organizations of two countries which are carrying out activity on the given directions are established. In 2011 the favorable factor for development of communications on the given directions became participation Kyrgyz of the party in measures of a various level spent in. Minsk on a line Euro Asia Economic Cooperation and within the framework of celebrating 20 - years of organization of CIS. With assistance of the experts of Park of high technologies of Belarus was developed and in subsequent the law “About park of high technologies Kyrgyz of Republic” is accepted on June 10, 2011 by Parliament of Kyrgyz Republic. In 2012-2014. Bilateral interaction most dynamically develops in the field of medicine.

Table 1: Overview of bilateral the Kyrgyz Republic-EECA agreements

Title of document	Date	Country/ Organisation	Scope of cooperation
Agreement on cooperation	2010-2014	Azerbaijan – Kyrgyzstan/ Institute of Economy of Kyrgyzstan - Institute of Economics of ANAS	Agreement on cooperation
The agreement between Government Kyrgyz Republic and Government Azerbaijan Republic about cooperation in the sphere electrical & communication	February 25, 1993	Azerbaijan -Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreement between Government Kyrgyz Republic and Government Azerbaijan Republic about creation of joint-stock companies	February 25, 1993	Azerbaijan -Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreement between Government Kyrgyz	on February	Azerbaijan -Kyrgyzstan	Agreement

Title of document	Date	Country/ Organisation	Scope of cooperation
Republic and Government of the Azerbaijan Republic about cooperation in area education	25, 1993		
The agreement between the Ministry of justice The Azerbaijan Republic and Ministry of justice Kyrgyz Republics in the field of Judicial examination	April 23, 1997	Azerbaijan -Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreement between Government Azerbaijan Republics and Government Kyrgyz Republic in area Certifications of the scientific and scientific - pedagogical staff	April 23, 1997	Azerbaijan -Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreement between Government Azerbaijan Republics and Government Kyrgyz Republic about cooperation In the field of protection of the industrial property	April 23, 1997	Azerbaijan -Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreement between Government Kyrgyz Republic and Government of the Azerbaijan Republic about cooperation in the sphere culture	March 30, 2012	Azerbaijan -Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreement between Government Kyrgyz Republic and Government of the Azerbaijan Republic about cooperation in the sphere of youth policy	February 1, 2012	Azerbaijan -Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreements between Government of Belarus and Government Kyrgyz Republic cooperation in the field of education and science	November 27 2006	Belarus - Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreement between Kyrgyz Republic and Republic Kazakhstan about between republican usage by grounds	May 3, 1993	Kazakhstan - Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
The agreement between Government Kyrgyz Republic and Government of Republic Kazakhstan about a mutual recognition of the state licenses on realization of building activity Republic	May 19, 1995	Kazakhstan - Kyrgyzstan	Agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic Kazakhstan on cooperation in science and technologies	2007	Kazakhstan - the Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement
Agreement between «International research-and-production holding «Phito Chemistry « -Kazakhstan & Kyrgyz state medical academy	September 26, 2013	Kazakhstan - the Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement



Title of document	Date	Country/ Organisation	Scope of cooperation
Agreement between the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Academy of the Russian Federation on cooperation in the field of science and technology	2003	Russia - the Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement
Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on education and technical cooperation	2007	Russia - the Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement
Agreement between Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation Building of the Kambar-Ata HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION - 1	February 3, 2009	Russia - the Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement

ICT Policy Measures facilitating cooperation with the EU and other countries

In research field collaboration with Turkey, China, Japan, USA, Malaysia, Iran & India, there are sixes of on-going research studies funded by a bilateral scheme In addition agreements were signed with other none EECA and none EU countries. There are several joint projects have been concluded on the following research priorities: microelectronics, mathematics, medicine, medicine, biology, biophysics, bioorganic chemistry, genetics, energetics, water problems, geology, geophysics, seismology and agriculture, ecology.

In our situation besides the crisis, economy has been affected by a significant increase in the prices of energy imported from Russia.

Due to tight economical and other political relations the government announced the country's decision to seek membership of the Eurasian Customs Union since January 2015. The authorities should also implement the announced commitment to deepen economic ties with the EU, while benefiting from access to the Eurasian Customs Union. The formal accession process may take several years to complete. Under these general political trends the base macroeconomic country characterisation is summarised below in terms of the competitive position of the national economy have positive trends since 2010. During 2010-2013, the industry recorded an average annual growth of 4.3%. In 2001, 2006, 2013 the Government of KG adopted Information Technology Sector Development strategy. Taking into consideration recent developments and new realities induced by the global financial and economic downturn, Gov. of Kyrgyz Republic has revised the Sustainable Development Program (SDP) adopted in 2013-2017.

The main vision of the strategy is to form sustainable information society with advanced ICT infrastructure, high-level computer literacy, high level of computer saturation and internet access, extended use of e-services systems, existence of local IT market provide the existence of developed and internationally (Japan, USA) recognized information technology sector. Local IT products competitive in international markets. For the implementation of the mentioned above



vision the Government has carried out a number of long-term projects. The development of information technology field in KR has ways been in the National IT center of n of the Government. Particularly, for modernization of the technological education system and for training of IT high-qualified specialists, National IT Center project has been implemented, in order to improve the skills of IT professionals many training programs have been implemented in Academy of ICT, Kyrgyz- Japan Center for JICA.

The relations between the European Union and Kyrgyz Republic have been developing steadily since the independence of Kyrgyz Republic 31 Augusts in 1991.

EU-Kyrgyz Republic cooperation within out area of R&D is earmarked within two priority areas: poverty reduction and increasing living standards, with a focus on raising living standards through good governance and economic reform, with a focus on the rule of law and judicial reforms and support to local government issues (Strategy Paper for Central Asia (2007-2013, 14/07/2010, 17/12/2010, 24/11//2011, Brussels). The EU – Kyrgyz Republic bilateral relations were put into a regional perspective in the «European Union and Central Asia: Strategy for a New Partnership», which outlines the overall EU co-operation objectives, policy responses and priority fields for engagement in Central Asia. In June 2010, the European Council and the European Commission published their Joint Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Central Asia Strategy.

The first Central Asia Multi-annual Indicative Program (2007 – 2010) under the Development and Cooperation Instrument (DCI) towards the development of national cooperation programs in Kyrgyz Republic. These provided training, technical assistance, opportunities for benchmarking with EU experiences and specialized equipment. Cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and social inclusion for vulnerable groups of the population have also been addressed.

The second Multi-annual Indicative Program covering the period 2011 – 2013. The indicative priority areas for cooperation include: Governance, Agriculture, Rural development, Climate, Health, Economy, Trade, Private sector, Environment, Energy. Since 2001, and under the TACIS approach, a set of programs on Enhancement of Living Standards in Rural Areas has been helping to respond to immediate community needs. By means of these programs, and in joint management with the UNDP, the European Union has provided support for improved water services, health of citizen, education & as well as training, equipment and supplies.

Since 1996 to 2010, the European Commission funded the entire several Tempus projects involving universities in Kyrgyz Republic (Tempus II, Tempus III, Tempus IV). Over the entire period of its activity in the program were involved Kyrgyz universities and non-academic organizations from Kyrgyz Republic and universities from 12 countries of the European Union.

Table 2: Overview of bilateral EC-the Kyrgyz Republic agreements

Title of document	Date	Country/Organization	Scope of cooperation
Interim Agreement on trade – related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community	August 1, 1998	EC - Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement
Agreement between the European Community and the Government of	June 11, 2008	EC - Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement



Title of document	Date	Country/Organization	Scope of cooperation
Kyrgyz Republic on certain aspects of air service			
Interim Agreement on trade – related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community	August 1, 1998	EC - Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement
Kyrgyz Republic EU Food Facility Support to animal Health and Products	2010-2012	EU - Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement
Supporting prison reform in Kyrgyzstan Improving institutional capacity of the prison administration to manage prisons effectively, in line with UN standards and norms.	Duration: 2009 - 2012	EU - Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement
Reform of educational systems in Central Asia	2009 to 2016	Germany – CA/ Education Ministries CA/German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Agreement
Sustainable pasture management in Central Asia	2002 to 2015	Germany – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan / German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Agreement
Programme for the sustainable use of natural resources in Central Asia	2002 to 2014	Germany – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan/ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Agreement
(GIZ) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Transboundary water management in Central Asia (AA)	2009	Germany – Kyrgyz Republic	Agreement
Promotion of the rule of law in Central Asia	2012 to 2021	Germany – Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan/ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Agreement
Strengthening livelihoods and building peace in southern Kyrgyzstan	2010- 2015	Germany – Kyrgyz Republic/ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Agreement



Title of document	Date	Country/Organization	Scope of cooperation
Equipping children and young people for the future: improving education in the countries of Central Asia	2010-2015	Germany – Kyrgyz Republic/ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Agreement
Professional education and training in Central Asia I	2010 to 2018	Germany – Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan /German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Agreement

The programs facilitating cooperation with EU member states and associated countries:

International cooperation in the sphere of science, technology and new technologies is one of the main activities of the Kyrgyz government. Kyrgyzstan implements international cooperation through;

- Activities under inter-academy and inter-ministerial structures – associations, councils;
- Collaboration with specific scientific research and international organizations from other countries;
- Contacts on the level of institutions and other divisions of MES KR and NAS KR.

Cooperation with EU member states and associated countries is based on the implementation of the following projects:

1. The Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Association of Renewable Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic together with the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Security of Germany is implementing the project «An integrated approach to the development of climate-friendly economies in Central Asia», under the leadership of DIWecon (consulting company of the Economic Research Institute in Berlin). The project provides support for development of a NAMA programmed to modernize small boilers in the Kyrgyz Republic in order to improve energy efficiency.
2. The Institute of Water Problems and Hydropower of NAS KR and the Institute of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic are involved in the preparation of the PIF and PPG Project (UNDP), «Sustainable management of mountain forests and land resources under climate change conditions» (implementation period 2014-2017).
3. With the support of SDC, KfW and the World Bank, the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic is implementing the project entitled «Support for the health budget of the Kyrgyz Republic (SWAp)». This project aims to improve equal access to the health sector in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as to ensure efficient and reliable funding of the health sector. Project duration 2012-2016.
4. With the support of SDC (Switzerland) a project is being implemented on the autonomy of health facilities.
5. The overall objective of the project is to ensure the effectiveness and quality of health services throughout the country by increasing the autonomy of medical institutions. Project duration 2013-2023.



6. The Agency of Water Sources under the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Kyrgyz Republic with the help of SDC is implementing a project on «Promotion of international cooperation on water resources management of the transboundary rivers Chu and Talas». Project duration 2013-2016.
7. With the support of the EU, UNDP and «Open Society» Foundation a project is being implemented on «Capacity-building mechanisms». Project duration 2005-2014.
8. With the support of the EU together with the UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and UNESCO a project is being implemented on «Operationalizing Good Governance for Social Justice». Project duration 2012-2014.

Improvement of the international scientific and technical collaboration of the Kyrgyz Republic should promote further integration of Kyrgyzstan into the world system of division of labour in the sphere of science and technology and assist it in solving the problems of modern civilization.