

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOALS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

2025



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIS	Automated Information System
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASULA	Automated Licensing and Accreditation Management System
CART	Classification and Regression Tree: A machine learning algorithm for predictive modeling
CASA-1000	Central Asia–South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project
CCG	Clinical-Cost Groups
CEC	Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic
CFC	Climate Finance Center of the Kyrgyz Republic
CHP	Combined Heat and Power Plant
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
Civil Registry	Civil Status Registration
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
DALY	Disability-Adjusted Life Year
D-Index	Dissimilarity Index
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EDMS	Electronic Document Management System
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESG	Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FATF	Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FLA	State-Guaranteed Free Legal Aid
FMC	Family Medicine Centre
FS	Forestry Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
FUEL	Fuels and Lubricants
GCF	Green Climate Fund
Gg CO₂	Gigagrams of carbon dioxide
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GHG Protocol Standard	Greenhouse Gas Protocol: International standard for carbon emissions accounting
GVA	Gross Value Added
GNI	Gross National Income
GP	Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic
GPEU	State Portal of Electronic Services
GRP	Gross Regional Product
GW	Gigawatt
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IHS	Integrated Survey of Household and Labour Budgets in the Kyrgyz Republic
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ICD-10	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision
INVOI	Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Innovation of the Kyrgyz Republic

ILO	International Labour Organization
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IBAs	Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (corrected acronym from “WERE”)
ID Card	Identity Card
IT Specialty	Specialty in Information Technology
KHS	Integrated Household and Labour Force Budget Survey
KIP	Climate Investment Program
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
LSG	Local Self-Government Body
LCOY	Local Conference of Youth on Climate Change
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MCIYP	Ministry of Culture, Information and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic
MES	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
MEC	Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic
MGI	Migration Governance Indicators
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic
MHIF	Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
MLSPM	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic
MNRETS	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic
Models of the State Educational Standards	Models of the State Educational Standard (Consider consistent phrasing; "Standards" or "Standard")

MOF	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
MOH	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
MOES	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
MSEC	Medical and Social Expert Commission
MWRAPI	Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic
MW	Megawatt
NAI	National Investment Agency under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NASEA	National Assessment of Students' Educational Achievements
NBKR	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Index
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPOs	Non-Profit Organizations
NSC	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECMs	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
OJSC	Open Joint-Stock Company
PA	Specially Protected Natural Areas
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PHC	Primary Health Care
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment

PM2.5	Fine Particulate Matter Concentration
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
R&D	Research and Development
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
STEM4ALL x Mentoring Her	Mentoring programme to promote girls’ and women’s participation in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) fields
SDG Ambition Certificate	Certificate for companies participating in the UN Global Compact to accelerate SDG integration
SMEV «Tunduk»	Electronic Interdepartmental Interaction System of the Kyrgyz Republic “Tunduk”
SRNOS at ICRIT	Service for Regulation and Supervision in the Communications Industry under the Ministry of Digital Development and Innovative Technologies of the Kyrgyz Republic
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange: An international standard for statistical data exchange
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
S&P Global	Standard & Poor’s International Rating Agency
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TLC	Transport and Logistics Centre
TOP 100	Top 100 positions in a ranking
TWh	Terawatt-Hours
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
USA	United States of America
UN	United Nations
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN Global Compact	United Nations Global Compact

UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VAT	Value Added Tax
VIP Services	Services for Very Important Persons
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WUA	Water Users Association
WB	World Bank
WasteNet.kg	Waste Management Network in Kyrgyzstan

RESUME

The Kyrgyz Republic reaffirms its strong commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are systematically integrated into national policy frameworks, including the long-term National Sustainable Development Strategy (2018–2040) and the National Development Programme until 2026. Priority is placed on advancing human well-being, improving quality of life, and fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The Kyrgyz Republic fully supports the global pledge to «leave no one behind,» with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized populations.

The Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Kyrgyz Republic addresses 16 of the 17 SDGs, with Goal 14 (Life Below Water) deemed less applicable due to the country's landlocked geography. The VNR was developed through an inclusive and participatory process involving government entities, civil society organizations, and development partners. It outlines national approaches, identifies progress and challenges, and highlights priority areas for accelerated implementation.

Operationalizing the «leave no one behind» principle in the national context necessitates targeted actions to safeguard the rights and enhance the quality of life of the most vulnerable. At the same time, structural barriers and resource constraints that affect progress in key development sectors are carefully considered.

A comprehensive situational assessment revealed the complexity of eradicating all forms of discrimination and inequality. This assessment drew on consultations with government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and international partners, and considered socioeconomic conditions, geographic disparities, and population vulnerabilities.

To effectively monitor SDG progress and uphold the «leave no one behind» principle, methodologies extended beyond national averages to identify underlying drivers of

discrimination and exclusion. This approach helped pinpoint population groups facing systemic disadvantages and the root causes of their vulnerability.

To achieve the SDGs by 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic is implementing people-centred policies and national initiatives focused on reducing inequalities, upholding human rights and freedoms, eradicating poverty, mitigating climate change, investing in human capital, creating decent jobs, promoting gender equality, and ensuring lifelong learning opportunities for all. Education is free, compulsory, and widely accessible. The near-elimination of statelessness has further advanced the protection of individual rights and enabled full participation in national development processes, contributing to economic empowerment, social inclusion, and political engagement.

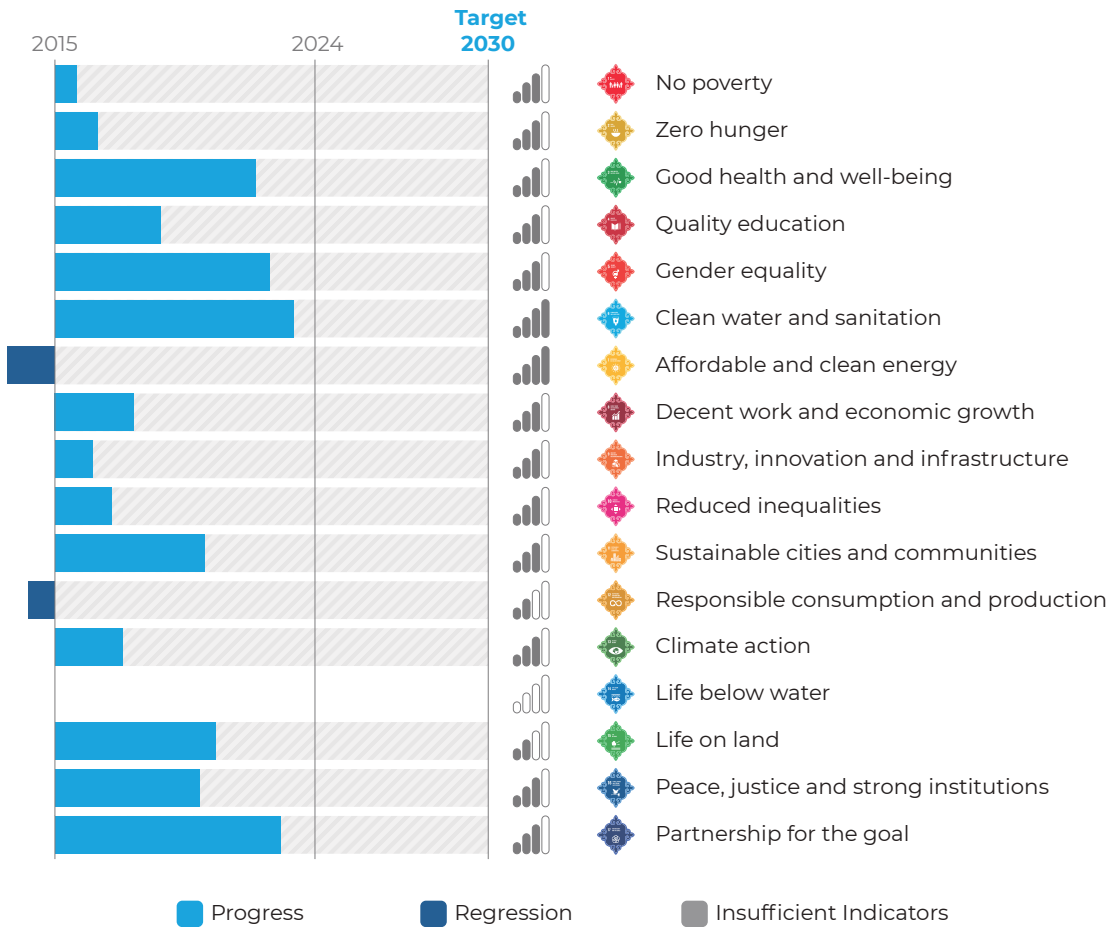
The Kyrgyz Republic has emerged as a regional and global leader in championing the protection of glaciers and mountain ecosystems. It actively promotes these issues at international climate forums, underscoring the need for urgent global action to preserve the cryosphere and high-altitude environments.

However, despite notable progress, recent global crises have led to a significant rise in poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic. As of 2023, 29.8% of the population lives below the national poverty line—an increase from the pre-crisis level of 20.1% in 2019. Extreme poverty, which had nearly been eradicated at 0.5% in 2019, surged to nearly 6% during the COVID-19 pandemic and remained at 5% in 2023. Insufficient infrastructure development and low levels of innovation continue to hinder economic growth and exacerbate disparities in living standards between urban and rural areas. Challenges related to employment and labour productivity also persist.

Looking ahead, the Kyrgyz Republic is committed to accelerating SDG implementation by ensuring the well-being of all citizens, advancing gender equality, creating decent work opportunities, and safeguarding human rights.

The country is deepening reforms to build a competitive digital economy, attract investment, and foster the uptake of innovative and environmentally sustainable technologies. Achieving balanced regional development,

improving living conditions across all communities, and enhancing the contribution of each region to the country's economic resilience remain strategic priorities.



INTRODUCTION

The Kyrgyz Republic views the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a strategic framework guiding national development. Strategic policy formulation and budget planning are aligned with core principles such as people-centeredness, a focus on vulnerability, inclusive participation of all stakeholders, and a commitment to equal opportunities for all.

Since the early days of adopting the 2030 Agenda, the Kyrgyz Republic has consistently demonstrated strong political will and high levels of engagement to build a just, inclusive, and sustainable society. The principles of inclusivity and shared responsibility have underpinned national policies, strategic planning, and interministerial coordination. The SDGs are fully integrated into key national planning instruments, including the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2018–2040), the National Development Programme until 2030, and a range of sectoral strategies across health, education, digitalization, gender equality, the environment, regional development, energy, employment, and entrepreneurship.

Notable progress was made in the initial years of SDG implementation. The institutional framework for SDG coordination and monitoring has been significantly strengthened, a national SDG reporting mechanism established, and systematic integration of the Goals into national and municipal programmes ensured. A key achievement is the operationalization of the principle of “leaving no one behind,” which has sharpened the national focus on the rights, needs, and potential of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

The President of the Kyrgyz Republic has repeatedly emphasized that sustainable development cannot be achieved without ensuring a high quality of life for every individual, including access to decent work, quality public services, a clean environment, and robust digital infrastructure. These principles serve as the foundation for the country’s sustainable development policy.

The Kyrgyz Republic is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change due to its mountainous terrain, geographic location, and the ecological fragility of its natural systems. Despite having one of the lowest levels of greenhouse gas emissions globally, the country has made ambitious voluntary commitments to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. This pledge reflects Kyrgyzstan’s strategic vision and determination to contribute meaningfully to the global climate agenda.

The country faces a range of climate risks, including accelerated glacier melt, reduced water availability, land degradation, increased frequency of natural disasters, and heightened vulnerability among at-risk populations. In response, the Government is adopting a comprehensive approach to building a climate-resilient economy. The National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change is in the process of adoption, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are being updated, and legal and institutional frameworks for climate policy are being strengthened.

Special attention is devoted to climate adaptation in rural areas, the development of sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration, and the adoption of energy-efficient technologies. National priorities include enhancing the resilience of water resource management, creating green jobs, and developing sustainable infrastructure — all aimed at protecting communities, ensuring food security, and strengthening economic resilience in the face of a changing climate.

The Kyrgyz Republic has also launched several regional and international initiatives to protect mountain ecosystems and the cryosphere, including glaciers, reinforcing its leadership in promoting sustainable development for future generations.

In recent years, the development of digital technologies and the transition to a digital state have emerged as top national priorities. The National Digital Transformation Pro-

gramme “Taza Koom” has brought together government agencies, the private sector, and civil society to build a modern, transparent, and accessible system for the delivery of public and social services.

The expansion of digital infrastructure spans e-government, e-health, digital education, and digital social protection. A key milestone was the introduction of the Tunduk platform, which enables secure data exchange between government institutions—simplifying administrative procedures, reducing corruption risks, and enhancing public trust.

Digitalization of the social sector has transformed how assistance is provided to vulnerable populations. The “Social Passport of the Family” system now ensures accurate registration of beneficiaries, automatic income verification, and transparent benefit allocation. Through the Social Contract programme, more than 35,000 low-income families have launched small businesses with state support in the form of grants and interest-free loans—contributing to both poverty reduction and the creation of sustainable income streams.

The transition to a digital economy and the creation of an inclusive digital ecosystem remain priorities of state policy. Emphasis is placed on expanding digital literacy—particularly among women, older persons, and rural communities—and developing digital services in the Kyrgyz language.

The COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical instability, and rising commodity prices have presented significant challenges. Nonetheless, through adaptive policymaking and systemic reforms, the Kyrgyz Republic has managed to restore economic growth. Since 2022, gross domestic product has shown steady growth, alongside increased employment and rising household incomes.

Reforms in employment, education, health, and social protection have helped mitigate

the impacts of overlapping crises and laid the groundwork for more inclusive and sustainable development. A new Labour Code was adopted to enhance labour protections and prevent workplace discrimination, including measures to combat harassment. In addition, the ratification of ILO Convention No. 190 reinforced the legal framework for safeguarding labour rights.

National policy continues to focus on building human capital, boosting productivity, and enhancing the competitiveness of the economy. Support for youth, the expansion of vocational education, and improvements in the quality of school and early childhood education remain top priorities. Education is free, compulsory, and widely accessible, and social protection programmes are designed to eliminate poverty and prevent social exclusion.

The successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires whole-of-society engagement. The Kyrgyz Republic continues to strengthen civic participation by engaging civil society, local communities, and academia in shaping and monitoring sustainable development policy. Strategic partnerships between government, the private sector, and international organizations have enabled resource mobilization and improved the effectiveness of programme delivery.

Mechanisms for inter-agency coordination—such as platforms under the Cabinet of Ministers, coordination councils, and thematic working groups—ensure policy coherence, reduce duplication, and support timely decision-making. Sustainable development is also mainstreamed across budget planning, regional development policy, and international cooperation.

Particular attention is given to the participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in decision-making processes, reflecting the national commitment to building a just, equitable, and inclusive society.

Leaving No One Behind

The principle of “leaving no one behind” is a core commitment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Monitoring progress in its implementation plays a vital role in the architecture of the Sustainable Development Goals review process. In the Kyrgyz Re-

public, 21 SDG indicators have been analysed using the ESCAP methodology, based on data from the 2023 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Integrated Household and Labour Force Budget Survey (KHS).

Disparities between the Most Vulnerable and Advantaged Groups in the Kyrgyz Republic

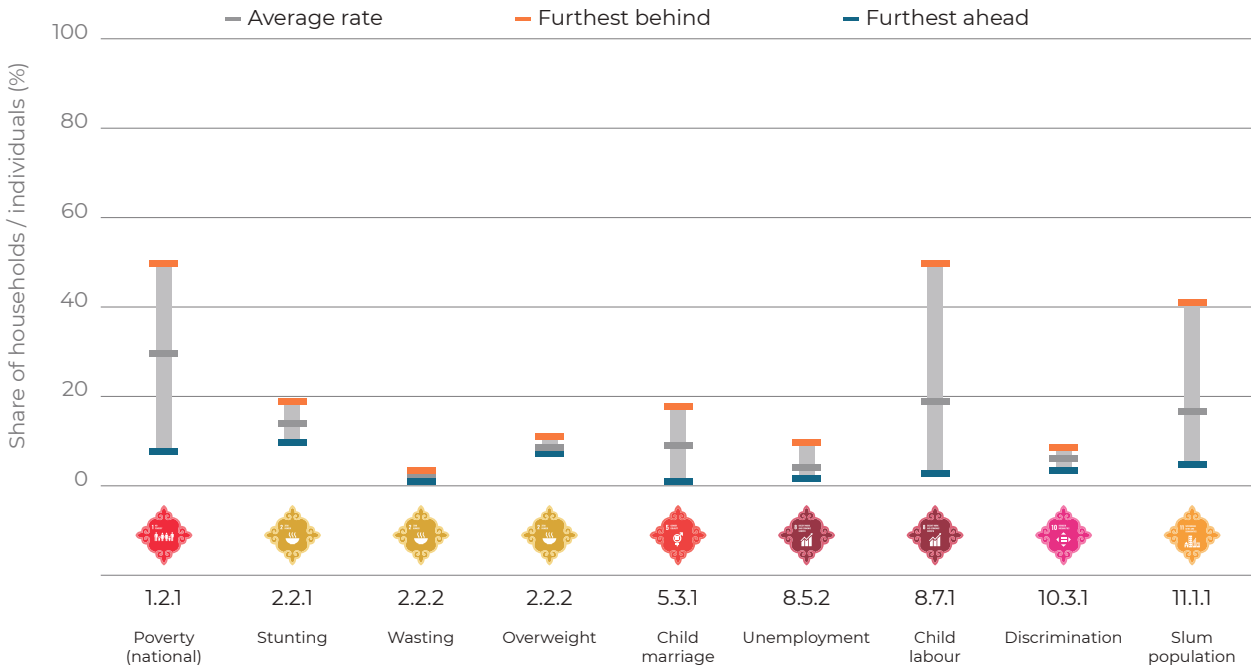
The ESCAP methodology applies machine learning algorithms to assess disparities in living conditions across population groups, taking into account geographic location and access to opportunities. This approach identifies population segments with the lowest access to essential services and opportunities, while highlighting key barriers such as unemployment, gender-based violence, and child malnutrition.

Figure 1 illustrates inequality trends in the Kyrgyz Republic using 25 key indicators across SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, and 17. The analysis reveals pronounced gaps in access to higher education, basic sanitation, financial inclusion (e.g. bank account owner-

ship), and information and communication technology (ICT) skills, particularly among women. In contrast, access to skilled birth attendance and electricity is nearly universal. While overall service access is high, major disparities persist in the use of clean fuels — up to a 40 percentage point difference for heating and 15 percentage points for cooking between the most and least advantaged groups.

Concerning trends include a high prevalence of child labour — affecting up to 50% of the most vulnerable children aged 5–17 years — as well as notable disparities in child malnutrition and early marriage.

Disparities between the Most Vulnerable and Advantaged Groups (barriers)



Note: ESCAP developments are based on the 2023 MICS and KHS microdata. All results are weighted using household scales. The results were checked against the published MICS report and the NSC SDG panel.

Identification of the Most Left-Behind Groups

To deepen the understanding of factors contributing to disparities in SDG achievement, a disaggregated analysis was conducted. This included indicators such as wealth, location of residence, education level, age, gender, and household composition. For example, men from low-income households are more likely to experience barriers in accessing secondary and higher education. Among women, the educational attainment of the mother is a key determinant of access to the internet and digital technologies. In rural areas, challenges such as child labour and limited access to clean fuels are especially pronounced.

Typically, the groups most at risk of being left behind include households in the bottom 40% of the wealth distribution — particularly those residing in rural areas and with three

or more children. Boys in these households are disproportionately affected by malnutrition and child labour, which in turn hampers their educational outcomes. Women from low-income, low-education backgrounds often face restricted access to ICTs and report lower levels of personal security.

Figure 1 illustrates disparities between the most advantaged and the most left-behind groups, irrespective of broader contextual variables. As the algorithm identifies distinct, non-overlapping population groups, it is also possible to analyse intersecting vulnerabilities. Each SDG may reflect a different combination of intersecting disadvantages — such as income level (e.g. bottom 40% versus top 60%), geographic location, gender, age, education level, household size, and marital status.

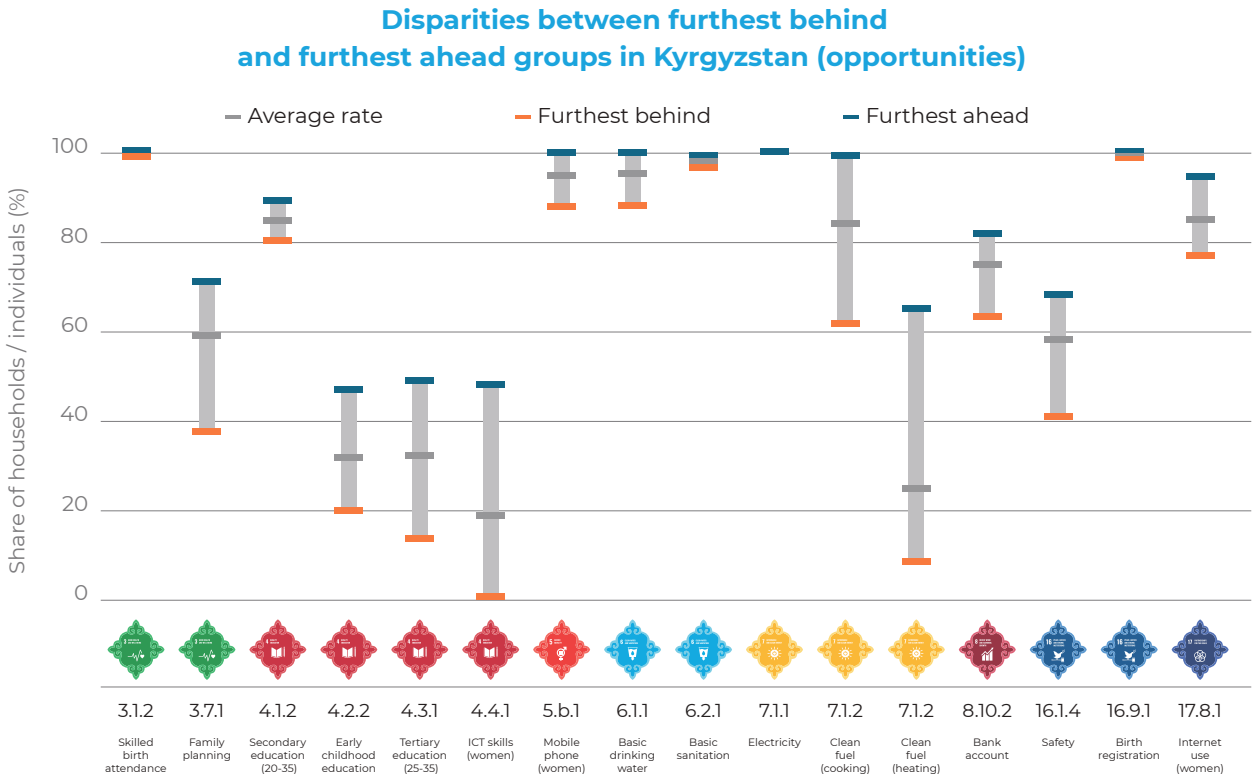
Overview of shared characteristics of furthest behind groups by SDGs

Indicator	Wealth	Location	Education	Age	Sex	Number of children	Share of Reference Population (%)
Poverty (national)		Urban				3 or more	17%
Stunting	Bottom 40				Boys	2 or more	14%
Wasting						2 or more	55%
Overweight	Bottom 60		Secondary and higher (maternal)			1 child	16%
Family planning			Lower and secondary	15-34		2 or less	13%
Early Childhood education	Bottom 40						46%
Secondary education (20-35 yrs)	Bottom 40				Male		18%
Tertiary education (25-35 yrs)	Bottom 40				Male		19%
ICT Skills (Women)	Bottom 40		Lower	25-49			24%
Child Marriage (20-24 yrs)	Bottom 40		Lower and secondary				35%
Mobile phone (Women)	Bottom 40			15-24 & 35-49			36%
Basic drinking water	Bottom 40						36%
Basic sanitation		Urban					38%
Clean Fuel (cooking)	Bottom 40	Rural					36%
Clean Fuel (heating)		Rural	Lower				52%
Child labour		Rural		8-9	Boys		9%
Unemployment				15-24			36%
Bank account	Bottom 40						36%
Discrimination (Women)		Urban		15-34			10%
Slum population (urban)	Bottom 40						15%
Birth registration				0-1			18%
Safety (Women)				15-18			11%
Internet use (Women)	Bottom 40		Lower and secondary				33%

Notes: Circumstances enter CART model depending on the SDG indicator under analysis. For instance, age and sex are included in individual level indicators while wealth, residence and highest level of education in the household are used in household level indicators. The gray shaded cells indicate that the specific circumstance was not included in the model. There are 22 indicators listed in this table. The exceptions are access to electricity and skilled birth attendance, which has not left anyone behind

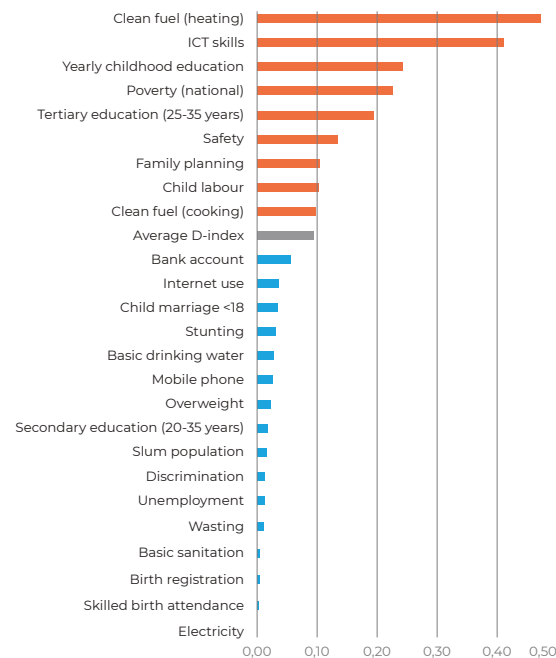
Age, education, gender, number of children, and place of residence all influence poverty and inequality across different SDGs. The highest rates of poverty are observed among urban households with three or more children. In the context of child malnutrition, household size is also a significant factor: boys with one or more siblings from low-income families exhibit the highest rates of stunting. Maternal education plays a critical role—children in wealthier households, raised without siblings and by mothers with at least a secondary education, are more likely to be overweight. Higher rates

of stunting and child labour among boys negatively affect their long-term educational outcomes. Young men from economically disadvantaged backgrounds face greater challenges in accessing secondary and higher education. Similarly, women from low-income households without a college education are more likely to fall behind their peers—particularly women aged 15–34 who have attained tertiary education. Safety concerns also reflect gender and age disparities. Young women aged 15–18 are significantly more likely to feel unsafe walking alone at night.



Note: ESCAP elaborations based on Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) survey from 2023. In the final sample used for this analysis, MICS contains information up to 6,639 households and 5,629 women and 2,967 children under 5 years of age. All results are weighted using household weights. The results are validated against the published MICS report.

Dissimilarity Index (D-Index)



To quantify inequality, a dissimilarity index (D-Index), comparable to the Gini coefficient, was applied. The average D-Index value across all indicators stands at 0.09, suggesting a relatively low level of overall inequality. However, for specific indicators such as access to clean heating fuels and ICT skills among women, the D-Index exceeds 0.40, pointing to significant disparities.

For the majority of indicators, the D-Index remains low, indicating limited inequality across population groups. Nonetheless, it is important to recognize that changes in the model's parameters — such as the inclusion of additional socio-economic variables — can influence the D-Index outcomes.

Trends in LNOB Key Indicators (2012–2023)

An analysis of data from 2012 to 2023 shows positive developments in several key areas. Access to basic drinking water and sanitation has improved, alongside an increase in the proportion of the population holding bank accounts. However, persistent gaps remain in areas such as child nutrition, mobile phone ownership, and women's access to digital technologies.

In the education sector, there has been progress in pre-primary education enrolment. However, the gap between the most advantaged and the most vulnerable groups is widening. While women's access to skilled birth attendance has reached nearly universal levels (100%), the digital divide across socio-economic strata remains a pressing concern.

Prospects and Next Steps

This fact sheet was developed to assess the current state of implementation and to identify priority areas for enhanced monitoring of "leave no one behind" indicators. Going forward, the ESCAP methodology will be applied to the Inequality of Opportunity Index (IOI) for a more in-depth analysis of disparities in SDG implementation.

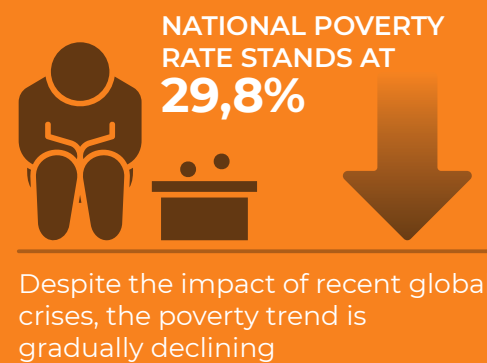
Future assessments will also address issues related to persons with disabilities, youth, older persons, and the compounding effects of

multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. Additional recommendations will be developed to address the identified imbalances and to strengthen the inclusiveness of national policies and programmes. The Kyrgyz Republic remains committed to upholding the principle of "leaving no one behind" through more targeted actions to support vulnerable populations and remove structural barriers to equitable access to sustainable development opportunities.

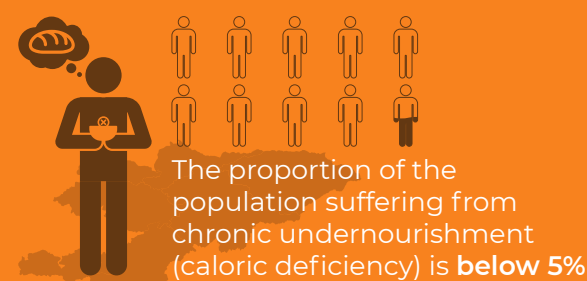
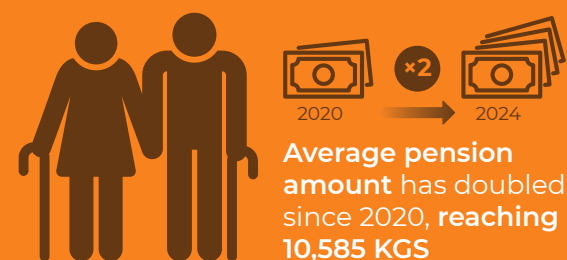
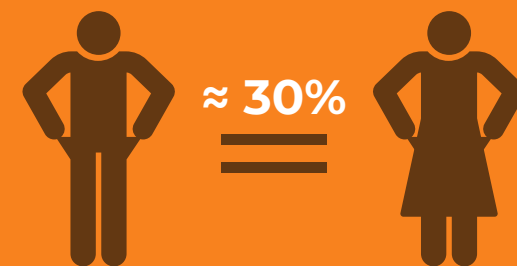
HUMAN CAPITAL

1





Gender parity in poverty has largely been achieved: the proportions of poor men and women are equal



There is a notable imbalance in dietary patterns:



Improvements in family-based childcare and neonatal services enabled the country to reach its 2030 targets ahead of schedule by 2023:

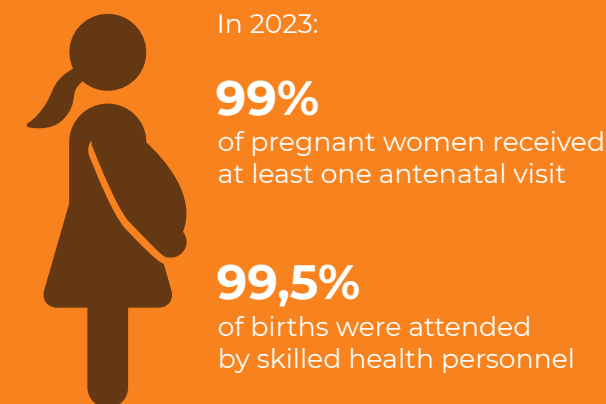
the neonatal mortality rate:

fell to below 12 per 1,000 live births

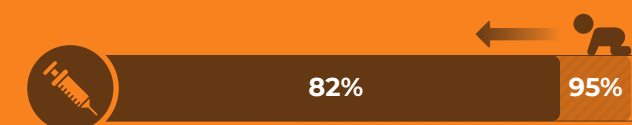


under-five mortality:

dropped to below 25 per 1,000 live births

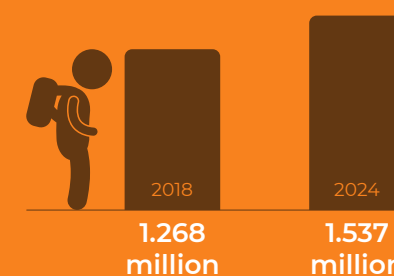


Postnatal care coverage within 3–6 days **ROSE BY OVER 50%**, contributing to a reduction in maternal mortality to 22.6 per 100,000 live births

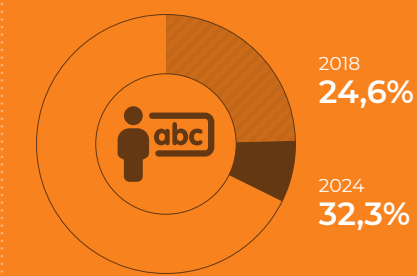


Child immunization coverage **declined to 82%** in 2023, compared to 95% in 2019, posing a risk to maintaining herd immunity

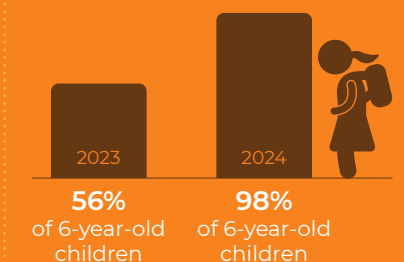
The number of **ENROLLED schoolchildren** rose



PRESCHOOL education coverage increased



PRE-PRIMARY education coverage increased



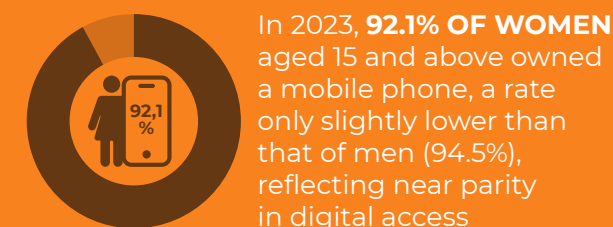
Reported cases of domestic violence **INCREASED BY 75%**



Following the 2021 parliamentary elections, **WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION** in the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) **ROSE**



NEARLY 40% of local council members elected in 2022–2023 were **WOMEN**

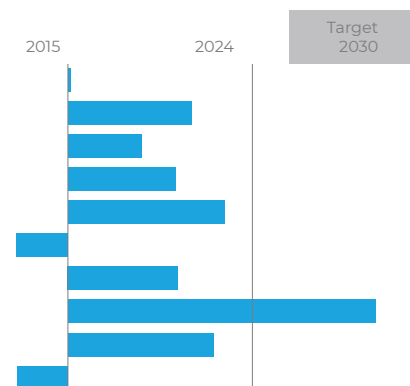




GOAL 1. ERADICATE POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

INDICATORS

- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 1.2.1 National poverty
- 1.2.2 Poverty according to national dimens..
- 1.3.1 Social protection
- 1.4.1 Access to basic water and sanitation..
- 1.5.1 Deaths/missing/affected from disast..
- 1.5.2 Economic loss from disasters
- 1.5.3 Score of adoption and implementation...
- 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that..
- 1.a.2 Government spending on education/h..



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

STANDARD OF LIVING

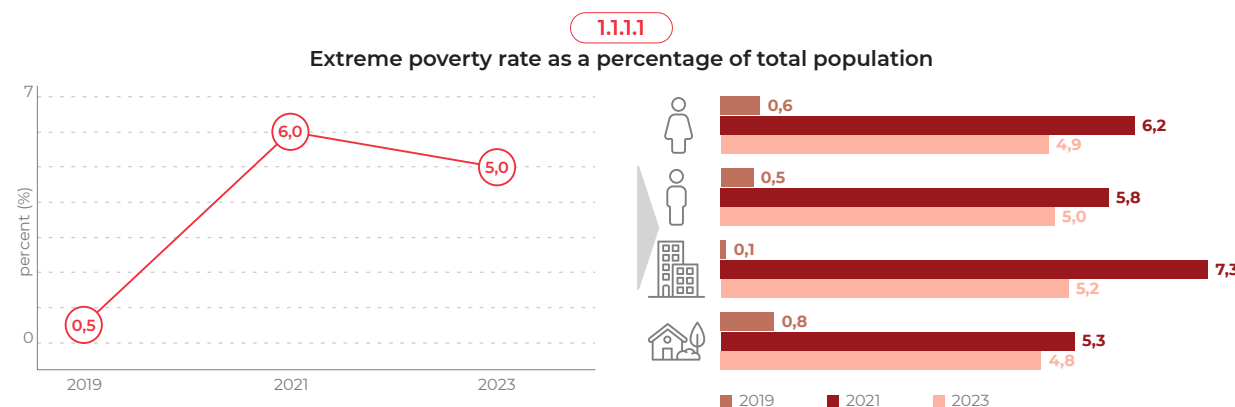
1. The Kyrgyz Republic made significant progress in poverty reduction prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the national poverty rate declining from 37% in 2013 to approximately 20% by 2019. However, recent global crises have reversed these gains. The pandemic, coupled with rising prices, has slowed economic growth, reduced household incomes, and eroded development achievements made over the past two decades. As a result, the proportion of the population living below the official poverty line has in-

creased substantially and, despite signs of recovery, remains above pre-crisis levels.

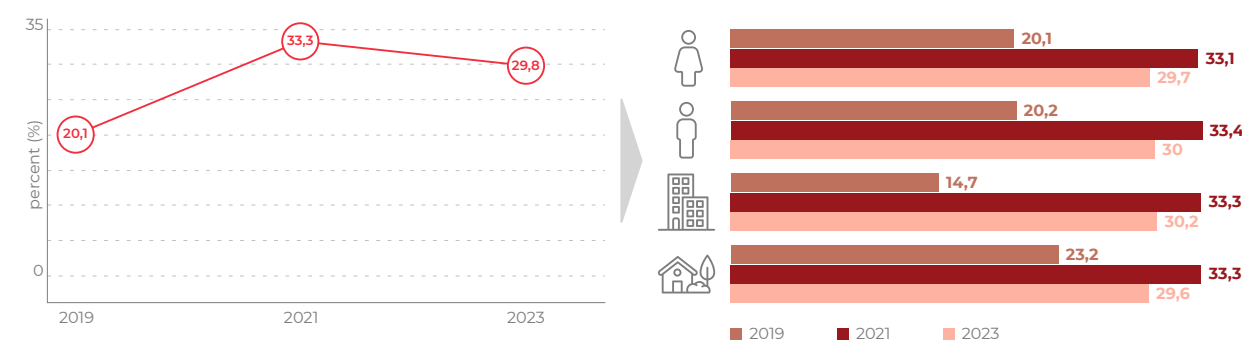
2. The extreme poverty rate peaked at nearly 6% during the height of the pandemic. While it has since shown a steady downward trend, it still stood at 5% in 2023.

3. In parallel with rising income poverty, the incidence of multidimensional poverty — which reflects deprivation across multiple domains of well-being — has also increased, rising from 42.3% in 2019 to 43.6% in 2023.

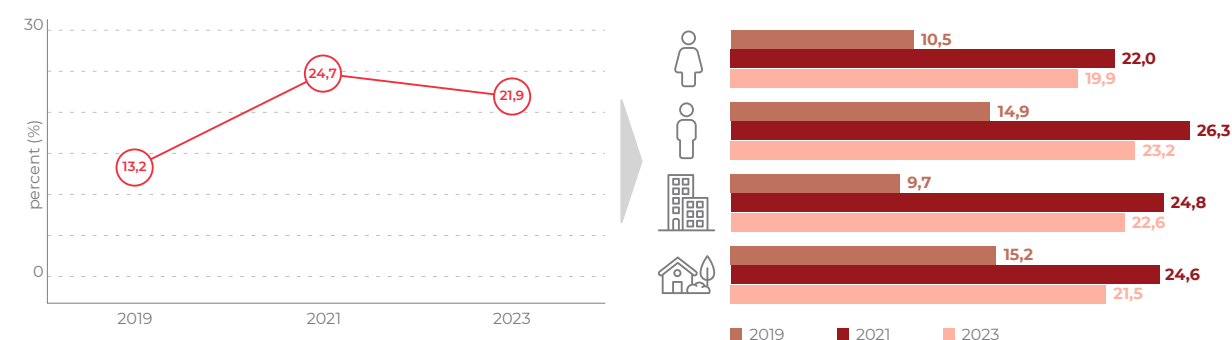
POVERTY RATE, %



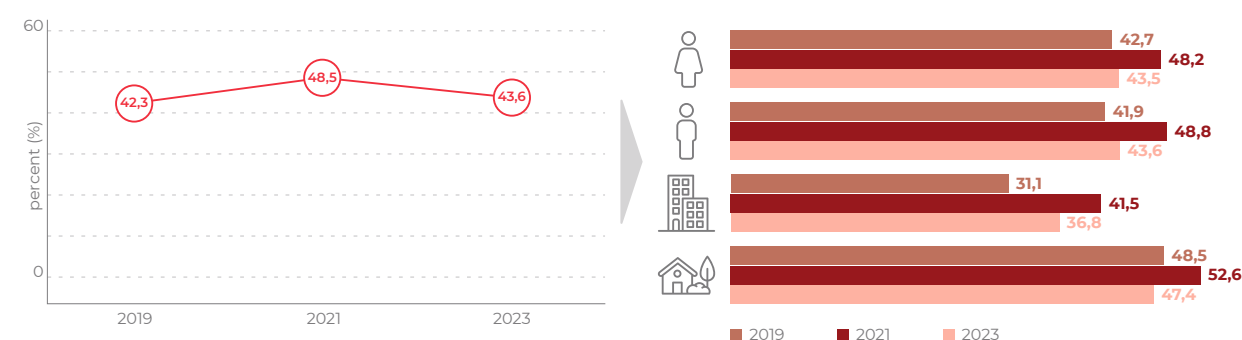
1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the official poverty line, by sex and age



1.2.1.1 Employment poverty rate according to the official poverty line



1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its manifestations, according to national definitions





4. The structure and dynamics of poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic have shifted. While poverty was previously concentrated in rural areas, recent years have seen a notable rise in urban poverty, which now exceeds rural poverty levels. The increase in urban poverty — particularly in the capital, Bishkek — is largely due to the city's reliance on sectors such as services, trade, and industry, which have been disproportionately affected by lockdowns, inflation, and external shocks. Urban residents also face higher costs for housing, utilities, and transportation, and lack the subsistence opportunities, such as food self-sufficiency, available to rural populations.

5. Overall, gender disparities in poverty are minimal at the national level, with men and women experiencing poverty at equal rates (approximately 30%). However, differences

SOCIAL PROTECTION

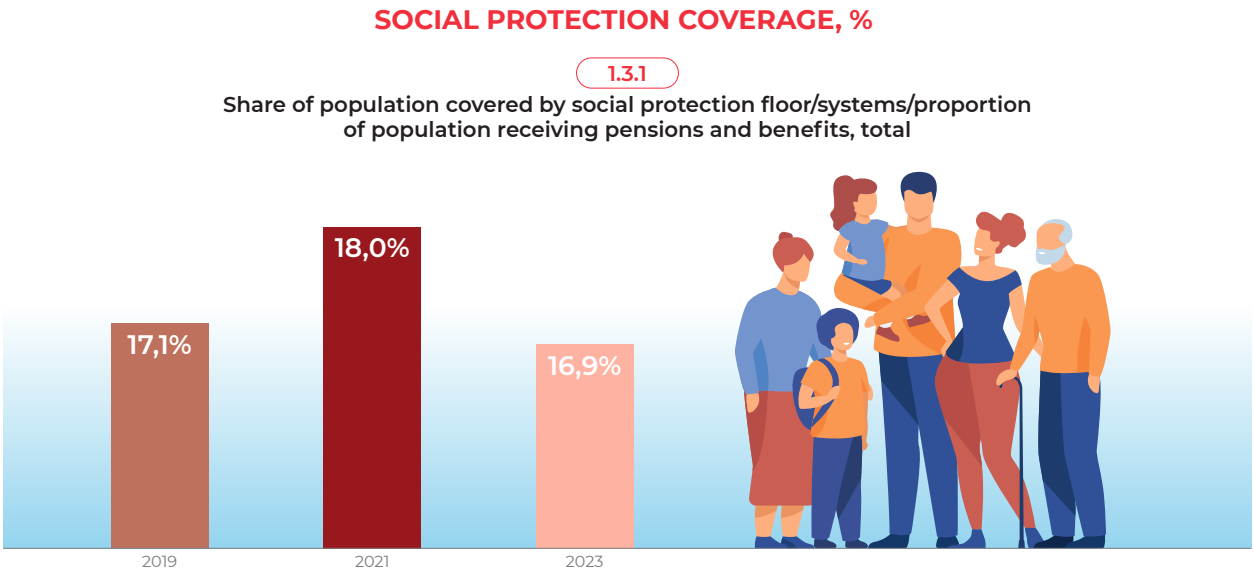
6. In recent years, the Kyrgyz Republic has introduced several key initiatives aimed at strengthening social justice and building an inclusive social protection system, particularly for vulnerable population groups. These initiatives include programmes such as Kel-echekke Salym, Bala Bereke, Social Contract, Personal Assistant, Kibi, and Youth Internship. Below is an overview of the key measures and an assessment of their impact.

• **Income and Employment Growth.** In 2022, a new Unified Tariff Scale of Remuneration was implemented in the

emerge within the employed population. Men are more frequently affected by «working poverty» — a condition where employment does not guarantee financial security. This trend highlights that employment alone is not always sufficient to lift individuals out of poverty. Low wages, combined with the financial burden on primary earners in large families, contribute to continued vulnerability among working individuals. These challenges reflect deeper structural issues within the economy, including limited creation of decent, productive jobs and low wages in several sectors. Remittances from labour migrants also play a critical role in reducing poverty and improving household financial well-being, accounting for approximately 20% of the country's GDP and serving as a key income source for many families.

public sector, establishing a base salary of 7,040 KGS. This reform led to a significant increase in the salaries of public sector employees, particularly in the education, healthcare, and social services sectors. The resulting rise in monthly incomes improved the well-being of hundreds of thousands of families.

In addition, the average pension has nearly doubled since 2020, reaching 10,585 KGS by 2024 — a reflection of continued pension reforms and efforts to enhance income security for older persons.



• **Increase in Social Benefits.** Since late 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic has significantly increased state benefits for vulnerable population groups. Allowances for children and adults with disabilities, orphans, mothers of large families (“heroine mothers”), and elderly citizens were raised by 50% to 200%, depending on the beneficiary category. For instance, the monthly allowance for low-income families with children (ui-bulogo komok) was increased from 810 to 1,200 KGS — equivalent to 49% to 73% of the extreme poverty line. As a result, the average amount of this benefit grew by over 60%, contributing to a measurable reduction in extreme poverty. At the same time, the government introduced measures to improve the efficiency and targeting of social assistance. Income verification is now conducted automatically through the “Tunduk” inter-agency system. Restrictions tying payments to place of residence have been lifted, and documentation procedures have been simplified. These reforms have reduced the incidence of unjustified benefit claims and strengthened support for those genuinely in need. Although the number of child benefit recipients decreased by approximately 29% (or 90,400

individuals) due to enhanced targeting, the reallocation of resources allowed for increased benefit amounts and expanded coverage to newly identified families in difficult life circumstances. By the end of 2024, more than 468,000 people received various forms of state benefits, underscoring the scale of public support for low-income citizens.

• **“Social Contract” and Entrepreneurship Support.** One of the most innovative interventions was the introduction of the Social Contract programme, which provides grants to low-income families to support the launch of small businesses. Between 2022 and 2024, a total of 35,200 families each received 100,000 KGS to start income-generating activities — ranging from greenhouse agriculture and livestock farming to small-scale manufacturing and service provision.

Participants who demonstrated success under the initial grant phase were given the opportunity to expand their businesses through interest-free loans of up to 200,000 KGS. In line with the principle of inclusivity, the programme has included more than 2,797 persons with disabilities.

“

S.S.A. is a widow and mother of five children who lives in the village of Kenesh, Kochkor-bai aiyl aimak, Issyk-Ata district. In 2022, she became a participant in the Social Contract Programme.

With support amounting to 100,000 KGS, she purchased a head of cattle and decided to engage in animal husbandry to generate additional income through the sale of milk.

By developing her personal subsidiary farm, she began to earn a stable income from the sale of milk and young livestock. With the proceeds, she purchased a sewing machine and learned an additional trade—sewing at home. As a result, the family's income increased significantly, reaching 20,000 KGS or more during the high season.

In 2024, with the goal of expanding her livestock business, she obtained an interest-free loan of 100,000 KGS and acquired another cow through state support. This allowed her to boost milk production and further strengthen her family's financial stability.

”



“

In September 2022, J.T.J., a resident of the village of Zhany-Bazar in the N. Isanov aiyyl aimak of Nookat district, developed a business project. As part of the Social Contract Programme, she received support in the amount of 100,000 KGS. With these funds, she established a small kitchen (samsakana) and began producing and selling samsa and other pastries.

Thanks to the high quality of her products and an active approach to business, her customer base steadily grew, and the financial situation of her family improved significantly. Before long, her monthly income reached approximately 30,000 KGS.

With growing demand, she decided to expand her business. She hired three workers, providing them with daily wages. Initially, she rented premises, but in 2024, with growing confidence in her enterprise, she obtained an interest-free loan of 200,000 KGS through state support to open her own canteen.

She now successfully runs the canteen and continues to generate employment, contributing to the development of small businesses in the region.

”

• **Work-Related Food Assistance Programmes.** Over the past five years, a total of 4,200 infrastructure and training projects have been implemented in rural areas under work-related food assistance initiatives. Through these programmes, 6,100 tons of food were distributed, and 23,800 low-income families — representing over 119,000 individuals — participat-

ed in project activities. In total, 198,700 people received financial assistance amounting to more than 391 million KGS. These interventions not only contribute to strengthening food security but also provide temporary employment opportunities, supporting families in overcoming extreme poverty during periods of crisis.

“

In the village of Ornok, on the Besh-Kashar site, ten low-income families laid water pipes, providing the population with access to clean water.

”

• **Expanding social services and targeted assistance.** The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic is expanding the use of state social contracting by engaging non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the delivery of services to vulnerable population groups. Between 2019 and 2024, funding for social contracting increased by 21%, enabling the launch of a range of socially beneficial projects at the local level, including day care centres, crisis centres, rehabilitation facilities, and gerontological centres. Access to services for persons with disabilities has notably

improved. Since 2022, a free personal assistant service has been introduced to support not only children with disabilities but also adults requiring continuous care. As a result, eligible individuals now receive personal assistant services, and monthly allowances for this support have increased by nearly 23%.

Additionally, the government has established an integrated information system — the Social Passport of a Low-Income Family — which is linked to databases across relevant ministries and agencies.

By the end of 2024, the system had registered 193,800 low-income families. This platform is evolving into a unified registry for identifying individuals in need and assigning appropriate forms of assistance, thereby enhancing the targeting and

transparency of social support. The Kyrgyz Republic continues to take meaningful steps toward delivering a comprehensive package of social protection measures for its most vulnerable citizens.

“

For the first time, modern active Kibi hand prostheses for children were manufactured and introduced. These lightweight prostheses operate without electronics. In 2023–2024, Kibi prostheses were produced for 28 children, with 93% of the funding allocated from the republican budget.

The use of these prostheses helps children develop skills from an early age, enhances physical development, and supports their adaptation to the prosthetic device.

”

7. An assessment of the effectiveness of recent social protection initiatives reveals mixed results. On one hand, the measures have helped mitigate the negative impact of declining living standards among the most vulnerable populations. Employment programmes and grant-based initiatives have enabled thousands of families to lift them-

selves out of poverty. Without these interventions, the poverty rate would likely be significantly higher. On the other hand, the overall coverage of social protection remains insufficient, underscoring the need to further enhance mechanisms to reach a broader share of socially vulnerable groups.

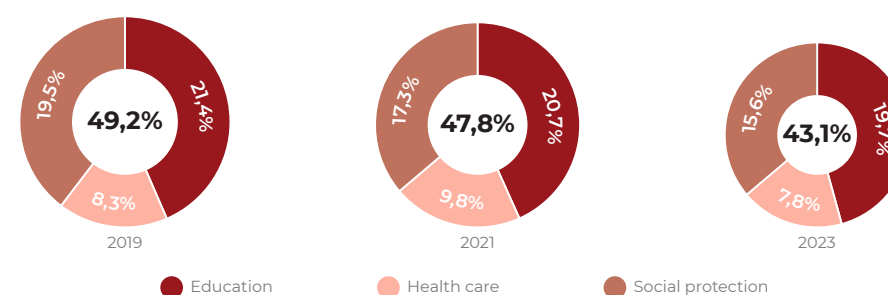
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON THE SOCIAL SECTOR

8. While the national budget maintains a socially oriented focus, the reallocation of resources toward other sectors has constrained funding for poverty reduction. The combined share of public expenditure allocated to education, healthcare, and social protection has declined. Moreover, rising food prices have

eroded the purchasing power gains from increased household incomes, particularly among low-income families. Additional investments and strategic interventions will be necessary to lift a substantial portion of the population out of poverty by 2030.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON THE SOCIAL SECTOR, % OF TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

1.a.2
Expenditure on basic services (education, health and social protection) as a proportion of total government expenditure





II. Next steps

To eradicate poverty or reduce it to target levels, the Kyrgyz Republic must accelerate progress through coordinated and comprehensive efforts by both the state and the society.

1. Expanding Social Support Coverage.

Efforts to effectively reduce poverty will focus on scaling up social support coverage for those in need through enhanced coordination across government and civil society. Automating benefit allocation processes will help minimize bureaucratic barriers, while the expansion of social contracts will promote self-employment among low-income households. Emphasis will be placed on targeted assistance—particularly for children and other vulnerable groups—and the introduction of a robust social registration system to ensure no one is left behind by 2030.

2. Protecting Vulnerable Population Groups.

Comprehensive support for orphans, the elderly, and persons with disabilities remains a central pillar of social policy. Expanding access to family-based care models, improving infrastructure, and establishing rehabilitation programmes will help foster a more inclusive society where all individuals feel valued and secure.

3. Investing in Human Capital. Tackling poverty requires sustained investment in education, healthcare, and skills development. Enhancing the quality of education and health services—especially in rural and underserved areas—is essential for breaking the cycle of poverty and low human development.

4. Strengthening Resilience to Crises and Shocks.

Achieving poverty eradication targets also depends on protecting vulnerable groups from future shocks, including pandemics, economic downturns, and natural disasters. The Kyrgyz Republic has committed to implementing the core priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, resulting in a decrease in emergency-related mortality. Further strengthening of social protection mechanisms—including emergency payment systems, food assistance, and rapid-response mechanisms—will ensure continued support during crises.

5. Digitalizing Social Policy to Enhance Transparency and Efficiency.

The widespread adoption of digital tools in the management and monitoring of social programmes will enhance transparency and operational efficiency. Developing a unified social protection information platform will improve access to public services for citizens and strengthen data-driven decision-making.

6. Fostering Intersectoral Cooperation and Community Engagement.

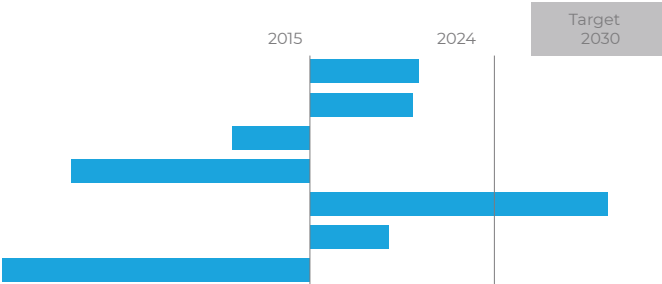
Effective implementation of social protection policies will require strong coordination among government institutions, local authorities, and civil society. Actively involving local communities in the design and delivery of social programmes will help ensure that interventions are responsive to real needs on the ground.



GOAL 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

INDICATORS

- 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
- 2.1.2 Moderate or severe food insecurity in..
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition
- 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women
- 2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index
- 2.c.1 Consumer food price index



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

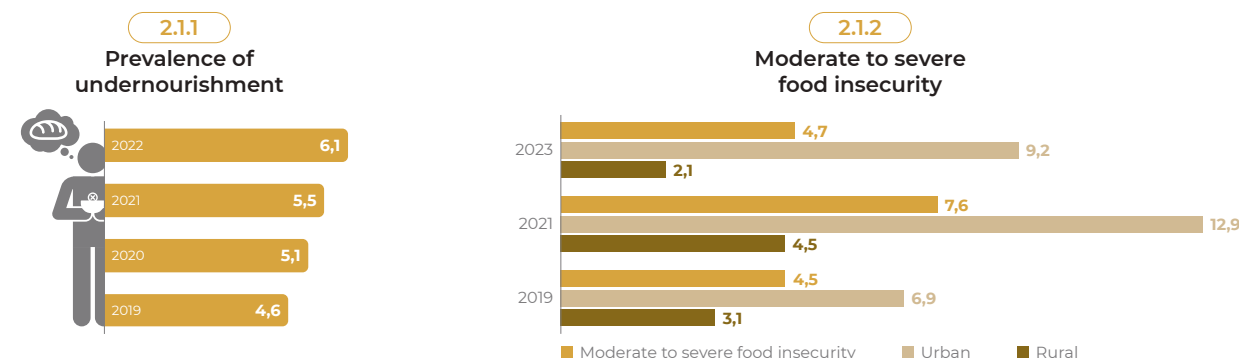
FOOD SECURITY

1. Ensuring food security is a strategic priority for the Kyrgyz Republic's sustainable development. In 2019, the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme for 2019–2023 was adopted, focusing on improving access to nutritious food for all population groups. The programme helped to strengthen the country's resilience in times of crisis by establishing robust food systems. As a result, stable physical and economic access to food—particularly for vulnerable groups—has been secured. Key outcomes under this policy include improved food access for socially vulnerable populations and the establishment of a food assistance mechanism to respond to food-related shocks.

2. Between 2019 and 2023, the malnutrition situation in the Kyrgyz Republic remained relatively stable by global standards. The proportion of chronically undernourished individuals (experiencing a calorie deficit) was below 5% of the population. However, in 2022, FAO estimates indicated that 6.1% of residents lacked sufficient daily food intake to meet the required energy levels for a normal, active, and healthy life. Although acute hunger is not widespread, the issue of «hidden hunger»—caused by a lack of dietary diversity and nutrient-rich foods—continues to be of concern.



FOOD AVAILABILITY FOR SOCIALLY VULNERABLE GROUPS, %



3. Recent achievements include increased domestic production of certain food items and the maintenance of strategic food reserves. The Kyrgyz Republic is fully self-sufficient in 3 of 9 key food categories — potatoes, vegetables and melons, and milk — but remains import-dependent for others, including grains and bakery products, vegetable oil, sugar, meat, fruits, and eggs. This reliance on imports renders the domestic market vulnerable to global price volatility. This vulnerability was particularly evident during 2020–2022, when the COVID-19 pandemic and global supply chain disruptions triggered an unprecedented surge in international food prices. According to the FAO, this price escalation was driven by rising energy and transportation costs, adverse climatic conditions in exporting countries, and geopolitical tensions, notably the conflict in Ukraine.

Amid these global dynamics, the Kyrgyz Republic experienced high levels of food inflation — exceeding 15% annually during 2020–2022. Although inflation moderated to 3.4% in 2023, the cumulative increase in the prices of essential food items surpassed 50% compared to 2020 levels. This has placed a substantial burden on households, particularly those in vulnerable groups, with an estimated 40% facing challenges in securing a nutritious diet. The compounding effects of poverty and global economic instability have further heightened food insecurity risks.

4. The Kyrgyz Republic is implementing targeted programmes to address malnu-

trition among children and other at-risk groups. Since 2013, the transition to hot school meals — supported by international organizations and local communities — has significantly contributed to improving students' health and academic outcomes. Legal frameworks have been established to guarantee access to age-appropriate, nutritionally balanced meals for children¹. With sustained investment in school canteen infrastructure and local government support, the proportion of schools providing hot meals has risen to 76%. In addition, preschool institutions have adopted updated nutritional standards, ensuring the provision of balanced diets and compliance with national caloric and quality requirements.

5. Direct food assistance continues to be provided to vulnerable families through social protection mechanisms and humanitarian support. The government also regularly utilizes strategic food reserves to stabilize prices for essential goods and to offer targeted relief in times of crisis. For instance, during the COVID-19 lockdowns in 2020, flour was distributed to low-income households as part of the emergency response.

6. Despite these measures, the Kyrgyz Republic faces persistent challenges in eradicating hunger. Key barriers include low household incomes and the geographic isolation of some communities, which restrict year-round access to nutritious food. Food insecurity is particularly acute among poor households: in 2023, the daily caloric intake

in non-poor households was nearly 31% higher than in poor households and 42.8% higher than in extremely poor households.

7. Nutritional imbalances remain a concern across the population. There is excessive reliance on bakery products and insufficient consumption of fruits, fish, and meat. In 2023, average fruit consumption was less than half of the recommended dietary allowance; fish intake was at 52%, and meat and egg con-

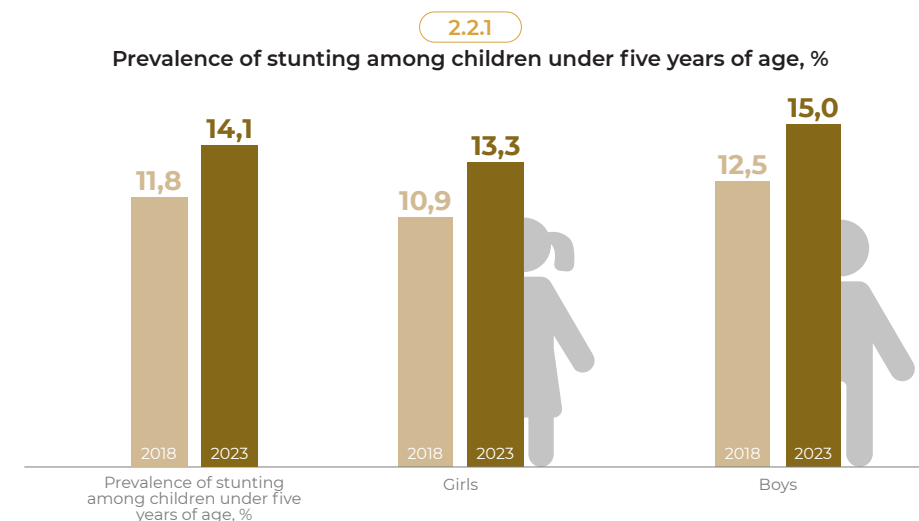
sumption reached only 72–75% of the recommended levels. These deficiencies contribute to micronutrient shortfalls — especially of vitamins and minerals — among children and women of reproductive age. The issue is further exacerbated by limited public awareness of healthy dietary practices. The widespread intake of foods high in trans fats, salt, and sugar increases the risk of “hidden hunger” and associated non-communicable diseases.

IMPROVED NUTRITION

8. The Kyrgyz Republic continues to face a triple burden of malnutrition — chronic undernutrition, acute malnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies — alongside a rising prevalence of overweight and obesity. Young children remain among the most vulnerable population groups. Recent surveys indicate an upward trend in stunting (chronic malnutrition) among children under five years of age, with approximately one in seven children exhibiting stunted growth, indicative of delayed physical development due to long-term nutritional deficiencies. Acute malnutrition (wasting) remains within acceptable

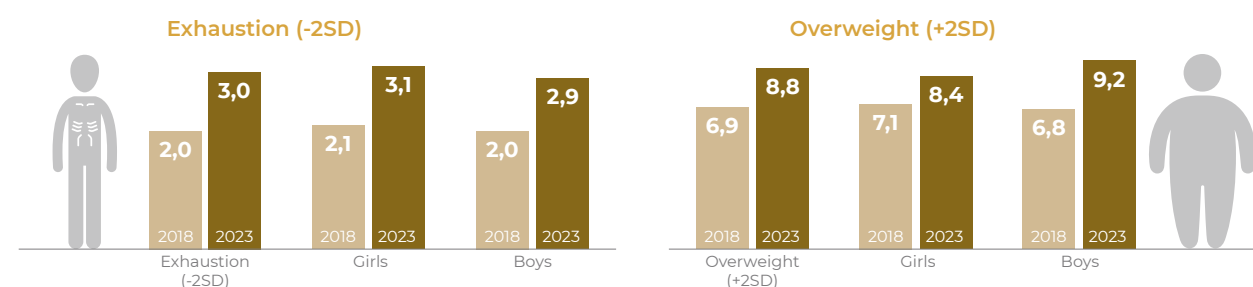
biological thresholds, affecting about 3% of children with low weight-for-height indicators. Similarly, the proportion of infants born with low birth weight stands at around 5%, which is within safe limits and shows a declining trend. Concurrently, there is a notable increase in overweight among children, highlighting the emergence of a «double burden of malnutrition.» This reflects a scenario in which undernutrition and overnutrition coexist, indicating an urgent need for balanced, nutrient-rich diets and strengthened nutritional interventions across all population groups.

PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION

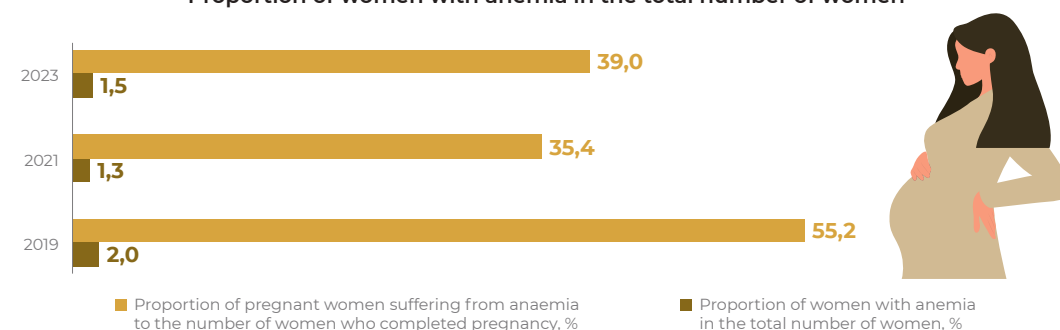


¹ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» dated August 11, 2023

2.2.2
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age, by type, %



2.2.3.1
Proportion of women with anemia in the total number of women



9. A similar trend is observed among the adult population. While 52.1% of adults have a normal Body Mass Index (BMI), the remainder are either underweight or overweight. Notably, overweight and obesity are now significantly more prevalent than undernutrition. The incidence of excess weight is particularly high among middle-aged and older adults, affecting both men and women. It is estimated that approximately 30% of women of reproductive age are overweight or obese, which presents health risks for both the women and their future children. Concurrently, micronutrient deficiencies persist: nearly half of children under five and a significant share of adolescent girls experience iron deficiency and other micronutrient inadequacies.

10. Anemia remains a pressing public health issue. Although its prevalence is gradually declining, it still affects around 39% of pregnant women. High anemia rates among mothers and children signal insufficient dietary quality — particularly iron and vitamin deficiencies — and underscore the need for strengthened food fortification, supplementation, and preventive health interventions.

11. The country is implementing a comprehensive set of initiatives to improve nutrition among vulnerable population groups. In addition to the national school feeding programme, special emphasis is placed on maternal and child nutrition during the critical first 1,000 days of life. Health services monitor children's physical development, implement vaccination campaigns, and distribute vitamin and mineral supplements (e.g., vitamin A, iodized salt) to mitigate micronutrient deficiencies. National health projects have significantly expanded the distribution of iron and folic acid supplements to prevent anemia among pregnant women.

12. Nutrition education programmes targeting mothers are being scaled up to promote exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices. As outlined in the National Concept on Food and Nutrition Security, one of the country's top priorities is promoting optimal infant feeding, including exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months—an essential step in preventing childhood malnutrition.

13. To address acute malnutrition, the Kyrgyz Republic has established emergency reserves of high-energy nutritional products and therapeutic foods for use during humanitarian crises. Targeted food assistance is also being delivered to families with children identified

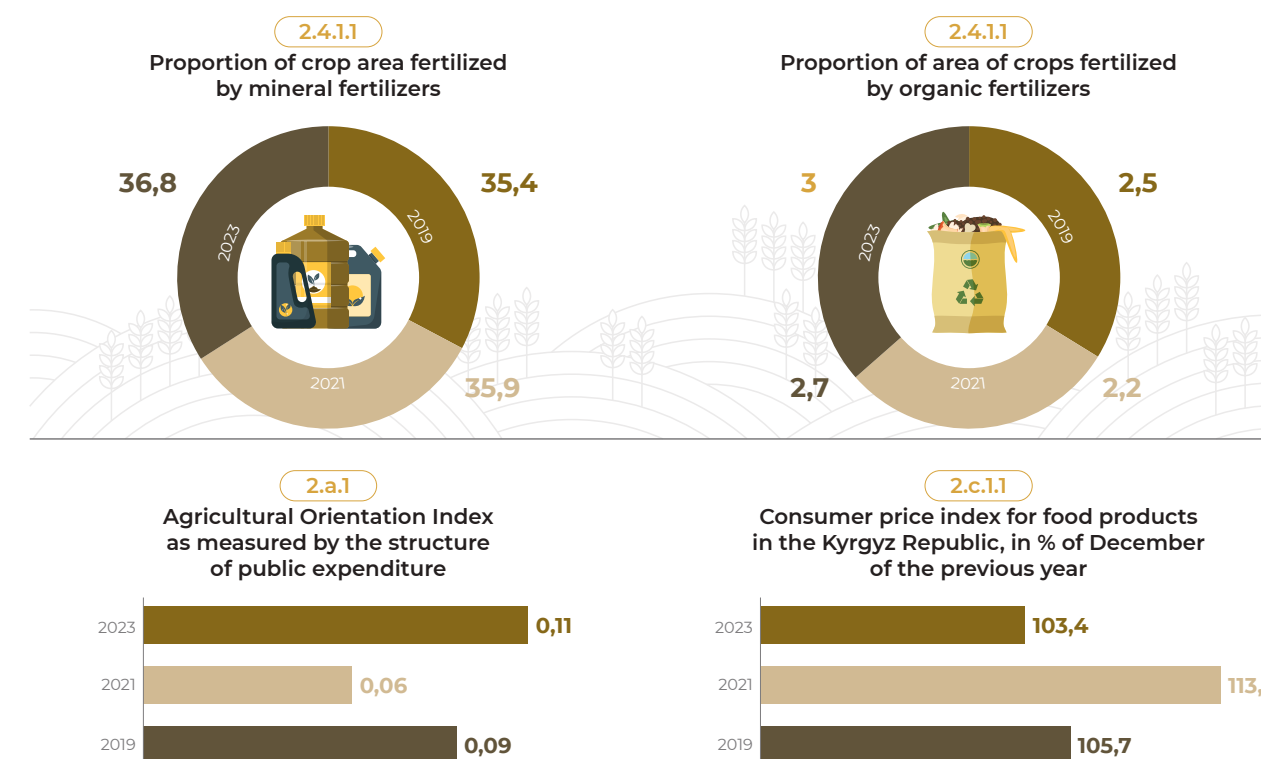
as malnourished. Additionally, programmes to enhance dietary diversity at the household level are being implemented. These include home gardening initiatives and community training on preparing balanced meals using locally available, nutritious foods.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

14. Agriculture plays a critical role in the Kyrgyz Republic, serving as a primary source of food and employment for a significant share of the population. Approximately 60% of the country's population resides in rural areas, and around one-quarter of the economically active population is employed in the agricultural sector. However, the sector's contribu-

tion to GDP has gradually declined — from 13% in 2017 to less than 10% by 2023 — indicating slower growth in agriculture compared to other sectors of the economy. While agricultural growth has remained positive, it has consistently lagged behind the national average rate of economic growth.

KEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS, %



15. Agriculture in the Kyrgyz Republic remains highly vulnerable to climatic variability. For instance, the drought of 2021 significantly impacted the cereal harvest, causing a decline in grain production. While favourable conditions in subsequent years helped offset some of the losses, yields of staple crops and livestock productivity remain below their potential. This underperformance is largely attributed to the limited application

of intensive agricultural technologies, insufficient use of fertilizers, and a lack of qualified agronomic expertise.

16. Beyond climate-related factors, soil degradation and biodiversity loss pose additional challenges. The widespread practice of perennial monoculture — particularly continuous wheat cultivation — has led to soil nutrient depletion and declining fertility. Fer-



tilizer use remains low, exacerbating long-term yield reductions.

17. The preservation of agricultural biodiversity is a critical element of sustainable agriculture. The Kyrgyz Republic has historically developed a diverse array of crop varieties and livestock breeds adapted to local conditions. Safeguarding and utilizing this genetic heritage is of strategic importance. In recent years, notable progress has been made in establishing infrastructure for the conservation and regeneration of genetic resources. The State Centre for Varietal Testing and

Plant Genetic Resources was established to oversee the collection and storage of seeds. Additionally, the State Register of Plant Varieties and Hybrids Approved for Use is updated annually, supporting the monitoring and diversification of cultivated crops. As of 2023, the register lists 2,080 varieties and hybrids across 129 types of agricultural plants — almost double the number recorded in 2017 (approximately 1,100). This growth reflects intensified breeding efforts, particularly for cereals, as well as enhanced international seed exchange initiatives.

II. Next steps

- 1. Strengthening Food Security for Vulnerable Groups.** Expanding the coverage of food assistance programmes for vulnerable populations will be pivotal to ensuring the fundamental right to adequate food for all. Priorities include the continued development of school feeding programmes, the introduction of food vouchers and electronic benefit cards for low-income households, and the establishment of strategic food reserves. These measures will enhance resilience to future economic and health-related shocks, including pandemics.
- 2. Combating Malnutrition and Improving Nutrition.** Efforts to improve nutritional outcomes will focus on scaling up public awareness and education campaigns on healthy and balanced diets. Integrated interventions — designed to simultaneously address undernutrition and overconsumption of harmful foods — will be promoted. These dual-purpose measures aim to reduce micronutrient deficiencies and combat rising levels of overweight and obesity.
- 3. Enhancing Agricultural Productivity Through Innovation.** To ensure sustainable increases in food production, innovation and digitalization in the agriculture sector will be

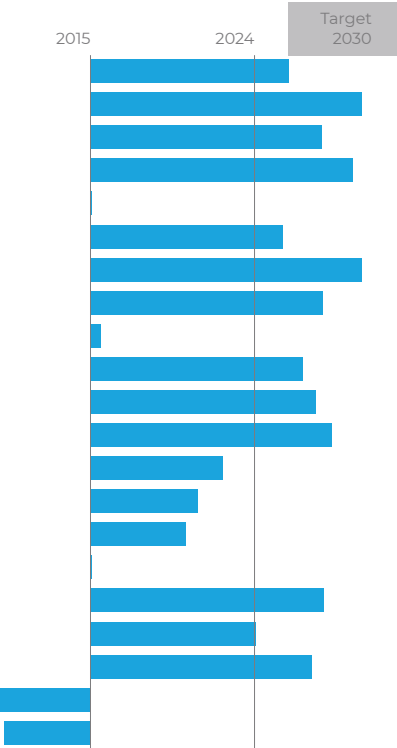
- prioritized. The development of a unified national agricultural information system and the scaling of precision farming technologies are key objectives. By 2030, at least 30% of large farms are expected to adopt site-specific fertilizer application and water-use monitoring technologies.
- 4. Climate Change Adaptation and Resource Management.** In light of increasing climate-related risks, agricultural resilience will be strengthened through the adoption of water-efficient irrigation systems, land rehabilitation, the promotion of drought-resistant crop varieties, and the expansion of organic agriculture. By 2030, the share of certified organic farmland is targeted to increase from 1% to between 5% and 7%. These efforts will contribute to climate adaptation and reduced agricultural vulnerability.
- 5. Conservation of Genetic Resources and Scientific Advancement.** The advancement of agricultural science and the expansion of the national seed bank will be critical for future food security. By 2030, the number of accessions in the national seed bank is projected to reach at least 3,000, with a strategic focus on preserving local crop varieties and their wild relatives.



GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

INDICATORS

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health pers..
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
- 3.3.1 HIV infections
- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis
- 3.3.3 Malaria
- 3.3.4 Hepatitis B
- 3.4.1 Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabe..
- 3.4.2 Suicides
- 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6.1 Road traffic deaths
- 3.7.1 Family planning satisfied with moder..
- 3.7.2 Adolescent births
- 3.8.2 Household expenditures on health
- 3.9.1 Household and ambient air pollution
- 3.9.2 Unsafe water/sanitation and lack of h..
- 3.9.3 Unintentional poisoning
- 3.a.1 Tobacco use
- 3.b.1 Population covered by all vaccines in ..
- 3.c. 1 Health worker density



I. I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

- 1. For state regulation in the health sector, a lot of work has been done to inventory legislation, which resulted in the consolidation of most of the legislative acts into two main laws, which were approved in early 2024: «On Health Protection of Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic» and «On Public Health.»
- 2. The main directions of the policy and measures for its implementation are formulated in the Program for the Protection of Public Health and the Development of the Health

System for 2019–2030 «Healthy Person – Prosperous Country,» which provides for improving the quality of primary health care based on results, and supporting a certain number of carefully selected areas in the primary health care system. The programme is based on the use of tools to promote and ensure the achievement of concrete results. This tool links the allocation of funds to the achievement of clearly defined, tangible, transparent, and verifiable results.

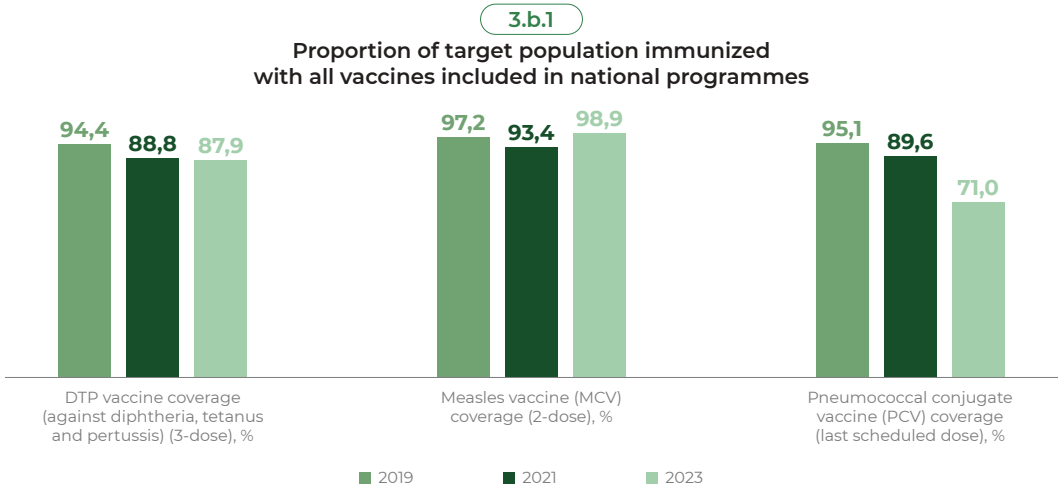
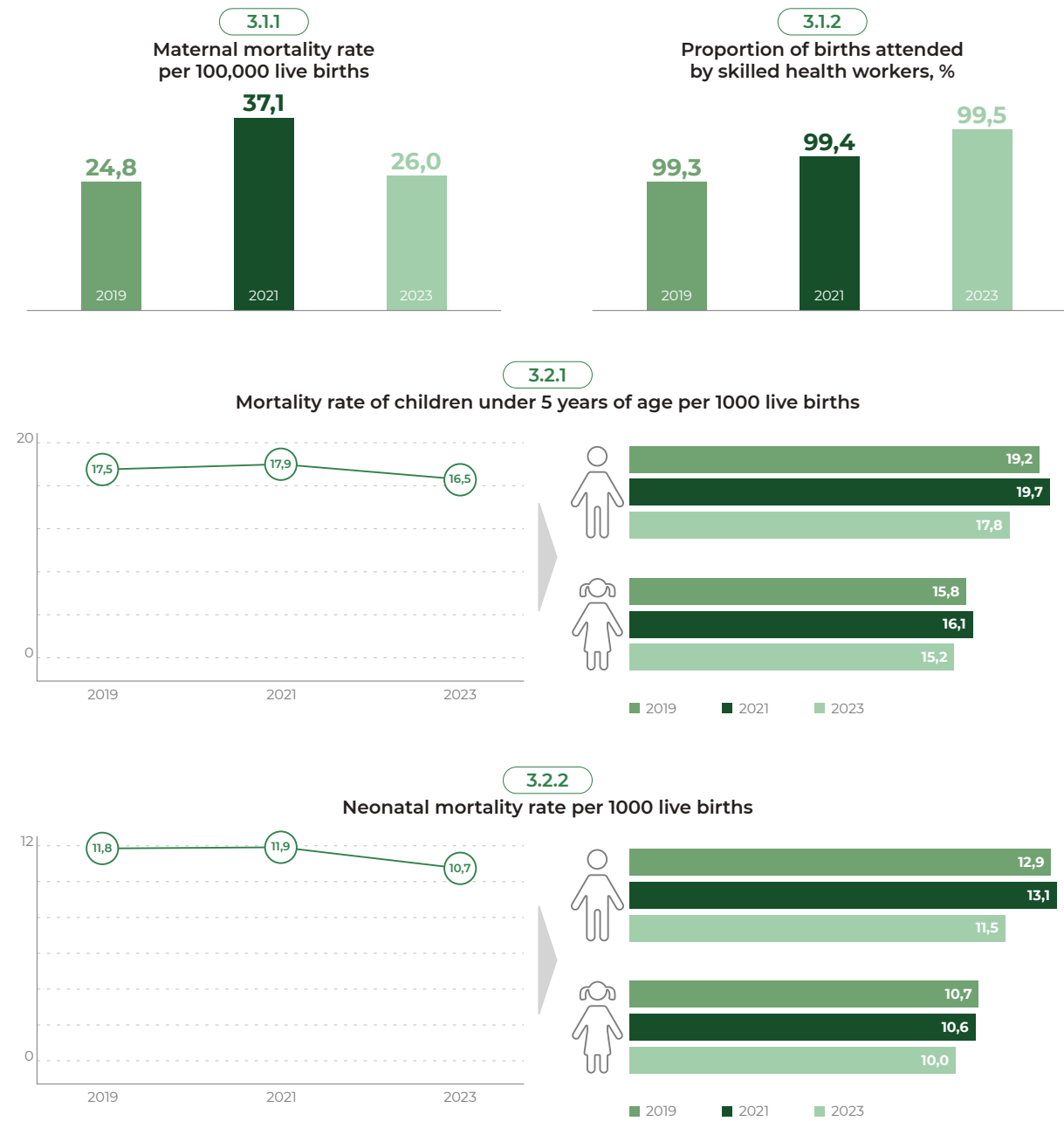


MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3. The Strategy for the Regionalization of Perinatal Care (2008), implemented in the country, made it possible to concentrate newborns in the weight category below 2,500 g in secondary and tertiary level hospitals, improve the quality of services in maternity hospitals, monitor children in the first year of life, and introduce clinical protocols aimed at early detection of health risks to the newborn. Improving the quality of care for children in the family has already made it possible to achieve the targets by 2023 for neonatal mor-

tality (no more than 12 cases per 1,000 live births) and infant mortality (no more than 25 cases per 1,000 live births), established until 2030. However, despite the overall decline in these indicators, the COVID-19 pandemic and related complications have had a negative impact on the health of children and newborns. As before, the main causes of infant mortality are conditions arising in the perinatal period – 61.6%, congenital anomalies – 10.4%, and respiratory diseases – 11.0%.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INDICATORS



4. In 2023, more than 22,000 refusals to vaccinate were recorded (as a percentage of the total eligible population). The primary reasons for refusal included religious beliefs (48%), concerns regarding vaccine safety and efficacy (over 40–50%), and population mobility or migration (approximately 10%). As a result, the national immunization coverage rate declined to 82% in 2023, posing a significant risk to herd immunity.

5. The maternal mortality ratio has demonstrated a downward trend in recent years; however, it spiked in 2020 due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, with stabilization observed by 2023. The leading causes of maternal mortality included extragenital diseases (39.4%), hypertensive disorders (15.1%), postpartum infections (15.1%), and complications following abortion (12.1%).

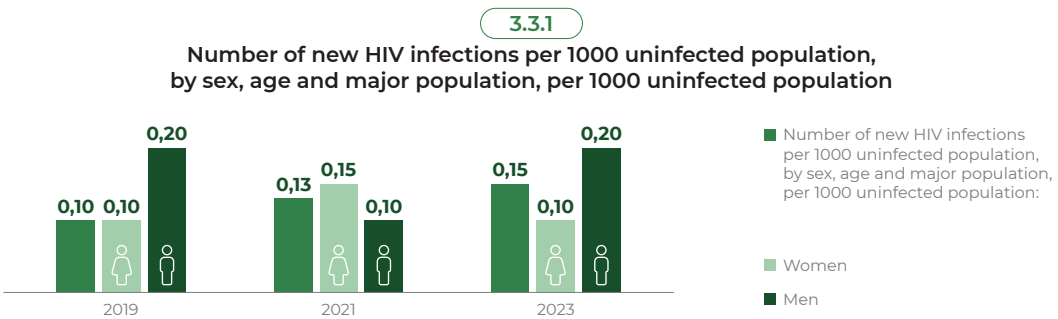
6. The quality of maternal healthcare services for pregnant and postpartum women is pivotal for ensuring the health and well-being of future generations. Thanks to the adoption of evidence-based perinatal care technologies and innovations — even under resource-constrained conditions — the Kyrgyz Republic has established the necessary foundations to support a continued decline in maternal mortality. In 2023, 99% of pregnant women received at least one antenatal care visit, 99.5% of births were attended by skilled health personnel, and the share of postpartum women receiving follow-up care within 3–6 days after delivery rose to more than 50%, up from 30.3% in 2018.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

7. The HIV epidemic in the Kyrgyz Republic is currently at a concentrated stage. The country is also among the 18 countries globally

with the highest prevalence of drug-resistant forms of tuberculosis.

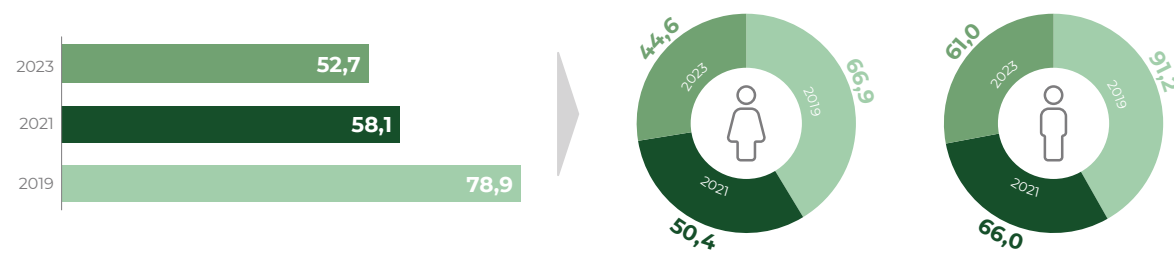
INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, INDIVIDUALS





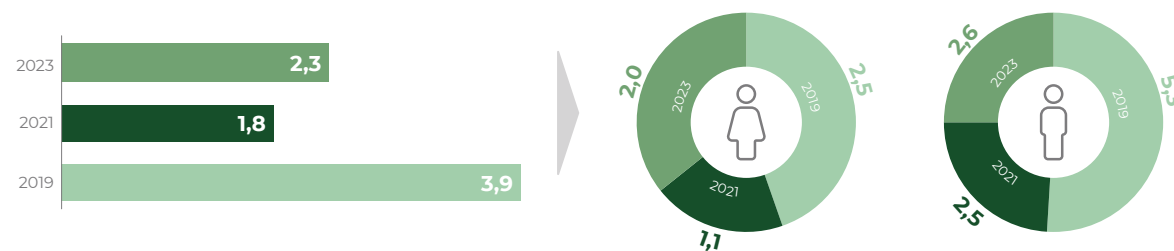
3.3.2

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



3.3.4

Incidence of hepatitis B, per 100 000 population



8. The HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Kyrgyz Republic is characterized as low-intensity and concentrated. The prevalence of HIV in the general population remains relatively low — approximately 0.2% — but rates among key populations are significantly higher. In recent years, the transmission pattern has changed markedly. Whereas injection drug use was previously the primary transmission route, sexual transmission now predominates. The share of injection-related transmission has declined by 90%, while sexually transmitted cases have increased by 75%. This shift indicates growing transmission within the general population, underscoring the need to revise and broaden prevention strategies.

9. One of the most concerning trends is the rising number of new HIV cases among women. In 1996, women represented only 10% of new infections; by 2023, this figure had risen to 40%. This increase is attributed to the growing share of sexual transmission, which places women at heightened risk. Many become infected through intimate partners, often unaware of the risks, and limited knowledge of protective measures further compounds their vulnerability.

10. The Kyrgyz Republic has recorded a continued decline in tuberculosis incidence and mortality. As of 2023, tuberculosis cases had decreased by one-third compared to 2019. To enhance the effectiveness of tuberculosis control, the country has revised the payment mechanisms for diagnosis and treatment services at both primary care and specialized tuberculosis hospitals. Clinical-cost groups (CCGs) for tuberculosis have been established, and a new service-based payment model for diagnosis and treatment is being implemented.

11. Notable progress has also been made in combating viral hepatitis B, largely due to the expansion of vaccination programmes. In the Kyrgyz Republic, neonatal vaccination against hepatitis B has been in place since 2000. However, 90% of hepatitis B cases still occur among individuals aged 20–60 years, primarily due to the absence of adult vaccination programmes in the past. To address this gap, a nationwide hepatitis B vaccination campaign targeting adults was launched in December 2022.

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

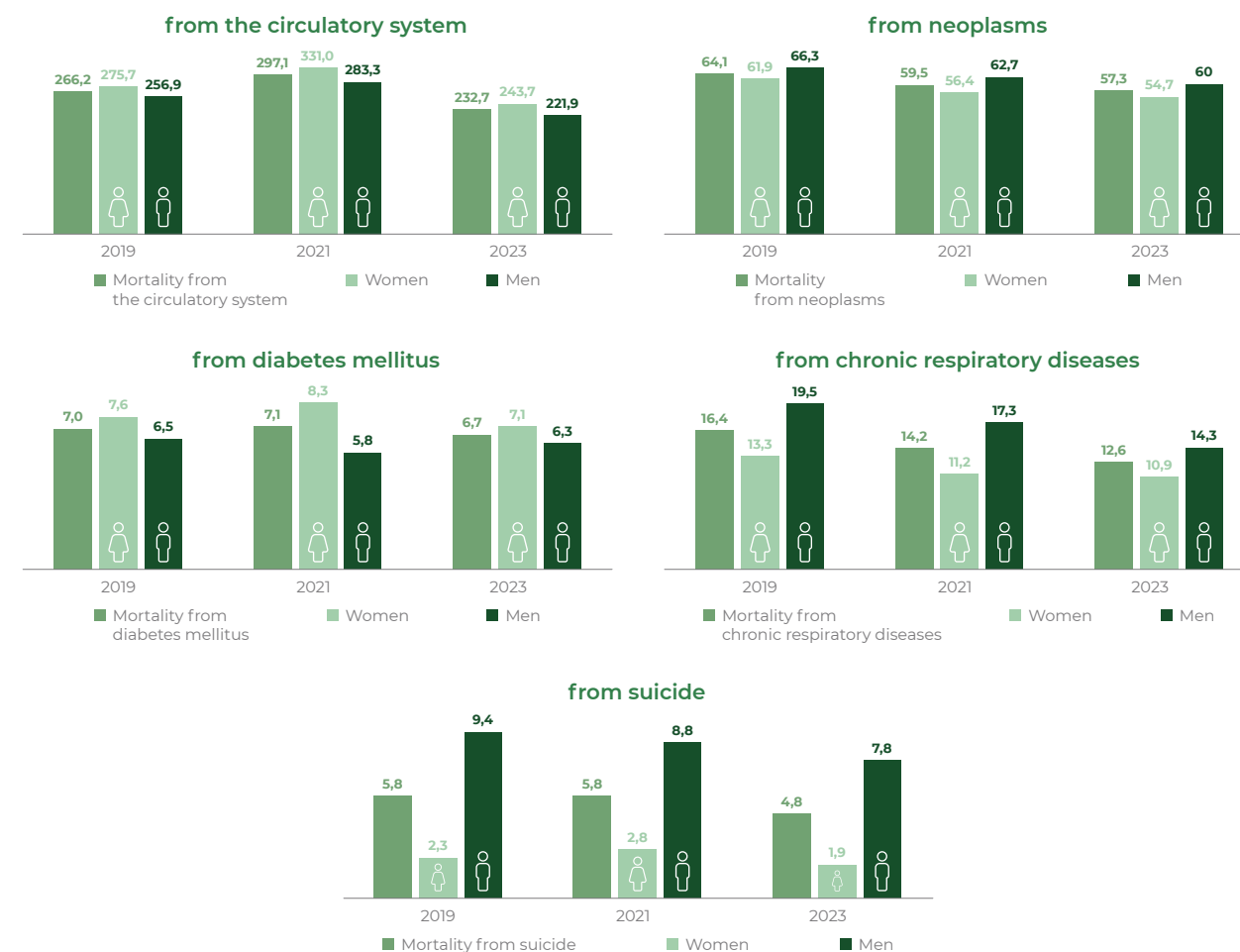
12. Despite a reduction in the mortality rate from noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) over the past two decades, these conditions remain the leading cause of death in the Kyrgyz Republic, accounting for approximately 80% of all mortalities. Over half of these deaths are due to cardiovascular diseases, with one-third occurring among individuals of working age.

To address this, a national roadmap for optimizing care for acute myocardial infarction and stroke has been developed and is currently being implemented. From 2019 to 2023, there has been a consistent downward trend in the mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases, showing a reduction of 12.6%.

PREVALENCE OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES, PERSONS

3.4.1

Mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, per 100 000 population



13. Malignant neoplasms are the second leading cause of mortality in the Kyrgyz Republic, accounting for 12.9% of all deaths and posing significant public health and social challenges. In recent years, a modest decline in the mortality rate from malignant neoplasms has been observed a 10.6% decrease compared to 2019.

14. Strengthened preventive interventions — including the introduction of the pneumococcal vaccine — and improvements in early detection and treatment have led to a marked decline in mortality from chronic respiratory diseases, particularly among children under five. Mortality in this category has decreased by more than 23%.





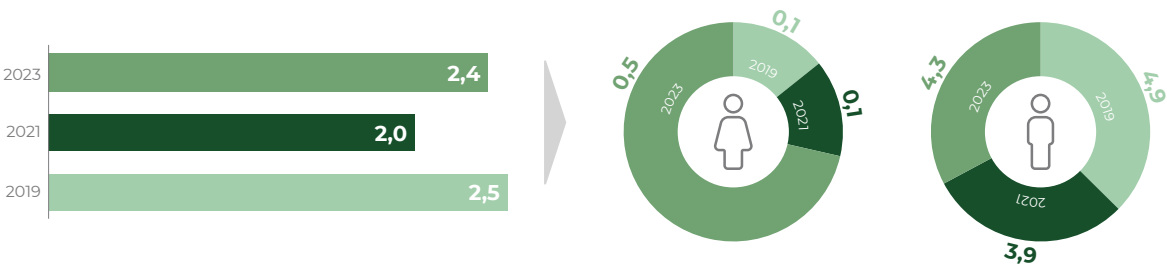
15. Suicide remains a global public health concern and serves as a critical indicator of mental health and societal well-being. By 2023, the suicide mortality rate in the Kyrgyz Republic had declined by over 17% compared to 2019, reaching 4.8 per 100,000 population. To help prevent and reduce suicide-related deaths, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has established a dedicated “Gender Policy” section on its website. This section includes key provisions of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic

“On the Protection and Prevention of Domestic Violence” and information about available support services. It also hosts a compilation of normative legal acts concerning the prevention of gender-based and domestic violence, alongside educational video campaigns such as “Do Not Cut Short Your Dreams” and “Parents, Be Vigilant Toward Your Children!” These materials have been disseminated via national television channels.

INDICATORS OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

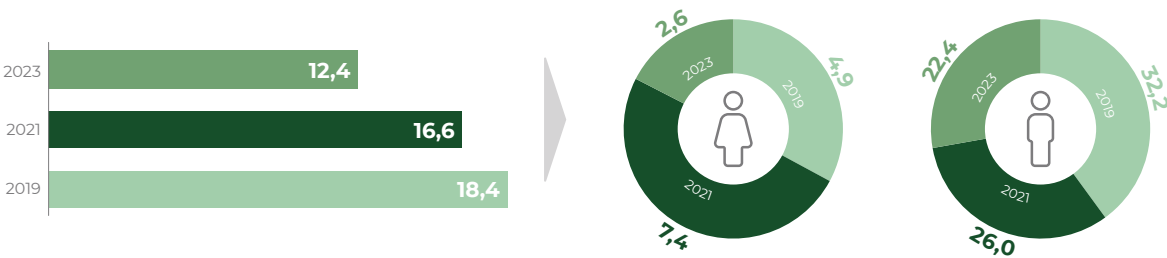
3.5.1.1

Incidence of drug dependence per 100,000 population by sex and territory



3.5.2.1

Incidence of alcohol dependence per 100,000 population by sex and territory



The incidence of drug dependence showed a downward trend between 2019 and 2022, decreasing from 2.5 to 1.9 per 100,000 population. However, in 2023, the rate rose slightly to 2.4 per 100,000. The combined efforts of government agencies, civil society organizations, and a multisectoral approach to addressing

substance use disorders have fostered favorable conditions for the expansion of harm reduction programmes. These programmes have been institutionalized within medical and preventive institutions, both in the community and in penitentiary settings.

ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

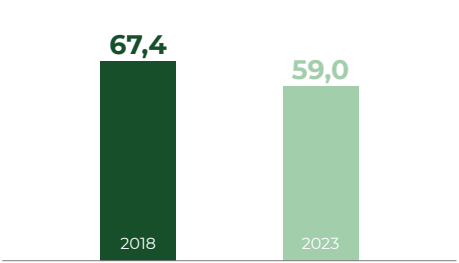
17. Addressing sexual and reproductive health, including among adolescents, remains a key public health priority. Challenges persist in tackling early motherhood and the low level of awareness among adolescents regarding healthy sexual and reproductive behaviors. In 2018, 67.4% of women of repro-

ductive age reported using a modern method of contraception; however, by 2023, this figure had declined to 59%. This downward trend may negatively affect adolescent fertility rates, which have otherwise shown a consistent decrease over the past five years.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

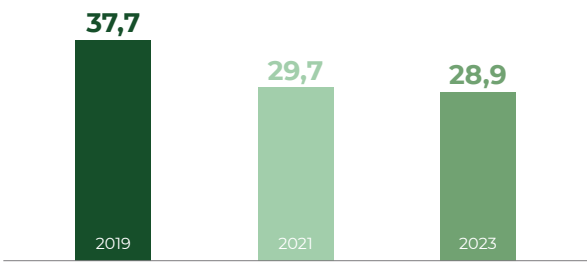
3.7.1

Share of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) whose family planning needs are met by modern methods, %



3.7.2

Adolescent fertility rate (aged 15 to 19 years) per 1000 adolescent girls in the same age group



HEALTH EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION

18. In recent years, Bishkek has increasingly appeared in international environmental rankings as one of the cities with the highest levels of air pollution during the winter months. This situation is primarily driven by the widespread use of solid fuels for heating, combined with adverse meteorological conditions that contribute to persistent concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) — a pollutant recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as one of the most hazardous to human health. Monitoring data from July 2021 to June 2022 show that the average annual PM2.5 concentration in Bishkek was 44 µg/m³, more than four times the WHO recommended threshold. During winter, concentrations reached as high as 75 µg/m³ in areas heavily reliant on coal stoves.

poses a continuous risk to lung development, immune system function, and cognitive performance. Even short-term exposure can lead to chronic health conditions, including pneumonia and bronchial asthma. Children account for an estimated 22% of all air pollution-related health conditions in the city.

19. Of particular concern is the impact of PM2.5 on children. It is estimated that children under 10 years of age in Bishkek are exposed to an average annual PM2.5 level of 18.5 µg/m³ — approximately 3.5 times the recommended safe threshold. Such exposure

20. Women, especially those who are pregnant, are also at elevated risk. Inhalation of polluted air has been linked to pregnancy complications, preterm birth, low birth weight, and a higher likelihood of congenital anomalies. Exposure to PM2.5 during early pregnancy is associated with long-term health outcomes, including cardiovascular disease and diabetes manifesting later in life.

21. According to modelling data, air pollution in Bishkek during 2021–2022 resulted in 112 premature deaths and over 3,568 disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) lost. These impacts are disproportionately borne by the elderly, newborns, and young children.





USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

22. In 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the Law «On Protecting the Health of Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic from the Consequences of Tobacco Consumption, Nicotine Use, and Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke and Aerosol.» The law prohibits smoking in educational institutions, healthcare facilities, child leisure centres, and certain public spaces. The country has also introduced graphic health warnings on cigarette packaging and

implemented a partial ban on tobacco advertising. A phased increase in excise taxes on tobacco products aims to reduce affordability and access, particularly among children and adolescents. These combined measures have contributed to a sustained decline in tobacco use, which fell by 29% from 2019 to 2023, reaching a prevalence of less than 6% among the population aged 15 years and older.

II. Next steps

1. Development of a Health Risk Monitoring System. Establishing a unified national system, underpinned by digital technologies, to assess and manage health risks associated with climate change and environmental factors will be a critical step in protecting public health. This effort must be accompanied by the strengthening of the national epidemiological surveillance system for both non-communicable and communicable diseases to ensure a timely and effective response to emerging health threats.

2. Enhancing the Quality of Primary Health Care. The continued development of primary health care services will focus on improving both quality and coverage. Ensuring fair and equitable access to primary health care for all population groups remains a core principle, directly contributing to improved health outcomes and advancing Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

3. Strengthening Inpatient and Emergency Medical Services. Efforts will prioritize the

optimization of inpatient care, the expansion of emergency services, and the implementation of effective models for emergency perinatal care. Plans include the development of kidney and bone marrow transplant services, alongside systems for post-transplant follow-up, to enhance specialized care capacity.

4. Advancing Digital Health. Ongoing development of digital health infrastructure and services is essential. The integration of all health information systems into a unified digital platform will improve the efficiency of healthcare management, data sharing, and patient care coordination.

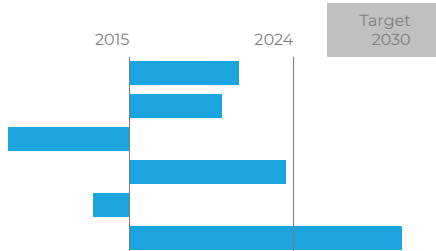
5. Improving Health Financing Mechanisms. Introducing performance-based financing models for healthcare institutions, including blended payment systems at the primary care level, will incentivize service quality and contribute to the long-term sustainability of the healthcare system.



GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

INDICATORS

- 4.1.1 Minimum proficiency in reading and ..
- 4.1.2 Completion rate
- 4.2.1 Children developmentally on track
- 4.2.2 Net enrolment rate
- 4.4.1 ICT skills
- 4.b.1 ODA for scholarships



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

ENSURING FREE, EQUITABLE AND QUALITY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. The development of the education system is a cornerstone for enhancing the quality of life and ensuring the sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic. The national education policy is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is reflected in key strategic frameworks, including the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018–2040, the National Development Program through 2026, and the Education Development Program for 2021–2040. In recent years, the education system has undergone significant transformations aimed at improving the quality of education and aligning it with modern global standards. A major milestone was the adoption of the new Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» on 11 August 2023, which laid the legal foundation for comprehensive education sector reform and the development

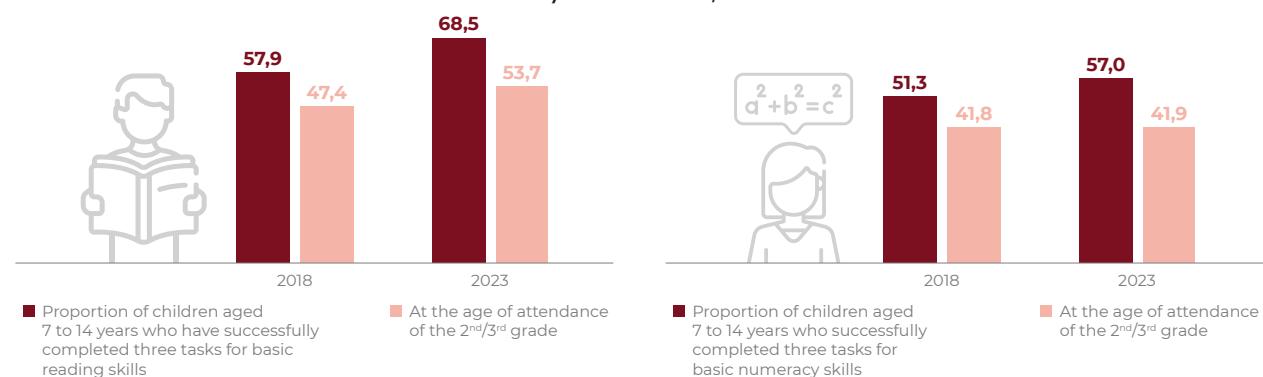
of updated regulatory frameworks. Particular attention is being given to the transformation of the school education system. Pursuant to Order No. 111-r of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 25 February 2025, the Altyn Kazyk Action Plan through 2026 was approved to support the implementation of the Education Development Program 2021–2040. One of the critical reforms includes the transition to a twelve-year general education system. A strong emphasis has also been placed on the advancement of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education at both school and tertiary levels, including the preparation of future educators in these disciplines. The implementation of educational reforms remains ongoing in accordance with the objectives of the 2021–2040 Education Development Program.



PROVISION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

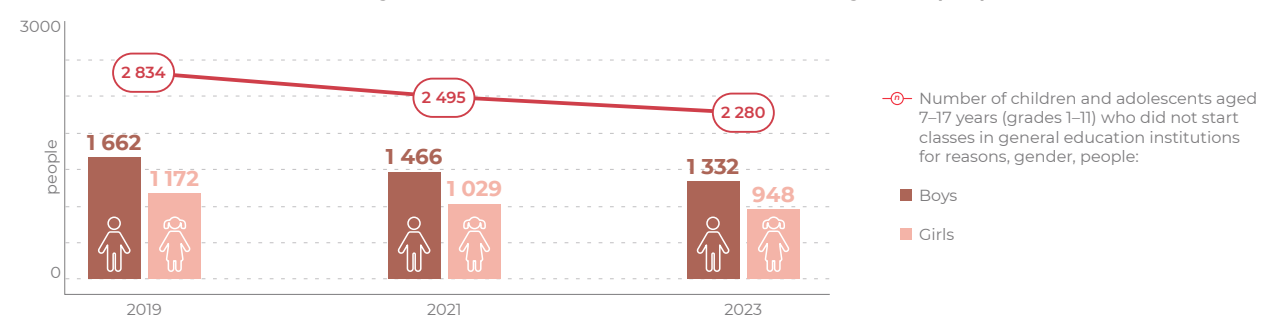
4.1.1

Proportion of children and youth in
(a) grades 2 and 3; (b) primary school graduates; c) graduates of incomplete secondary school who have reached at least a minimum level of proficiency in reading skills; e) mathematics, %



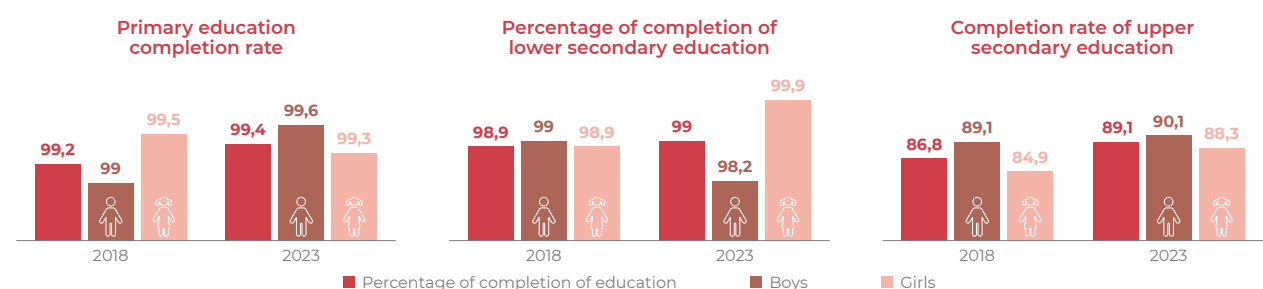
4.1.1.a

Number of children and adolescents aged 7–17 years (grades 1–11) who did not start classes in general education institutions for reasons, gender, people



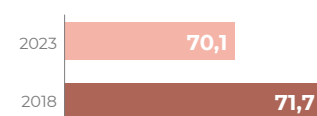
4.1.2

Completion rate (primary, lower and upper secondary education), %



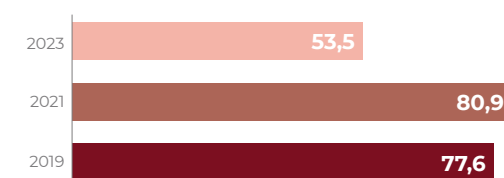
4.2.1

Proportion of children aged 36 to 59 months developing without impairments in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex, %



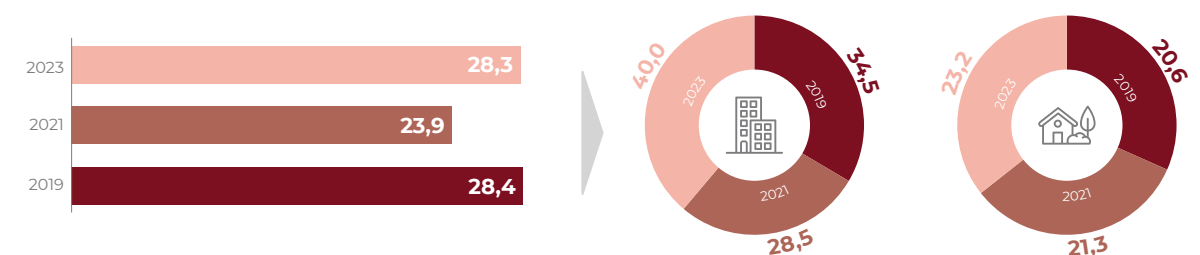
4.2.2

Participation rate in organized education (one year before the official school entry age), as % of the resident population aged 6 years



4.2.2.1

Proportion of children under six years of age who receive pre-primary education as % of the corresponding age group 1–6 years



2. The coverage of school education increased from 1,268,000 students in 2018 to 1,537,000 students in 2024 across grades 1 to 11, while the number of schools rose from 2,265 to 2,394 (an increase of 129 new facilities). At the same time, since 2019, there has been a decline in the number of children and adolescents aged 7–17 who did not begin schooling in educational institutions: from 2,834 individuals to 2,280 in 2023.

3. The Kyrgyz Republic systematically monitors education quality through its National Assessment of Student Learning Achievements (NASLA). This tool evaluates foundational knowledge and skills across key stages of schooling. It enables tracking of the proportion of students attaining minimum proficiency in literacy and numeracy. Between 2018 and 2023, the share of children aged 7 to 14 demonstrating foundational reading skills increased from 57.9% to 68.5%, while those achieving foundational numeracy skills rose from 51.3% to 57%.

4. To enhance international comparability, the Kyrgyz Republic is aligning its systems with global standards. The “Okuu Keremet!” project (2019–2024) reached 75% of primary schools (benefiting 300,000 students in grades 1–4). The project improved literacy and numeracy outcomes by providing quality teaching materials, professional development for teachers, and systematic support for early-grade instruction. In preparation for the 2025 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), national efforts have focused on enhancing functional literacy. This includes the development of task

banks in reading, mathematics, and science. Additionally, a national learning assessment system, “Baaloo”, has been established to provide a unified framework for measuring learning outcomes nationwide. Participation in PISA and the rollout of Baaloo are expected to generate objective insights into student performance and inform targeted interventions.

5. Nearly all public and municipal schools (97.5%) are now connected to the internet — an impressive leap from just 50% in 2018. Connectivity is ensured through diverse technologies including fiber optics, satellite, and mobile networks. Under the “Education for the Future” initiative, the 2022/2023 academic year alone saw 1,200 schools equipped with modern computer labs, including 25,000 new computers and peripheral equipment. This investment has significantly improved the student-to-computer ratio from 27:1 in 2020 to 12:1 in 2023, aligning with international digital education standards.

6. The government places a strong emphasis on inclusive and equitable quality education. A National Programme on Early Intervention (up to 2026) supports children with disabilities during early development stages. The launch of the digital learning platform “Bilimduu Muun” provides access to early learning materials, games, exercises to develop speech and motor skills, and video content for preschool programmes. Additionally, the “Bebbo” mobile app has been created for parents. These resources contribute to inclusive early childhood education and advance progress on SDG 4.2.

7. Creating safe, inclusive, and adequately resourced learning environments is integral to achieving SDG 4.a. As of the 2023/24 academic year, nearly all schools have access to electricity and basic facilities: 2,116 schools have electricity, 1,741 have access to drinking water, 1,629 have indoor sanitation facilities, and 1,641 are equipped for students with disabilities (including ramps and adapted spaces).

8. Early childhood education (ECE) has been recognized as one of the priorities for achieving SDG 4. In recent years, active measures have been taken to expand the coverage of children with early childhood programmes, improve their quality and accessibility.

According to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, there is a positive trend in the growth of the number of kindergartens – from 1,497 in 2018 to 1,997 in 2024 (an increase of 32.3%). The coverage of ECE increased from 24.6% in 2018 to 32.3% in 2024.

In 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted a resolution “On measures of state support for the development of early childhood education,” within the framework of which concessional lending for the construction and renovation of kindergartens began in January 2024. The resolution also approved a list of allocated plots for the construction of early childhood education organizations in the regions of the Kyrgyz Republic – this will allow for the targeted es-

tablishment of kindergartens in areas where they are acutely lacking. A pilot project has been launched to introduce a voucher financing mechanism for children aged 1 to 6 from socially vulnerable families, aimed at ensuring access to quality early childhood education in private kindergartens. This is expected to stimulate the growth of private preschool services and foster quality competition. A pilot model of “home mini-kindergartens” is also being tested: in new residential areas, the “Government Accelerators” programme is being implemented to remove barriers to the establishment of small preschool groups. New building regulations have been adopted, allowing kindergartens to be located on the first and second floors of multi-apartment residential buildings, which will also help increase access to early childhood education.

9. Pre-primary education is offered through “zero-grade” classes in public schools. The enrolment rate of 6-year-olds in pre-primary preparation increased from 56% in 2023 to 98% in 2024 (167,900 out of 171,100 children). Alternative models are being scaled, including the establishment of 560 short-duration kindergartens with World Bank support by 2025. Child Development Centers (CDCs) located in libraries: currently 300 centers reaching over 6,289 children aged 3–6 are particularly impactful in rural areas. They provide free pre-school preparation and parental education, supporting early learning and school readiness.

ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND QUALITY VOCATIONAL AND TERTIARY EDUCATION

According to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, the «Youth Education» indicator for 2023 is structured as follows:

- The percentage of youth enrolled in primary vocational education (ages 15–17) stands at 8%, a decrease of 2 percentage points compared to 2019. This decline is largely attributed to a shift in youth enroll-

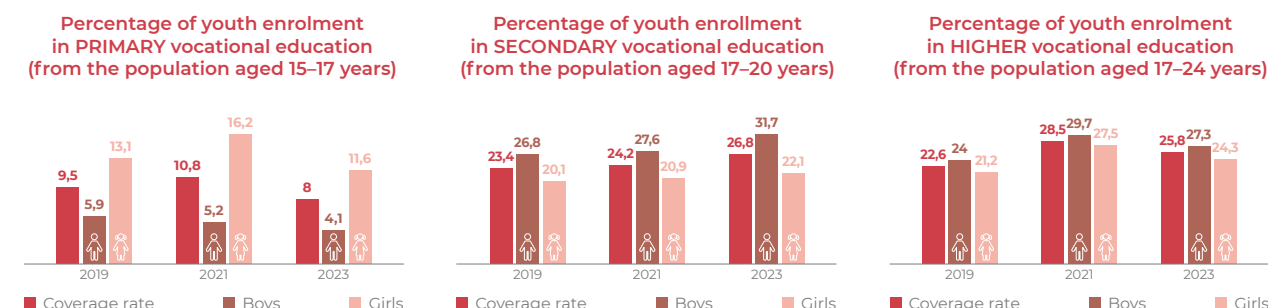
ment toward secondary vocational institutions and universities.

- The percentage of youth enrolled in secondary vocational education (ages 17–20) increased to 26.8%, up from 23.1% in 2019.
- The percentage of young people enrolled in higher vocational (tertiary) education (ages 17–24) reached 25.8%, compared to 22.1% in 2019.

ACCESS TO VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

4.3.1.1

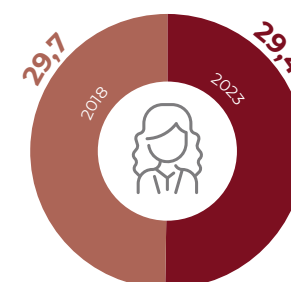
Proportion of young people aged 15 to 24 studying in the system of initial vocational education, secondary vocational education and higher vocational education in the population of the corresponding age



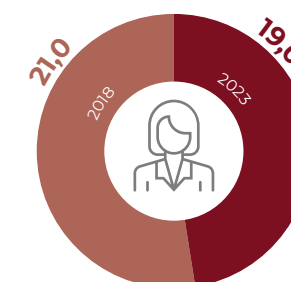
4.4.1

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology skills, by type of skill, %

Proportion of women aged 15–24 years with information and communication technology skills



Proportion of women aged 15–49 years with information and communication technology skills



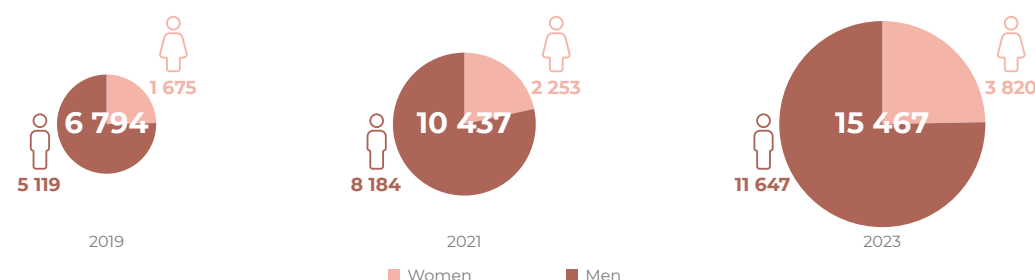
4.4.1.1

Number of students studying in the field of ICT in the system of initial vocational, secondary vocational and higher vocational education, people

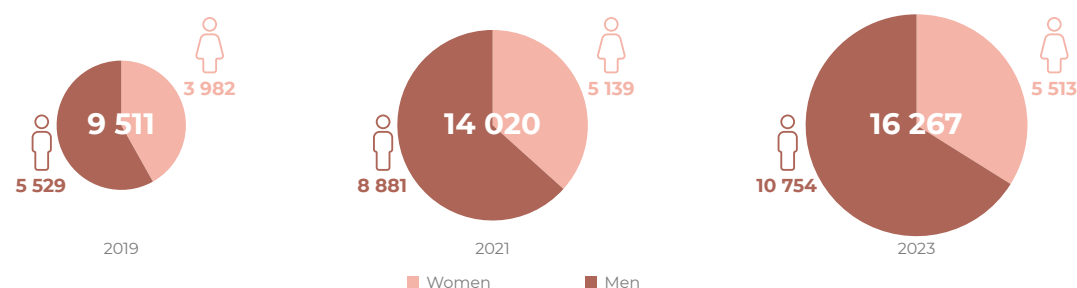
Number of students studying in the field of ICT at the level of INITIAL vocational education



Number of students studying in the field of ICT
at the level of SECONDARY vocational education



Number of students studying in the field of ICT
at the level of HIGHER professional education



11. Expanding access to vocational and higher education is a key pillar in advancing inclusive and equitable quality education. In the Kyrgyz Republic, digital solutions have been introduced to streamline admissions and enhance outreach. Since 2020, applications to vocational lyceums, colleges, and universities have been managed through the «Entrant Online» electronic system. This automated platform has enabled transparent admissions processes, reduced waiting times, and mitigated corruption risks.

14 vocational lyceums currently offer rehabilitation programmes, enrolling approximately 350 students annually.

Since the 2021/2022 academic year, threshold scores for university admission have been lowered for persons with disabilities. A separate admission threshold has been established for applicants with disabilities in higher education institutions. Furthermore, 6 inclusive education laboratories have been established within universities.

Starting in the 2020/2021 academic year, in line with updated State Educational Standards, secondary schools and universities are authorized to extend the study period and implement individualized learning plans.

The quota for university admission under state grants for applicants from vulnerable groups — including persons with disabilities (Groups I and II), persons with disabilities since childhood, children with disabilities, orphans, and children deprived of parental care — was increased from 100 in previous years to 500 placements for the 2024/2025 academic year.

In support of inclusive pedagogy, a professional standard has been drafted for speech therapists, special education teachers (including specialists in intellectual and hearing impairments), and special education psychologists.

12. In 2022, the Government adopted a new framework for university admissions, including updated regulations on state educational grants, state-funded placements, and national applicant testing procedures. As a result, university admissions are now conducted biannually (summer and winter intakes). Additionally, the introduction of the «EduGate» portal has simplified the admission process for international students seeking to enroll in Kyrgyz higher education institutions.



To create equal opportunities for the employment of persons with disabilities and to provide training in in-demand skills, the «Union of Young People with Disabilities of Chui Oblast» implemented a social project with state support under the «State Social Order» programme in the Sokuluk District. The project aimed to deliver vocational training and practical classes to enhance the skills and adaptability of people with disabilities in the labour market. It included:

- a training course on furniture making and woodworking;
- employment of participants upon completion of the training;
- specialized training in furniture design.

The project ensured the timely, effective, and targeted delivery of social services at the local level in accordance with quality standards. This initiative demonstrates the effectiveness of collaboration between citizens and the state within the framework of state support programmes.



13. In 2024, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Technology Parks (Technoparks)» was adopted, aimed at stimulating their development based at the country's universities. For the first time, the project «Quality and Innovation in Higher Education» amounting to USD 25 million and funded by the International Development Association, was developed and ratified under Kyrgyz law. It supports the creation of «Innovator Universities» and the implementation of the Concept for the Transformation of Higher Professional Education into the University 4.0 model, alongside its Roadmap.

14. New monitoring and accreditation mechanisms have been introduced to enhance the quality of education. The ASULA information system -Automated Licensing and Accreditation Management System - has been launched, enabling online licensing of educational programmes and accreditation of institutions, thereby increasing transparency and accountability.

15. The State Educational Standards for vocational education have been updated, establishing a unified model across primary, secondary, and higher vocational education levels, ensuring seamless progression. Dual

on-the-job training models involving employers are being actively scaled up.

16. The new Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» provides a legal framework for the development of non-formal and informal education. The Center for Independent Certification and Validation has been established to certify the skills of graduates and validate outcomes from formal, non-formal, and informal learning. Under the 2023 law, courses not related to life or health safety are exempt from licensing. Furthermore, the Programme for the Development and Education of Adults and its implementation plan² were adopted in 2022.

17. In the context of the digital economy, strengthening graduates' ICT competencies is increasingly important. ICT-related fields are among the most in-demand in the Kyrgyz labour market. In primary vocational education, 25 ICT-related professions are now available, with approximately 28% of vocational lyceums training personnel in this area. In colleges, IT specializations represent 12% of students; in universities, 6.6%.

18. State educational standards at all levels now include requirements for digital literacy.

² Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 16, 2022 № 2767/1.



The new standards for secondary vocational and higher education specify the necessary ICT competencies for each specialty — covering both basic instrumental skills (such as working with computers, office software, and the internet) and sector-specific digital skills tailored to each profession. In practice, every graduate of a college or university is expected to meet a minimum level of digital literacy. Additionally, many educational institutions have introduced dedicated courses on modern technologies, programming, cybersecurity, and related subjects. In schools, computer science and the foundations of digital literacy are now taught starting from the early grades.

19. The Kyrgyz Republic is implementing targeted initiatives to encourage girls to pursue careers in information technology (IT). The «Girls in Science» campaign has reached 48,000 girls over five years, providing them with foundational STEM education through peer-led mentorship trainings. In 2023, the STEM4ALL x Mentoring Her project was launched, through which 100 mentors are supporting 300 girls across the country in building skills and confidence to pursue STEM careers. These efforts complement national initiatives for digitalizing education and help ensure that the benefits of ICT are

extended to all learners, regardless of gender or geographic location.

20. The Kyrgyz Republic places strong emphasis on ensuring equal access to education for both women and men, with gender parity achieved across most key indicators. Participation rates between girls and boys are nearly equal at all education levels. In preschool institutions, girls make up 49.4% and boys 50.6%. In general education schools, the ratio is 49.2% girls to 50.8% boys, reflecting gender parity in basic nine-year education. Moreover, girls are more likely to continue their studies in upper secondary grades (10–11), while some boys leave school after grade 9 to enroll in vocational lyceums or colleges, or to enter the workforce. As a result, a higher proportion of girls complete full secondary education and progress to universities.

This trend leads to a slight predominance of women in secondary vocational and higher education. In colleges, girls constitute approximately 57.1% of students, while boys make up 42.9%. In higher education institutions, women account for approximately 51.9% of students, compared to 48.1% men — meaning that more than half of university students are female.

II. Next steps

1. Expanding access to preschool education. Expanding preschool education coverage remains a national priority. The development of alternative modalities -such as home-based mini-kindergartens and voucher-based financing for private early childhood centres -alongside strengthened public-private partnerships, will enhance opportunities for equitable early childhood development.

2. Enhancing the quality of school education. Completing the transition to a 12-year general education system will necessitate curriculum adaptation and comprehensive teacher upskilling. Emphasis will be placed on fostering inclusive education through the creation of barrier-free environments and the expansion of hybrid learning modalities to increase access for all learners.

3. Strengthening vocational education and training (TVET). Broadening access to vocational education, expanding dual education models, and supporting the integration of graduates into the labour market will be essential to meeting the skills demands of a modern economy. Promoting vertical and horizontal pathways between vocational lyceums, colleges, and universities will ensure seamless learning transitions and lifelong learning opportunities.

4. Advancing education quality. The modernization of teacher training programmes, enhancement of professional development, a focus on practice-oriented learning, and the development of digital competencies will contribute to the qualitative advancement of the education system. Updating the content

of textbooks and educational standards, expanding STEM education, attracting investment, and establishing specialized courses in engineering and programming will be important steps in modernizing the educational process. The development of a national education quality assessment system, participation in international studies, and the implementation of online performance monitoring systems will enable timely adjustments to education policy.

5. Modernizing educational infrastructure. Phasing out substandard school facilities,

constructing at least 100 new schools by 2030, ensuring that at least 98% of schools are connected to high-speed internet, and incorporating green technologies will establish safe, inclusive, and sustainable learning environments.

6. Advancing digital governance in education. The development of a national education management platform, along with the expansion of digital learning records and e-diaries, will significantly enhance the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of education system governance.

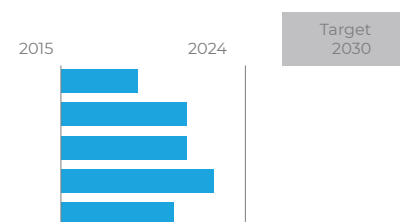




GOAL 5. ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

INDICATORS

- 5.1.1 Legal frameworks on gender equality
- 5.3.1 Women married before age 15 and 18
- 5.5.1 Seats held by women in national parli.
- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial p.
- 5.b.1 Ownership of a mobile telephone



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

1. The Kyrgyz Republic has made notable progress in advancing SDG5 on gender equality. The legislative framework has been significantly enhanced, including the approval of the National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic to Achieve Gender Equality until 2030 by Resolution No. 513 of the Cabinet of Ministers, dated 16 September 2022. Gender quotas have been introduced, prevention and response measures for domestic violence have been strengthened, the number of women in leadership positions has increased, and the country ratified ILO Convention No. 190 on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work, the first country in Central Asia to take this critical step. Nonetheless, gaps in implementation persist, particularly in rural areas, where women's rights are not always fully realized in practice.

2. Between 2019 and 2023, the Kyrgyz Republic made incremental progress in ensuring gender equality; however, significant challenges remain across several dimensions of SDG 5. The legal framework supporting gender equality is largely in place. According to United Nations assessments, the Kyrgyz Republic has implemented approximately 90% of the required legislative foundation to promote and monitor gender equality, especially with respect to preventing and addressing

violence against women. National legislation guarantees equal rights for men and women, as reflected in the Law «On Ensuring Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women» and the revised 2017 Law «On Protection from Domestic Violence.»

Resolution No. 513 (2022) also endorsed the National Strategy to Achieve Gender Equality until 2030 and the National Action Plan for 2022–2024, which set out key priorities: women's economic empowerment, cultural and educational policies, the reduction of gender-based violence, and the promotion of equal participation in decision-making processes.

Combating violence against women remains a top government priority. Legislation criminalizes domestic violence and forced marriage and mandates that law enforcement and the judiciary protect survivors. However, statistical data reveals a concerning rise in reported cases. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, cases of domestic violence increased by 75% in 2023 compared to 2019, while the number of women affected rose by nearly 84%. This trend may reflect both an actual increase in incidents, including those exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and improved reporting and detection mecha-

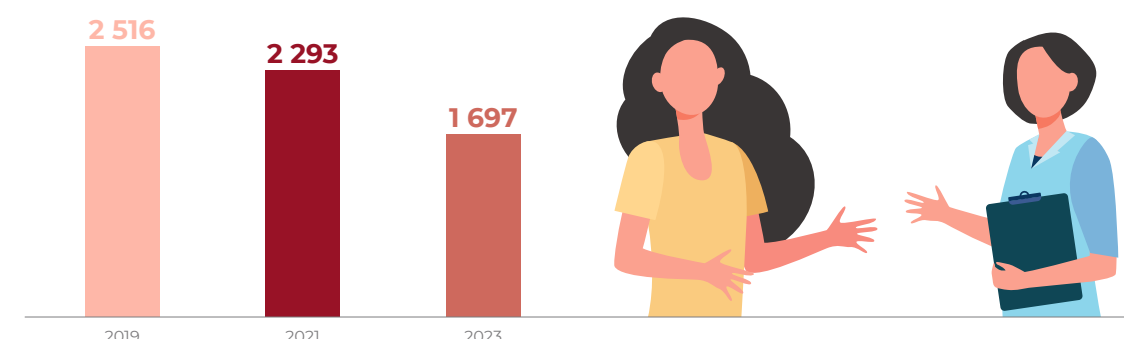
nisms. Alarming, the number of women seeking medical care due to domestic violence declined by one-third, suggesting that many survivors may not be receiving the support they need or may choose not to access services.

To address these gaps, the government has taken measures to strengthen legal protections, expand preventive mechanisms, extend the duration of protection orders, and introduce rehabilitation programmes for perpetrators.

REDUCING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

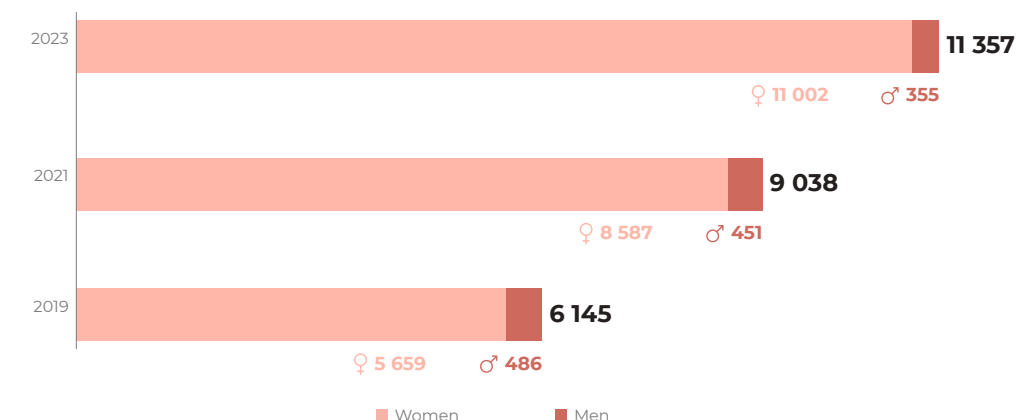
5.2.1.2

Number of women who applied to health authorities for domestic violence, people



5.2.1.3

Number of victims of family violence by gender, people



3. The issue of early and forced marriages is recognized at the national level, and targeted efforts are being undertaken to address it. In 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the National Strategy on Achieving Gender Equality through 2030 and the Action Plan of the Cabinet of Ministers for the Prevention of Child and Forced Marriages for 2023–2024.

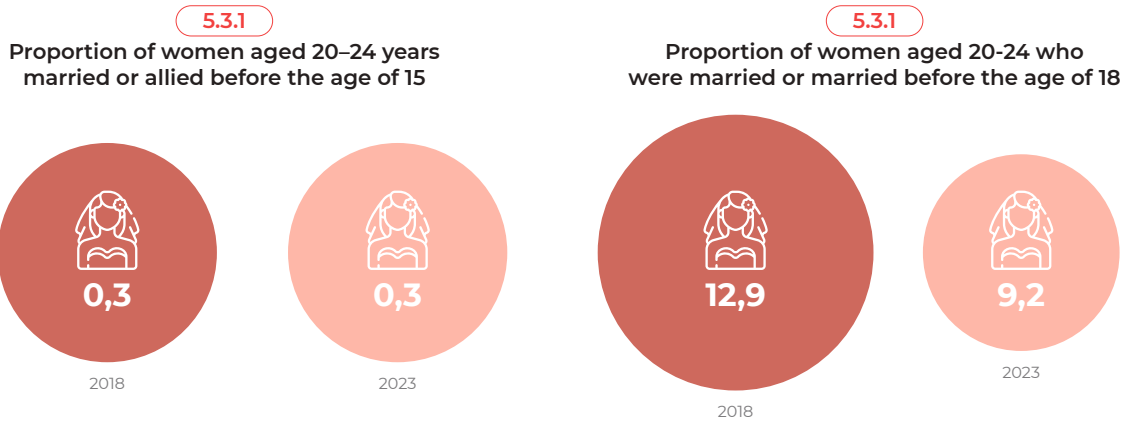
The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic sets the legal minimum age for marriage at 18, and violations, including conducting religious marriage ceremonies involving minors are subject to legal liability. Official data indicates a gradual decline in the incidence of early marriages. Fewer than 10% of women aged 20–24 were married before the age of 18, and this figure continues to decrease thanks to public awareness campaigns and measures to protect girls' rights.



However, the issue remains relevant, particularly in rural communities where traditional customs are deeply rooted. One persistent harmful practice is bride kidnapping (ala ka-chuu). Despite the tightening of penalties for abducting women for the purpose of forced marriage, the practice remains widespread, reportedly accounting for about 20% of all registered marriages. Eradicating this issue

requires comprehensive and sustained measures — including strengthened law enforcement and widespread education. In recent years, the Government, in partnership with civil society and religious leaders, has intensified public awareness campaigns aimed at eliminating the harmful practices of early and forced marriages.

DECREASE IN EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGES, %



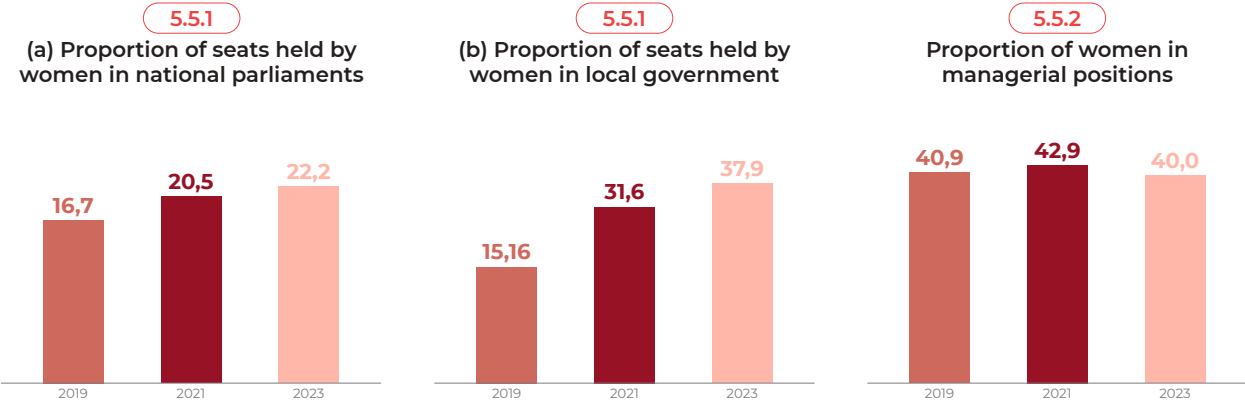
4. The unequal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work, alongside women's limited access to economic opportunities, remains a persistent concern. According to the Time Use Survey, women spend significantly more time than men on household tasks, particularly in families with children. Women allocate approximately 18 per cent of their time to domestic responsibilities, compared to only 4 per cent for men.

The disparity is particularly pronounced in households with children under the age of 16, where women spend an additional 30 minutes per day on household chores compared to women without children. Furthermore, caregiving duties, especially child-rearing fall disproportionately on women. This unequal burden limits

women's participation in paid employment, political engagement, and broader public life. To address these challenges, the Government is expanding access to early childhood education, after-school programmes, and elder care centres. These services aim to alleviate the care burden on women and facilitate their full economic and social participation.

The National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic to Achieve Gender Equality until 2030 prioritizes the redistribution of care responsibilities within households. Planned measures include public awareness campaigns on the social and economic value of unpaid domestic work and targeted efforts to promote greater involvement of men in parenting and caregiving roles.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, %



5. In the area of decision-making and leadership, moderate progress has been observed due to gender quotas and targeted programmes, although women remain significantly underrepresented in positions of power compared to men. By the late 2010s, the Kyrgyz Republic introduced one of the most progressive gender quota systems in the region. According to the electoral legislation, no more than 70% of candidates on political party lists for parliamentary elections may be of the same sex, and candidates must alternate by gender with no more than three positions between them. Additionally, there is a legal provision ensuring that if a sitting member of parliament resigns, their mandate is transferred to a candidate of the same gender (i.e., if a female MP steps down, her seat is assigned to the next female candidate on the list). In local council (kenesh) elections, a minimum of 30% of seats must be reserved for women. These measures have led to an increase in the share of women in elected office.

Following the 2021 parliamentary elections, women's representation rose, and by early 2023, women held 22% of seats in the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic (against a quota target of 30%). For comparison, in 2017, the figure was approximately 19%, indicating a modest increase. At the level of local self-government, progress has been even more notable: nearly 40% of deputies in local councils following the 2022–2023 elections were women, demonstrating the effectiveness of gender quotas at the local level.

6. In the civil service, women represent approximately 40 per cent of the workforce, particularly in administrative positions. However, they remain underrepresented in leadership roles within key government departments. To address this, specialized initiatives such as leadership academies have been launched to support women's advancement in public administration.

In the private sector and executive branches of government, women are also increasingly occupying decision-making roles. Currently, women hold around 40 per cent of managerial positions, with particularly strong representation among small business owners. Despite these gains, gender disparities in senior leadership persist.

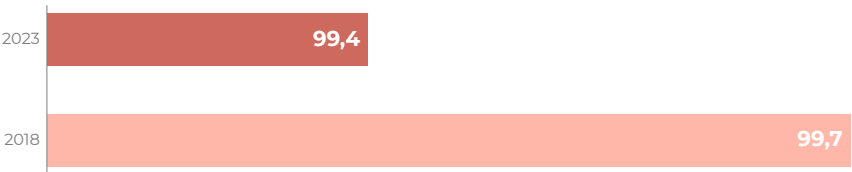
To address this, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the State Programme to Support Women's Leadership until 2030 through Decree No. 62 dated 7 March 2024. Accompanied by an Action Plan for 2024–2027, the programme aims to strengthen women's leadership across all sectors — including politics, public administration, and business — through capacity-building, mentorship, and the removal of structural barriers. In conjunction with the National Strategy to Achieve Gender Equality until 2030, these efforts are intended to ensure equal participation of women in the governance and development of the country.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF WOMEN

5.6.1.1

Proportion of married women and sexually active unmarried women aged 15-49 years who were aware of a modern method of contraception, %



7. Women's reproductive health and rights are progressing, but gaps in access to services persist. Nearly all women 99.4% of married and sexually active unmarried women aged 15–49 are aware of modern contraceptive methods. Despite this, only 59% of women in need of contraception have access to these methods, a decline from 67.4% in 2018. Access is hindered by socio-cultural barriers, including entrenched stereotypes and limited autonomy — many women are unable or unwilling to use contraception due to community norms or partner influence.

8. Expanding women's economic opportunities is essential to achieving gender equality. Legally, women and men have equal rights to own property, land, inherit assets, and take loans. However, a high share of working-age women remain economically inactive. The state is therefore prioritizing measures to promote their active participation in the labor market.

9. Only 20.2% of farms in the country are headed by women, underscoring women's

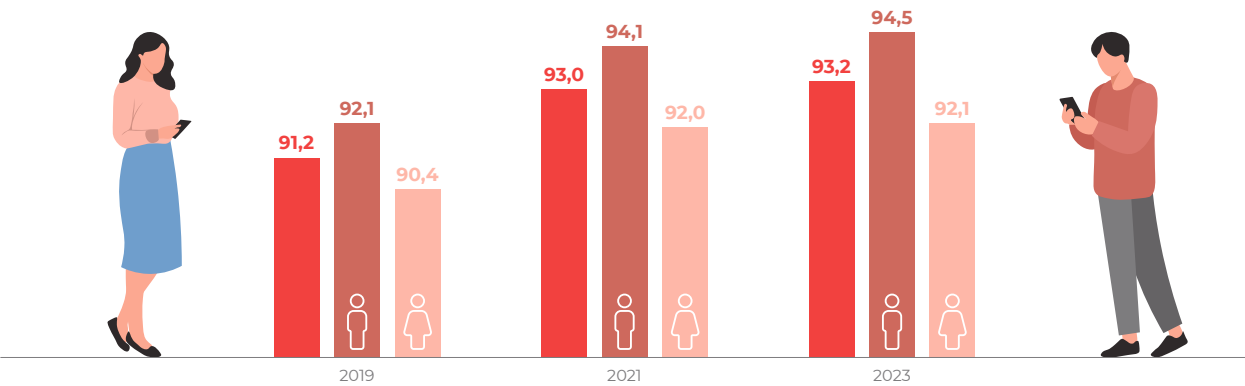
restricted access to land and production assets. The majority of land and real property ownership is registered under men's names, limiting women's ability to secure collateral-backed loans and make business investments. To address this, the National Plan for Gender Equality (2022–2026) includes initiatives such as preferential lending for women, business skill training, mentoring, and the development of women-led cooperatives. In its initial two years, these reforms have achieved positive outcomes, including growth in the number of registered women entrepreneurs and the establishment of women's business associations.

10. Women's access to digital technology is high, with no significant gender gap observed in mobile phone ownership. In 2023, 92.1% of women aged 15 and over owned a mobile phone compared to 94.5% of men. In urban areas, mobile ownership among women stands at approximately 96%, closely matching men's usage; in rural regions, ownership is slightly lower, at roughly 89% for women versus 92% for men.

AVAILABILITY OF MOBILE COMMUNICATION

5.b.1

Proportion of people with a mobile phone, by sex, % aged 15 years and over



11. Digitalization presents new opportunities for social and economic development, and it is essential that women benefit equally from these advances. In the Kyrgyz Republic, access to the Internet and mobile communications has increased substantially in recent years. As of early 2023, 5.21 million people were Internet users, representing approximately 78% penetration. The gender gap in basic Internet access is now minimal, largely due to widespread mobile phone usage: approxi-

mately 92% of women aged 15 and older own a mobile phone, compared to 94% of men. However, deeper analysis reveals persisting gender and regional disparities. Women in rural areas face lower levels of Internet access than their urban counterparts, approximately 75% of rural women use the Internet compared to 84% of women in urban areas. This gap reflects disparities in infrastructure quality and household income.

II. Next steps

The Kyrgyz Republic has committed to building an inclusive and sustainable society in which women and men enjoy equal rights, equitable access to resources, and opportunities for self-realization. Based on an analysis of progress toward SDG 5 targets between 2019 and 2023, and in light of the challenges that remain, the following priority areas for action have been identified:

1. Strengthening the institutional and legal framework. Advancing an inclusive society requires continued enhancement of legislation and institutional mechanisms for the protection and promotion of women's rights. Efforts will focus on harmonizing national legislation with international gender equality standards, including the mandatory gender analysis of draft laws, stricter accountability for discriminatory practices, and the institu-

tionalization of gender impact assessments in policymaking.

2. Economic empowerment of women. To boost women's participation in economic life, the development of vocational training programmes, grant schemes, and concessional lending initiatives will be expanded. Emphasis will be placed on increasing women's involvement in high-tech industries and STEM education, as well as promoting the joint registration of property and land ownership between spouses.

3. Recognition of unpaid work and development of social infrastructure. Expanding access to preschool education and care services for older persons and persons with disabilities will help alleviate the unpaid care burden disproportionately borne by wom-

en. Integrating unpaid work into official statistics and social policy development, along with promoting flexible employment arrangements and family-friendly workplaces, will contribute to greater gender equity in the labour market.

4. Enhancing women's participation in decision-making. The representation of women in political and public life will be promoted through targeted mentorship and leadership training programmes. Setting measurable targets for women's representation in the

judiciary, executive branch, and law enforcement agencies will be a strategic priority.

5. Advancing digital inclusion and technological empowerment. Under national ICT strategies, the "Digital Inclusion of Women" programme will aim to strengthen the digital competencies of girls and women, particularly in rural areas. Gender-responsive approaches will be mainstreamed across all digital transformation initiatives, including the implementation of the "Taza Koom" strategy.

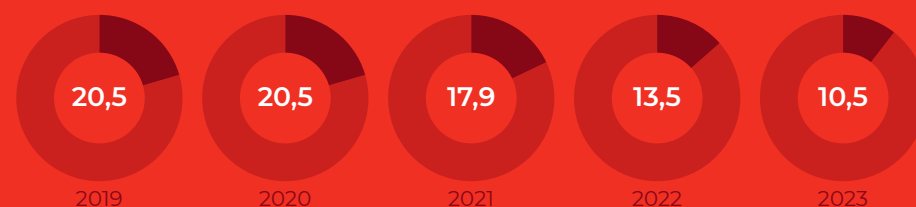
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

2



ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF THE ECONOMY IS IMPROVING

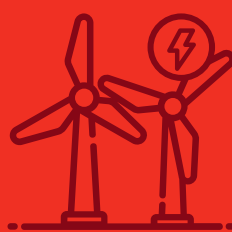
Energy intensity of GDP
(toe per million KGS)



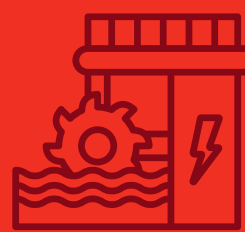
ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF THE ECONOMY IS IMPROVING



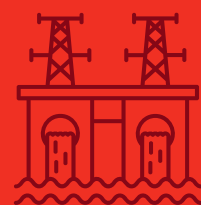
Over **3,600 km²** of national territory is suitable for solar photovoltaic systems (with suitability exceeding 50%)



Wind energy potential spans **approximately 94,000 km²**, also with **over 50% suitability** for onshore wind farms



The country's hydropower resources are estimated at a theoretical potential of **143 TWh annually**

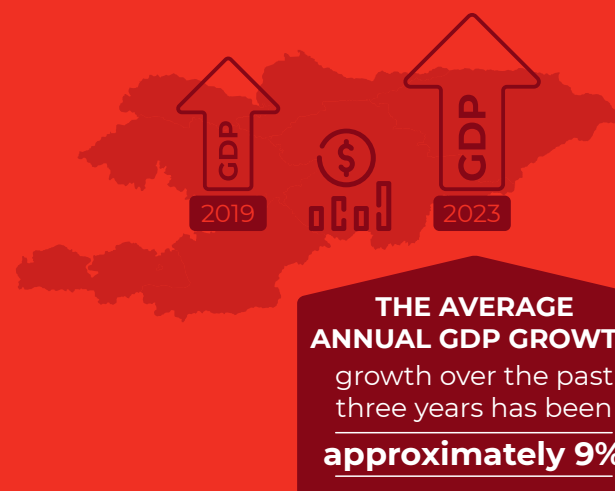
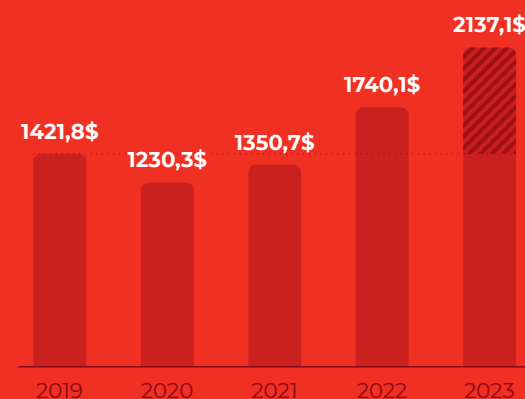


In 2022, **construction of the Kambar-Ata-1 Hydropower Plant** started with a projected capacity of

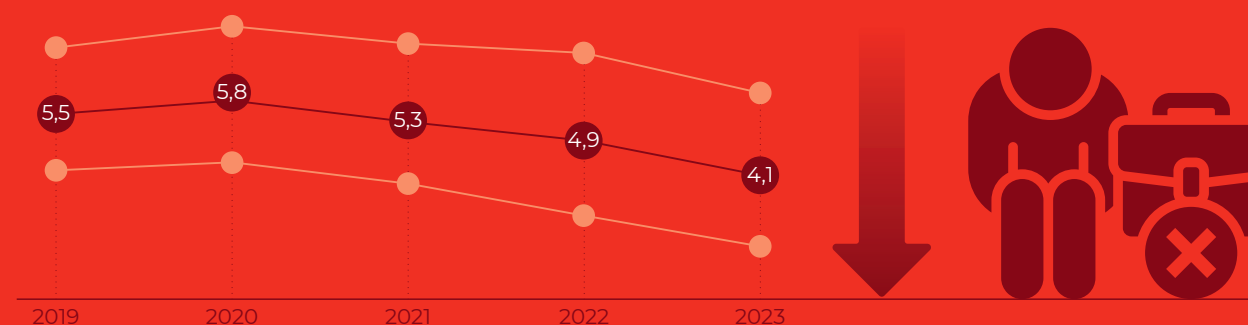
1860 MW

it is among the largest infrastructure projects in the region

GDP per capita **increased by 1.5 times** between 2019 and 2023



THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS STEADILY DECREASING



SINCE 2020, BUSINESS INCUBATORS HAVE BEEN OPERATING

in vocational education institutions. In total, over 30 higher education institutions across the country have established incubators to foster entrepreneurship among youth and students.



Construction of China – Kyrgyzstan – Uzbekistan railway is a strategic transregional transport corridor enhancing connectivity and trade

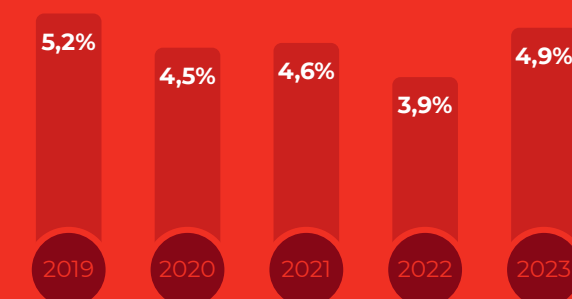


CREATIVE INDUSTRY PARK launched (2024)

Introduced the **“Digital Nomad”** residency programme for foreign professionals in 2021. **2,353 highly qualified international IT specialists** had obtained this status, promoting the growth of the digital economy in 2023-2024



PER CAPITA INCOME OF THE BOTTOM 40% OF THE POPULATION HAS BEEN STEADILY INCREASING

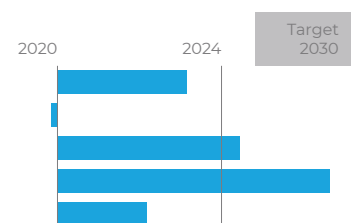




GOAL 7. ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

INDICATORS

- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 7.1.2 Reliance on clean energy
- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity
- 7.b.1 Renewable electricity capacity per ca..



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

The growth of business activity and population has led to a rapid increase in energy consumption across the country. However, the

high energy intensity of GDP, combined with adverse climatic conditions, has placed additional strain on the energy sector.

ENERGY INTENSITY OF GDP

Energy intensity of GDP (t.c.e./KGS 1 million)



1. The Kyrgyz Republic possesses considerable potential for energy conservation and the development of renewable energy sources. While hydropower resources are currently utilized for electricity generation, other renewable sources such as solar photovoltaic, wind energy, and bioenergy remain largely underexploited.

Expert assessments estimate the country's hydropower potential at approximately 143 terawatt-hours (TWh) annually, of which only around 10% is currently utilized. The small rivers and waterways alone represent an additional hydropower potential of 5–8 TWh per

year, offering considerable opportunities for sectoral expansion. However, the long-term outlook remains uncertain due to the potential impact of climate change on water availability.

Preliminary estimates³ indicate that over 3,600 square kilometers of the country's territory is highly suitable (over 50% suitability) for solar photovoltaic deployment. Some projections suggest that the installed capacity of solar power plants could reach several gigawatts. The potential for onshore wind energy is equally promising, with approximately 94,000 square kilometers deemed over 50%

³ <https://www.irena.org/Publications/2022/Dec/RRA-Kyrgyz-Republic>

suitable for development. Key wind energy zones are located in the southern part of Osh region (along the Tajikistan border), northern and southern Naryn, southern Issyk-Kul, western Batken, and southern Chui region.

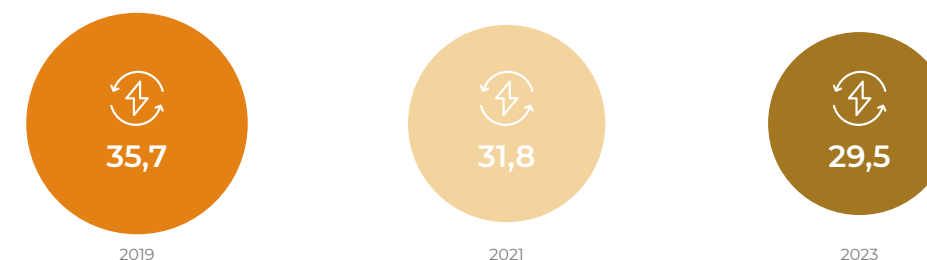
2. The energy efficiency of the national economy is improving, yet there remains substantial potential for further progress. The declining energy intensity of GDP reflects positive shifts toward more sustainable development. At the same time, several sectors still require technological modernization, presenting opportunities for the adoption of innovative solutions and the attraction of investment. The ongoing reform of tariff policy is aimed at incentivizing energy efficiency and ensuring the sustainable development of the energy sector. Expanding electricity generation and intensifying energy conservation programmes will help create more inclusive ac-

cess for entrepreneurs to reliable, high-quality energy services. Streamlining electricity grid connection procedures and enhancing the transparency of these processes could represent the next step in fostering a more business-friendly environment.

The implementation of modern energy efficiency standards, thermal insulation of building facades, and the modernization of engineering systems can significantly reduce heat loss per square meter by as much as fourfold in some cases, bringing the country closer to international benchmarks. Investment in energy efficiency and infrastructure upgrades not only contributes to economic growth but also plays a critical role in achieving the SDGs, particularly the goal of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all (SDG 7).

SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Share of renewables in total energy consumption



3. The Kyrgyz Republic has made a significant step towards sustainable development and environmental protection by adopting a progressive Law "On Renewable Energy Sources" in 2022. This legislation provides a favourable regulatory framework for the expansion of renewable energy use and includes a range of incentives aimed at attracting investment and promoting clean energy solutions. A further boost to the bioenergy sector came with the adoption of the Law "On Bioethanol," which outlines the main directions of state policy in this area, regulates the production and circulation of bioethanol, and opens new opportunities for the agro-industrial sector and enhanced energy independence. At the same time, continued refinement of the reg-

ulatory and legal framework offers potential for more effective deployment of renewable energy sources (RES). Strengthening long-term energy demand planning and developing scenario-based analyses will help shape a sustainable energy balance that meets the needs of all economic sectors.

The removal of previously existing barriers, such as the absence of unified regulations for commissioning projects and the lack of clear role distribution among government bodies is now a focal point of reforms. Ongoing efforts to streamline procedures and clarify responsibilities are strengthening the institutional foundation for implementing green energy projects.



Enhancing land management legislation, particularly in the allocation of sites for energy projects, is considered a critical enabler for the sustainable growth of the RES sector. Addressing these issues will establish a strong platform for large-scale adoption of renewable energy and reinforce the Kyrgyz Republic's energy security.

The Kyrgyz Republic currently offers some of the most affordable electricity tariffs in the world, ensuring widespread access for both households and businesses. This pricing policy supports vulnerable groups and contributes to social stability. However, existing tariffs for electricity and heat remain below the levels required for full cost recovery. This poses challenges for improving energy efficiency, modernizing infrastructure, and expanding investment in the energy sector.

4. The Kyrgyz Republic has established a full set of institutional mechanisms to promote the development and utilization of RES. In 2022, the Green Energy Fund was established under the Cabinet of Ministers with a mandate to mobilize financial resources for designing and constructing green energy infrastructure; repairing, upgrading, and maintaining energy facilities; subsidizing projects; supporting the deployment of energy-saving technologies; and building national capacity in the renewable energy sector. As part of the national strategy for transitioning to sustainable energy, the state-owned company "Directorate for the Construction of Power Plants" was founded in 2023. This specialized entity is tasked with ensuring the effective implementation of large-scale hydropower construction projects one of the country's most promising and environmentally friendly energy sources.

5. The Kyrgyz Republic is steadily strengthening its role as a key energy bridge between Central and South Asia. In 2021, the country began implementing the large-scale regional CASA-1000 project, which aims to integrate the power systems of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan with those of Afghanistan and Pakistan. This initiative not only enhances regional energy security but also contributes to the creation of a transparent and sustainable international electricity market.

By the end of 2024, the Kyrgyz Republic had nearly completed its share of the CASA-1000 infrastructure, including the installation of 1,243 towers and 456 kilometres of transmission lines, as well as integration with the "Datka" substation. These achievements underscore the country's determination to play a leading role in advancing regional energy connectivity.

The Kyrgyz Republic is confidently advancing its strategic vision for renewable energy development. In 2022, construction began on the 1,860 MW Kambar-Ata-1 Hydropower Plant—one of the largest energy projects in the region. The project is being implemented in the spirit of regional cooperation: in June 2024, a tripartite agreement was signed between the energy ministries of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. Intensive preparatory work is underway, including tunnel construction, access roads, power lines, and residential facilities for workers.

The Kyrgyz Republic is also systematically modernizing existing hydropower assets. The upgrade of the fourth unit at the Toktogul Hydropower Plant will increase its capacity to 360 MW upon completion. The successful modernization of the At-Bashi Hydropower Plant increased its capacity from 40 MW to 45.7 MW and extended its operational life by 25–40 years. Additional contributions to energy sustainability are being made through the construction of the Bala-Saruu small hydropower plant (25 MW), which will significantly enhance local power generation.

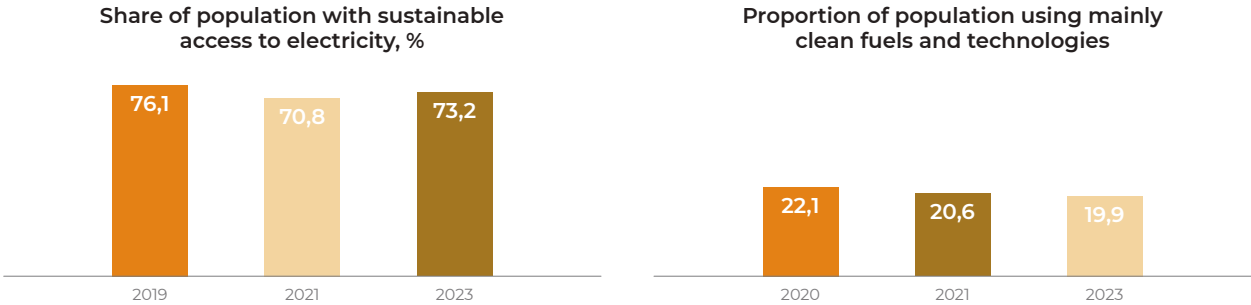
Despite increased generation, domestic demand continues to grow. In response, the Kyrgyz Republic is actively promoting policies to enhance energy efficiency and conservation as key conditions for economic growth and improved competitiveness.

6. The Kyrgyz Republic has already achieved near-universal access to electricity, reaffirming the country's commitment to meeting the basic energy needs of every citizen. The next strategic objective is to expand access to clean cooking technologies and fuels, which will improve public health and reduce environmental impacts.

Currently, about 30% of the population still relies on traditional, less environmentally friendly energy sources for cooking. However, this challenge is viewed as an opportunity to introduce energy-efficient and sustainable solutions. The country has set an ambitious yet attainable goal: to ensure universal ac-

cess to clean cooking technologies by 2030. Achieving this objective will require increasing energy efficiency across all sectors and reducing energy intensity to a target level of 10 tonnes of oil equivalent per KGS 1 million of GDP.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



7. Despite a slight decline in the proportion of the population with reliable access to electricity from 76.1% in 2019 to 73.2% in 2023 the Kyrgyz Republic continues its efforts to improve the reliability of energy supply and to expand the use of clean fuels. Although the share of the population using clean cooking fuels and technologies also experienced fluctuations (19.9% in 2023 compared to 22.2% in 2019), it remains a core priority of national energy policy.

The country is actively advancing the gasification of residential areas. As a result of the construction of new main and distribution pipelines, the gasification rate reached 40%

in 2024. According to the national development master plan, this figure is expected to rise to 60% by 2030, granting citizens access to a cleaner and more convenient source of energy.

Changes in the structure of energy consumption reflect broader social and economic transformations. There has been an increase in energy consumption in the residential and municipal sectors, indicating growth in urbanization and household needs. Meanwhile, the country's economic strategy is focused on the modernization of the industrial and agricultural sectors, with a strong emphasis on energy efficiency.

II. Next steps

The Kyrgyz Republic continues to move confidently toward a sustainable and inclusive energy future, recognizing the critical importance of enhancing energy efficiency policies. To accelerate the energy transition, it is essential to foster an environment that supports the widespread adoption of modern technologies and promotes responsible energy consumption.

1. Legislative Reform. To accelerate the transition to clean and sustainable energy, the Kyrgyz Republic will continue to strengthen and update its regulatory framework, creat-

ing favorable conditions for the development of renewable energy sources and the implementation of energy-efficient solutions.

2. Long-Term Development Strategy. The energy sector requires a comprehensive, evidence-based long-term strategy that ensures access to reliable, affordable, sustainable, and secure energy for all. This strategy must address growing demand, respond to the impacts of climate change, and align with global trends in the shift toward a low-carbon economy.





3. Promoting Investment in Green Technologies. Attracting both private and international investment in green energy is essential for advancing financial and institutional mechanisms, and for channeling capital into the construction and modernization of renewable energy infrastructure. With extensive experience in hydropower, the Kyrgyz Republic has already demonstrated leadership in harnessing natural resources for clean energy generation. Enhanced research and strategic planning will support the identification of optimal zones and technologies for the sustainable development of renewable energy, including small hydropower, solar, and wind energy.

4. Fostering Innovation and Energy Efficiency. National policy must support research and innovation in energy efficiency, including startup initiatives and pilot projects. The integration of advanced technologies across sectors will enhance overall energy efficiency and reduce energy intensity.

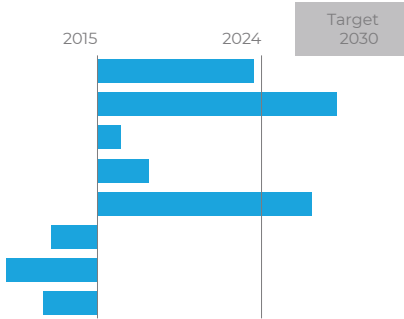
5. Establishing Fair Pricing. A gradual and transparent reform of tariff policies will strengthen the sustainability of the energy sector, while ensuring that socially vulnerable populations are shielded from potential price shocks.



GOAL 8. PROMOTING SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

INDICATORS

- 8.1.1 Real GDP per capita growth rate
- 8.2.1 Real GDP per employed person growth...
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate
- 8.6.1 Youth not in education, employment...
- 8.7.1 Child labour
- 8.8.1 Occupational injuries
- 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP
- 8.10.2 Adults with a bank account



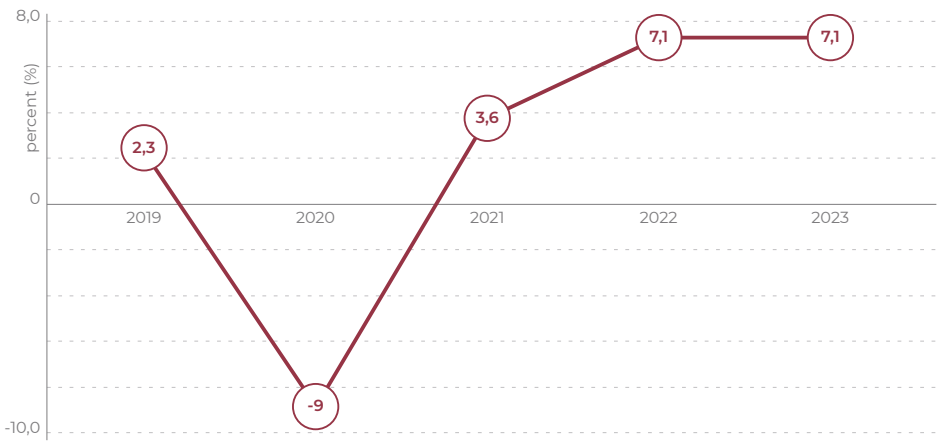
I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

Sustainable economic growth and employment remain central priorities of the Kyrgyz Republic's state policy. Particular emphasis is placed on improving and sustaining a favor-

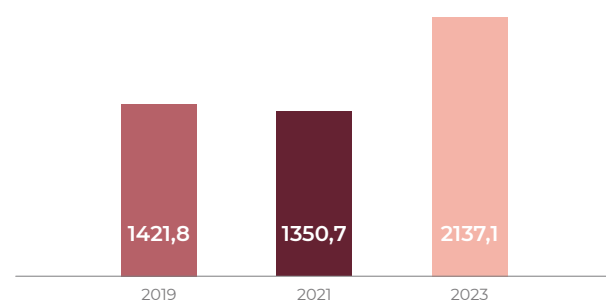
able environment for entrepreneurship, with a strong focus on promoting business development across the regions.

GROWTH OF GDP AND GRP PER CAPITA

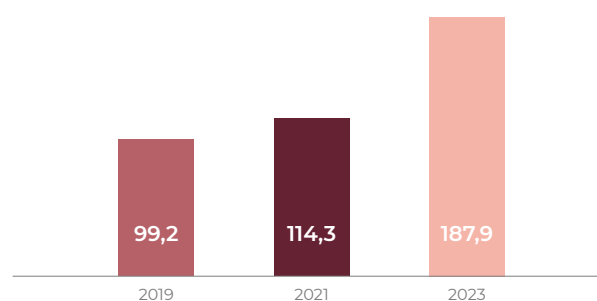
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, %



GDP per capita,
US dollars



GRP per capita,
KGS thousand



1. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic places strategic importance on employment, viewing it not only as a pillar of social stability but also as a key driver of economic growth and sustainable development. Creating quality jobs and supporting entrepreneurial activity are at the core of government policy.

Despite the economic downturn in 2020 caused by the pandemic and associated restrictions, the country successfully navigated the crisis. By 2021, the economy began to recover, and from 2022 to 2024, steady annual GDP growth of 9% was recorded, reflecting the effectiveness of the socio-economic transformation model.

2. In 2023, the Business Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic through 2026 was approved, aiming to foster a conducive environment for entrepreneurship. This includes reducing administrative barriers, expanding access to financial resources for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), digitalizing business processes, and strengthening entrepreneurial capacity in response to global economic shifts. As part of

this initiative, 80 business project templates were developed to help entrepreneurs create robust investment proposals and facilitate access to financing an essential component of a comprehensive investment stimulation strategy.

In 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the National Programme for the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy (2024–2030), which seeks to streamline business registration, expand tax incentives, and improve financial literacy among entrepreneurs. These measures aim to legalize labor relations and increase public revenue.

To elevate the status of entrepreneurship, the honorary title «Honored Entrepreneur of the Kyrgyz Republic» was introduced in 2023, recognizing individuals who have made substantial contributions to the national economy. Concurrently, a registry of bona fide entrepreneurs is being established. Registered members will enjoy benefits such as exemption from scheduled inspections, free television airtime for product promotion, and access to VIP services at airports.



In 2023, Eldik Bank became the first bank in the Kyrgyz Republic to join the United Nations Global Compact, the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative, which brings together more than 17,000 companies from over 160 countries. The Bank has integrated the 14 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its strategic and operational activities. It received the SDG Ambition Certificate from the UN Global Compact for demonstrating leadership and setting ambitious environmental, social, and governance (ESG) goals, and was nominated for accreditation to the Green Climate Fund by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Bank also initiated the process for direct access accreditation to the Adaptation Fund, thereby strengthening its engagement in international sustainable finance and climate initiatives. A Communication on Progress (CoP) report was submitted on the UN Global Compact platform.

One of the Bank's branches was awarded the WasteNet.kg eco-label for "Best Waste Management Practice."

Internal ESG documents approved include:

- Sustainable Development Policy
- Code of Business Ethics for Counterparties
- Personal Data Protection Policy
- Code of Business Ethics (for staff)
- Anti-Corruption Policy

The Bank published its first Sustainability Report in accordance with international ESG disclosure standards. It also obtained independent verification of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory report under the GHG Protocol.

Eldik Bank received an international ESG rating from S&P Global as part of the Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA):

- Overall score: 45 (above the global average of 37)
- Ranked in the top 33% of global financial institutions (67th percentile)

The Bank became the first state-owned bank in the Kyrgyz Republic to issue ESG bonds on the Kyrgyz Stock Exchange platform.

Environmental and climate-related activities include:

- Implementation of landscaping, waterway cleanups, air quality improvement, and other environmental initiatives.
- Participation in COP29 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, scheduled for 2025 in Baku.
- Co-organization of a major climate event at COP29 to promote sustainable finance and expand climate change partnerships.

Key areas of focus in sustainable and inclusive finance:

- Mini-hydropower plants: Financing for the construction and modernization of small hydropower plants, including Kambar-Ata and Chon-Kyzyl-Suu.
- Gasification projects: Supporting residential and social infrastructure gasification to reduce emissions and enhance living conditions.
- Electric transport: Loans for the purchase of electric vehicles by individuals and businesses.
- Women's entrepreneurship: Programmes offering concessional loans, mentoring, and training to expand women's economic empowerment.

Strategic plans for 2025:

1. Corporate Governance:

- Strengthen governance capacity using international ESG best practices.
- Improve transparency, accountability, and sustainability-focused decision-making.

2. Sustainable Finance Development:

- Obtain direct access accreditation from both the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund.
- Develop new green loan products.

3. Low-Carbon Development:

- Assess and inventory GHG emissions for 2024.
- Conduct external verification of emissions in line with the GHG Protocol.

4. Transparency and Standards:

- Prepare the 2024 Sustainability Report.
- Implement IFRS 1 and 2 standards.
- Update ESG rating.

5. International Cooperation:

- Expand ESG-related partnerships with international financial institutions.
- Align with global responsible investment and banking standards.

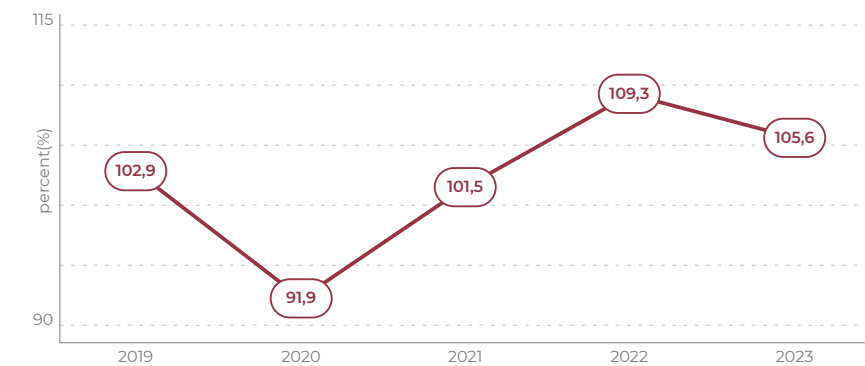
6. Education and Human Capital:

- Implement staff development programmes in ESG and sustainability.

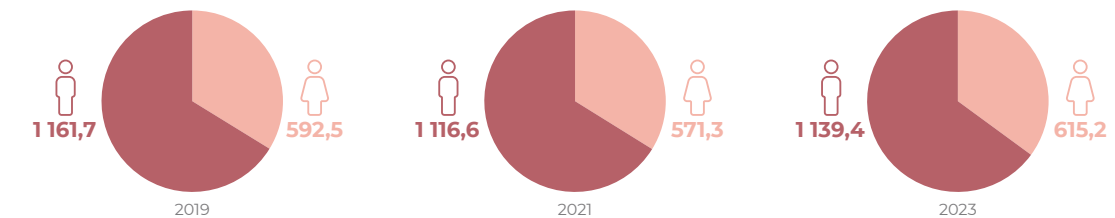


EMPLOYMENT RATE

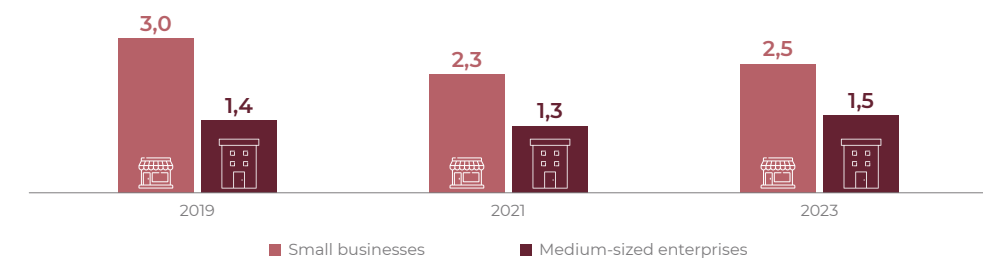
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employee, %



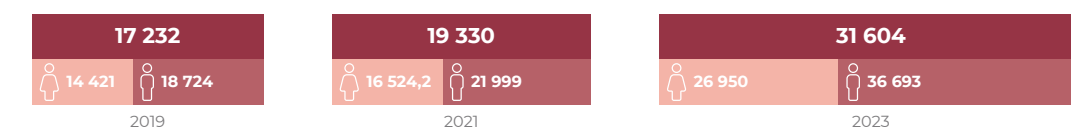
Employment in the informal sector, by sex, including agriculture, thousand people

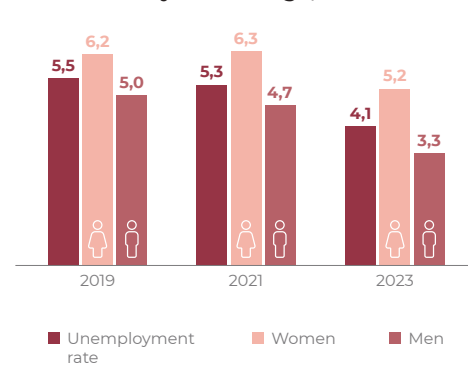


Share of employees in small and medium-sized enterprises of the total employed population in the economy, %

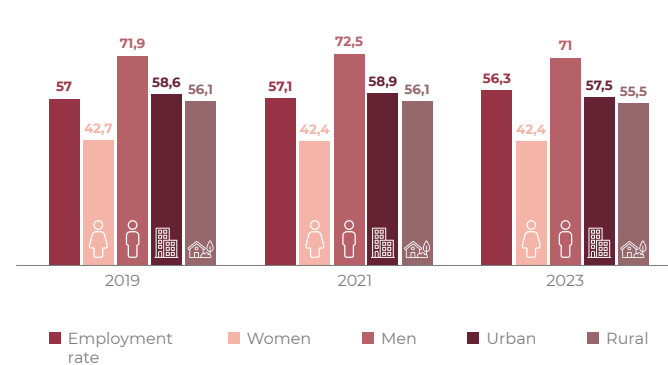


Average monthly wages of women and men, KGS



Unemployment rate
by sex and age, %:

Employment Rate



3. To support employment, the Kyrgyz Republic regularly organizes vocational training in high-demand professions and holds job fairs. There are currently nine career guidance centers operating across the country. Amendments have been made to the Law “On Employment Promotion,” removing discriminatory barriers to accessing employment services. Individuals on childcare leave, students, working pensioners, and small landowners are now eligible for registration with employment services.

A draft Presidential Decree “On the Approval of the National Programme on Labour Market Development and Employment Promotion through 2030” has been developed. This Programme outlines priority directions for employment policy in the country.

4. The adoption of a new edition of the Labour Code of the Kyrgyz Republic⁴ has created more flexible and transparent conditions for regulating labour relations, facilitating the formalization of employment and improving the investment climate while maintaining core social protections for workers. A new methodology for job tracking has been developed to clarify data on job creation and elimination.

Amendments have been made to 27 regulatory legal acts to harmonize wage conditions and enhance fairness in salary distribution. To regulate private employment agencies, a draft law “On the Ratification of ILO Convention No. 181” has been prepared, aimed at protecting workers’ rights and increasing the effectiveness of the labour market.

5. A series of draft laws has been developed and adopted concerning collective agreements, the legal status of employers’ associations, trade unions, and social partnership in labour relations.

The Republican Tripartite Commission on the Regulation of Social and Labour Relations convenes regularly to review the implementation of the General Agreement for 2022–2024 between the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Federation of Trade Unions of Kyrgyzstan, and national employers’ associations. Topics include wage regulation and social protection, labour market development and employment promotion, protection of labour rights, occupational health and safety, industrial and environmental safety, and the advancement of social partnership.

The Kyrgyz Republic is actively developing its national qualifications system through the work of the National Qualifications Council, which defines key areas for workforce training and ensures the quality of vocational education. In the context of Eurasian integration, efforts are underway to harmonize qualifications in in-demand occupations with the Eurasian Economic Commission, promoting labour mobility within the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU).

6. In 2022, the country introduced a regular monitoring system for population mobility — the Mobility Tracking Matrix (MTM). Through this mechanism, up to three rounds of the Baseline Mobility Assessment and migrant surveys are conducted annually, capturing key migration statistics.

A relatively low unemployment rate persists amid significant labour emigration and a still modest but rapidly growing trend in labour immigration. According to the MTM baseline assessment, nearly 29,000 international labour migrants from over 25 countries arrived in the Kyrgyz Republic between 2022 and October 2024. The majority originated from five countries: Uzbekistan (40%), Pakistan (20%), the Russian Federation (12%), Bangladesh (11%), and India (6%). Notably, most migrant workers stay for a short period—71% remain in the country for less than six months.

Estimates suggest that Kyrgyz labour emigrants number over 1 million, with most residing in the Russian Federation. MTM data indicates that nearly 111,000 labour migrants returned to the Kyrgyz Republic from more than 40 countries between 2022 and October 2024 — 88% from the Russian Federation. Importantly, 85% of returnees initially migrated for economic reasons.

“

Buuzara Matislamova, 52, from the Batken region of the Kyrgyz Republic, has been engaged in beekeeping since childhood. However, drought and water shortages caused by climate change have made it increasingly difficult to care for her apiary and have reduced honey yields. Her children, working as seasonal labourers in the United Kingdom, learned about a new drip irrigation technique that uses a network of pipes and valves to deliver water directly to plant roots.

Through an international organization providing financial grants to migrants returning from the UK and their families — within the framework of a project supporting the safe migration of seasonal workers from Central Asia to the UK Buuzara received a grant and installed a drip irrigation system and water tank. Easy to use and maintain, the system transformed the family’s smallholding: flowers, clover, vegetables and fruits flourished, bee nutrition improved, and both harvest and family income increased.

This support gave new momentum to the family’s business. Her enterprising daughter-in-law, Gulzhan, began exporting dried flowers to Russia. Today, the Matislamov family is considered a role model in their village. Buuzara now shares her knowledge and experience with other farmers and tourists. Her story demonstrates how migration and the transfer of new knowledge can bring sustainable development to an entire community.

”

⁴ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the introduction of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and amendments to certain legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of labor» dated January 23, 2025 No. 24.

“

Between 2022 and 2024, the Kyrgyz Republic implemented the Mekenim 1+1 programme to support returning migrants. This initiative was launched by the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic in partnership with the International Organization for Migration. The goal of the programme is to facilitate the reintegration of migrants by co-financing their business initiatives: participants invest their own funds, and the programme matches the amount with a grant.

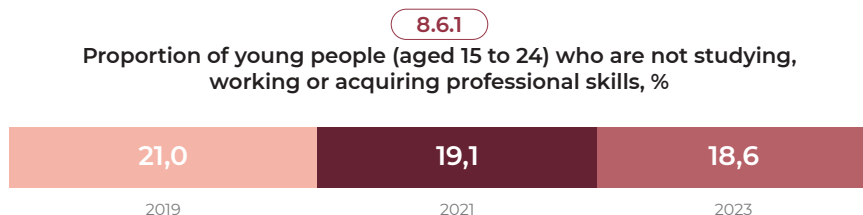
During this period, 21 migrants from various regions of the country received support through the initiative. Among them was a farmer from the Issyk-Kul region who, after participating in an agricultural programme in the United Kingdom in 2022, decided to continue his farming activities in his homeland. In 2023, he applied to the programme with a project to cultivate vegetables both in open fields and in a greenhouse.

After receiving approval, he began constructing a 400-square-metre greenhouse with heating and modern facilities in March 2024. By June, he was supplying fresh vegetables to the local market, including cucumbers, spinach, iceberg lettuce, and green onions. Despite facing challenges with heating during the winter of 2025, he continued growing seedlings at home.

By early spring, he had prepared 7,000 petunias, 4,000 salvias, 2,000 marigolds, as well as seedlings of cucumbers, lettuces, tomatoes, and peppers.

”

ACQUISITION OF PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF YOUNG PEOPLE



7. For several years, the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) remained at approximately 21%. However, since 2021, a downward trend has been observed. A significant gender disparity persists: around 28% of young women are not engaged in education or employment, compared to an average of 12% among young men.

Particular attention is needed for individuals with limited or no formal education. Poverty, difficult life circumstances, and health-related limitations have contributed to this challenge. According to the 2022 Population Census, 49,000 individuals aged 15 and older have no formal education — though this is a decrease of 14,700 compared to 2009. Addi-

tionally, 182,000 citizens possess only primary school education, marking a reduction of 21,500 compared to 2009.

8. To support youth in building employment-related skills, a pilot internship programme has been launched. In 2024, 399 young people completed internships in public and private organizations, of whom 26 secured permanent employment at their host institutions.

Since 2020, a project to establish business incubators at institutions of higher, secondary, and initial vocational education has been under implementation. The objective of these incubators is to promote youth entrepreneurship by helping students develop

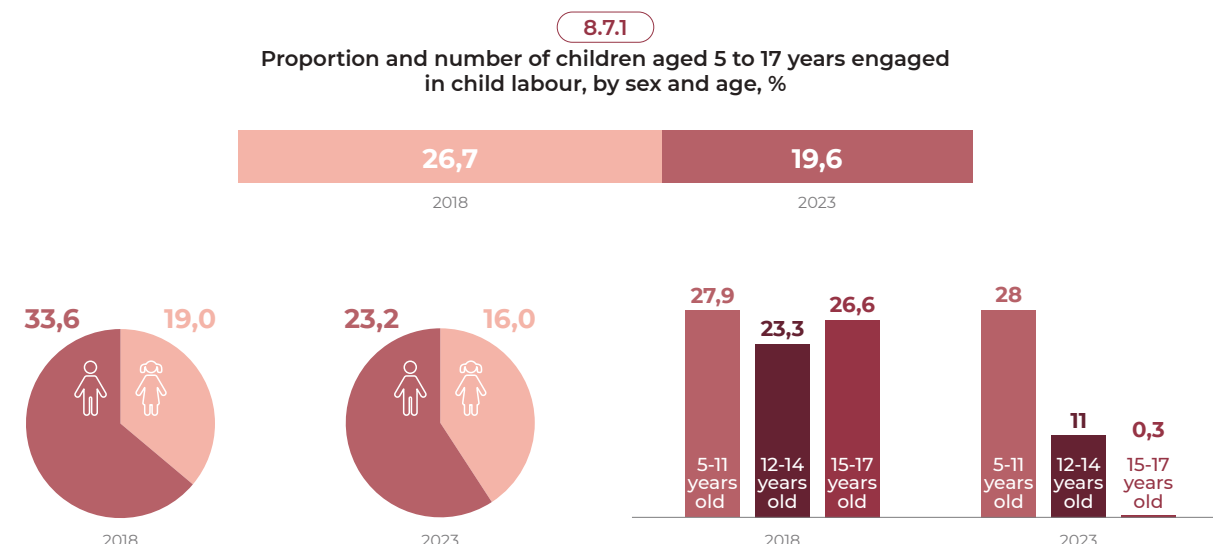
business ideas, transform them into viable commercial projects, and acquire practical business skills in areas such as marketing, product promotion, business monetization, and advertising. To date, business incubators have been established in more than 30 universities across the Kyrgyz Republic.

Youth entrepreneurship represents a valuable driver for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. However, a large portion of Kyrgyz youth remains hesitant to launch their own businesses. Key barriers include a lack of appropriate education, limited access to credit, and legal illiteracy.

Several systemic issues also impact youth employability, such as insufficient cooperation between educational institutions and employers, outdated and deteriorating educational and production infrastructure, and the lack of facilities for practical training.

Low-paying jobs fail to generate sufficient income for young people to invest in their personal and professional growth, as most of their earnings are allocated to meeting basic needs. This is largely due to a lack of relevant work experience, inadequate practical skills, and a mismatch between their qualifications and the current demands of the labour market.

INDICATOR OF CHILDREN ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR



9. According to the results of the 2023 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the proportion of children aged 5–17 engaged in child labour has decreased across several indicators. However, 15.2% of children are still working in hazardous conditions.

Each year, the State Labour Inspectorate, in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, develops an action

plan and conducts joint operations to identify cases of the worst forms of child labour.

Children who work are often engaged in domestic chores, agriculture, and the informal sector — such as petty street trading, heavy lifting, and operating dangerous equipment or heavy machinery. These are areas of the economy where enforcement of child labour laws is particularly weak or altogether lacking.

II. Next steps

1. Enhancing Labour Standards. The Kyrgyz Republic is committed to strengthening workplace safety and the protection of labour rights as a foundation for inclusive and sustainable economic development. These efforts aim to foster long-term positive transformations in society and the labour market. The government will explore the reintroduction and implementation of insurance mechanisms within the national employment promotion system and develop comprehensive occupational health and safety standards, including risk management requirements. Establishing safety standards and promoting the “Zero Injury” concept will be key steps toward reducing occupational risks and safeguarding workers’ health.

2. Decent Work. Efforts will focus on the gradual implementation of decent work standards, including the promotion of quality employment and the advancement of social dialogue, in line with global challenges and national priorities. An analysis will be conducted on the feasibility of introducing an hourly wage system and using the median wage as a core benchmark in the development of socio-economic policies. These measures are expected to improve wage equity and enhance workers’ living standards.

3. Employment Development and Workforce Adaptation. Flexible forms of employment, recognition of self-employment status, and support for freelancers will be promoted to expand economic participation, particularly among youth and persons with disabilities. Innovative approaches to training and skills development such as online platforms,

mobile learning, project-based training, and partnerships with educational institutions will be implemented with a focus on the unemployed, migrants, women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Stimulating employment and workforce adaptability amid economic diversification and modernization will help build a resilient and inclusive economy where workers are equipped to meet the demands of the evolving labour market. Modern analytical tools for labour market monitoring and forecasting, including migration trends, will be used to enable timely decision-making and adjustments to employment policies.

4. Entrepreneurship Support. The development and implementation of programmes supporting entrepreneurship and start-ups, especially for unemployed individuals in the regions, will be prioritised. These programmes will offer training, mentorship, access to resources, and the creation of supportive infrastructure such as business incubators, technology parks, and accelerators, thus promoting job creation and economic empowerment.

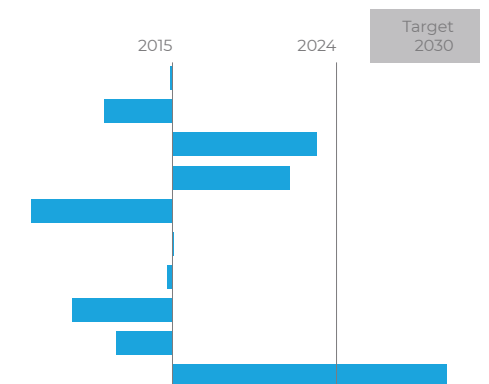
5. Migration Management. Efforts to digitize migration processes, develop accounting systems, implement monitoring mechanisms, and establish migrant support centres and returnee reintegration programmes will ensure protection and integration of migrants. International labour migration protection standards will be integrated into national policies and practices to uphold the rights and welfare of migrant workers.



GOAL 9. BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND PROMOTE INNOVATION

INDICATORS

- 9.1.1 Passenger and freight volume
- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment
- 9.3.1 Small-scale industries in total industr..
- 9.3.2 Small-scale industries with a loan or l..
- 9.4.1 CO₂ emission intensity (MVA)
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditu..
- 9.5.2 Number of researchers
- 9.b.1 Medium and high-tech industry value..
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile netw...

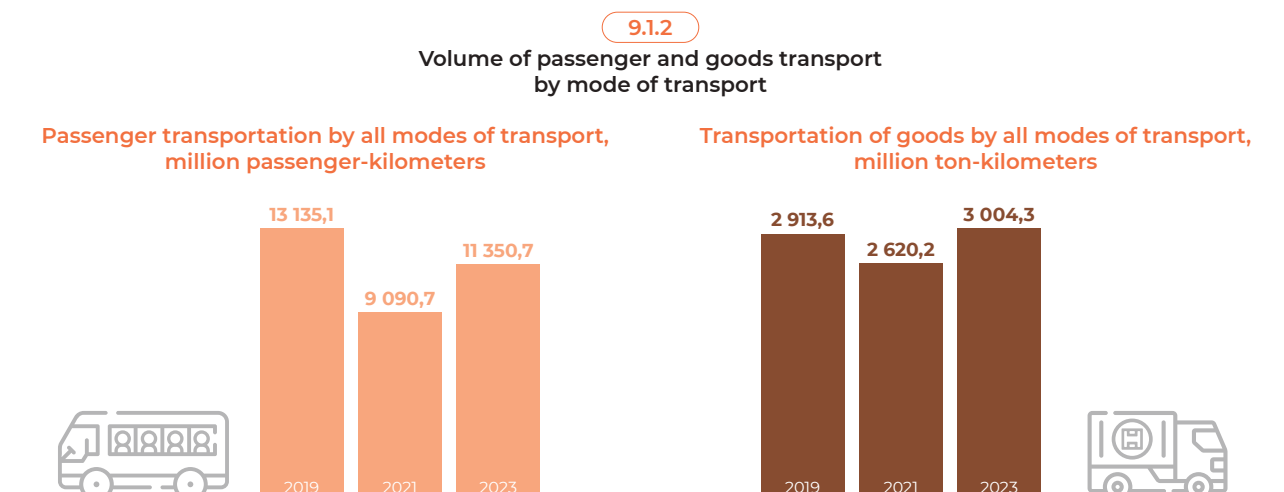


I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

Close attention is being paid to the development of infrastructure and industry in the Kyrgyz Republic. These areas have long been, and continue to be, national priorities.

This commitment is underscored in the country’s primary long-term strategic document the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018–2040.

TRANSPORTATION BY MODE OF TRANSPORT





1. The transport infrastructure of the Kyrgyz Republic comprises highways, roads, and railways. International transport corridors provide the country with access to regional markets and are essential for connectivity between major domestic economic centres and access to neighbouring countries' markets. To manage the planning, construction, maintenance, repair, reconstruction, and technical development of public roads and the broader road sector, a Road Fund was established under the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Construction has commenced on the China – Kyrgyzstan -Uzbekistan railway, a major strategic transport corridor that will facilitate the delivery of goods from China to the Kyrgyz Republic and onward to Central Asia, the Middle East (including Turkey), and the European Union. This project will enhance interregional connectivity, diversify transport routes, and strengthen the region's role as an international transport and transit hub, in line with the shared goals of Central Asian countries. The railway will significantly accelerate the country's economic development and reinforce its position as a key transit point. Once completed, it will serve as the shortest land route from China to Central Asia and a new alternative corridor from Asia to Europe. Of the total 523 km, 305 km will pass through Kyrgyz territory.

2. Despite ongoing progress, the country's transit potential remains underdeveloped. A major constraint is the lack of an integrated railway network connected to international systems. While the construction of the China–Kyrgyzstan–Uzbekistan railway has begun, it remains a long-term initiative. Currently, the existing railways are fragmented, and the country functions largely as a transport dead end. This limits its export capabilities and trade expansion, at least through 2030.

3. Logistics infrastructure is developing rapidly. The Kyrgyz Republic's role in global trans-Asian logistics routes is growing, and the rise of e-commerce has spurred increased domestic freight movement. Cargo volumes between China and the Kyrgyz Republic now exceed the capacity of the international bor-

der checkpoints at Torugart and Irkeshtam, prompting both countries to modernize their border logistics infrastructure.

Trade between the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan has also increased. During the “Astana” International Forum, the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan agreed to establish an industrial trade and logistics complex near the Karas and Ak-Tilek border checkpoints.

Amid growing trade volumes, warehouse shortages emerged. In early 2025, financing began for the construction of the modern “Kokcho-Koz” Transport and Logistics Centre along the Irkeshtam – Osh – Uzbekistan route. Situated on 17 hectares and 3 km from populated areas, this centre will also help alleviate traffic congestion in Osh caused by heavy freight vehicles. The TLC will meet international standards, enhancing customs administration of export and transit goods, particularly along the Kyrgyz Republic – Russian Federation route. Kokcho-Koz will serve as a regional transit hub in Central Asia, streamlining customs clearance for shipments from China via Kyrgyzstan.

4. Though a relatively recent phenomenon in the Kyrgyz Republic, e-commerce has seen significant growth in recent years. Digital trade platforms are facilitating market access for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with minimal investment and technical knowledge. These platforms offer high levels of data and payment security and ensure consumer rights protection, making them essential components of the modern digital marketplace.

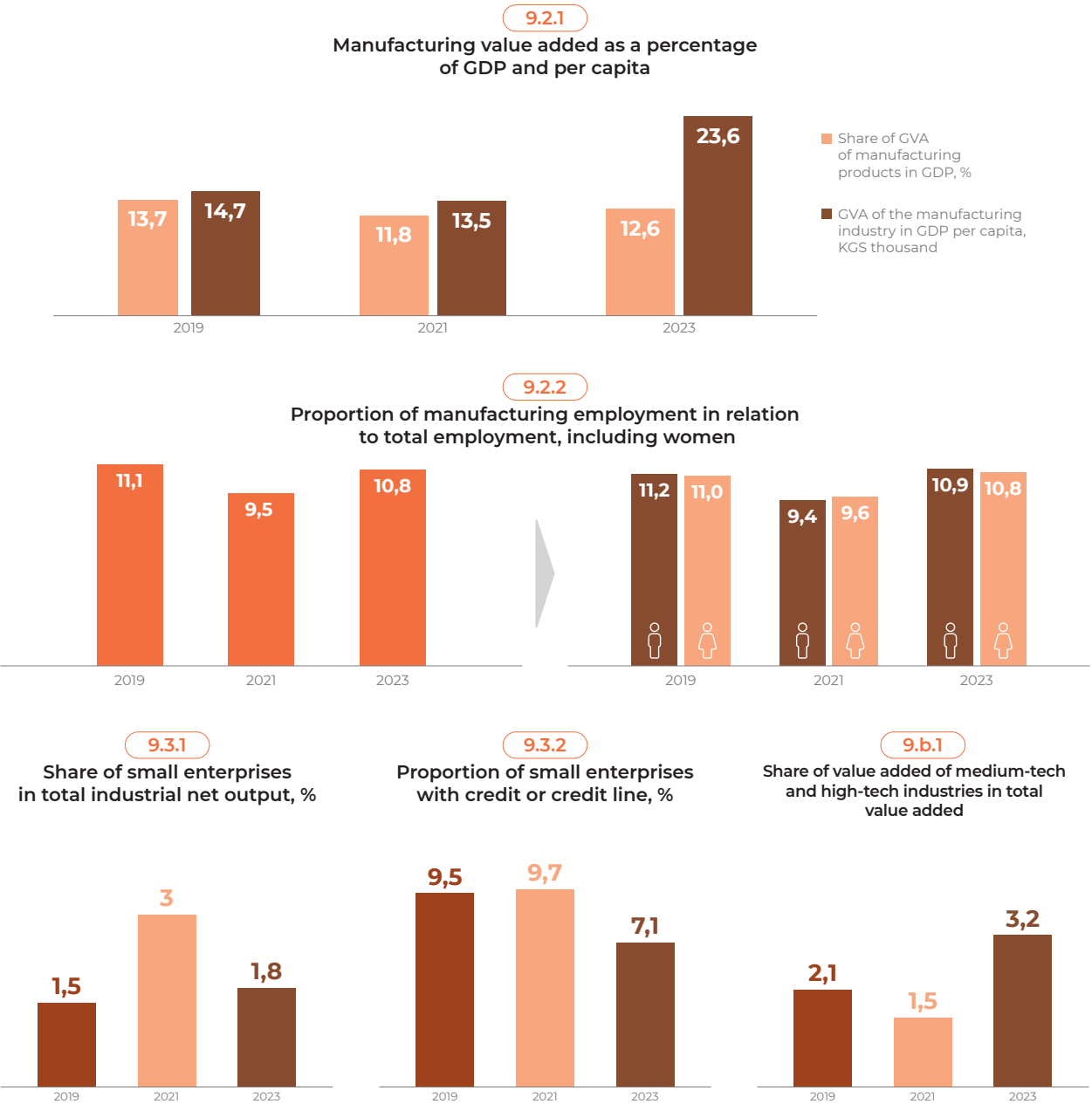
The Law on Electronic Commerce⁵ and the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (effective as of 1 January 2022) provide a regulatory framework. The Tax Code includes a new chapter establishing a 2% tax on e-commerce activities, replacing profit tax, VAT, and sales tax for e-commerce entities.

In 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Programme for the Support and Development of E-Commerce for 2023–2026⁶, aimed at building a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem to support continuous e-commerce growth.

5. Industrial development remains a top priority of national policy. The manufacturing sector, led by metallurgy, forms the backbone of industrial production. A total of 15 enterprises have implemented or are in the process of implementing innovation initiatives.

Two industrial enterprises have completed innovation cycles and launched production, while 13 are in the final stages. These innovation-active enterprises have developed and released 42 new types of industrial products.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



⁵ The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Electronic Commerce» dated December 22, 2021 No 154.
⁶ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 16, 2022 No 707.



6. To foster the growth of the creative industries, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Creative Industries Park» was adopted in 2022. This legislation established a special tax regime and social incentives for park residents, enabling professionals in creative fields to work under favourable conditions and benefit from tax advantages.

In 2023, the Creative Industries Park was officially established and began operations in early 2024. As of now, 51 legal entities and individual entrepreneurs have been registered as park residents, representing sectors such as design, IT, animation, music, and film production.

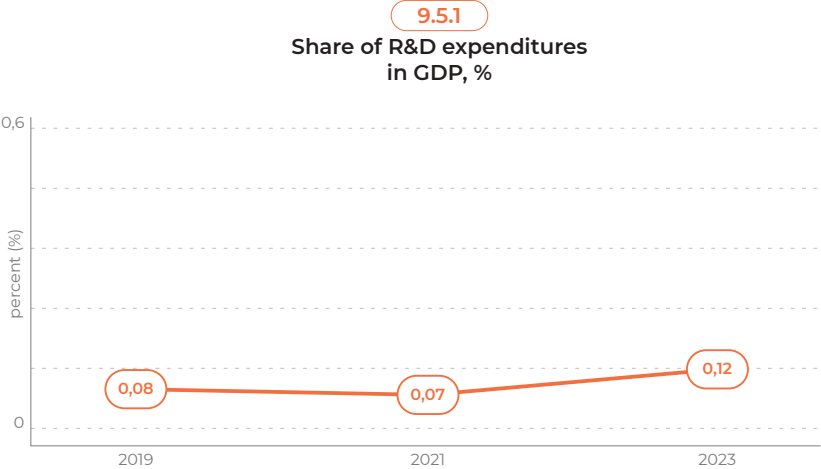
To further support the creative economy and develop a creative cluster, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic approved an Action Plan for implementing the Concept⁶ for the Development of the Creative Economy through 2026.

7. As part of its efforts to advance the digital economy and IT sector, the Kyrgyz Republic launched an innovative initiative in 2022 to grant foreign nationals the status of “Digital Nomad.” This status is issued via a dedicated online portal, streamlining bureaucratic processes for IT professionals. Between 2023 and 2024, a successful pilot programme resulted in 2,353 highly qualified foreign IT specialists receiving Digital Nomad status. This initiative has enhanced the country’s ability to attract digital talent, thereby increasing the competitiveness of the Kyrgyz IT sector.

In 2024, legislative amendments were introduced to formally establish the Digital Nomad status and its procedural framework, ensuring transparent conditions for the attraction of international professionals.

Also in 2024, a permanent preferential tax regime was granted to the High Technology Park of the Kyrgyz Republic, increasing its investment appeal and supporting the development of the national IT business ecosystem.

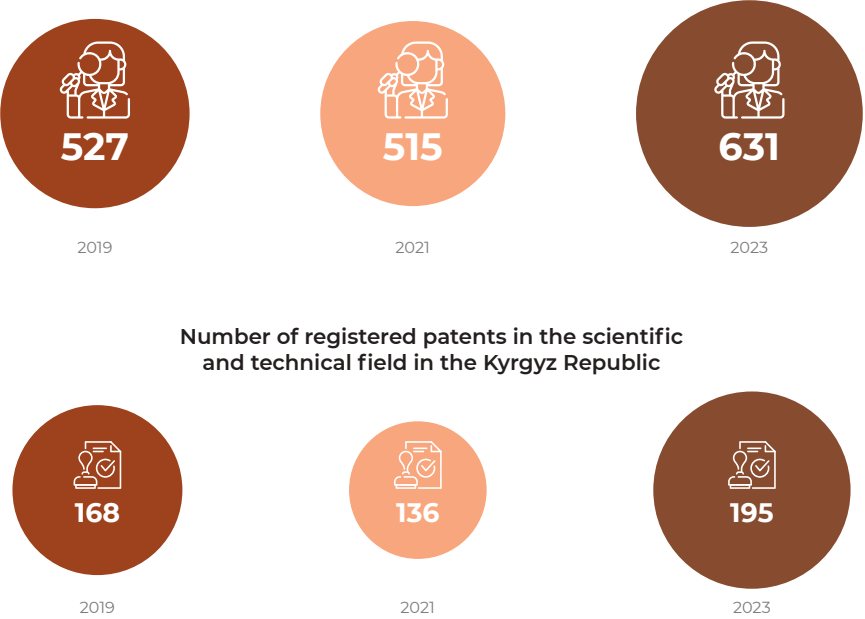
INDICATORS OF INTELLECTUAL AND SCIENTIFIC AND INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT



⁷ Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 16, 2022 No 629-r.

9.5.2

Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants



Number of registered patents in the scientific and technical field in the Kyrgyz Republic



8. As part of efforts to foster intellectual and scientific-innovative development, the first State Innovation Centre has been established within the State Patent and Technical Library under the State Agency for Intellectual Property. This center is the first of its kind in the Kyrgyz Republic a unique public platform designed to nurture a national startup ecosystem by bringing together all key stakeholders in the field of innovation.

The Innovation Centre aims to create an enabling environment for innovation by establishing mechanisms for the regular exchange of information and expertise, and through joint training and other collaborative activities with private sector actors.

Despite an increase in research and development (R&D) expenditures, further measures are needed to improve this indicator. In 2023,

R&D spending remained at the same level as in 2015 (the baseline year for the Sustainable Development Goals). The absence of effective financing mechanisms continues to constrain growth in scientific funding. Currently, emphasis is placed on the efficient use of available funds allocated for scientific development.

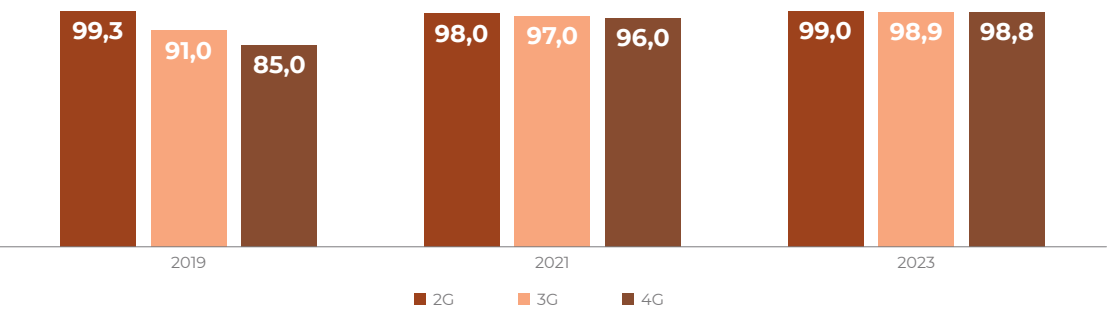
The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic has approved a list of priority areas for the development of science, scientific-technical, and scientific-innovative activities for the period 2024–2028. State funding for scientific and technical programmes and projects will be transformed into performance-based contracts aligned with public sector demand. This shift is intended to ensure the practical application of research results in government activities and to gradually increase national funding for science.



MOBILE COVERAGE

9.c.1

Proportion of population covered by mobile networks, by technology, %



9. The Kyrgyz Republic demonstrates robust mobile connectivity, with over 7 million active mobile subscribers exceeding the country's total population. This figure reflects the widespread use of multiple SIM cards by indi-

viduals. Cellular coverage across the country is nearing full penetration, with fewer than 1 per cent of settlements remaining outside the reach of mobile networks.

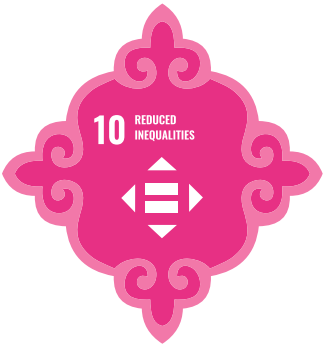
II. Next steps

1. Development of Transport Infrastructure. To enhance the quality of transport services and strengthen the country's economic integration, the modernization of road infrastructure and the restoration of international transport corridors will continue. These efforts will ensure more efficient interregional connectivity and enhance the competitiveness of national logistics flows.

2. Accessibility of Transport Services for All. Expanding ground and water transport, and improving public transportation, particularly through measures that ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities will enhance mobility conditions and contribute to a better quality of life for the population.

3. Establishment of Transport and Logistics Centres. The development of logistics hubs and the expansion of international road transit routes will form the foundation for increasing trade turnover and boosting the country's export potential.

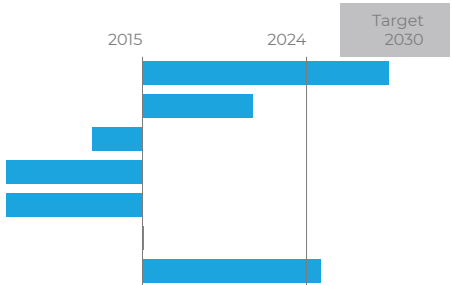
4. Support for Creative Industries. The growth of the creative sectors of the economy will serve as an additional driver of inclusive and sustainable development by generating employment opportunities, opening new avenues for citizens, and increasing the country's attractiveness to investors.



GOAL 10. REDUCING INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND BETWEEN COUNTRIES

INDICATORS

- 10.1.1 Income per capita of the bottom 40.
- 10.2.1 Population living below 50 percent o..
- 10.3.1 Discrimination and harassment
- 10.4.1 Labour income share of GDP
- 10.4.2 Gini index
- 10.7.2 Countries with well-managed migra..
- 10.b.1.1 Total volume of resource flows for..



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

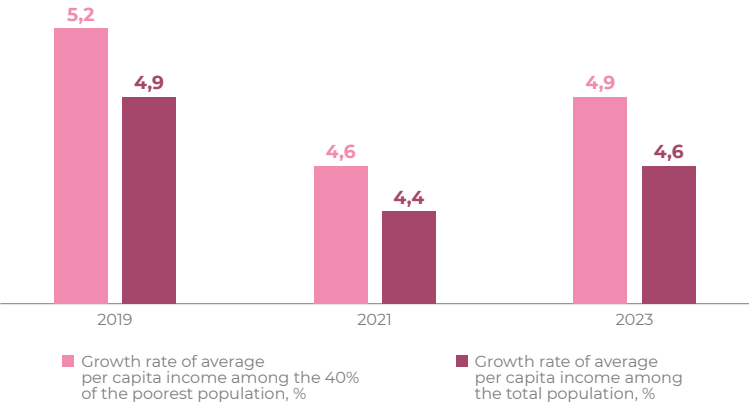
Reducing inequality and promoting income growth remain key national priorities. The Kyrgyz Republic recognizes that low income levels significantly constrain individuals' opportunities across multiple dimensions of

life. These include access to healthcare and education services, participation in decision-making processes, and engagement in community and public life, among others.

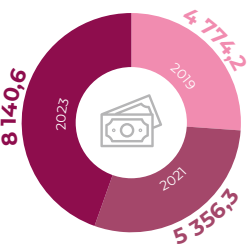
GROWTH IN THE PROFITABILITY OF THE POPULATION

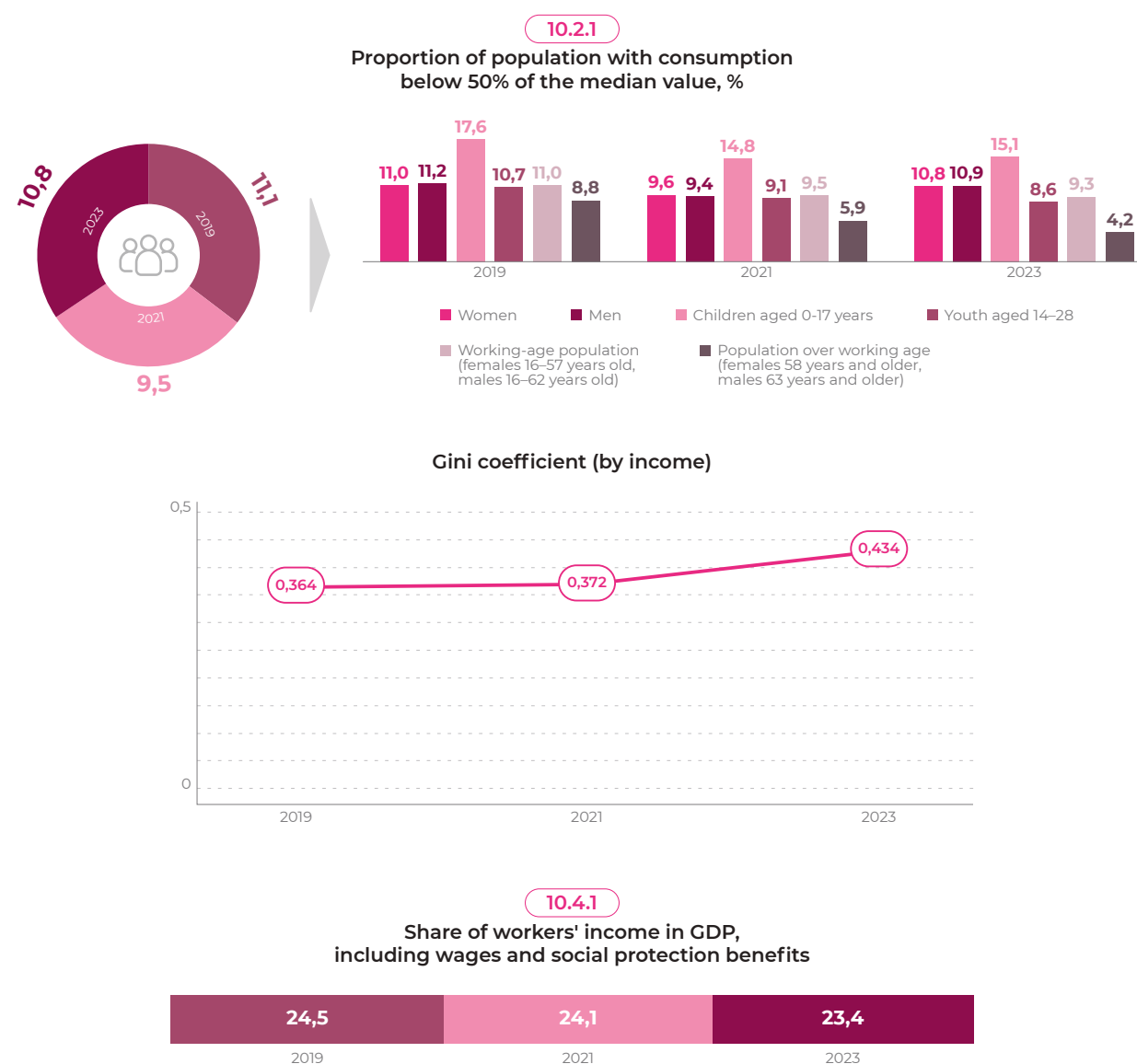
10.1.1

Growth rate of average per capita income



Median value, KGS per month per capita





1. In 2023, the share of people with income below 50% of the median slightly decreased. There is no observed gender or geographic gap at the national level; however, significant regional disparities persist. The most critical situation remains in Naryn Region, where nearly one-third of the population had incomes below half of the national median, almost three times higher than the country average.

To improve the socio-economic conditions for a dignified life and the self-realization of older persons, the «Action Plan for Enhancing the Quality of Life of Older Citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019–2025» is being implemented.

2. To eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities and promote inclusive infrastructure across cities and rural areas, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the national programme «Accessible Country for 2023–2030» (Resolution No. 69 of 10 February 2023).

Targeted reforms are underway to align disability-related policies with international standards. Special attention is given to eliminating corruption risks in the work of Medical-Social Expert Commissions (MSECs). Within the Government Accelerators programme, business processes of MSECs, including disability assessment, have been automated. Ten key forms for MSECs are

now digitized, and over 33% of commissions receive documentation directly from health institutions online.

Children with disabilities and persons with lifelong disabilities (Group I, over 18 years old) are entitled to free personal assistant services. The national prosthetics and orthotics institution manufactures over 150 types of assistive devices. Wheelchairs, rehabilitation vouchers, and sign language interpretation are provided free of charge to those in need.

In 2024, 28 children received advanced hand prostheses, with five funded by charities. New technologies have been introduced, including pneumatic modules and carbon fiber foot prostheses from «Metiz.» A memorandum has been signed to launch the digital project «ATTILAN,» featuring a catalogue of assistive devices, online applications, queue management, and monitoring.

Disability-related social protection issues are regularly addressed by the Council on Disability Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. Fiscal policy in the Kyrgyz Republic has recently focused on strengthening fiscal sustainability and ensuring macroeconomic stability. The «Main Directions of Fiscal Policy for 2025–2029» outline increased investment in infrastructure and support for key economic sectors such as energy, transport, irrigation, and agriculture. Additionally, the policy prioritizes housing programmes under the state mortgage scheme and infrastructure development.

In 2022, a new Tax Code was enacted to modernize and digitize tax procedures, ensure equal business conditions, and reduce the informal economy. The Code offers two

primary tax regimes: a general regime and a simplified system based on a Unified Tax.

The tax legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic provides for a wide range of exemptions and incentives across various sectors of the economy. At the same time, the effectiveness of existing tax benefits is evaluated annually in accordance with the Procedure for Assessing the Effectiveness of Tax Incentives⁸.

As part of the implementation of the electronic system for the fiscalization of tax procedures — aimed at protecting domestic producers and consumers from counterfeit products, strengthening tax administration over unaccounted/contraband goods movement, and reducing the shadow economy — ongoing efforts are being made to implement the following components of fiscalization: the Automated Information System (AIS) «Electronic Invoices,» AIS «Unified Post,» AIS «Product Labeling,» the electronic consignment note, online cash registers, electronic patent and insurance policy, enterprise location mapping, online reporting, and other related projects.

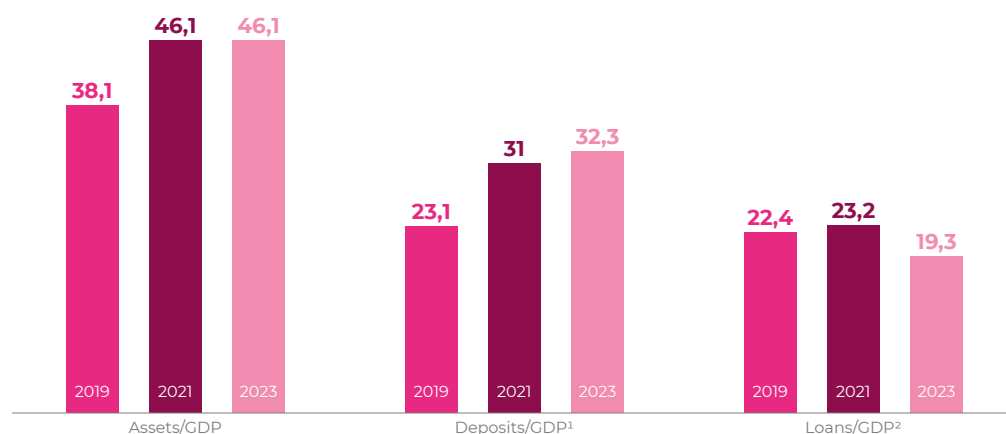
4. Between 2021 and 2024, the banking system maintained positive growth across all key indicators despite internal and external challenges. As of 31 December 2024, total banking system assets reached KGS 816 billion, a 182% increase compared to 2020.

The credit-to-GDP ratio declined slightly due to GDP growth outpacing credit portfolio expansion. By end-2024, total loans issued stood at KGS 340.7 billion, compared to KGS 162.6 billion in 2020.

Deposits reached KGS 592.4 billion by the end of 2024, marking a 227.4% increase from KGS 180.9 billion in 2020.

⁸ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Assessment of the Effectiveness of Tax Incentives» dated 4 August 2023, No. 388.

FINANCIAL STABILITY, %

¹ Excluding bank deposits² Excluding loans granted to banks and other financial and credit institutions

5. According to the Key Directions for the Development of the Banking System for 2022–2025⁹, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic will continue to implement measures aimed at the sustainable development of the banking sector and enhancing its role in the national economy over the medium term. These measures are focused on ensuring the efficiency, security, and reliability of banking operations, improving regional and pricing accessibility of banking and payment services, and further expanding the provision of services based on Islamic finance principles. Based on the indicators of previous periods, it is planned to increase the level of financial in-

termediation of the banking system to 54.0% by the end of 2025.

The planned increase in financial intermediation will be supported, among other things, through the introduction of innovative banking technologies, the digitalization of banking services, the development of the credit market, and the implementation of remote service elements. Additionally, ongoing efforts are being made to improve the regulatory framework governing the activities of commercial banks and financial system participants.

AVAILABILITY OF A NATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY

Proportion of countries implementing migration policies that promote orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, points



6. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic is implementing a comprehensive set of measures aimed at improving the country's economic, social, and infrastructural situation. The primary objective is to create favourable living conditions for the population. These efforts are expected to reduce the scale of labour migration.

A significant number of Kyrgyz citizens working abroad are employed in the territories of Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) member states. Under bilateral agreements, employment opportunities are also secured in the Republic of Türkiye and the Republic of Korea.

In recent years, the number of Kyrgyz nationals employed in European countries — such as Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, and the United Kingdom — has been increasing.

To provide information on migration issues, human trafficking prevention, and the protection of the rights of Kyrgyz migrants abroad, nine information kiosks (LED panels) are operational in various locations: 2 at Manas International Airport (Bishkek); 2 at the Manas Airport branch (Osh); 1 in Batken city; 1 in Jalal-Abad city; 1 at Bishkek-2 Railway Station; 2 in Labour Migration Support Centres in Bishkek and Osh.

In March 2024, the Migration Resource Centre (MRC) was launched in Osh. The MRC is designed to support the management and regulation of migration processes. Its core mandate includes enhancing the competitiveness of Kyrgyz citizens in the global labour market while simultaneously safeguarding their rights, well-being, and interests.

7. Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 268 of 19 September 2024 “On Measures to Optimize Migration Processes in the Kyrgyz Republic,” active steps are being taken to improve the migration landscape. These include diversifying the labour market, expanding employment geography abroad, promoting skills development and knowledge acquisition, and ensuring safe conditions for Kyrgyz citizens working overseas.

A national hotline (1899) and the official website www.migrant.kg provide information on employment opportunities abroad, including entry/exit requirements, overseas labour markets, travel regulations, legal support, and blacklists.

By Presidential Decree No. 229 of 27 August 2024, the Kyrgyz Republic expressed its con-

sent to join the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration¹⁰, upon the initiative of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration. The Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic hosts a Council on Migration and Combating Human Trafficking under the Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh. By Government Resolution No. 191 of 4 May 2021, the “Migration Policy Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021–2030” was approved¹¹. An accompanying Action Plan for 2022–2025¹² was endorsed by Government Order No. 191-r of 13 April 2022.

In 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic conducted its second Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) assessment¹³. The review evaluated six dimensions: migrant rights, whole-of-government approach, cooperation, socio-economic well-being of migrants, mobility in crisis situations, and safe and orderly migration. The report recognized substantial progress, particularly in protecting migrant rights.

8. According to various estimates, the number of migrants from the Kyrgyz Republic exceeds one million, most of whom reside and work in the Russian Federation. Remittances sent by these labour migrants significantly contribute to poverty reduction, especially in southern regions, and stimulate national economic development.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 10.c calls for reducing transaction costs of remittances to less than 3% by 2030 and eliminating corridors where costs exceed 5% of the transferred amount.

The 2018 Global Compact on Migration also highlighted the need to ensure affordable remittance services and called for fostering faster, safer, and cheaper money transfer systems alongside financial inclusion of migrants (Goal 20)¹⁴.

⁹ Resolution of the Board of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Main Directions for the Development of the Banking System for 2022–2025» dated December 29, 2021 No 2021-P-35/75-7

¹⁰ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Consent to the Foreign Policy Initiative of the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic on Accession to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration» dated August 27, 2024 No 229.

¹¹ Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Concept of Migration Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021–2030» dated May 4, 2021 No 191.

¹² Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated April 13, 2022 No 191-r

¹³ <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi/kyrgyzstan-second-profile#0>.

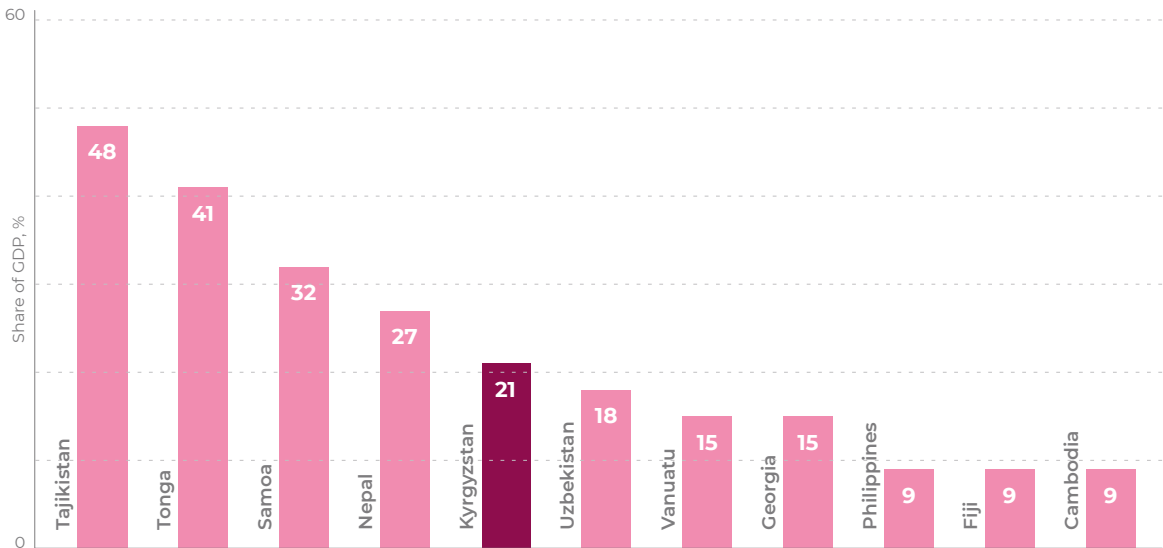
¹⁴ Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Review report «Remittances in Asia and the Pacific – Focus on the Countries of North and Central Asia», Anna Prokhorova.



In 2023, Kyrgyzstan ranked among the top ten countries in the Asia-Pacific region in terms of remittances as a share of GDP. Given that the vast majority of Kyrgyz labour migrants reside in the Russian Federation, the bulk of incoming remittances originates from there. As of Q2 2023, the cost of remittances from

the Russian Federation stood at 0.96% of the transfer amount — one of the lowest globally. Despite the introduction of a national currency, the Russian ruble remains a vital transaction medium due to strong trade ties between the two countries.

Top 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific by share of incoming remittances relative to GDP (%), 2023 estimates



Source: World Bank/KNOMAD, 2023

In 2022–2023, in response to financial sanctions and the growing demand for remittance services from relocated Russian nationals, the number of banks operating in the cross-border money transfer market to the Russian Federation increased. PJSC Sberbank of Russia remains one of the most

widely used banks among migrants from the Kyrgyz Republic. Since 2020, the bank has offered digital money transfers to cards issued by commercial banks in Kyrgyzstan with a commission fee of approximately 1%, requiring only the recipient’s phone number¹⁵.

II. Next steps

1. Reducing regional disparities. Eliminating gaps in income levels and access to services between regions requires the active development of infrastructure and the empowerment of local authorities. This will allow support programmes to be adapted to local conditions and ensure equitable resource distribution.

2. Enhancing inclusion and the rights of persons with disabilities. The automation of the medical-social expert commissions (MSECs) will be completed, and programmes to ensure access for persons with disabilities to education, employment and rehabilitation services will be expanded, including the provision of personal assistants and assistive technologies.

¹⁵ Harris, Donhatai and Anna Prohorova (2021). The Role of Digital Remittances: Consolidated Findings from Supply and Demand Research. International Organization for Migration: Nur-Sultan

3. Fiscal policy for equity. Strengthening progressive taxation and continuously reviewing tax exemptions with a focus on supporting vulnerable groups will help create conditions for a fairer distribution of income. Increased transparency in budgetary decision-making will build public trust.

4. Expanding access to financial services. Financial inclusion will be promoted through the development of digital banking and Islamic finance, as well as by expanding the geographical coverage of financial services in rural areas.

5. Effective migration policy. Support for migrant workers will be implemented through the establishment of resource centres, digitalization of migration services, and provision of legal assistance. Special attention will be given to the professional preparation of citizens for employment abroad.

6. Improving the quality of life for older persons. Programmes on care services, digital literacy and social integration of older persons will continue to be implemented. Mentoring and participation in community life will serve as key pathways for engaging older persons in active public life.

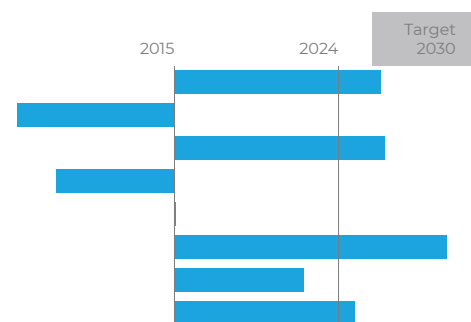




GOAL 11. MAKING CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

INDICATORS

- 11.2.1 Convenient access to public transpo..
- 11.5.1 Deaths/missing/affected from disas..
- 11.5.2 Economic loss and affected infrastr..
- 11.6.1 Urban solid waste collected
- 11.7.1 Urban open space for public use
- 11.b.1 Score of adoption and implementati..
- 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments tha..
- 11.3.1.a Number of permanent population ..



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

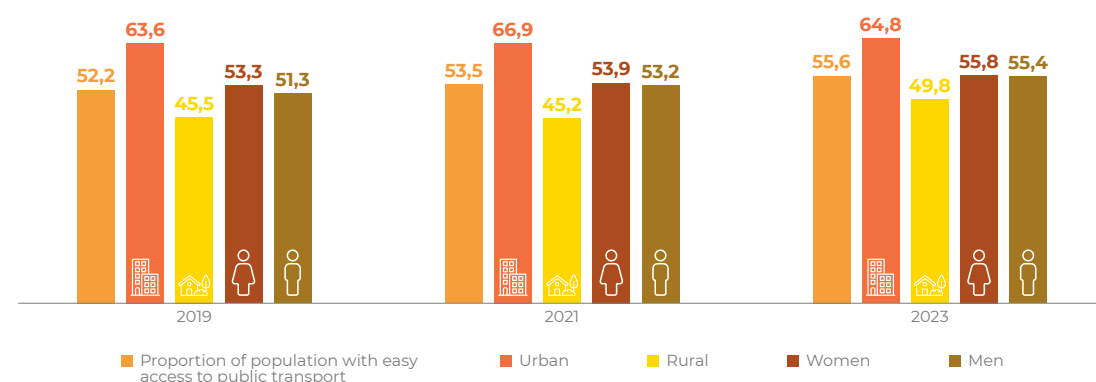
The urban population in the Kyrgyz Republic is almost 35%, more than half of which is concentrated in the country's two major cities,

Bishkek and Osh. This ratio of urban and rural population has been maintained for quite a long time.

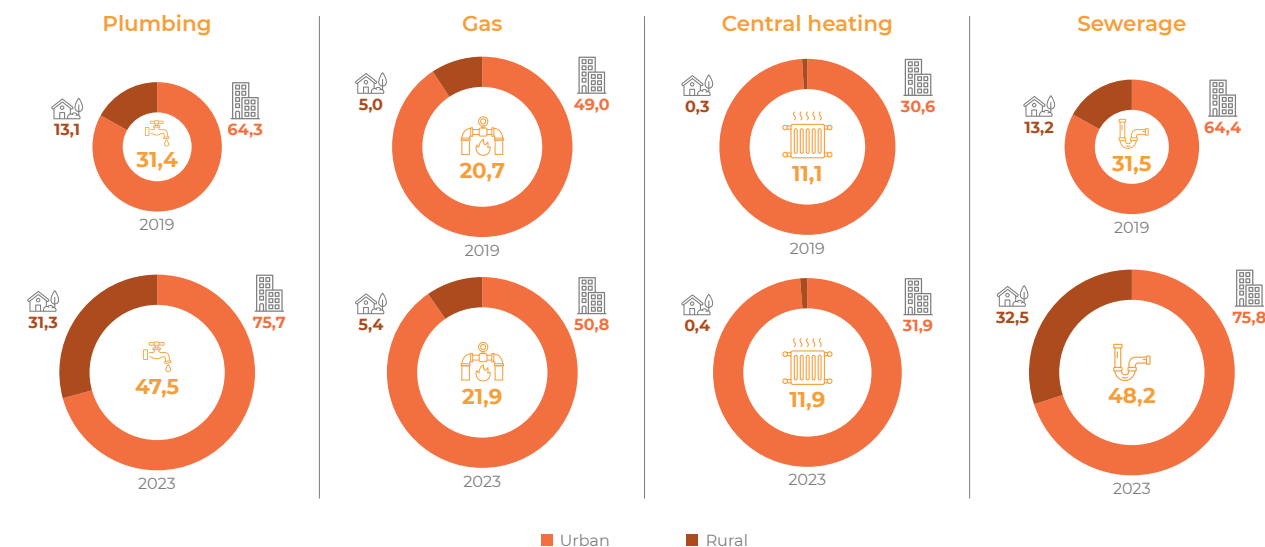
INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABILITY

11.2.1

Proportion of population with easy access to public transport, %



Distribution of the population by the level of improvement of the occupied housing, in % of the total population



1. Although the housing stock in the country is expanding, housing affordability remains low. Approximately 41% of households in the republic have an average of 10 to 20 square metres of living space per person. Among extremely poor households, 40% have less than 10 square meters per person. The quality of residential premises reflects the household's level of well-being and access to infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, heating, electricity, and gas, along with other amenities. A significant disparity exists between urban and rural households regarding housing conditions. Poor households and those in rural areas tend to have less comfortable housing. Access to basic sanitation remains a challenge. Electricity

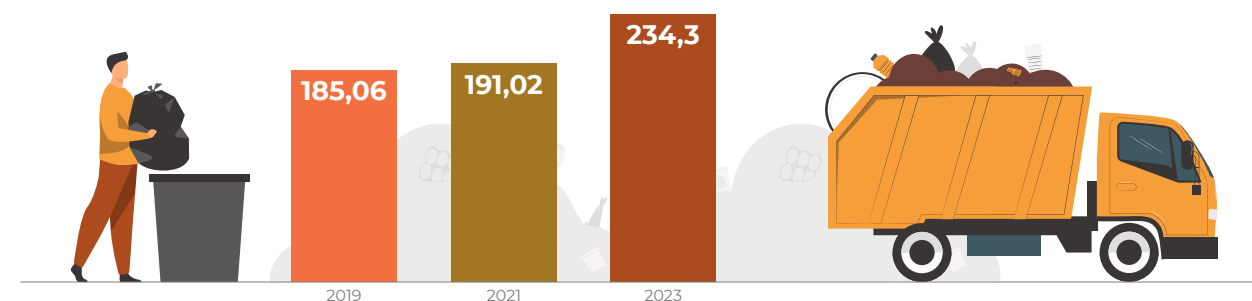
is the only type of utility that is universally available across the country.

2. The transport system is a crucial component of the socio-economic infrastructure of any settlement. In the Kyrgyz Republic, access to public transport is improving slowly, with a continued disparity based on place of residence availability remains higher in urban areas. There is no gender-based disparity in access. However, the country has witnessed a rise in the number of personal vehicles, increasing from 1,030.8 thousand in 2019 to 1,248.8 thousand in 2023. This growth in private vehicle ownership contributes to a decline in air quality, particularly in urban areas.

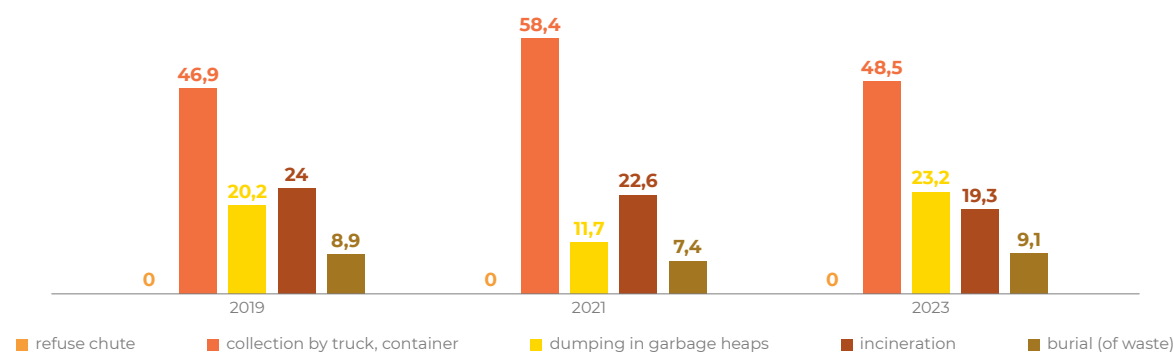
GARBAGE COLLECTION AND GREEN SPACE

11.6.1.1

Volume of solid waste removed, kg/person



11.6.1.1a
Disposal of municipal solid waste
by households by type, %



11.7.1.1a
Area of green plantations and massifs in settlements
per 1000 people per 1 hectare



3. Waste accumulation remains a persistent issue in the country. The growth in consumption and population continues to drive an increase in waste generation. Efforts to improve the waste management system in recent years have not yet resulted in a noticeable reduction in the volume of waste disposed of in landfills or released into the environment. A comprehensive waste management system has yet to be established, and the existing facilities for waste processing and disposal remain insufficient.

Air pollution in populated areas also continues to be a pressing concern, particularly in the capital during the heating season from October to March. Concentrations of harmful substances regularly exceed both national thresholds and international standards, including WHO guidelines. The high levels of air pollution during the winter months are primarily linked to the burning of low-quality, high-sulfur coal for heating private homes. Additionally, traffic congestion in Bishkek is

a significant contributor to poor air quality. The Bishkek Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHPP) is also a major source of atmospheric emissions within the city.

4. To address air pollution in Bishkek, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the Plan of Priority Measures to Improve Air Quality in Bishkek for 2024–2025¹⁶ under Government Order No. 57-r dated 16 February 2024. The plan addresses air pollution prevention, urban greening, transport infrastructure management, and related areas.

Furthermore, by Mayoral Decree No. 24 of 22 February 2023, the Concept of a Smart Sustainable City of Bishkek until 2033¹⁷ was adopted. As part of this initiative, the city has begun electrifying public transport, including the procurement of at least 120 modern electric buses.

5. Territorial planning in the Kyrgyz Republic remains underdeveloped, resulting in unreg-

ulated urban sprawl and adversely affecting the potential to establish efficient transport networks and public utilities.

Rapid urban growth driven by unplanned development and the unmitigated destruction of green spaces contributes to the degradation of existing urban green infrastructure. Urbanization increases environmental pressures and underscores the need for thoughtful urban planning, sustainable construction, promotion of low-carbon transport, and expansion of green zones.

6. Localization of SDGs is a critical component of implementing the 2030 Agenda. The Kyrgyz Republic is actively integrating the SDGs into local governance and planning mechanisms. Localization represents a qualitative shift in development management approaches, focusing on strengthening the capacity of local governments to deliver quality public services and improve living standards.

This process requires coordinated action across sectors and government levels and implies a two-way alignment between national and local priorities, as well as global goals. Local and regional authorities play a pivotal role in SDG achievement. According to international assessments, approximately 65% of SDG indicators fall within their remit. Regional governments are responsible for delivering basic public services, promoting local economic development, and addressing pressing social and environmental challenges.

At the municipal level, initiatives have been undertaken to integrate the SDGs into strategic documents related to urban development, social policy, and economic growth. Many of these efforts are implemented in partnership with national government bodies, international organizations, and donors.



Bishkek has taken a bold step in localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by developing its first Action-Oriented Voluntary Local Review (VLR). This initiative established a practical course of action for aligning the city's development priorities with the global SDG framework.

Developed through a collaborative and data-driven process, the VLR brought together local authorities, civil society, academia, and development partners. It assessed Bishkek's current standing, highlighting both achievements and key areas requiring targeted intervention.

The VLR outlines concrete policy directions to advance environmental sustainability, expand economic opportunities, and strengthen social inclusion. By integrating SDG indicators into local planning, Bishkek has equipped itself with a results-oriented roadmap for sustainable urban development.

Importantly, the VLR also contributed to national SDG reporting processes, reinforcing the link between local actions and national development priorities. Bishkek's experience has demonstrated how local governments can take a leading role in accelerating SDG implementation through evidence-based planning and inclusive decision-making.



Despite the progress made, a number of challenges persist in the process of localizing the SDGs:

- limited financial resources at the local level;
- insufficient human and institutional capacity within local self-government bodies;

- underdeveloped mechanisms for data collection and analysis;
- absence of local development strategies aligned with the priorities of the SDGs.

¹⁶ Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 16, 2024 No 57-r.

¹⁷ Resolution of the Bishkek City Hall «On Approval of the Concept of «Smart Sustainable City of Bishkek» until 2033» dated February 22, 2023 No24.

II. Next steps

1. Reducing Regional Inequality. Bridging income and service access gaps between regions requires active infrastructure development and strengthened local government capacity. This will enable the customization of support programmes to local contexts and ensure the equitable distribution of resources. Measures will be taken to scale up Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs), enhancing local and regional monitoring and planning through SDG-aligned VLRs in additional municipalities, drawing on Bishkek's experience as a model.

2. Expanding Inclusion and Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The automation of medical and social expert commissions (MSECs) will be finalized, and programmes to enhance access to education, employment, and rehabilitation services — including personal assistants and assistive devices — will be expanded.

3. Fiscal Policy for Equity. Strengthening progressive taxation and systematically reviewing tax exemptions with a focus on

supporting vulnerable groups will lay the foundation for a more equitable income distribution. Enhanced transparency in budgetary decision-making will foster public trust.

4. Expanding Access to Financial Services. Financial inclusion will be promoted through the development of digital banking and Islamic finance, alongside the expansion of financial services coverage in rural areas.

5. Effective Migration Policy. Support for labour migrants will be enhanced through the establishment of resource centres, digitalization of migration services, and provision of legal support. Special attention will be given to preparing citizens professionally for employment abroad.

6. Improving the Quality of Life for Older Persons. Ongoing efforts will include the implementation of care programmes, digital literacy training, and social integration of older persons. Mentorship and civic participation will be key avenues for engaging the elderly in active public life.

ENVIRONMENT

3



Since 2019,
national water
consumption
increased by
15,7%



94,5%
of usage



3,4%
domestic



1,1%
industry

Daily regulation reservoirs were introduced
in Issyk-Kul, Naryn, and Chuy provinces, ensuring:

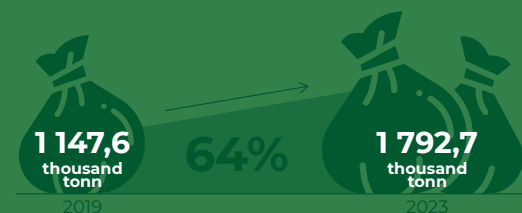


sustainable water supply
across 984 hectares



adding 430 hectares
of irrigated land

THE VOLUME of municipal solid
waste **HAS INCREASED**

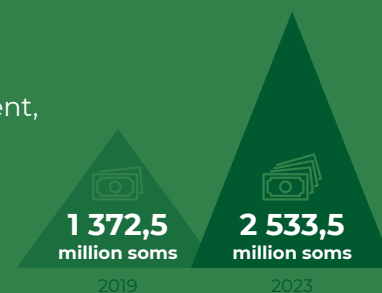


200+
enterprises operate
in waste recycling

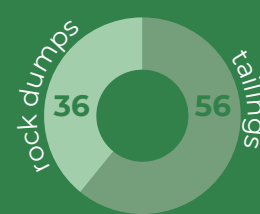


20+
major facilities in Bishkek
and Chuy region process plastic

The share of water supply, waste treatment,
and secondary material recovery in GDP
nearly **DOUBLED**



There are **92 SITES** containing toxic
and radioactive mining waste, totaling
307.12 million cubic meters



From 2019–2024

553

emergency
response vehicles
were procured



including
3 helicopters



9 new fire and rescue
stations were built

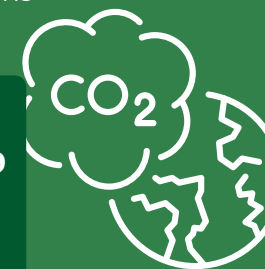
Greenhouse gas emissions
have decreased

15 172,40
MtCO₂

2018

14 711,29
MtCO₂

2020



GHG per capita emissions
dropped



The 2018–2030 National Concept for **CIVIL PROTECTION** was approved,
with a second-phase action plan (2023–2026) under implementation.

The forest area has increased, while
the area of protected natural areas
has remained stable



**OVER 6 MILLION TREE
SEEDLINGS** are planted
annually under the '**Zhashyl
Muras**' (Green Legacy)
national campaign.

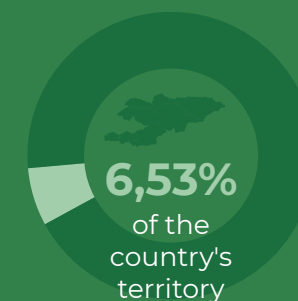
Kyrgyzstan's protected
areas network includes

107

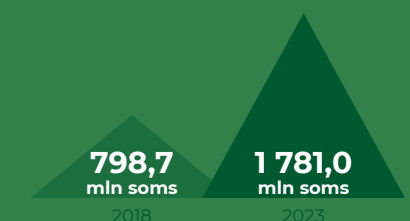
conservation sites, including

23

national parks and reserves
spanning 1.547 million ha



Increase in public funding
allocated for environmental
protection

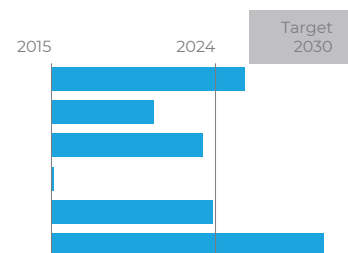




GOAL 6. ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

INDICATORS

- 6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water servi..
- 6.2.1 Open defecation and handwashing
- 6.3.1 Wastewater safely treated
- 6.4.1 Water use efficiency
- 6.4.2 Water stress
- 6.a.1 ODA to water and sanitation



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

The Kyrgyz Republic possesses nearly half of Central Asia's water resources, with 45% of the region's glaciers located within its territory. Over the past 70 years¹⁸, the area of glaciers in the Kyrgyz Republic has decreased by 16%. This glacial melt reduces long-term water reserves and may trigger ecological migration, increase the risk of conflicts, and lead to changes in land use.

As a country that plays a strategic role in the region, the Kyrgyz Republic utilizes only 20–25% of its available water resources. The remainder flows to neighbouring countries, including Kazakhstan, China, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The political and socio-economic stability of the region heavily depends on the availability and quality of fresh water¹⁹.

ACCESS TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER

1. The Kyrgyz Republic is making steady progress toward sustainable development. In 2023, it approved²⁰ the National Water Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2040, aimed at establishing a sustainable water management system. The strategy promotes an integrated approach to managing the country's water resources and improving access to water supply and sanitation systems.

The implementation of the Programme for the Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Systems in Settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026²¹ is yielding positive results. Notably, access to safe drinking water has increased. In 2022, water supply coverage rose by 3.0 percentage points compared to 2018, reaching 39% of the total housing stock.

¹⁸ Fourth National Communication on Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic.

¹⁹ Crisis Risk Dashboard Central Asia Trends Monitor #2: Climate, Peace and Security. 2021, UNDP Crisis Risk Bureau.

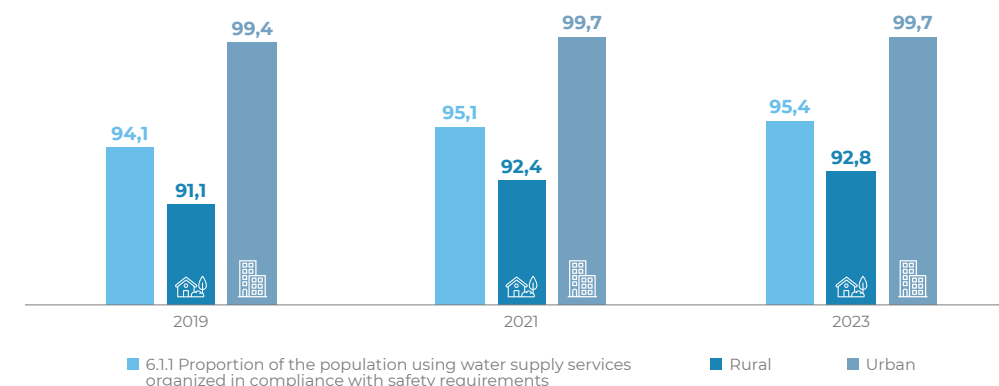
²⁰ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the National Water Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2040» dated February 10, 2023 UP No 23.

²¹ Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Program for the Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Systems of Settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026» dated June 12, 2020 No 330.

AVAILABILITY OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

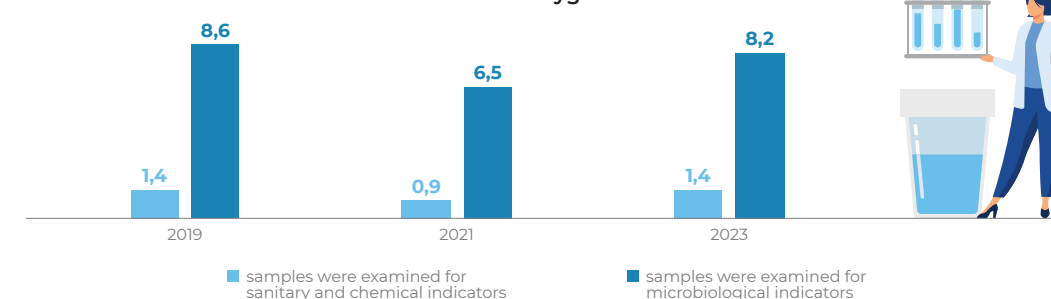
6.1.1

Proportion of the population using water supply services organized in compliance with safety requirements, in percentage



6.1.1.1

6.1.1.1 Percentage of water samples that do not meet hygienic standards



2. The proportion of the population using safely managed water supply services is increasing; however, disparities persist between urban and rural areas exceeding 7% as well as among different regions. The country is making every effort to ensure that the remaining 4% of the population, who still lack access to safe drinking water and rely on open sources such as springs and irrigation ditches, are connected to safe water supply systems as soon as possible. The Osh and Batken regions remain the least covered.

A key national priority is the modernization of the water supply system, over 70% of which is currently outdated. At present, 20% of drinking water systems fail to meet sanitary standards. Some lack proper treatment and purification facilities and do not have adequate disinfection systems for the water supplied to the population. In response, the country is implementing measures to ensure that all drinking water supply systems comply fully with sanitary regulations.

3. Issues related to access to water and sanitation in schools and social institutions without drinking water connections and indoor toilets are being actively addressed.

Regular monitoring is conducted to assess water quality in open bodies of water for compliance with hygienic standards based on sanitary and chemical indicators. Since 2019, the proportion of water samples not meeting these standards has increased slightly — by 0.4 percentage points. However, for microbiological indicators, non-compliance decreased by 0.4 percentage points in 2024. Monitoring and safeguarding the quality of drinking water, particularly in the context of climate change requires sustained attention.

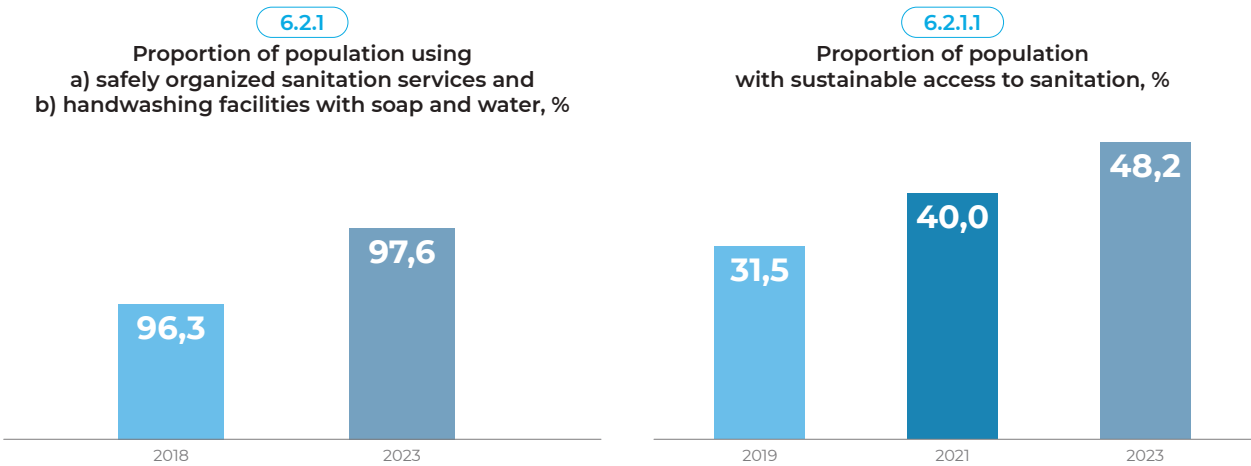
Water quality also varies between centralized and decentralized supply systems. A greater number of deviations have been identified in decentralized sources, particularly in rural areas. The primary challenges include deteriorating infrastructure and the lack of comprehensive production monitoring.

ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE

4. The proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water, increased by 3.7%, reaching the national

target. This progress was largely driven by measures introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNIVERSAL AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE



In the Kyrgyz Republic, overall access to sewerage has improved, increasing by 3.4 percentage points compared to 2018 an important achievement. However, rural regions still require special attention, where only 7.2% of the housing stock is connected to sewerage systems, compared to 62.2% in urban areas. Approximately 34% of urban households

have access to a bath or shower, while in rural areas, this figure stands at just 4.2%.

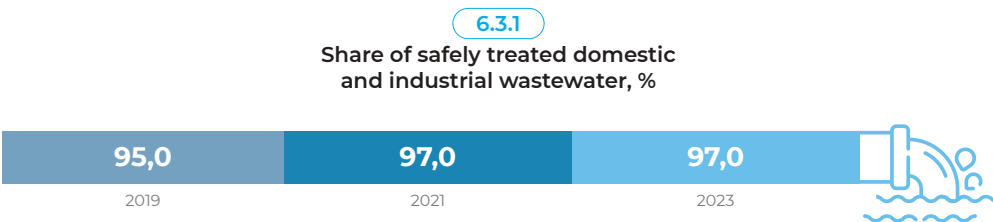
To advance progress, extensive efforts are underway to mobilize funding, rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructure, and expand service coverage, with a particular focus on increasing access in rural areas.

SEWAGE

In the Kyrgyz Republic, 97.0% of the wastewater generated and entering the water supply system undergoes standard treatment, which

includes biological, physicochemical, and mechanical processes.

WASTEWATER PURIFICATION



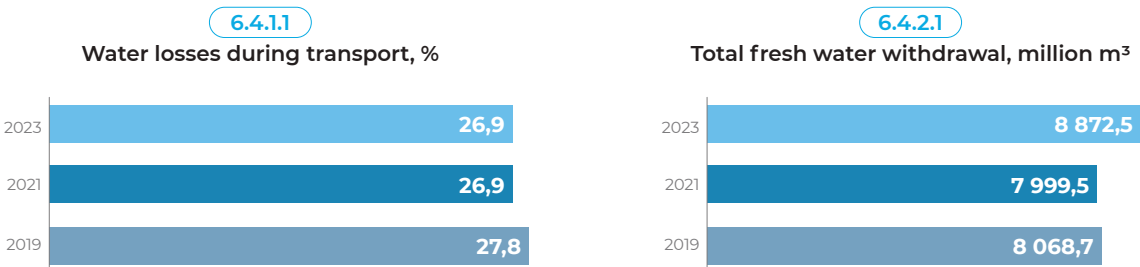
6. In order to mitigate the risk of water pollution, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic issued Decree No. 131 “On Urgent Measures to Preserve the Ecology of Lake Issyk-Kul” on 26 April 2022. The decree aims to improve the environmental situation in the resort and recreational zone of Lake Issyk-Kul. It prohibits the operation of boarding houses and tourist facilities that are not equipped with essential engineering infrastructure and wastewater treatment systems.

Starting in 2023, the operation of sanatoriums, boarding houses, and other facilities is banned unless they have functioning wastewater treatment plants.

7. Municipal wastewater treatment facilities in urban areas require rehabilitation and reconstruction. In small towns and district centers, such infrastructure is largely non-existent, and there is a significant need for its development.

In 2024, a domestic plant was launched for the production and installation of all types of wastewater treatment systems, which will help partially meet the demand for wastewater treatment technologies using national resources.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY



ACCESS TO IRRIGATION

8. As part of the adoption²² of the basin-wide approach to integrated water resources management (IWRM), the territorial boundaries of the main river basins in the Kyrgyz Republic have been officially designated. The Government is implementing the State Programme for the Development of Irrigation in the Kyrgyz Republic through 2026. Under this programme, infrastructure projects are underway to construct and rehabilitate irrigation systems, expand irrigated land areas, and improve water availability for agricultural use.

9. Access to irrigation is foundational for achieving food security and ensuring social stability, particularly in rural areas. The national water demand continues to grow: compared to 2019, total water consumption increased by 15.7 per cent. In 2023, irrigation and agricultural water use accounted for 94.5

per cent of total water abstraction, while 3.4 per cent was used for domestic and drinking water supply, and 1.1 per cent for industrial purposes.

The Kyrgyz Republic has made significant progress in expanding its irrigation network. In 2023, 8.9 billion cubic meters of water were withdrawn an increase of nearly 10 per cent compared to 2019. However, the issue of irrigation water shortages remains critical. Key contributing factors include the impacts of climate change such as accelerated glacier melt and irregular precipitation patterns substantial water losses in irrigation systems (estimated at 26.9 per cent), a shortage of water storage infrastructure, and limited adoption of water-saving irrigation technologies.

10. To ensure reliable water delivery to rural water users, ongoing initiatives are focused

²² Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Territorial Boundaries of the Main Basins on the Basis of the Hydrogeographical Principle of Water Resources Management of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated February 17, 2023



on constructing and rehabilitating daily and decadal water regulation basins. Two daily regulation basins have been commissioned in the Issyk-Kul and Naryn regions, enabling reliable access to irrigation water for 984 hectares and the introduction of 430 hectares of newly irrigated land. In the Chuy region, five decadal regulation basins have been rehabilitated, securing sustainable water supply for 19,709 hectares of agricultural land.

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AT ALL LEVELS

11. According to expert estimates, the total volume of available water reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic²³ amounts to 2,458 cubic kilometers. This includes approximately 650 km³ (26.4 per cent) stored in glaciers, 1,745 km³ (71 per cent) in lakes, around 13 km³ (0.5 per cent) of potential groundwater reserves comprising fresh and mineral-thermal waters, and approximately 50 km³ (2 per cent) in average annual river runoff. The total annual volume of renewable water resources is estimated at 46.5 km³.

Additionally, water pricing policies have been revised to optimize tariffs for rural populations. Previous low water-use fees failed to cover operational costs and contributed to inefficient and excessive water consumption. The adjusted tariffs aim to promote responsible water use and support the financial sustainability of irrigation services.

The Kyrgyz Republic is endowed with a dense hydrological network of over 3,500 watercourses of varying lengths, including 30 major rivers. The country also hosts a significant number of glaciers 9,959 in total, covering a combined area of 6,683.9 square kilometers. Of these, 6,227 glaciers have an individual surface area of over 0.1 km², contributing to a total glacier-covered area of 6,494.0 km². Glaciers serve as a vital natural reservoir of freshwater, with their total volume estimated at approximately 760 billion cubic meters²⁴.

AMOUNT OF OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE ALLOCATED TO WATER AND SANITATION

6.a.1
Official development assistance for water and sanitation under a coordinated government expenditure programme, million continuous dollars USA 2022



Source: OECD data

12. In 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic formally institutionalized a basin-based approach to water resources management. In 2025, the Cabinet of Ministers established five basin water resources management authorities²⁵: Talas Basin Water Resources Management Authority; Chui Basin Water Resources Management Authority; Issyk-Kul – Tarim Basin Water Resources Management Authority; Naryn – Syr Darya Basin Water Resources Management Authority; Karadarya – Syr Darya – Amu Darya Basin Water Resources Management

Authority. The Karadarya – Syr Darya – Amu Darya Basin Council is currently operational as a pilot initiative.

The national water monitoring system comprises 78 active hydrological posts on rivers and five lake monitoring stations. These are operated by the Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzhydromet) to conduct state-level monitoring of surface water quality.

²³ https://www.water.gov.kg/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1589:nisi-proanaliziroval-vodnye-resursy-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki&Itemid=1437&lang=ru

²⁴ As of 2013–2016.

²⁵ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Establishment of Basin Water Resources Administrations» dated January 11, 2025 No 5.

PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF WATERSHEDS, RIVERS, LAKES AND WETLANDS

13. There are 1,923 lakes in the Kyrgyz Republic, with a total water surface area of 6,836 km². The volume of lake water is estimated at 1,745 km³, with Lake Issyk-Kul²⁶ alone containing 1,731 km³ accounting for 99.2 per cent of the country’s total lake water reserves.

Lake Issyk-Kul is a critical overwintering habitat for waterfowl in the Central Asian region. Lake Son-Kul serves as a key breeding and

migratory stopover site for waterbirds, while Lake Chatyr-Kul is the sole nesting site for the bar-headed goose and an important habitat for molting and migrating species.

Floodplain ecosystems in the Kyrgyz Republic play a pivotal role in reducing disaster risks, increasing agricultural productivity, and serving as biodiversity corridors essential for ecological resilience.

II. Next steps

1. Ensuring Access to Safe Drinking Water. The Kyrgyz Republic aims to increase access to clean drinking water to 95 per cent of all settlements. Construction and modernization of water supply systems are planned in more than 650 villages, including 588 financed through external support and 65 funded by the national budget.

2. Expansion of Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment Systems. Rehabilitation and commissioning of modern wastewater treatment facilities and sewerage networks are planned in urban and rural areas. New treatment facilities will be constructed in major cities such as Bishkek, Balykchy, and Cholpon-Ata.

3. Enhancing Agricultural Water Use Efficiency. Efforts will continue to introduce drip irrigation systems, modernize irrigation networks, and expand the capacity of water conveyance infrastructure. These measures

are designed to enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector through the rational use of water. Drip irrigation will be introduced across approximately 15,000 hectares.

4. Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems and Biodiversity. A national strategy and action plan on biodiversity conservation is currently under development, with a dedicated focus on the protection of wetlands and floodplain ecosystems. Additionally, a programme is being prepared to improve the accounting and sustainable use of groundwater, aiming to strengthen resilience and enhance data quality on underground water resources.

5. Development of Water Regulation Infrastructure. Construction and modernization of 50 daily and decadal regulation basins are planned. This will significantly increase water availability across more than 200,000 hectares of agricultural land.

²⁶ Fourth National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic on Climate Change.





GOAL 12. ENSURING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

INDICATORS

- 12.4.1 Compliance with hazardous waste c...
- 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated/treated



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

To date, economic growth in the Kyrgyz Republic has largely been driven by the unsustainable and unregulated exploitation of significant volumes of natural resources. This has resulted in severe losses and degradation of natural capital, alongside a growing accumulation of production and consumption waste factors that are increasingly undermining the country's development potential and socio-environmental well-being.

The Kyrgyz Republic ranks extremely low on the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), with a score of 35.7 out of 100, indicating an urgent need for systemic measures to address environmental degradation and improve the sustainability of natural resource management.

As of the end of 2023, a total of 2,997.7 million tonnes of production and consumption waste had accumulated across the country. Notably, approximately 98 per cent of this figure (2,928.9 million tonnes) originates from mining waste (specifically overburden dumps) in the Issyk-Kul region.

The volume of hazardous and toxic waste generated by enterprises continues to rise annually, with a corresponding decline in

the rate of waste processing and treatment. Since 2019, the total amount of waste has increased by 721.9 million tonnes, with the extractive industries contributing the largest share. On average, over 200,000 tonnes of waste are generated annually, yet only a small fraction (6,521.7 million tonnes) is subject to processing or recycling.

This growing waste burden is closely tied to the expansion of industrial production and rising levels of consumption. In 2023, industrial output rose to 102.7 per cent compared to 2022, and 124.5 per cent compared to 2018. The largest waste-generating sectors include mineral extraction, food processing, textile manufacturing, and the production of rubber and plastic goods.

According to the national inventory of waste disposal sites conducted in 2018, there were 406 officially registered landfills in the Kyrgyz Republic. These sites collectively contain approximately 16.5 million tonnes of solid waste. The country currently generates over 500,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) annually, placing additional pressure on already overstretched waste management infrastructure.

ACTION PLANS FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

1. The revised Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On Production and Consumption Waste, adopted on 15 August 2023, establishes the core principles of national waste management policy. A key provision of the law is the introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), assigning responsibility for the end-of-life management of products and packaging to producers and importers operating within the country²⁷. To support this policy shift, the Government has approved a Concept for the Implementation of the EPR Mechanism. The objective of the concept is to maximize the reintegration of secondary materials into the economic cycle and significantly reduce the volume of waste sent to landfills.

2. To reduce the harmful effects of polymer-based materials on public health and the environment, legislative restrictions on the circulation of plastic bags and related plastic products in protected natural areas were enacted in August 2023²⁸. Furthermore, beginning 1 January 2027, the production and use of plastic bags and polymer-based products will be prohibited throughout the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. Corresponding amendments have been introduced to the Code of Offences of the Kyrgyz Republic, establishing penalties for the use and distribution of plastic film bags in violation of these restrictions.

3. In 2025, amendments to the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic were adopted, introducing income tax exemptions for individuals engaged in the sale of recyclable materials such as wastepaper and scrap metal. Previously,

tax agents withheld 10 per cent in income tax from individuals who sold these materials. The revised provisions now exempt such transactions from taxation. This exemption also extends to the sale of glass, glassware, glass-containing products, polypropylene, polyethylene, plastic, and polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

4. The President of the Kyrgyz Republic instituted a National Clean-Up Day and endorsed an Action Plan for the Development of Effective Municipal Waste Management Infrastructure for 2023–2025²⁹. The plan outlines a series of financial and legal instruments designed to promote waste reduction and resource recovery. Measures include the application of the «polluter pays» principle, under which producers and importers are responsible for covering the costs of waste management. The plan also supports the development of infrastructure and innovative technologies, as well as public awareness campaigns to strengthen environmental literacy and civic engagement.

5. In 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted a series of regulatory acts governing waste recycling and packaging management. These include: Regulations on the Payment of Recycling Fees and the Establishment of Recycling Fee Rates by Product and Packaging Category, List of Products and Packaging Subject to Recycling After Loss of Consumer Properties and Associated Recycling Norms, and Rules for Producer Reporting on Compliance with Recycling Norms for Used Products.

HAZARDOUS WASTE AND ITS DISPOSAL

6. The Kyrgyz Republic is a party to international multilateral agreements on hazardous wastes and other chemicals. These are the

Montreal Protocol, the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention.

²⁷ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Concept for the Introduction of the Institute of Extended Responsibility of Producers and Importers of Goods and Packaging» dated December 22, 2023 No706.

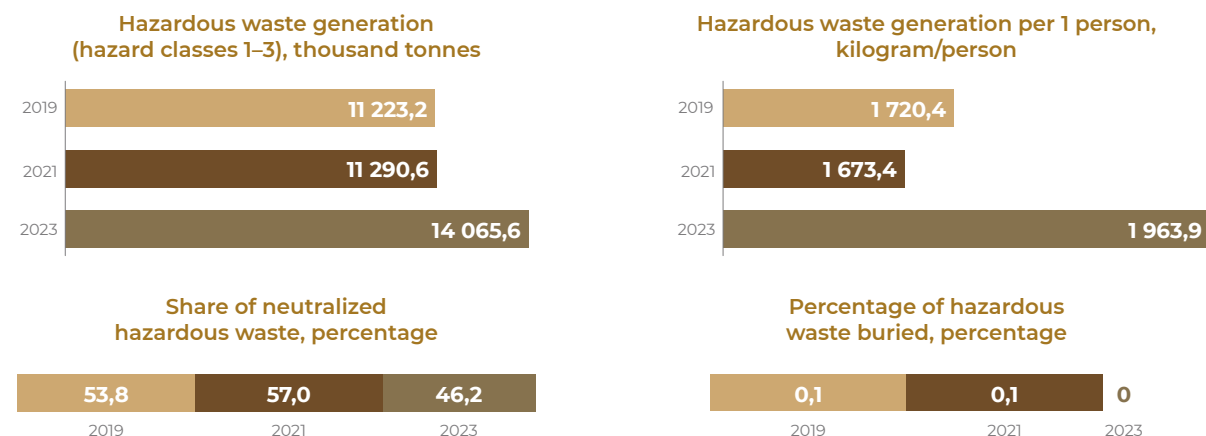
²⁸ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Limiting the Circulation of Polymer Film Bags and Plastic Products in the Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated August 9, 2023 No177.

²⁹ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the National Cleanup Day and the Action Plan for the Creation of an Effective Infrastructure for Household Waste Management for the Period 2023-2025» dated September 6, 2022 No 305.

GENERATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

12.4.2

a) Generation of hazardous wastes per capita and
b) Proportion of hazardous wastes treated, by type of treatment:



7. In implementation of Presidential Decree No. 77 “On Measures to Ensure Environmental Safety and Climate Resilience”, issued on 19 March 2021, and in accordance with the provisions of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), a national inventory of obsolete pesticide storage sites was conducted. The assessment identified 86 such locations across the country.

Efforts are ongoing to strengthen national capacity for the safe disposal of POP pesticide waste. This includes targeted initiatives to eliminate obsolete pesticides and remediate contaminated sites. A notable intervention involved the bioremediation of a severely POP-contaminated area in Chym-Korgon village (Kemin District) using microbiological treatments. In parallel, research is underway to evaluate non-thermal destruction technologies for POPs, with the aim of selecting the most appropriate method for national application. Based on these findings, obsolete and POP-containing pesticides at the “Suzak A” burial site are planned to be destroyed using environmentally sound, non-thermal treatment.

8. Under national legislation, hazardous waste and materials suitable for recycling or recovery are prohibited from being disposed of in municipal landfills. However, due to the absence of systematic waste segregation at the source, a substantial amount of medi-

cal, electronic, and other hazardous waste, as well as recyclable materials, are still being disposed of in landfills, posing environmental and health risks.

9. Tailings storage facilities (TSFs) represent a significant environmental hazard due to their vulnerability to natural disasters, proximity to major water bodies, settlements, and international borders. Across the Kyrgyz Republic, there are 92 industrial waste storage sites from mining activities, containing an estimated 307.12 million cubic metres of toxic and radioactive materials. These include 56 tailings dams and 36 waste rock dumps.

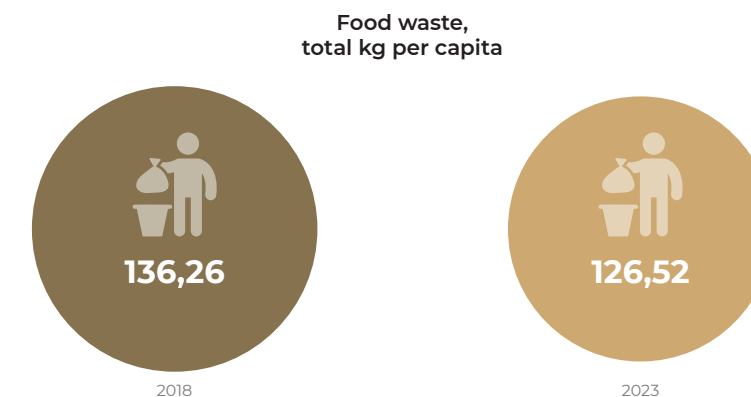
A large-scale programme is currently being implemented to remediate these sites. Rehabilitation has been completed at several tailings facilities in the Issyk-Kul region, including the “Kak” site, and the relocation of tailings from the “Taldy-Bulak” site to the “Dalnee” facility has been finalized. Reclamation work is nearing completion at TSFs in the Naryn region, including the “Tuyuk-Suu,” “Taldy-Bulak,” and “Dalnee” sites. In the settlements of Min-Kush and Shekaftar, deconstruction of former uranium processing infrastructure and remediation of sites such as “Ak-Ulak” and the “Ore Warehouse” have been carried out.

In 2023, rehabilitation efforts commenced in the city of Mailuu-Suu. Under international

agreements, funding has been allocated for the period 2024–2030 to support the comprehensive rehabilitation of areas affected by

historical uranium mining and extractive industries throughout the Kyrgyz Republic.

FOOD WASTE GENERATION



10. In 2018, a comprehensive national inventory of landfill sites was conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic, identifying 406 operational landfills with an estimated total of 16.5 million tonnes of accumulated waste. The country generates over 500,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) annually. In response, measures have been developed to promote the establishment of biogas facilities at landfills and wastewater treatment plants.

Pilot initiatives have been launched to introduce source-separated waste collection in the cities of Bishkek and Osh to facilitate recycling. However, the lack of standardized protocols and designated container systems for different waste categories (paper, plastic, glass, metal, etc.), coupled with limited public education on waste segregation, often leads to waste mixing and reduces the overall effectiveness of these efforts.

11. According to expert estimates, approximately 200 enterprises are engaged in waste recycling across the country. While most recycling facilities are concentrated in Bishkek

and the Chuy region, similar operations exist in other oblasts. In Bishkek and Chuy alone, more than 20 large-scale companies process plastic waste with an average capacity of 600 to 1,000 tonnes per year, producing secondary raw materials (e.g., flakes, granules) or finished goods (e.g., bags, plastic products, hoses, and films). Smaller workshops also operate with annual processing capacities ranging from 100 to 600 tonnes, depending on production scale and seasonality. The majority of processed materials include plastics (bottles, bags), glass, metals, paper/cardboard, rubber, electronics, and food waste. Export of secondary raw materials, particularly to Uzbekistan, Russia, and Kazakhstan, is common.

Enterprises also exist for processing glass (bottles, shattered window glass), garment industry waste into finished products (e.g., gloves, socks), vehicle tires, waste oil, and metal goods. However, substantial volumes of textile, construction, electronic, and household appliance waste remain unrecycled and are disposed of in landfills.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

12. Positive examples of sustainable consumption and production practices are emerging across the Kyrgyz Republic. Over 2,000 projects have been implemented to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy (RE), drip irrigation, organic farming, recycling, and

secondary resource use — showcasing growing adoption of circular economy principles.

13. Livestock farming continues to expand, yet with low efficiency and sustainability in pasture use. Productivity of near-village pas-



tures has declined from 300 kg/ha to approximately 170 kg/ha or less, primarily due to the spread of inedible and invasive plant species. Despite the ongoing degradation of pastureland, herd sizes continue to increase. Inefficient land and water use practices have also contributed to the expansion of degraded agricultural land. In 2023, local councils designated 350,469.4 hectares of pastureland for temporary conservation or fallowing to mitigate land degradation risks.

14. As of 2023, the country had established 25 organic aymaks (agro-ecological zones), encompassing 18,908.92 hectares of certified organic production. A cluster approach is being applied to support the development of organic agriculture. Organic farms in nine aymaks are undergoing certification under a Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), while 16 aymaks are transitioning from conventional to organic practices. Overall, 64,996.74 hectares were under organic cultivation with an increase of 30,881.27 hectares from the previous year -representing 5 per cent of the country's total arable land.

15. The Kyrgyz Republic has adopted a pilot Green Taxonomy³⁰ to establish a classification

DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

17. Under the framework of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), a national roadmap has been developed to scale up the use of renewable energy sources (RES) in the Kyrgyz Republic. Implementation is

system for goods, services, and projects that qualify as «green» those with climate-neutral, energy-efficient, and resource-saving characteristics. The taxonomy is intended to guide investment and innovation toward activities that contribute to the decarbonization of the economy.

16. To enhance resource and energy efficiency, the Government approved the Programme for the Implementation of the Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving Policy in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023–2027³¹. The programme aims to curb the growth of gross fuel and energy consumption while maintaining economic development and aligning the country's GDP energy intensity (based on purchasing power parity) with global averages. The initiative promotes energy savings across production, transportation, and consumption chains, without compromising human well-being or environmental integrity.

In 2022, updates to national building codes were initiated to raise energy efficiency standards for both new and existing public and residential buildings.

currently underway. The Government has signed agreements to commission solar power plants with a combined capacity of 6,000 MW, with active projects underway to add approximately 180 MW of solar capacity.

RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

Renewable electricity capacity, total kilowatts per capita



³⁰ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Pilot National Classifier – Green Taxonomy of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated April 30, 2025 No 246.
³¹ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Program «Implementation of Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Policy in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2027» dated June 29, 2023 No 328.

18. Wind energy development is advancing through the commissioning of multiple new projects. Parallel efforts are ongoing to ex-

SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

19. The Law On Public Procurement of the Kyrgyz Republic incorporates provisions for sustainable public procurement (SPP), including life-cycle cost analysis and the valuation of environmental externalities. Amendments to the electronic procurement procedures now require procuring entities to consider product lifecycle, disposal methods, and environmental impact when acquiring equipment and machinery. For goods, works, and services with potential negative environmental

pand the use of geothermal energy as part of the country's diversified renewable energy strategy.

effects such as coal technical specifications must include maximum permissible levels of harmful substances, including radiation and toxic emissions.

Capacity-building initiatives have contributed to strengthening institutional readiness for SPP. From 2019 to 2023, the Ministry of Finance conducted over 28 training sessions for both procuring entities and suppliers.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

20. National tourism policy is guided by the Sustainable Tourism Development Programme 2025–2030³², which emphasizes the socio-economic development of the country's regions as a core pillar for tourism sector growth. The programme aims to raise living standards, foster inclusive economic potential, ensure environmental sustainability, and promote cultural diversity at the community level.

21. The Kyrgyz Republic has established the Tourism Development Support Fund³³, a joint-stock entity capitalized with KGS 1 billion, to finance strategic initiatives in the tourism sector.

22. In collaboration with commercial banks, the Government has launched new green financing tools Eco-Tourism and Green Tourism to support energy-efficient and resource-saving technologies in tourism enterprises, thereby promoting the green transformation of the sector.

FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES

23. Subsidies for fossil fuels (coal and fuel oil) are provided to households, farmers, and social institutions as part of seasonal energy preparedness and agricultural support.

Fixed prices are set for coal by mining companies, with coal procured for social facilities and capped fuel prices established for gasoline and diesel. Subsidy levels have risen in response to growing demand from an expanding population.

³² Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Sustainable Tourism Development Program for 2025-2030» dated December 18, 2024 No 765.
³³ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the establishment of the Open Joint Stock Company «Fund for Support of Tourism Development in the Kyrgyz Republic» dated March 11, 2022 No 128.





FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES

Pre-tax fossil fuel subsidies
(consumption and production)



GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION, ADVOCACY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE IN NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICIES

24. The national education policy of the Kyrgyz Republic is focused on fostering sustainable knowledge and skills in the areas of global citizenship, human rights, and environmental responsibility, thereby equipping future generations to address the challenges of sustainable development. In 2025, a new State Educational Standard for General Education was adopted, which regulates the integration of sustainable development and climate change issues into educational programmes and promotes the development of key student competencies.

The standard emphasizes the importance of cultivating environmentally responsible behaviour, raising awareness of the fragility of

ecosystems, and encouraging the sustainable use of natural resources, including freshwater and mountain ecosystems. Particular attention is given to preparing new generations to adapt to climate change, implement sustainable environmental initiatives, and apply green technologies.

The standard explicitly supports the development of “green skills”—a set of knowledge, attitudes, and practices aimed at fostering a resource-efficient and sustainable society. These learning dimensions are embedded within the national framework of key competencies, reinforced through subject-specific standards and curricular content.

II. Next steps

- 1. Rehabilitation of Contaminated Areas.** Efforts to restore environmentally compromised areas will continue, including addressing the uranium legacy in the cities of Mailluu-Suu and Min-Kush, within the framework of international programmes and partnerships.
- 2. Development of Waste Recycling and Utilization.** Increasing the share of waste recycling, including the establishment of facilities for processing raw hides and wool, will serve as an important measure to reduce pollution and promote the development of a circular economy.
- 3. Environmentally Safe Waste Disposal.** The commissioning of new sanitary landfills

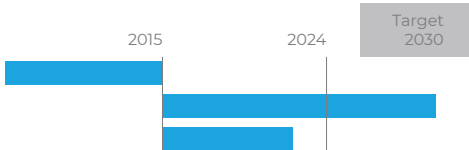
- and the completion of the rehabilitation of old dump sites will be accompanied by the construction of a new waste processing plant with a waste sorting line.
- 4. Safe Management of Pesticides.** Measures will be taken to revise the regulatory framework governing pesticide management, including registration, lifecycle tracking, and the safe disposal of particularly hazardous substances.
- 5. Soil Remediation and Restoration.** The expansion of soil remediation programmes using biotechnologies, including microorganisms, will help restore the productivity of degraded lands and reduce chemical contamination.



GOAL 13. TAKING URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

INDICATORS

- 3.1.1 Deaths/missing/affected from disas..
- 13.1.2 Score of adoption and implementati..
- 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments tha..



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

The Kyrgyz Republic is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in Central Asia, despite having greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are three times lower than the global average and the lowest GHG emissions volume in the region. In 2023, the total GHG emissions of the country amounted to 0.02 million tons of CO₂ equivalent, representing just 0.04% of global emissions lower than in other countries of the region. The country has declared its commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, demonstrating unequivocal regional leadership. For comparison, other Central Asian countries and China have pledged to reach carbon neutrality only by 2060 or later.

The Kyrgyz Republic is experiencing a significant rise in air temperatures³⁴. The increase in average annual air temperature is observed

across all regions and seasons, amounting to 0.28°C per decade, with regional variations ranging from 0.25°C to 0.32°C per decade. According to the Climate Vulnerability Index (ND-GAIN), the Kyrgyz Republic ranks 28th globally in terms of vulnerability to climate change, underscoring the country's high exposure to its adverse impacts³⁵.

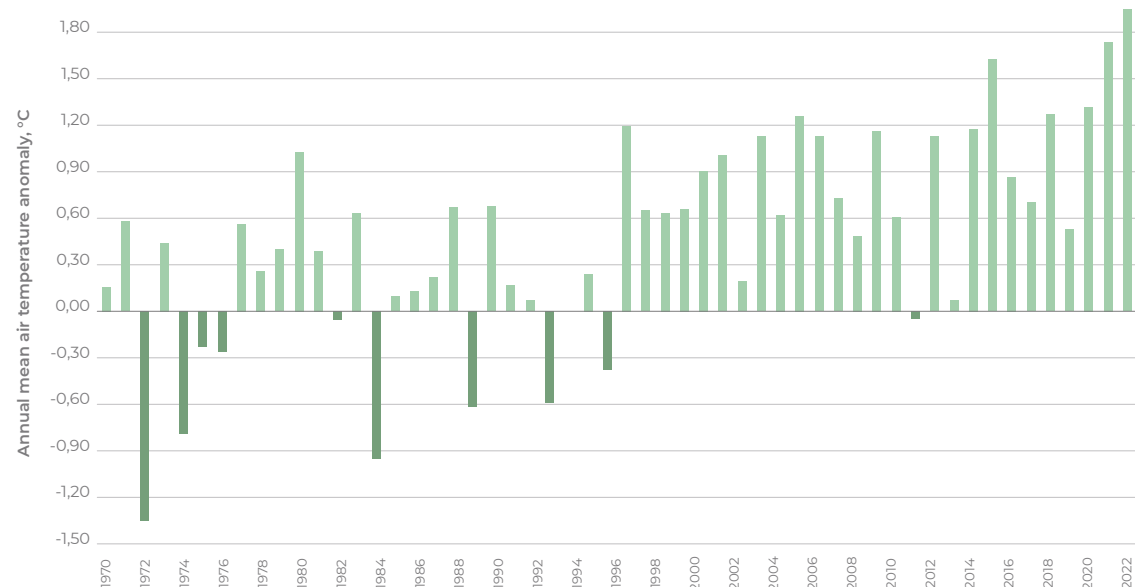
At present, the country is already facing the consequences of climate change, including:

- An increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters;
- Declining agricultural yields and ecosystem degradation;
- Accelerated glacial melt and changes in river surface runoff;
- Water scarcity for drinking water supply and irrigation.

³⁴ <https://unfccc.int/documents/644906>
³⁵ https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/kyrgyz-republic?utm_source=chatgpt.com



TIME SERIES OF ANNUAL AIR TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES (°C) AVERAGED OVER THE TERRITORY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



Source: Kyrgyzhydromet estimates

The last two years in the Kyrgyz Republic have been the warmest in the history of meteorological observations – the air tempera-

ture in 2022–2023 was 1.73°C and 1.94°C above normal, respectively.

NATIONAL POLICY

1. The National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018–2040 includes climate-change actions. The strategy promotes sustainable development through the growth of a green economy, the implementation of climate adaptation measures, the development of renewable energy sources to achieve a 10 per cent share of clean energy in the national energy mix, and the restoration and conservation of natural ecosystems.

2. The next Green Economy Development Programme for 2025–2028 has been drafted to define the objectives and actions required to implement the goals of the 2018–2040 National Sustainable Development Strategy.

3. Presidential Decree No. 77 of 19 March 2021, “On Measures to Ensure Environmental Safety and Climate Resilience,” outlines the core pillars of the Kyrgyz Republic’s climate policy.

4. By Cabinet of Ministers Decree No. 197 of 8 April 2022, amendments to Government Decree No. 46 of 30 January 2020 “On the Coordinating Council on Climate Change,

Ecology and Green Economy Development” were adopted, transforming the Coordinating Council on Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy into the Coordinating Council on Climate Change, Ecology and Sustainable Development.

5. In 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The NDC outlines a long-term vision for climate-change mitigation and resilience, and defines a low-carbon transformation pathway up to 2030 that aligns with national priorities and the SDGs. The unconditional mitigation target is to reduce GHG emissions by 16.63 per cent by 2025 and 15.97 per cent by 2030, relative to the “business-as-usual” scenario. With international support, emissions reductions would reach 36.61 per cent by 2025 and 43.62 per cent by 2030 under the same baseline.

6. In 2022, in its regular climate reporting, the Kyrgyz Republic submitted its First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) and its National Inven-

tory Report for GHG emissions and removals covering 1990–2018 to the UNFCCC.

7. In 2023, the country conducted a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) covering adaptation in the Agriculture and Water Resources sectors and mitigation in the Energy and Waste sectors. This exercise led to the development of a technology action plan for the diffusion and deployment of climate technologies in these sectors.

8. In 2024, the Kyrgyz Republic prepared and submitted its Fourth National Communi-

cation to the UNFCCC, as well as a National Inventory Report for GHG Emissions and Removals (1990–2020).

9. The Concept for Integrated Protection of People and Territory from Emergencies (2018–2030) and its Implementation Plan for the Second Phase (2023–2026) have been approved³⁶.

10. To support the advancement of green energy, a study titled “Assessment of Readiness for Renewable Energy Use” was conducted, and the findings were published in 2022.

CLIMATE FINANCE

11. To attract and coordinate climate finance, the Climate Finance Centre of the Kyrgyz Republic (CFC) was established³⁷. In 2023, it was transferred to fall under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet of Ministers. The purpose of the CFC is to mobilize financial resources and investments from the Green Climate Fund and international organizations, as well as to facilitate the promotion of investment and the implementation of climate programmes and projects.

12. A Climate Finance Concept³⁸ has been developed, outlining priority sectors, thematic areas, and innovative instruments for attracting climate financing. The objective of the Concept is to define strategic directions and priority mechanisms for climate finance in the Kyrgyz Republic, aligned with the ambitious governmental goals to address climate change impacts. A Roadmap for Developing Climate Finance in the Kyrgyz Republic has also been prepared.

13. The CFC has updated its Climate Investment Programme (CIP), which identifies 11 key thematic areas for implementing climate policy and includes a portfolio of 24 project ideas and concepts. According to CIP estimates, the total volume of climate-related investments through international technical assistance channels in the Kyrgyz Republic during 2010–2023 was approximately USD 831.9 million. During the period 2021–2023, annual investment reached USD 97.2–106.2 million, compared to USD 23.6–32.2 million in 2010–2012.

The energy, agriculture, and water sectors are the primary recipients of climate finance in the Kyrgyz Republic. Based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) for 2010–2023, the energy sector attracted USD 306.6 million, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector received USD 140.5 million, and the water sector received USD 122.8 million.

³⁶ Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Concept of Integrated Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018–2030» dated January 29, 2018 No58.

³⁷ Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the establishment of the Center for Climate Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated August 14, 2017 No 478.

³⁸ <https://www.mnr.gov.kg/storage/hpa/files/373/Концепция-развития-климатического-финансирования-в-КР-2024-67ee5e3245b05.pdf>



Since 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic has been holding annual youth conferences on climate change, known as LCOY (Local Conference of Youth³⁹), aimed at raising awareness and involving young people in climate action, developing a youth position.

To involve women, work has been carried out to integrate gender aspects into NDCs, NAPs and other strategic documents on climate change.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

14. In 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic conducted a Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, which demonstrated notable progress:

- A 2.5-fold reduction in disaster-related mortality;
- A fourfold decrease in the number of affected persons;
- A 0.8% reduction in direct economic losses.

These outcomes were achieved through the implementation of the Concept for the Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies (2018–2030). The first phase of the Concept's Implementation Plan (2018–2022) was 89% completed, and implementation

of the second phase (2023–2026) is currently underway. A National Adaptation Plan for the Emergency Sector was developed to strengthen resilience to climate change impacts.

15. In 2022, a diagnostic assessment of the disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic was conducted across seven sectors: agriculture and food security; environment and industrial hazards; health; social protection; water and sanitation; education; and transport infrastructure. A Roadmap for Disaster Risk Reduction from Slow-Onset Hazards and Climate-Related Threats was developed and is being implemented.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

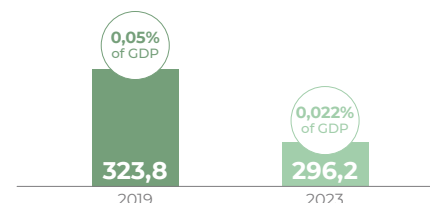
13.1.1
Disaster deaths per 100,000 population



13.1.3
Proportion of local authorities that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies



Direct economic losses from disasters, KGS million / % of GDP



³⁹ <https://www.undp.org/ru/kyrgyzstan/news/pervaya-nacionalnaya-konferenciya-molodezhi-po-izmeneniyu-klimata-lcoy-kyrgyzstan-2021>.

16. Regulatory and legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction (DRR) continue to be improved. In 2023, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Civil Protection" was amended to include the concept of a "state of emergency." In 2024, procedures were approved⁴⁰ for assessing and systematically recording material damage caused by emergencies or incidents, as well as for conducting response and recovery operations. Additionally, the national Classification of Emergencies and Evaluation Criteria was updated to ensure a standardized approach to emergency assessment across the country⁴¹.

17. Work continues to define strategic objectives and priorities in the field of disaster risk reduction. The Strategy for the Development of Civil Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction until 2040 was published, reflecting the lessons learned from emergency events in 2024, particularly mudflows that resulted in fatalities. Presidential Decree No. 68 of 27 February 2025, titled "On Urgent Measures to Reduce the Risk of Emergencies in the Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2025–2030," introduced additional strategic measures to address DRR.

18. Efforts are being made to support local communities in reducing vulnerability to climate risks and in enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience in rural areas that are dis-

proportionately affected by climate change. Engineering interventions are being implemented in landslide-prone zones to ensure safe living conditions, alongside the establishment of a landslide monitoring system at both local and national levels.

19. The observational network of Kyrgyzhydromet has been expanded, and its capacity to monitor and collect meteorological and agricultural data has been enhanced to enable more reliable forecasting and support evidence-based decision-making and community planning.

20. A unique information system for monitoring glacial lakes at risk of outburst has been developed, incorporating proprietary machine-learning algorithms. This system will enhance disaster preparedness by effectively preventing or minimizing damage from natural hazards such as glacial lake outburst floods and mudflows, while improving the accuracy and timeliness of flood and debris flow forecasting.

21. Progress has yet to be made in reducing damage to critical infrastructure, which has increased by 38.5%. In 2024 alone, 339 mudflow incidents were recorded due to heavy precipitation, resulting in 22 fatalities and material damage amounting to KGS 1.26 billion.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND ABSORPTION

22. According to the Fourth National Communication on Climate Change, in 2020, total greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP

amounted to 0.02 kg CO₂-eq, which is slightly lower compared to 2018 (0.03 kg CO₂-eq).

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

13.2.2
Greenhouse gas emissions, total (million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent)

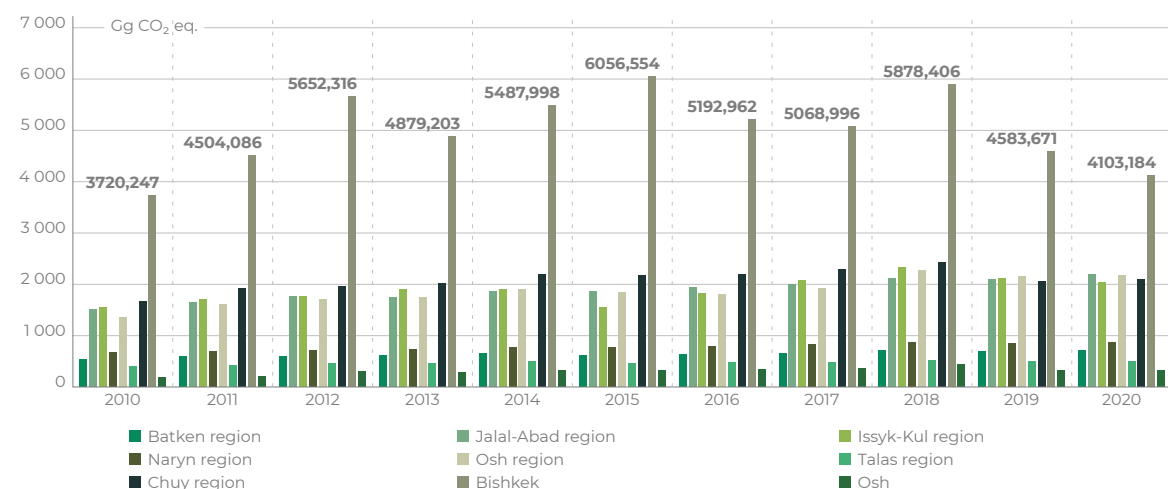


⁴⁰ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Procedure for Assessing Damage from Emergencies or Emergencies, Systematizing Its Accounting and the Procedure for Taking Measures to Eliminate the Consequences of Emergencies or Emergencies and Restoration Work» dated February 22, 2024 No 77.

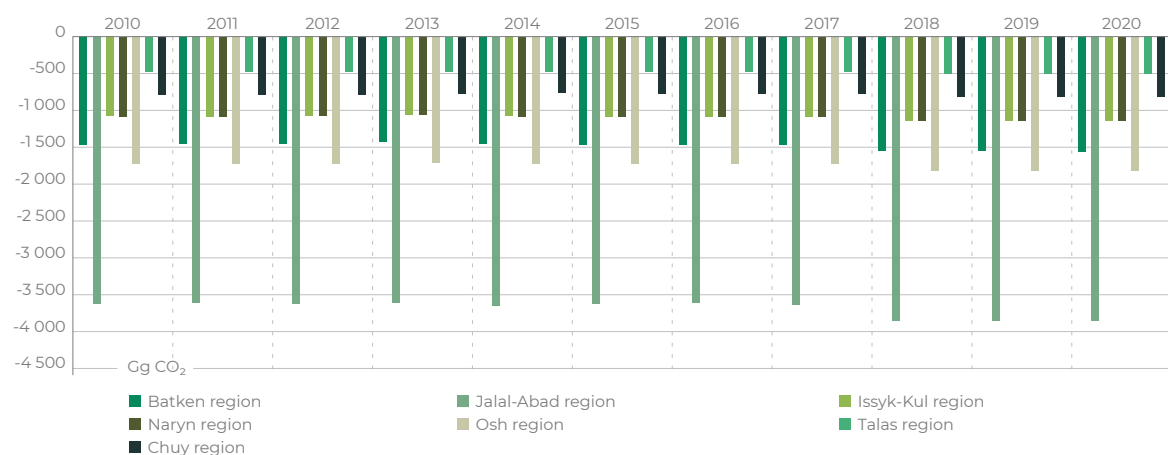
⁴¹ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Classification of Emergency Situations and Criteria for Their Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic» dated January 17, 2025 No 21.

⁴² Gigagrams (Yg), where 1 Gg = 1 thousand tons.

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND ABSORPTION BY REGIONS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC FOR THE PERIOD 2010-2020



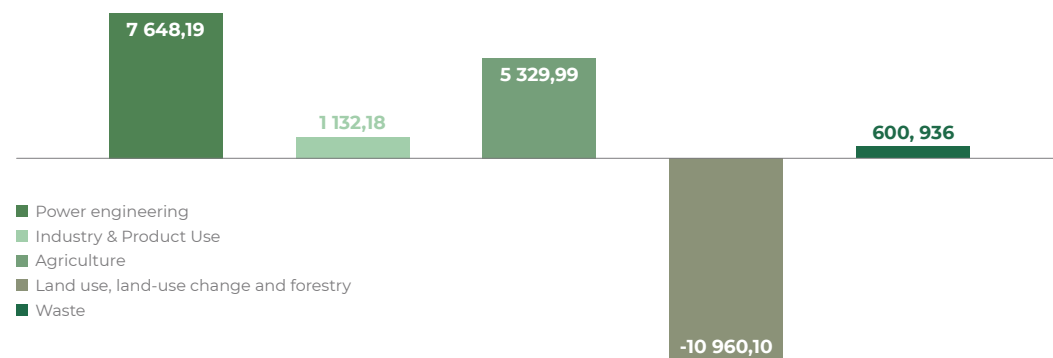
DYNAMICS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND ABSORPTION IN 2018-2020



23. The per capita greenhouse gas emissions have also decreased: in 2020, the value stood at 2.26 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent, compared to 2.85 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent in 2018. The highest share of greenhouse gas emissions is attributed to the economically developed re-

gions, namely, the cities of Bishkek and Osh, and Chui oblast. The largest share of carbon dioxide absorption is observed in Jalal-Abad oblast, which has the most extensive forest cover, followed by Osh and Batken oblasts.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS BY MAJOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (GG CO₂-EQ)



24. Projections of future emissions have been calculated for the following sectors: «Energy», «Industrial Processes and Product Use», «Agriculture», and «Waste» up to 2050. In addition, projections of future CO₂ absorption values in the «Forestry and Other Land Use» sector were developed using statistical modelling equations. The mitigation potential of greenhouse gas reduction measures was recalculated based on consultations with the primary responsible institutions.

25. Several projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions are currently being implemented in the country, including:

(a) Carbon sequestration through climate investments in forests and pastures in the

Kyrgyz Republic, under which more than 19.8 million tonnes of CO₂-equivalent are expected to be sequestered over a 20-year period. This represents 7.6% of the country's total emissions and 22.6% of agricultural emissions. The project makes a significant contribution to achieving the country's NDC targets by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050.

(b) The project «Reducing the Risks of Low-Carbon Investments in Public Buildings in the Kyrgyz Republic» aims to unlock Green Climate Fund (GCF) financing, which will increase the level of low-emission investments in public infrastructure. This, in turn, will enable the country to meet its stated greenhouse gas reduction targets in the public building sector.

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

26. Support is provided to local communities to reduce their vulnerability to climate risks and enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities that are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change.

27. Project concepts have been developed for submission to the Green Climate Fund, including:

- «Enhancing resilience of mountainous areas around Lake Issyk-Kul through improved ecosystem services and local livelihoods»
- «Adaptation and climate mitigation in mudflow response through structural and non-structural measures, infrastructure development, and preparedness»

28. In 2023, the Regional Strategy for Promoting a Culture of Sustainable Development and Engaging Children and Youth in Climate Action in Central Asia was adopted, along with its Action Plan. The initiative will bring together schoolchildren and university students to learn about climate change and its impacts.

Core education system policy documents the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» and the National Educational Standards now incorporate the concept of Education for Sustainable Development, which includes climate change. These documents define

requirements for developing green skills, responding to hazards and emergencies, and related competencies.

In 2025, the third updated edition of the Climate Box will be released, along with an online course for teachers titled «Fundamentals of Natural Science,» which includes modules on climate change.

29. The Strategic Priorities for Climate Change Education (2024–2028) have been updated to focus on three main areas: Integration of climate change topics into formal and non-formal education; Capacity strengthening; and Public outreach.

Several leading universities developed and launched dedicated Climate Change courses during 2022–2023, focusing on climate science and its implications.

30. In 2024, climate risk profiles were developed for eight districts across Batken, Jalal Abad, Naryn, and Osh oblasts. These profiles supported local government in formulating socio-economic development plans for 2025 that accounted for climate risks. An online self-assessment tool for local communities, the «Climate Vulnerability Radar,» was also created. Development partners and civil society organizations have been actively engaged in capacity-building, public awareness, and project implementation.



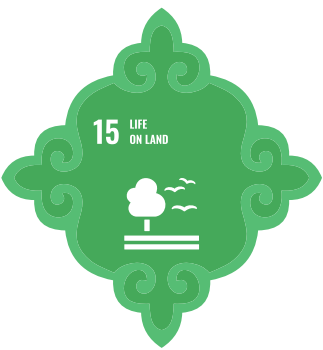
II. Next steps

1. Development and implementation of climate strategies. The Kyrgyz Republic is actively developing and planning to adopt strategic documents aimed at climate change adaptation. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) includes measures covering water resources, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, and public health. In parallel, a long-term low-carbon neutrality concept through 2050 is being drafted, outlining the pathway toward emissions reduction and the transition to sustainable development.

2. Expanding access to climate finance. The country is preparing to submit its First Biennial Transparency Report, which will strengthen accountability for climate action and enhance access to international climate finance. Efforts are also underway to develop a Country Programme for the Green Climate Fund and to implement climate-relevant projects.

3. Enhancing resilience to climate risks. A Climate Change Education Action Plan, strengthened technosphere safety monitoring, and infrastructure modernization to protect against mudflows and floods will enhance the country's preparedness for growing threats. A system of green investment and agroforestry in foothills and river floodplains will be implemented.

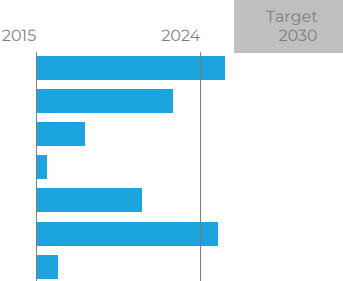
4. Reducing disaster risk. Kyrgyzstan is implementing disaster risk reduction measures, including the completion of the second phase of the Comprehensive Protection Concept for the Population and the planning of the final phase through 2030. These actions contribute to achieving the objectives of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.



GOAL 15. PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

INDICATORS

- 15.1.1 Forest area
- 15.1.2 Sites for terrestrial and freshwater..
- 15.2.1 Sustainable forest management
- 15.4.1 Sites for mountain biodiversity
- 15.3.1.1 Volume of arable land due to reas...
- 15.5.1.1 The share of red-listed species fro..
- 15.7.1.1 Proportion of wild animals that ar..



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

The territory of the Kyrgyz Republic constitutes 0.13% of the Earth's land surface, yet it is home to 2% of the world's mammal species and 4% of the world's bird species, approximately 2% of globally known flora, and around 3% of globally known fauna. The country's biodiversity richness, high degree of endemism, and ecosystem diversity are attributed to its mountainous terrain and complex geoclimatic conditions. The preserved pristine ecosystems and unique natural complexes, such as the walnut forests of Arslanbob, relic fir-spruce forests, and the ecosystem of Lake Issyk-Kul, endow the country with globally recognized unique characteristics. The Kyrgyz Republic is one of the 200 global priority ecoregions⁴³ and is included in the list of 34 global biodiversity «hotspots»⁴⁴. The country has three wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention: Issyk-Kul, Son-Kul, and Chatyr-Kul;

eleven Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs); and two international biosphere reserves: Issyk-Kul and Sary-Chelek.

1. A strategic objective of the state is the preservation of the country's unique mountain ecosystems for future generations⁴⁵, which will allow for sustainable development and the protection of the most valuable capital of the third millennium unspoiled nature.

On the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, 22 classes of ecosystems have been identified. The country's ecosystems are subject to intensive anthropogenic pressure. Mid-mountain forests, riparian low- and mid-mountain forests, walnut forests, pistachio and almond groves, as well as mid- and low-mountain steppes, are highly degraded.

⁴³ WWFs Global.
⁴⁴ Conservation International.
⁴⁵ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On approval of the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040» dated March 19, 2021 No. 77.



2. Forest ecosystems are the most productive ecosystems, contributing most significantly to environmental regulation. The Kyrgyz Republic hosts walnut, coniferous-spruce, juniper, and riparian forests. Among them, the most valuable are the unique walnut forests located in Jalal-Abad and Osh regions. These constitute the largest area of wild-growing walnut stands on the planet. Walnut forests are centers of origin for cultivated plants, reservoirs of biodiversity, and repositories of genetic resources of flora and fauna.

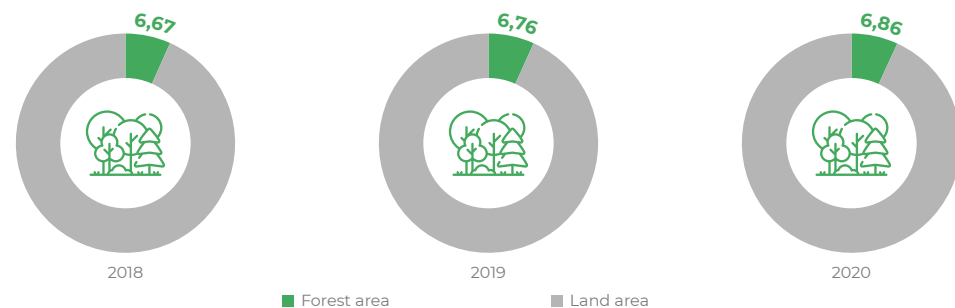
The species diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic includes plants, viruses, bacteria, and animal organisms, totaling more than 26,500 species.

3. In 2022, at the initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic, the United Nations General Assembly

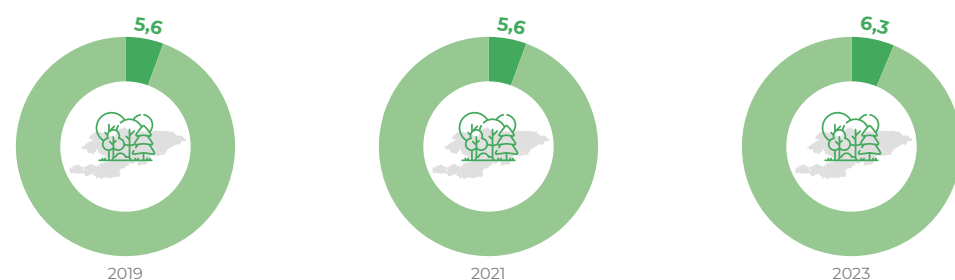
adopted a resolution proclaiming the period from 2023 to 2027 as the “Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions.” The UN General Assembly in New York declared 2022 the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development. In the Kyrgyz Republic, 2022 was declared the Year of Protection of Mountain Ecosystems and Climate Resilience. The initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic to recognize 23 October as the International Snow Leopard Day was supported by the UN General Assembly and enshrined in a resolution at its 79th session. The country is a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, its protocols, and a number of conservation conventions in the field of biodiversity conservation.

AREA OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

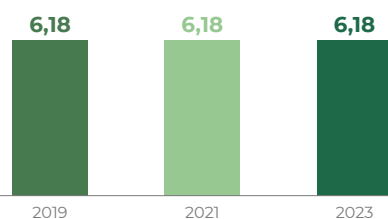
15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area, %



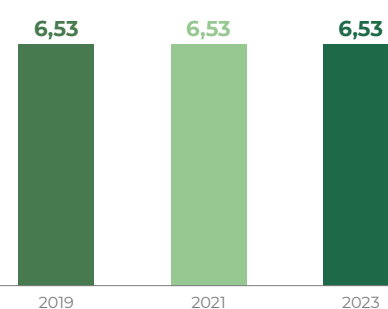
15.1.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total country area, %



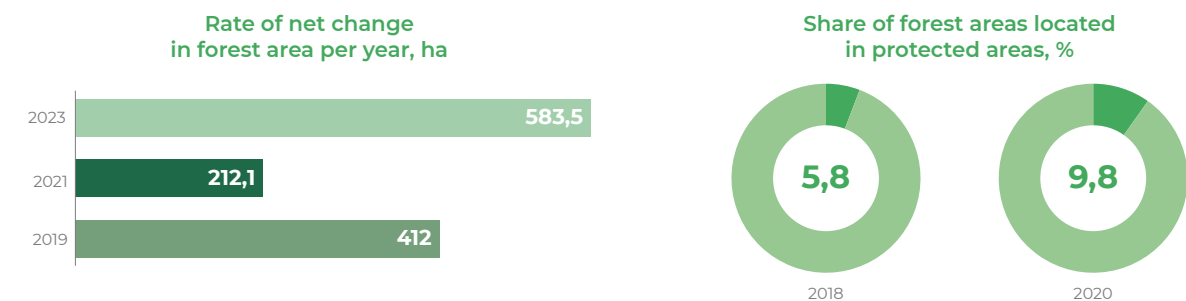
15.1.2 Proportion of protected areas of terrestrial and freshwater areas important for biological diversity, by ecosystem type, %



15.1.2.1 Area of PAs (National Nature Reserves and Parks) of the total area of the country



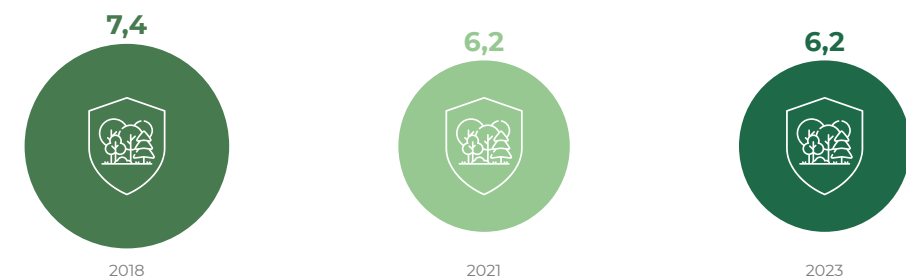
15.2.1 Process towards sustainable forest management



Proportion of forest areas for which a long-term forest management plan exists, %



15.4.1 Proportion of protected areas among sites important for mountain biodiversity



4. A Roadmap for the implementation of the Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions has been adopted⁴⁶. Key national strategic documents guiding the country's development have been updated. All of them, to varying degrees, address the conservation of mountain ecosystems and biodiversity. The National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018–2040 states that the Kyrgyz Republic is a country with an “environment conducive to human life, developing in harmony with nature, preserving unique natural ecosystems and rationally using natural resources.”

5. The President of the Kyrgyz Republic signed Decree No. 77 of 19 March 2021 “On Measures to Ensure Environmental Safety and Climate

Resilience,” which provides for the enhancement of the status of the environmental authority. Since November 2021, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic has been operational⁴⁷.

6. The Concept for Environmental Safety has been adopted. It includes the improvement of environmental legislation related to the conservation and protection of natural ecosystems, the expansion of protected areas (PAs) to 10%, and the creation of an ecological network including various categories and levels of PAs in steppe, semi-desert and desert ecosystems, ensuring the protection of 60–65% of the species listed in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic, among other measures⁴⁸.

⁴⁶ Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 24, 2023 No 735-r

⁴⁷ <https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/158727/edition/5591/ru>.

⁴⁸ <https://aarhus.kg/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Kontseptsiya-ekologicheskoy-bezopasnosti-Kyrgyzstana.pdf>.



7. Amendments were made to the Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2024, including the introduction of several concepts that broaden the legislative perception of forests not only in terms of their economic functions but also as forest ecosystems. These concepts include, for example: “forest ecosystems,” “forest regeneration,” “protective forests,” “forests of high conservation value,” and “specially valuable forest areas.”

8. The Forest Sector Development Concept to 2040 has been adopted, along with an Action Plan for its implementation for the periods 2019 -2023 and 2024 -2028. These documents include tasks related to the economic, social and environmental aspects of forest management and use.

9. A forest inventory has been conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic, and the data are undergoing verification. As of 2023, the total area of the State Forest Fund amounted to 2,538.6 thousand hectares⁴⁹, of which forested area was 1,253.8 thousand hectares⁵⁰. Forest cover⁵¹ in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2023⁵² stood at 6.3%, which represents a 0.7% increase over the past 10 years (from 2013 to 2023). At the same time, 29.1% of forests show visible signs of erosion damage, and 72.1% of forests in the Kyrgyz Republic show signs of damage from grazing (trails, tracks, damaged trees, trampled grass, etc.⁵³). Forest disease incidence is increasing due to insufficient forest pathology monitoring and climate change impacts.

10. About 200,000 people live in forest areas and are fully dependent on forest resources, which could serve as a driving force for forest restoration in the country. In the Kyrgyz Republic, 325 thousand hectares of forest and non-forest lands have been leased, including

277 thousand hectares of forest pastures (as of 2022). However, there are issues related to forest protection and sustainable use by lessees.

11. In 2022, 14 forest fires were recorded, affecting 21.3 hectares of forest area. From 2018 to 2022, the number of forest fires nearly doubled, while the area affected by fires decreased by more than eight times, indicating improved response effectiveness and damage minimization.

12. Forest protection activities are carried out in the Kyrgyz Republic, including reforestation, forest maintenance logging, selective sanitary felling, and forest pathology monitoring. In 2023, the total area of reforestation⁵⁴ activities was 5,895.1 hectares. Regular forest protection measures are conducted, including reforestation and forest pathology monitoring. However, the area of reforestation (restoration of former forests) has decreased by approximately twofold over the last 10 years, and the inclusion of young plantations in the category of valuable forest stands has declined more than sixfold over the last five years. At the same time, indicators of afforestation (creation of new forests) are increasing, with planned plantations covering at least 1,000 hectares annually.

13. In 2022, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic initiated the national forest planting campaign “Zhashyl Muras,” within which over 6 million seedlings are planted annually. The aim of the campaign is to improve the environmental situation in the country, preserve forests, expand green areas, and counteract the negative effects of climate change. A large number of international and civil society organizations have joined the campaign.

⁴⁹ Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019–2023. Statistical Collection. Bishkek, 2024, p.33

⁵⁰ Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019–2023. Statistical Collection. Bishkek, 2024.

⁵¹ Forest cover is the ratio of the area covered by forest to the total territory of the country.

⁵² Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019–2023. Statistical Collection. Bishkek, 2024.

⁵³ Report on the results of the National Forest Inventory No2, 2022. Prepared within the framework of the project «Integrated Forest Ecosystem Management in the Kyrgyz Republic».

⁵⁴ Reforestation is the implementation of measures to restore forests in clearings, burnt areas, wastelands, glades and other areas that were under the forest. Reforestation includes planting, seeding forests, and promoting natural regeneration.

PLANTING A FOREST WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN "JASHYL MURAS"



14. The Kyrgyz Republic has 107 protected areas, including 23 national parks and reserves, forming a network of special protected natural areas covering a total of 1,305.3 thousand hectares, which is 6.5% of the country's territory.

Amendments to legislation now allow local self-governments to establish micro-reserves and locally designated protected areas. These micro-reserves and local protected areas enable the creation of multiple sites for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. They ensure the preservation and renewal of genetic resources, compensate for ecosystem disturbances, maintain biodiversity and healthy environments for human well-being, safeguard historical and cultural heritage sites, promote environmental education and community engagement, and involve citizens and local communities in biodiversity protection. To date, five micro-reserves covering a total of 31 hectares have been established.

15. To enhance the connectivity of protected landscapes, the “Chatkal” ecological corridor was established in 2024, covering 64,105 hectares. It connects the Sary-Chelek State Biosphere Reserve, the Padish-Ata State Nature Reserve, and the Alatau State Nature Park⁵⁵.

16. The National Strategy for Snow Leopard Conservation in the Kyrgyz Republic (2013–2023) has been implemented. The strategy aimed to preserve and restore snow leopard populations and their habitat range in the country. Key measures included reducing poaching of snow leopards and their prey (wild ungulates), expanding protected areas within the snow leopard's range, and strengthening penalties for wildlife crimes. As a result, the snow leopard population increased from 282 individuals in 2013 to 449 in 2022; the core area of the Issyk-Kul biosphere territory was expanded, and fines for poaching snow leopards and wild ungulates were raised.

17. Reintroduction initiatives for rare and endangered species are being undertaken in various regions of the country. Under the “Reintroduction of Maral in the Western Tien-Shan” project, nine red-listed Tien-Shan marals (*Cervus elaphus*) from the Naryn State Reserve in Naryn region were translocated to the Baltyrkan forest reserve in Aksy district, Jalal-Abad region.

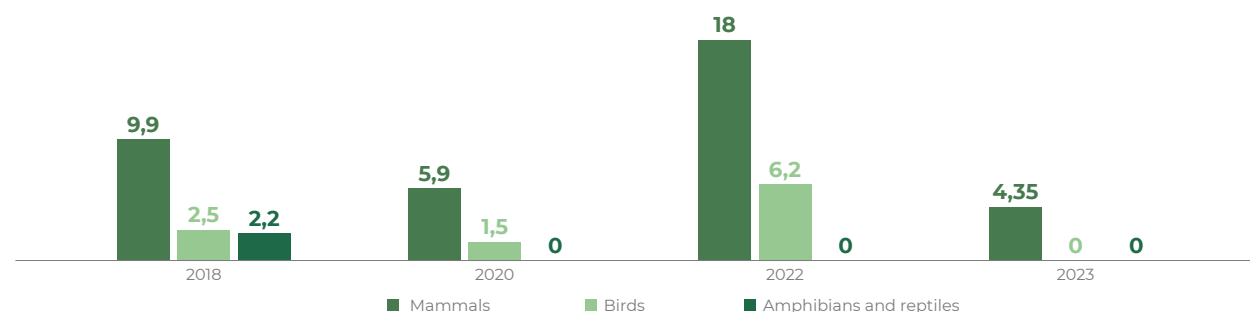
18. As part of efforts under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, a regional Action Plan for Argali Conservation (*Ovis ammon*) for 2024-2032 was developed.

⁵⁵ Order of the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Jalal-Abad region dated February 7, 2024 No 16-r.



CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY WILDLIFE SPECIES

15.7.1.1
Proportion of poached or trafficked wild animals of all species of the class, in %



15.7.1.2
Number of permits issued for the export and import of animals and plants, parts thereof and derivatives covered by the CITES Convention, units



19. Penalties for illegal hunting have been strengthened. Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic have been introduced to increase punishments for poaching. Fines for the destruction of and damage to Red List species of animals and plants have been raised. In addition to increased fines, a reward mechanism has been introduced, offering 50 % of the fine amount to citizens and community inspectors from the collected fines. The fine for poaching a snow leopard now amounts to KGS 2 million (previously KGS 1.5 million); for poaching a mountain sheep (argali), brown bear, maral deer, or goitered gazelle, the fine is now KGS 1.5 million (previously KGS 1 million).

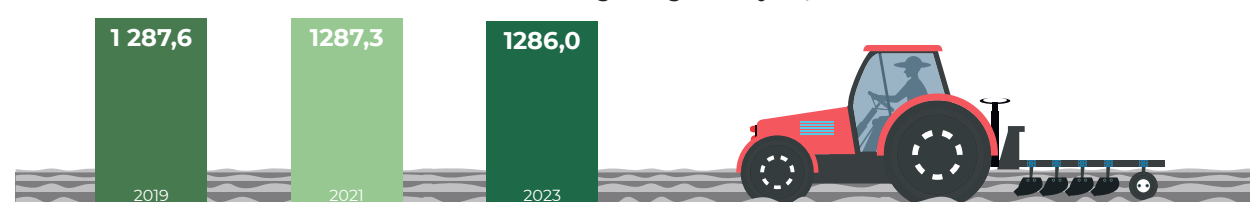
20. The Red List⁵⁶ of the Kyrgyz Republic now includes 57 bird species, 23 mammal species, 2 amphibian species, 8 reptile species, 7 fish species, 18 arthropod species, as well as

87 species of higher plants and fungi. Over the past 20-30 years, certain plant species have shown a clear decline, and the condition of many plant communities both in lowlands and highlands has become dire. Approximately 150 insect species and more than 30 other invertebrate species are currently threatened with extinction, with 2 species confirmed to be already extinct in Kyrgyzstan.

21. The Kyrgyz Republic is recognized as one of the world's centres of origin for nut, fruit, and many other cultivated plants. The Department for Agricultural Crop Expertise annually publishes the State Register of Plant Varieties and Hybrids Approved for Use in the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2023, the register contained 2,080 varieties and hybrids spanning 129 species of agricultural plants. This represents nearly a two-fold increase in registered varieties compared to 2017.

PRESERVATION OF ARABLE LAND

15.3.1.1
Total arable land area at the beginning of the year, thousand hectares

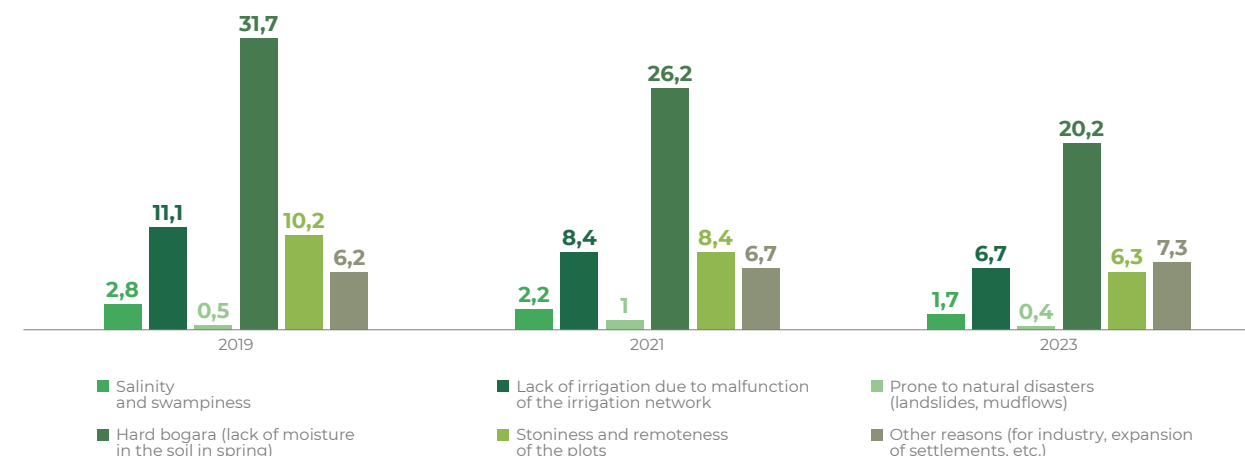


⁵⁶ Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Lists of Rare and Endangered Species of Animals and Plants for Inclusion in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated April 28, 2005 No. 170.

15.3.1.1
Area of unused arable land



of these, for the following reasons:



22. The restoration of degraded soils and pastures is one of the strategic priorities of the State. The Soil Fertility Enhancement Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024–2028 was adopted⁵⁷, with its main objectives being: promoting the rational and sustainable use of soil fertility and land conservation, monitoring the condition of soil fertility and its natural structure in the context of risk-prone agricultural practices, advancing soil protection science and research, and developing and implementing action plans to improve degraded agricultural lands.

To support the restoration of pasture conditions, the Pasture Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024–2029 was approved⁵⁸. The primary goal of the Programme is to preserve and improve pasturelands in the context of climate change, and to enhance the livelihoods of rural communities through effective pasture management across the country.

23. In 2022, local kenesh (councils) enacted the conservation of 183,700 hectares of degraded pasturelands, with an additional 350,500 hectares conserved in 2023. A pilot project is being implemented in the Suusamyr Valley to assess pasture degradation using satellite data. Since 2024, pasture overseeding has been initiated, along with soil improvement through the use of organic fertilizers and the development of rotational grazing methods.

24. Two soil and agrochemical stations operate in the country, conducting soil and agrochemical assessments of agricultural lands. In 2022, new soil laboratories were established in the Talas and Jalal-Abad regions, offering agrochemical analysis services for arable land users. The Kyrgyz Republic also maintains an educational and research system capable of training mid- and high-level agronomy professionals with expertise in soil fertility conservation and enhancement.

⁵⁷ Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 25, 2024 No 107-r.

⁵⁸ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Program for the Development of Pastures of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024–2029» dated August 9, 2024 No 462.

25. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Organic Production was adopted⁵⁹. The President has set a target to triple the area of organic production by 2030 and to promote the use of biological and organic fertilizers⁶⁰. A draft Programme for the Development of Organic Production for 2025–2029 has been prepared. Its key goal is to establish favourable legal, economic, and social conditions for entities engaged in organic production through State support for organic product manufacturing and marketing, implementation and advancement of certification systems, development of organic value chains, and measures to enhance competitiveness.

26. Organic production and export continue to expand. Organic output accounts for 11.5 % of total gross agricultural production, and 15.5 % of exports. Organic agriculture is represented by six major agricultural cooperatives managing over 21,000 hectares of certified organic land; 10 organic «aimaks» comprising 23 villages with more than 7,000 hectares certified under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS); and 192 pilot organic farms managing over 38,000 hectares of organic land. The number of entities producing organic products has reached 1,700, cultivating organic produce on a total of 67,300 hectares.

29. Under the mitigation section of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation Plan for the sector “Forestry and Other Land Use,” the estimated financial need amounts to USD 429.98 million, with a financing gap of USD 143.86 million. For adaptation in the “Forestry and Biodiversity” sector, the need is USD 98.09 million, with a gap of USD 84.9 million.

30. An assessment of the financial needs under the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Forestry Sector Development Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024–2028 identified a total need of USD 53,535.2 thousand,

with available resources amounting to USD 35,182.5 thousand, indicating a financing gap of USD 18,352.7 thousand.

31. Work is ongoing to establish a Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Biodiversity Conservation aimed at closing the financial gap and engaging all sectors of society in biodiversity conservation through innovative financial instruments.

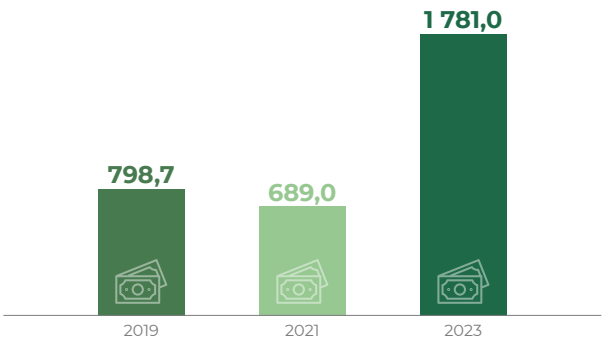
32. An assessment of subsidies harmful to biodiversity has been conducted, and efforts are underway to reorient them.

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

15.a.1
a) Amount of official development assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
b) revenues generated from the use of economic instruments for biodiversity conservation and financing mobilized through such instruments, million constant US dollars in 2022



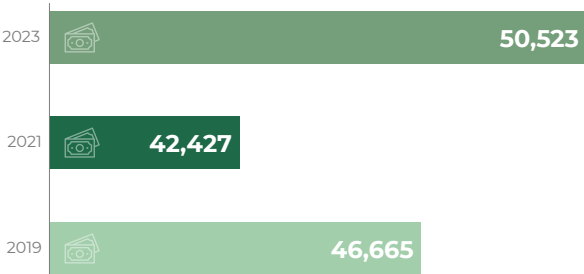
15.a.1.1
Amount of public funds allocated for environmental protection, KGS million



27. Government budget expenditures on environmental protection increased 2.2 times, from KGS 798.7 million in 2019 to KGS 1,781.0 million in 2023.

28. A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is currently being developed, inte-

Expenditures on the protection and reproduction of wild animals in the territory, KGS million



grating the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The strategy will define the scope of required and available financing for biodiversity conservation purposes.

STATE BUDGET EXPENDITURES ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION*, KGS MILLION



Including:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
combating environmental pollution	72,2	62,2	94,1	263,9	409,1
Nature reserves and nature parks	136,9	99,4	147,1	263,2	435,2
Animal protection	12,3	6,1	10,1	12,4	27,9
Plant protection	–	–	–	–	–
Anti-epizootic measures	64,7	71,0	82,1	93,0	194,7
Veterinary diagnostics	169,4	136,3	145,3	171,5	265,1
Chemicalization, protection and quarantine of plants	131,5	103,3	98,8	220,6	193,9
Other biodiversity and landscape protection services	197,7	103,2	98,7	159,3	251,9
Research and development Developments related to environmental protection	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7
Environmental protection issues not elsewhere categorized	–	–	–	–	–
Other Environmental Services	12,2	5,4	10,9	3,1	1,5

* Including expenses for the acquisition of non-financial assets.

⁵⁹ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Organic Production» dated March 23, 2023 No66.
⁶⁰ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Measures for the Further Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated July 22, 2024 No202.

II. Next steps

1. Development of Biodiversity Strategies and Monitoring. To preserve the country's natural heritage, a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy is under development. It is essential to establish a comprehensive biodiversity monitoring system involving all stakeholders and integrating data into the national accounting framework.

2. Expansion of Protected Natural Areas. By 2027, it is planned to increase the area of protected natural territories by 500,000 hectares, including the creation of new protected areas in the Chon-Alai, Arpa, and Arka regions, as well as the development of ecological corridors.

3. Development of Financial Mechanisms for Nature Conservation. Sustainable financing mechanisms for conservation activities will be introduced, including the use of a Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Biodiversity. This is expected to ensure the availability of resources necessary to meet environmental commitments.

4. Updating the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic and Development of OECMs. The updating of the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic and the compilation of a prospective list of areas with Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) will help form the ecological framework of the country and systematically manage natural resources.

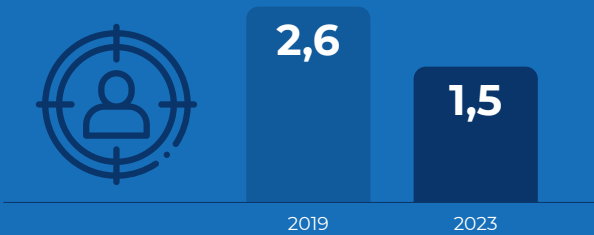
PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

4



PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population



67% proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark



A 24/7 hotline

1899

for labour migrants operates as a trafficking prevention measure



43 free legal aid offices provide legal services to citizens nationwide



4 SPECIALIZED LEGAL AID REGISTRIES WERE ESTABLISHED to ensure qualified legal assistance in cases of:



In 2024, the registry included **464 CERTIFIED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS**



Temporary protection orders are issued immediately in all domestic violence cases for both victims and perpetrators, valid for a 30-day period



Law enforcement, judiciary, and oversight institutions have integrated automated information systems:

- Unified Register of Offenses
- Unified Crime Register
- Probation system
- case auto-distribution mechanisms
- courtroom audio/video recording
- 'Safe City' project
- the 'e-Criminal Case' system with automated statistical reporting tools

A NATIONAL E-SERVICES PORTAL and mobile application allow citizens to access digital documents and certificates remotely



As of now, **167 SERVICES ARE OFFERED**, including 114 automated and 53 application request services



Since 3 October 2024, **AN ONLINE RESIDENCE REGISTRATION SERVICE** has been operational via the 'Tunduk' app

Over 3,500 citizens have successfully registered themselves or others without visiting public service centers



Biometric voter identification



Automated ballot scanners

WERE INTRODUCED

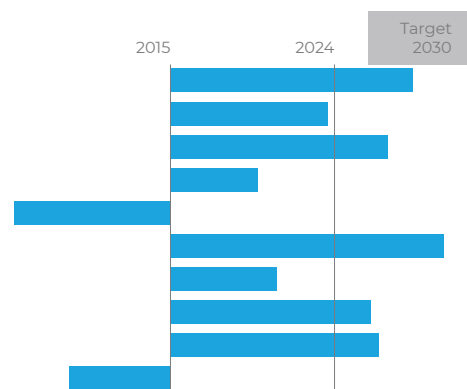
enhancing transparency and allowing **PRELIMINARY ELECTION RESULTS WITH 95% CERTAINTY** within two hours of polls closing



GOAL 16. PROMOTING PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENSURING ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILDING EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

INDICATORS

- 16.1.1 Intentional homicides
- 16.1.3 Physical, sexual violence or robbery
- 16.1.4 Safety feeling walking alone in neig..
- 16.2.1 Children experiencing physical punis..
- 16.2.2 Detected victims of human trafficki..
- 16.5.1 Public asked for a bribe
- 16.6.1 Government expenditure
- 16.6.2 People satisfaction with public servi..
- 16.9.1 Birth registration
- 16.b.1 International human rights violation



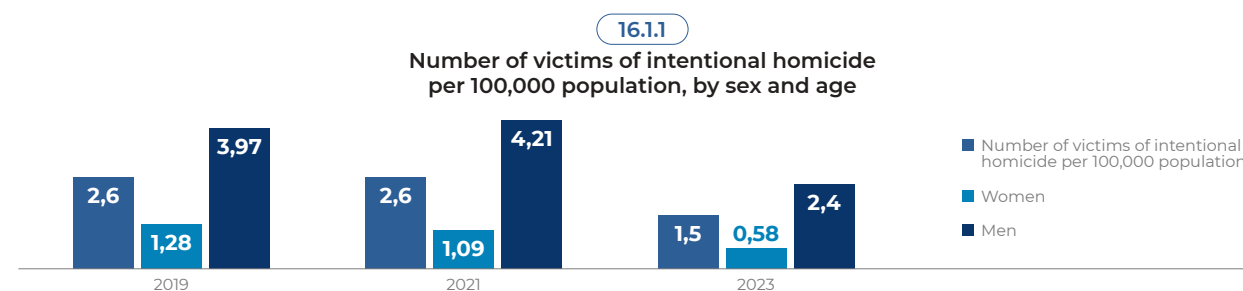
I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

In 2021, the Kyrgyz Republic in the National Development Program until 2026⁶¹ proclaimed that every citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic should be protected from violence

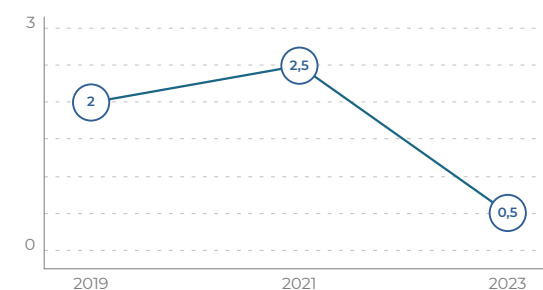
and humiliation, dangers and arbitrariness, while the constitutional obligation of the state is to ensure guarantees of human rights and freedoms.

PROTECTION FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE

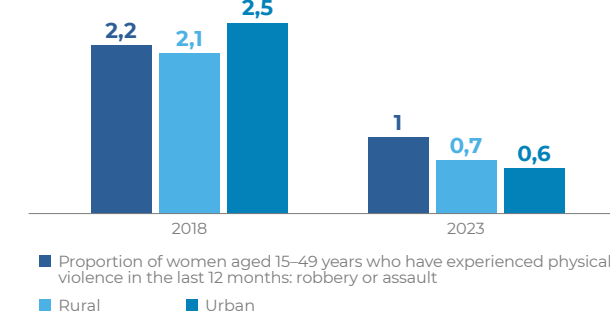


⁶¹ The National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026, approved by the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 12, 2021 No 435.

16.1.1.1 Deaths from assault per 100,000 population

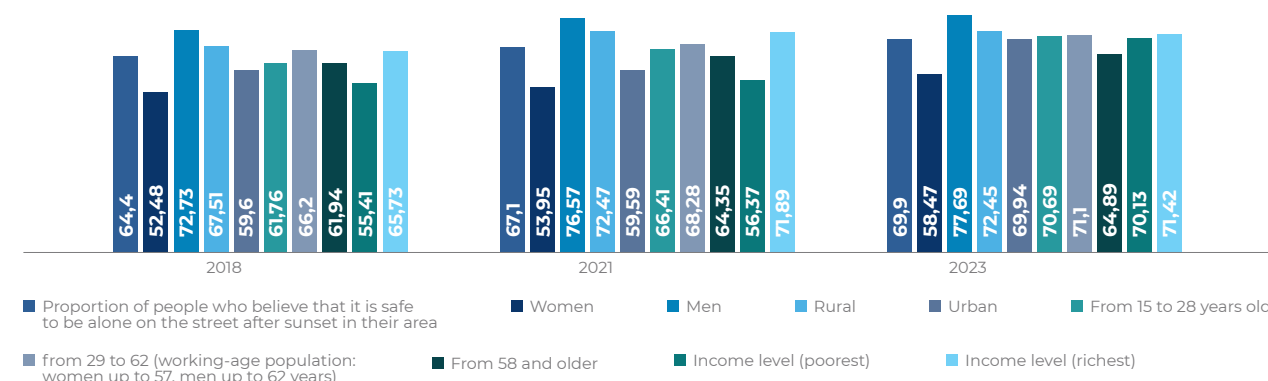


16.1.3.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months: robbery or assault, %



16.1.4

Proportion of people who believe that it is safe to be alone on the street after sunset in their area, %



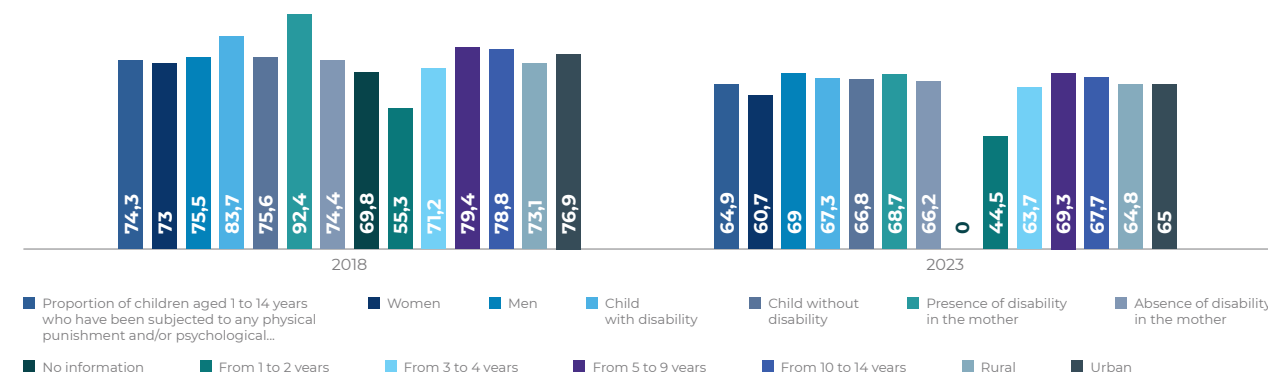
16.1.4.1

Proportion of crimes committed in public places and on the streets of the total number of registered crimes

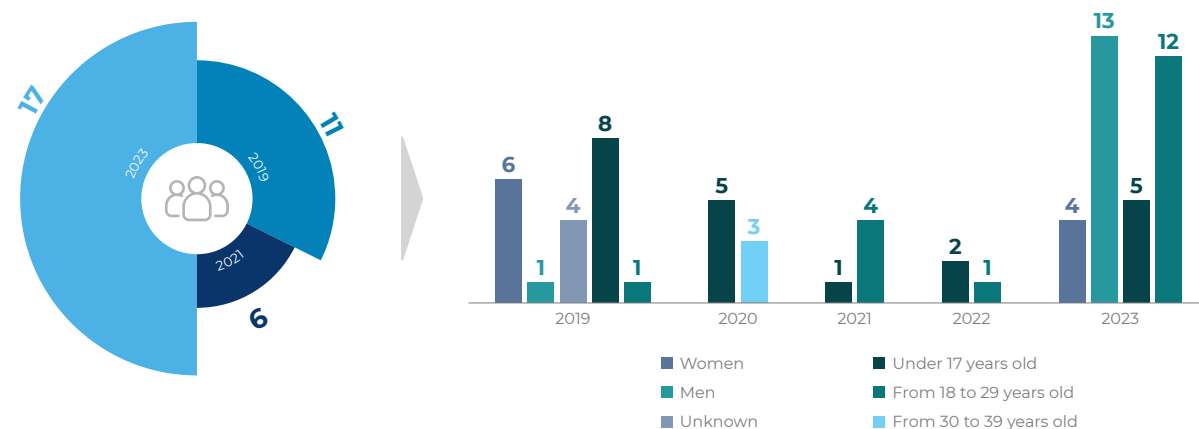


16.2.1

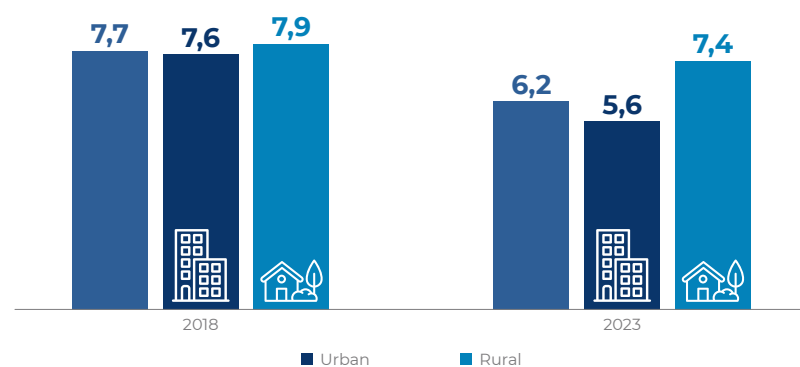
Proportion of children aged 1 to 14 years who have been subjected to any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by their caregivers in the last month



16.2.2
Number of victims of trafficking in human beings
per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation



16.b.1
Proportion of persons reporting that they have been personally discriminated against or persecuted in the past 12 months on grounds prohibited by international human rights law (proportion of women aged 15–49 years who reported personal discrimination or harassment in the previous 12 months on the basis that discrimination is prohibited by international human rights law)



1. Amendments have been introduced to the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offences of the Kyrgyz Republic, adding new provisions on domestic violence, which establish liability for domestic abuse and avoidance of corrective programmes. The Criminal Procedure Code has been updated to include the roles of “officer of the authorized state body for child protection,” “specialized investigator,” “child prosecutor/judge,” and “specialized child advocate.” It also mandates the establishment of child friendly rooms during investigative procedures involving minors. The Law on the Fundamentals of Crime Prevention was adopted,

providing for the creation of coordinating councils to combat violence at national and local levels.

2. The revised Law on State Guaranteed Legal Aid grants the right to receive qualified legal assistance in criminal, civil, and administrative proceedings to victims of domestic violence and other offences, regardless of income. Legal aid in criminal cases for witnesses under 18 and children is provided by lawyers specialized in child law. The range of individuals entitled⁶² to legal assistance has been expanded to include foreign nationals, stateless persons, refugees, victims of traf-

ficking in persons, and unidentified individuals by law enforcement. The legal profession of paralegals has also been introduced, with their status formally defined⁶³.

3. The Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on the Protection from Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence was adopted⁶⁴ to ensure access to justice for victims of these crimes, safeguard their rights and legal interests, and enhance the effectiveness of officials handling relevant criminal and administrative cases.

4. Amendments to the Law on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Persons⁶⁵ have been made to align national legislation with international norms on anti trafficking. A National Referral Mechanism for Trafficking Survivors⁶⁶ was established by Government decree, drawing on Central Asian experience in victim identification. Interagency commissions have been formed at district and municipal levels, with participation from specialized NGOs, to provide social rehabilitation to survivors. A 24/7 hotline (1899) for labor migrants is in operation. The Government Programme for Combating Trafficking in Persons (2022–2025) and its Implementation Plan have been approved⁶⁷.

5. In August 2024, the Kyrgyz Republic expressed intent⁶⁸ to accede to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, endorsed by UN General Assembly resolution on 19 December 2018.

6. ILO Convention No. 190 on the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of

work, adopted on 21 June 2019 in Geneva, has been ratified⁶⁹. A revised Labour Code entered into force in early 2025, granting individuals who believe they have experienced workplace discrimination, violence, harassment, or persecution the right to seek judicial redress for rights restoration, material damages, and moral compensation.

7. To eliminate hidden cases of domestic violence, a joint order from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Health was issued in 2022, mandating all medical institutions to report admissions resulting from unlawful acts to law enforcement agencies.

8. Forty three State Guaranteed Legal Aid (SGLA) offices are now operational, providing legal assistance to citizens. Enhanced coordination among SGLA entities and extensive awareness raising campaigns have led to increased public awareness and a rise in legal aid requests. To improve service quality, four specialized SGLA lawyer registries have been established (for domestic violence, child related cases, drug and trafficking related cases). All SGLA lawyers in these specializations have received certified training. As of 2024, the national registry includes 464 lawyers appointed through the SGLA system.

9. A free legal aid hotline (114) and the online portal⁷⁰ [Jardam.kg](https://jardam.kg) have been launched to provide legal consultations to all citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, regardless of location or social status. The annual “Solidarity Bus” campaign also continues to offer free legal services.

⁶² Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Offenses, Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State-Guaranteed Legal Aid»)» dated February 27, 2024 No 58.

⁶³ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the Regulation on the Activities of Paralegals in the Kyrgyz Republic» dated August 14, 2024 No 468.

⁶⁴ Amendments are being made to the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Code of Offences of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Housing Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Penal Enforcement Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic «On protection and protection from domestic violence», «On probation», «On internal affairs bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic», «On bodies and institutions of the penal correction system». (penitentiary) system».

⁶⁵ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the prevention and combating of human trafficking» dated January 24, 2023 No. 8

⁶⁶ Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic #493 «On the national mechanism for the referral of victims of human trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic» dated September 19, 2019

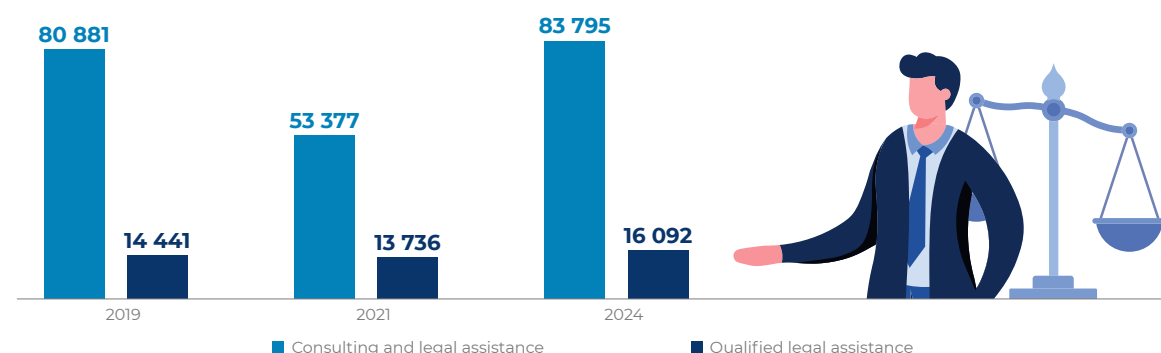
⁶⁷ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic # 227 «On the Program of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic to combat human trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2022-2025» dated April 15, 2022

⁶⁸ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On agreement with the foreign policy initiative of the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration» dated August 27, 2024 No. 229

⁶⁹ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Ratification of International Labor Organization Convention No. 190 on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work, Adopted on June 21, 2019 in Geneva» dated February 28, 2024 No 59.

⁷⁰ <https://jardam.kg/ru/home>

LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED



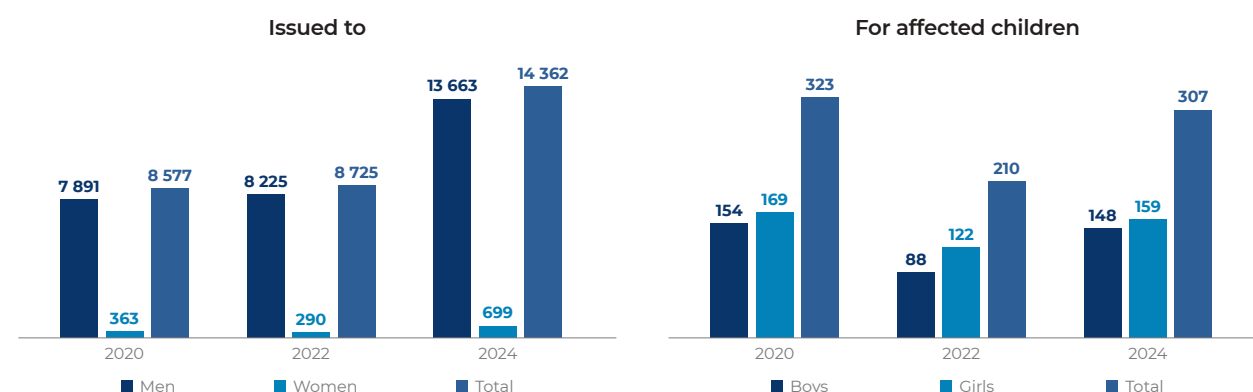
10. Information about crisis centers and emergency service hotlines “102”, “111”, and “112” is disseminated for reporting incidents of violence. Social media platforms feature awareness-raising videos with the following themes: “Domestic violence destroys a child’s future,” “Please, do not fight,” and “Your strongest opponent is your own vulnerability and aggression.”

11. At present, temporary protection orders are issued immediately in all cases of domestic violence, both to survivors and to perpetrators. These orders are valid for a period of 30 days. In October 2021, a new department was established for the prevention of domestic violence and the coordination of mobile police units. This department conducts ongoing preventive interventions aimed at eliminating and addressing domestic violence. In line with efforts to implement international

service standards for the protection and assistance of women and children subjected to violence, the following resources have been developed and disseminated: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the provision of basic law enforcement and justice sector services to women and children survivors of violence (a desktop guide for community police officers); and SOPs for the provision of basic services to children affected by violence (a handbook for juvenile affairs officers).

12. The development and introduction of a “Protection Order” module is envisioned, enabling the registration of individuals who have committed acts of domestic violence⁷¹ as well as survivors. Work is currently underway to design this software tool, which will allow for the tracking of the issuance and implementation of temporary protection orders.

INFORMATION ON ISSUED ORDERS



⁷¹ Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated July 23, 2024 No. 444-r.

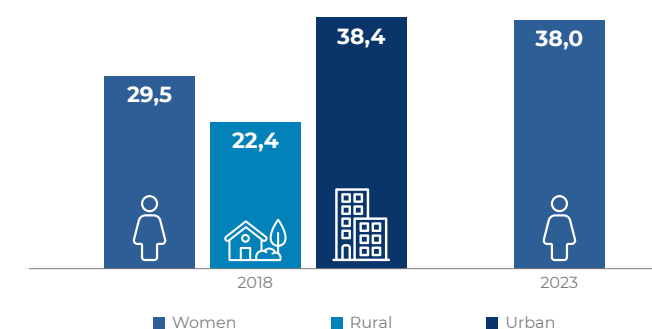
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL REFORM

With the adoption of the new version of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2021, which revised the regulation of judicial activities and the status of judges, it became necessary to adopt new editions of the constitutional laws concerning the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, local courts, the status of judges, the Judicial Affairs Council, and the Office of the Prosecutor. Additionally, a new version of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Bodies of Judicial Self-Governance was enacted. These reforms have significantly strengthened the role and status of the body responsible for constitutional oversight in the Kyrgyz Republic.

13. The powers of the newly established Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic have been expanded. These include the authority to provide official interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, to adjudicate disputes over competencies among branches of government, and to issue conclusions regarding compliance with the established procedure for initiating charges against the President. The constitutional amendments also affected the powers of the Supreme Court, notably by granting it the right of legislative initiative.

COMPLAINTS TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

16.3.1
Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence who have filed a complaint with competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms in the past 12 months



14. The functioning of judicial and law enforcement bodies, as well as of institutions responsible for the selection of judicial candidates, the disciplining of judges, and other State bodies that, within their mandates, contribute to the effective administration of justice and the resolution of disputes and conflicts, has undergone significant changes.

15. The State Target Programme “Development of the Justice System of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023–2026” and its corresponding Implementation Plan have been adopted⁷². The objective of this programme is to establish strategic priorities for the development

of the justice system, aimed at ensuring fair and effective protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and organizations.

16. As part of the integration of modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) into the judiciary, local courts and the Supreme Court have introduced the following systems: the “Audio and Video Recording of Court Proceedings” hardware-software complex; automated information systems such as “Court,” “Constitutional Justice,” “State Register of Judicial Decisions,” and “Enforcement Proceedings”; a digital learn-

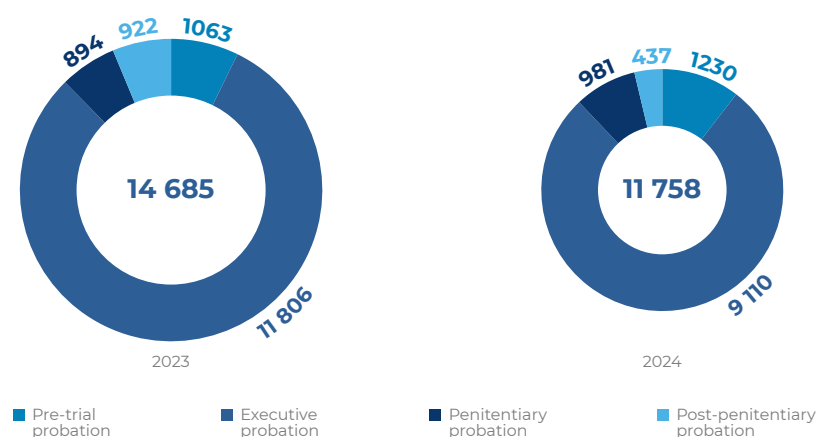
⁷² Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the State Target Program «Development of the Justice System of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2026» dated March 3, 2023 No. 47.

ing portal for the High School of Justice; automated case distribution mechanisms; mobile application-based state duty payments; and tools for performance evaluation of courts through the Digital Justice Portal (currently in pilot mode). Continuous public information on judicial activities is ensured through press officers and designated spokesperson judges.

17. New versions of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Code of Offences have been adopted. Amendments have also been introduced to the Penal Enforcement Code and to the laws “On the Status of Court Bailiffs and Enforcement Proceedings” and “On Probation.” In 2024, the Criminal Procedure Code was amended to enable electronic surveillance of suspects through the use of electronic bracelets and mobile monitoring systems.

PROBATION SUPERVISION

The total number of probation clients, including:



20. The “Tolom” portal has been introduced, comprising the following components:

- A secure section for law enforcement personnel, enabling access to data on fines, wanted persons, and other relevant information;
- A public interface providing citizens with access to information on fines and administrative offences;
- A “Top 100” section listing the most persistent offenders.

18. Automated Information Systems (AIS) have been integrated into the operations of law enforcement, oversight, and judicial bodies. These include: the “Unified Register of Offences,” “Unified Register of Crimes,” and “Probation”; systems for the automatic allocation of court cases; audio and video recording of judicial processes; the “Safe City” project; the development of an “Electronic Criminal Case” module enabling the generation of procedural documents and scanning of criminal case materials; and automation of statistical reporting, including an automated investigative summary.

19. As of May 2024, the Department of Probation under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic has implemented electronic surveillance for probation clients through the use of electronic bracelets and mobile monitoring systems.

21. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Forensic Expert Activities” has been adopted. The amendments authorize the delegation of certain types of forensic examinations to non-State forensic expert institutions.

22. The reform of the mediation system has been initiated, including the introduction of a “mandatory mediation” mechanism as a required pre-trial procedure for resolving disputes in civil, family, and labour matters, as well as disputes arising from criminal-law relations.

23. In 2023, the Concept of Legal Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023–2026 was adopted⁷³, outlining the overall objectives, tasks, and priorities of national legal policy. The main strategic directions for the planned period include: (1) enhancing legislative development processes; (2) improving law enforcement practices; (3) advancing legal education and awareness; and (4) promoting legal science and research.

24. The “Mildet” Telegram bot has been expanded to provide legal consultations on issues related to family law, including divorce, division of property, establishment of paternity, filing complaints regarding the inaction of bailiffs in alimony recovery cases, resolution of labour disputes, consumer protection, registration of individual entrepreneurs, and selection of tax regimes. The service is available in Kyrgyz, Russian, and Uzbek languages.

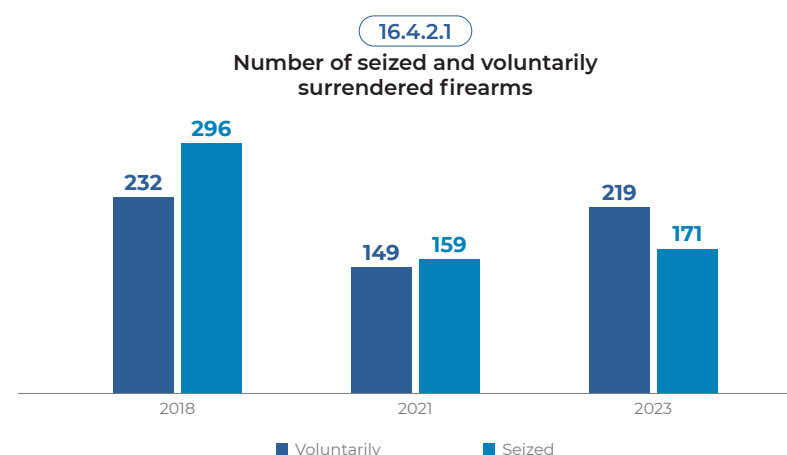
COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME, MONEY LAUNDERING

According to the Global Organized Crime Index 2023, the Kyrgyz Republic ranks among the top 40 countries worldwide with a moderate crime index. As part of the domestic policy agenda of the country’s highest political leadership aimed at eradicating organized crime and dismantling its ideological, financial, and material foundations, the State is undertaking significant measures.

25. A new draft version of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Prevention of Organized Crime” has been developed⁷⁴. The draft law is intended to strengthen efforts to combat organized crime by establishing a compre-

hensive legal framework for its prevention; identifying and addressing root causes and enabling conditions; preventing the formation of organized groups and criminal associations, including the disruption of their financing schemes; and protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals and legal entities. The proposed legislation outlines specific objectives related to the protection of citizens’ rights, crime prevention, and the elimination of systemic factors contributing to criminal activity. Particular emphasis is placed on collaboration with the public and media to promote an anti-crime narrative.

SEIZURE AND VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED FIREARMS



⁷³ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On approval of the Concept of legal policy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023–2026» dated May 31, 2023 No. 146.

⁷⁴ <https://koomtalkuu.gov.kg/ru/view-npa/4072>.



26. To establish a legal framework and enhance the effectiveness of efforts to counter the financing of organized groups or criminal associations formed for the commission of offences, a law was enacted⁷⁵ introducing mechanisms aimed at undermining the financial and economic foundations of organized crime and disrupting its funding channels.

27. The Concept of State Policy on the Prevention of Offences for 2022–2028 has been approved⁷⁶. Its objective is to develop an effective and coordinated system for crime prevention at both national and local levels. The policy is aimed at enhancing public safety, reducing crime rates, and identifying and addressing the root causes and enabling conditions of unlawful behaviour.

28. The State Programme for the Development of the Penal (Correctional and Probation) System of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024–2028 has been adopted⁷⁷. The country's criminal justice policy under this programme is guided by two core directions: the humanization of penalties for non-violent offences and the imposition of stricter sanctions for serious and particularly serious crimes.

29. The Department of Probation was established in 2019 with the primary goal of supervising convicted individuals without isolating them from society, and facilitating their rehabilitation and social reintegration. Un-

der the national penal system development programme, special attention is given to the probation service, which plays a crucial role in preventing recidivism and promoting the social adaptation of offenders, thereby contributing to the reduction of repeat offences.

30. In 2024, a pilot project on “Electronic Monitoring” was launched as a new pretrial restraint measure. This system is a modern monitoring solution that allows for the remote tracking and identification of a suspect's location. It operates through the use of electronic bracelets and a mobile phone application.

31. From 2012 to 2014, the country was placed on the “grey list” of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). In 2017, following an evaluation by the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG), the Kyrgyz Republic received low ratings due to the non-alignment of its legislation with the 40 FATF Recommendations and the limited effectiveness of its anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CFT) systems. Between 2018 and 2023, the Kyrgyz Republic underwent five rounds of assessment, improving its compliance with the FATF's 40 Recommendations. Key AML/CFT norms have since been integrated into national legislation. A new round of mutual evaluation is planned for 2026–2027.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

32. Anti-corruption provisions have been successfully incorporated into the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Code of Offences of the Kyrgyz Republic. These legislative acts have been updated to reflect current realities and challenges, resolving legal inconsistencies, introducing new provisions, and aligning procedural norms with international standards. These include provisions establishing criminal liability for corruption-related offences such as illicit enrichment, money laundering, facilitation of bribery, and the offering or promising of facil-

itation services in bribery. Additionally, provisions have been reinstated that enable sanctions for failure by public officials to comply with regulatory acts, unlawful interference in entrepreneurial activities, and the failure to submit or improper submission of asset and income declarations.

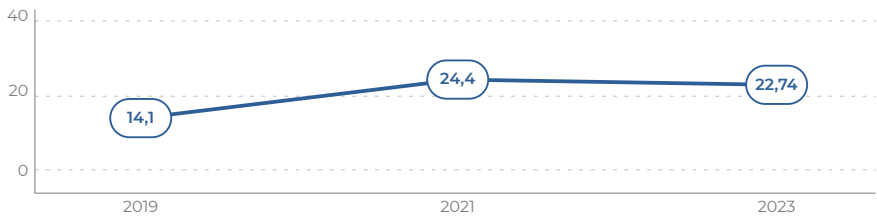
33. At present, a resolute and uncompromising anti-corruption campaign is being carried out by the Office of the Prosecutor General, the national security services, and law enforcement agencies. This includes

the recovery of billions in damages to the State budget and the restitution of numerous unlawfully privatized or misappropriated social infrastructure assets such as those in education, healthcare, culture, and sports as well as land plots and other assets of State and municipal ownership. The operational effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in detecting and prosecuting corruption and

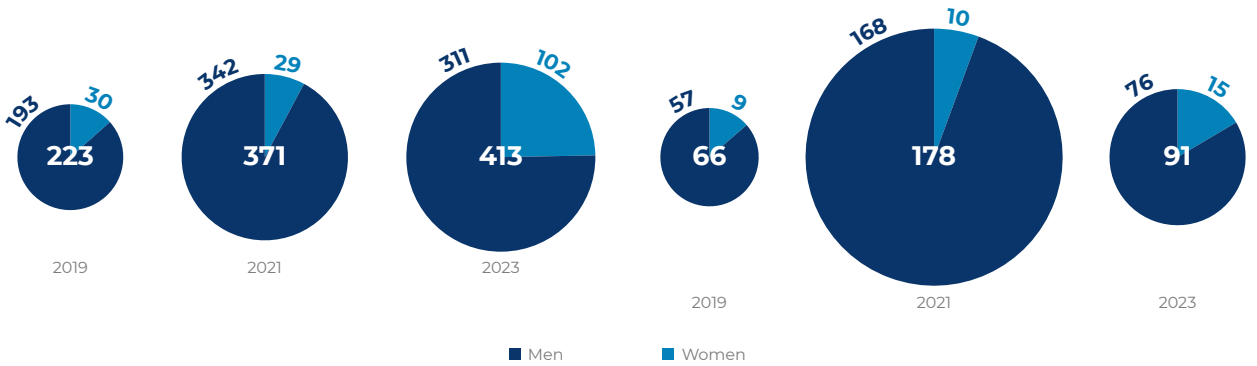
other crimes against the interests of public service has been significantly enhanced. This includes efforts to suppress instances of bribery, abuse of office, embezzlement of public funds, money laundering, and the recovery of damages caused to the State. In 2023 alone, more than KGS 10 billion in unlawfully diverted assets were recovered for the State.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

16.5.1.1
Index “Personal Perception of the Level of Corruption in State Executive Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies” (based on the results of the second half of the year)



16.5.1.2
Number of persons convicted of malfeasance
Number of persons convicted of corruption and bribery



34. Mandatory registration of inspections conducted with respect to entrepreneurs has been introduced⁷⁸ through the Office of the Prosecutor General. An automated information system has been launched, enabling the contactless registration and accounting of inspections by law enforcement and tax authorities. The mobile application “Business Protection” informs users entrepreneurs of inspection registration, provides the option to directly appeal the actions of inspectors,

and facilitates feedback mechanisms between authorities and the business community. Amendments to the criminal procedure legislation have been enacted to strengthen the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs and investors. Under these provisions, the initiation of criminal proceedings against business entities is permissible only upon the issuance of an opinion by a competent authority confirming the presence of financial or economic violations.

⁷⁵ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Combating the Financing of Terrorist Activities and the Legalization (Laundering) of Criminal Proceeds» dated January 23, 2025 No. 26.

⁷⁶ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On approval of the Concept of state policy in the field of crime prevention for 2022-2028» dated August 23, 2022 No. 469.

⁷⁷ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On approval of the State program for the development of the penal (penitentiary and probation) system of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2024-2028» dated November 12, 2024 No. 676

⁷⁸ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for registering inspections of business entities conducted by law enforcement agencies and tax authorities» dated December 7, 2022 No. 388.



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

35. The Kyrgyz Republic has achieved notable progress in the area of digital transformation, contributing significantly to the enhanced efficiency of public administration. The electronic interagency coordination system “Tunduk” has been implemented, the electronic document management system “Infodocs” has been launched, and human resources

management has been automated through the “E-Kyzmat” platform. Additionally, the “Sanarip Aimak” system is operational, facilitating interaction among local self-governance bodies. Key digitalization projects have also been initiated in the sectors of education, health, and social protection.



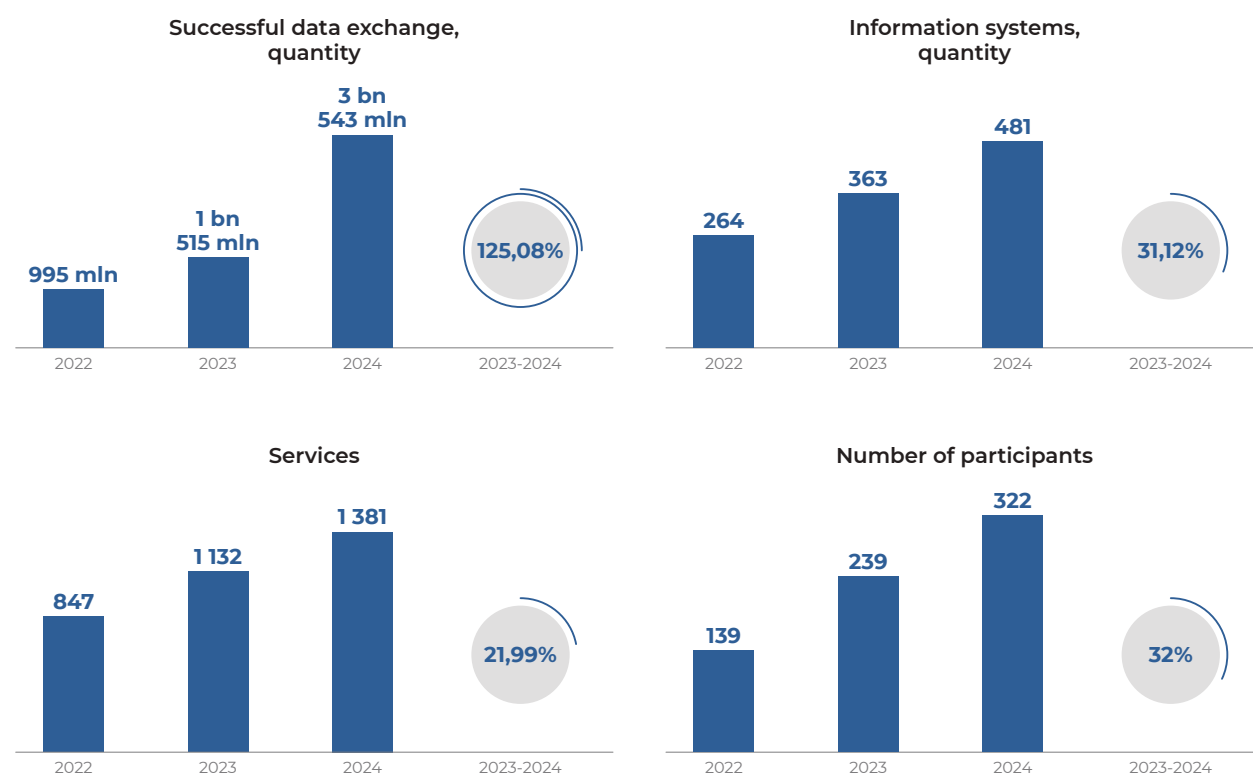
At present, the State e-Services Portal (SESP) hosts 167 public services and digital tools, including 114 fully automated services and 53 application-based services provided by 37 government bodies and institutions. While data exchange volumes reached 1.5 billion transactions in 2023, the “Tunduk” interagency system has recorded over 3.5 billion transactions in 2024. This represents a 105 per cent increase in data exchange over the past year.



36. The State e-Services Portal and a mobile application for public services have been launched, enabling citizens to access digital documents and obtain certificates and offi-

cial documents online, without the need for physical presence regardless of their location, including from anywhere in the world.

USERS IN THE STATE PORTAL OF ELECTRONIC SERVICES



37. The State Agency for the Protection of Personal Data under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic has been established. It safeguards citizens' rights and ensures that the processing of personal data complies with national legislation.

38. A Cybersecurity Coordination Centre has been established, and the National Cybersecurity Strategy has been adopted underscoring the State's readiness to respond to cyber incidents and emerging digital threats.

39. In September 2024, the use of paper for official correspondence and approximately 700 other types of documents was discontinued. The electronic document management system (EDMS) now has over 160,000 registered staff accounts from connected organizations. As of 25 February 2025, the system had recorded more than 23 million documents, with nearly 130,000 users.

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS WITH ACCUMULATION WORKING IN THE EDMS OF ORGANIZATIONS

Years	Internal documents	Incoming documents	Outgoing documents	Altogether Documents	Organization
2018	1 167	17 406	6 600	25 173	52
2019	5 150	113 707	33 297	152 154	149
2020	17 343	534 864	223 777	775 984	367
2021	48 095	1 819 511	772 508	2 640 114	1 274
2022	139 450	3 970 355	2 187 928	6 297 733	1 746
2023	359 886	7 842 790	4 680 979	12 523 769	2614
2024	630 472	13 321 110	7 791 658	21 743 240	3143
2025	703 677	14 220 865	8 305 696	23 230 238	3182

40. On 21 November 2017, the Kyrgyz Republic became the 75th member country of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). A National Open Government Forum was established⁷⁹, and a biennial National Action Plan on Building Open Government was adopted⁸⁰. Under the OGP initiative, the following measures were implemented: the launch of the Unified Portal for Public Consultation on

Draft Normative Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic⁸¹; and the adoption of the Open Data Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2022–2024⁸², which serves as a foundational policy document for the development of open data. The introduction of open data represents a new phase in advancing transparency in public governance under evolving socio-economic conditions.

ELECTORAL PROCESS

41. In 2019, amendments were introduced to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Election of Deputies to Local Councils (Keneshes),”⁸³ which established gender-specific provisions, including a minimum quota

reserving 30 per cent of seats in Aiyl (village) Keneshes for women. As a result, the proportion of women in local councils increased from 15 per cent to 38 per cent by 2023. However, women's representation in the nation-

⁷⁹ Order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 27, 2018 No. 226-r.

⁸⁰ Order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 16, 2018 No. 360-r.

⁸¹ <https://koomtalkuu.gov.kg/ru/article/o-portale>

⁸² Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated September 2, 2022 No. 463-r.

⁸³ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Elections of Deputies of Local Keneshes» dated August 8, 2019 No. 117.

al parliament remains below the legislated quota, at 22 per cent⁸⁴.

42. In 2021, amendments were made to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Election of the President and Deputies of the Parliament (Jogorku Kenesh) of the Kyrgyz Republic,”⁸⁵ introducing a new electoral system for the election of 90 parliamentary deputies based on a mixed (parallel) model:

- 35 deputies are elected through a majoritarian system in single-member constituencies;
- 55 deputies are elected through a proportional system (party lists) within a single nationwide constituency.

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

44. Between 2019 and 2024, the Kyrgyz Republic initiated and contributed to the adoption of several significant United Nations General Assembly resolutions:

- In 2019, the Group of Friends of Mountainous Countries was established, currently comprising 31 Member States;
- On 16 December 2021, the year 2022 was declared the “International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development”;
- On 7 December 2022, 5 March was proclaimed the “International Day for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Awareness”;
- On 14 December 2022, the period 2023–2027 was designated as the “Five-Year Action Plan for the Development of Mountain Regions”;
- On 12 December 2024, 23 October was proclaimed the “International Day of the Snow Leopard.”

45. The Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council and has submitted its candidacy for a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security

43. The Kyrgyz Republic has integrated new technologies into the electoral process, including a biometric voter identification system and ballot boxes with automated scanning capability. These serve as tools for verifying manual vote counts, tabulating voting results, and announcing election outcomes. As a result of the new electoral model, preliminary results became available with 95 per cent accuracy within two hours after polls closed, contributing to the peaceful conduct of elections.

Council for the 2027–2028 term. The country actively engages with other United Nations human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and special procedures, and submits its periodic reports in accordance with the established schedule. In 2024, the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reviewed the country’s third periodic report and issued 71 recommendations. The UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities visited the Kyrgyz Republic in 2024, urging reforms in deinstitutionalization and broader inclusion of persons with disabilities in policymaking processes.

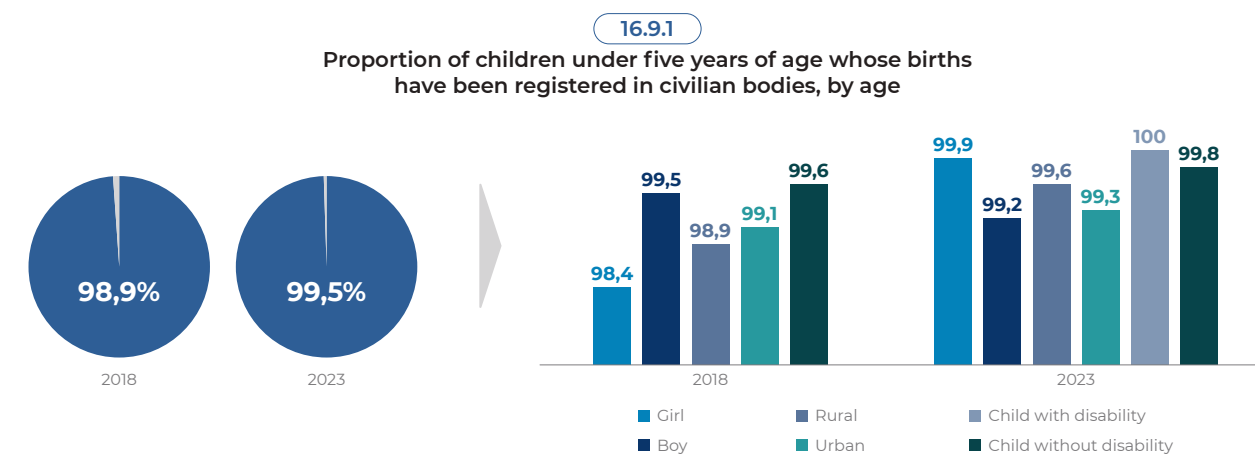
46. The Kyrgyz Republic actively participates in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Currently, five military personnel and fifteen law enforcement officers from the Kyrgyz Republic are deployed as military observers and police personnel in UN peacekeeping missions. The country is also undertaking efforts to expand the presence of its peacekeeping contingents in operations supporting international peace and security.

DOCUMENTATION OF CITIZENS

47. The Kyrgyz Republic has undertaken a series of initiatives over several years aimed at simplifying civil registration and documentation procedures. These efforts have included legislative amendments and the implementation of digital solutions such as the introduction of automated information systems. These

systems enable the automation of processes, reduction in service delivery time, elimination of paper-based application forms, integration into a unified database, use of documents in both paper and/or electronic formats, and the ability to submit civil status applications via the State e-Services Portal.

REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF CHILDREN



48. As of 31 May 2024, the Kyrgyz Republic introduced new types of national passports⁸⁶: the 2024 model identification card (ID card) and the 2023 model general civil passport. Both documents are produced domestically and meet all international standards. A digital version of the ID card has also been developed, which holds legal validity and is considered equivalent to the physical passport.

49. The procedure for registering the birth of children whose parents lack identity documents has been simplified. In order to ensure 100 per cent timely birth registration of newborns based on medical birth certificates, digital solutions were modernized by the Ministry of Digital Development, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic. This enabled the country to reach a 100 per cent birth registration rate. Since May 2024, a total of 1,443 previously unregistered children were identified, of whom 1,189 have received birth certificates.

50. To improve public access to government services at the aiyl okmotu (village government) level, delegation agreements were signed with 242 aiyl okmotu in 2019, and with an additional 25 in 2022. In 2024, following the administrative-territorial reform, new agreements were concluded, and currently 111 aiyl okmotu provide public services. From 1 March 2022 to 2024, a total of 245,751 public services were delivered by aiyl okmotu nationwide.

51. Since March 2023, the Kyrgyz Republic has been accepting applications for the “Meken Card,” a nationally recognized document that confirms the status of compatriots holding foreign citizenship. A total of 53 Meken Cards were issued in 2023, and 184 in 2024.

52. The procedure for residential registration (propiska) has been simplified. On 3 October 2024, an online residential registration service was launched via the “Tunduk” mobile application⁸⁷. This service allows citizens to

⁸⁴ <https://shailoo.gov.kg/ru/zhenshiny-i-vybory/zhenshiny-v-predstavitelnyh-organah/>

⁸⁵ Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated August 26, 2021 No. 103.

⁸⁶ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the issues of introducing certain types of national passports of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic of the 2023 model» dated April 12, 2024 No. 167.

⁸⁷ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On approval of the Regulation on the rules for registration and deregistration of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic at the place of residence and place of stay» dated July 31, 2024 No. 435.



register themselves, their children, or others at their place of residence without visiting public service centres. Since its launch, more than 3,500 citizens have successfully registered online. The service significantly simplifies the registration process for property owners by allowing applications to be submitted remotely at any convenient time.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

In the Kyrgyz Republic, national human rights institutions are represented by the Office of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsperson) of the Kyrgyz Republic and the National Centre of the Kyrgyz Republic for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

54. To uphold the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in Articles 23–65, 109, and 110 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, and to align the national human rights institution with the Paris Principles, as well as the Belgrade and Venice Principles, a draft Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Akyikatchy (Ombudsperson) of the Kyrgyz Republic” has been developed, along with a package of draft laws proposing amendments to related legislation concerning the Ombudsperson’s operations. These

53. As of 24 July 2023, the registration of foreign nationals and stateless persons is conducted through the Unified System for External Migration Registration and the website <https://ereg.e-gov.kg/> (“Online Registration for Foreign Nationals and Stateless Persons”). This has greatly streamlined the registration process for these categories.

proposed legal reforms aim to strengthen human rights safeguards, enhance the rule of law, and increase public trust and credibility among civil society and international partners. They also aim to support the institution’s eligibility for “A” status accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

55. The 2021 Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic introduced the position of the Commissioner for the Rights of the Child. According to the relevant regulations⁸⁸, the Commissioner operates independently and is accountable solely to the President. Any form of interference by public authorities, administrative bodies, or their officials in matters related to the Commissioner’s mandate is strictly prohibited.

II. Next steps

1. Crime Prevention and Rule of Law Strengthening. Enhancing the legal framework, increasing accountability for criminal offences, and developing preventive mechanisms will contribute to reducing the incidence of offences. Emphasis must be placed on legal awareness-raising among the population and inter-agency cooperation in the field of public safety. To increase the effectiveness of the measures being implemented, a monitoring and evaluation system will be introduced. This will enable timely adjustments and enhance the overall impact of public policy in the area of crime prevention.

2. Transparency and Access to Justice. Judicial system reform will be achieved through the introduction of electronic document management, anti-corruption measures, and judicial capacity-building. This includes expanding the network of community-based courts and implementing a free legal aid programme. To strengthen public trust in the judiciary, measures will be taken to ensure transparency in judicial proceedings, publish court decisions, and enhance anti-corruption safeguards. The professional development of judges will be supported through regular training and performance evaluation systems.

⁸⁸ Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Commissioner for Children’s Rights of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated June 21, 2021 No. 267.

3. Expansion of Digital Public Services.

As part of the digital transformation agenda, a suite of essential services will be introduced, including online school enrollment, benefit applications, medical appointments, birth registration, access to social assistance, unemployment registration, and vocational retraining. The functionality of the “Tunduk” mobile application and the State e-Services Portal will be expanded to ensure broader access to digital government services.

4. Improvement of Criminal Justice Procedures.

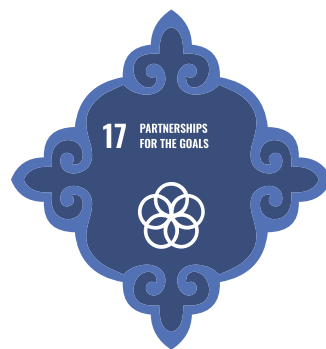
The «Electronic Criminal Case» automated information system (AIS) will be integrated with existing databases, while predictive analytics will be employed to fore-

cast crime trends. Further enhancements will include strengthened oversight of procedural actions, expanded functionality of the “Tolom” platform, and improved access to crime-related information, including cases of domestic and corruption-related violence.

5. Anti-Corruption Measures and Civic Engagement.

Anti-corruption efforts will include the review of normative legal acts, reduction of bureaucratic barriers, promotion of public oversight, and safeguarding the independence of anti-corruption bodies. Public awareness-raising programmes will serve as a sustainable foundation for increasing trust in State institutions and building a culture of integrity.

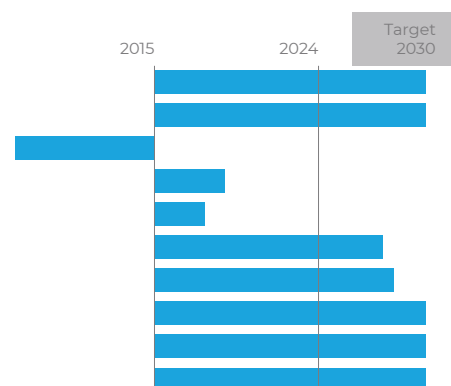




GOAL 17. STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

INDICATORS

- 17.1.1 Tax revenue
- 17.1.2 Domestic budget funded by domesti..
- 17.3.1 FDI inflows
- 17.4.1 Debt service
- 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscripti..
- 17.8.1 Internet users
- 17.13.1 Macroeconomic dashboard
- 17.18.2 National statistical legislation
- 17.18.3 National statistical plan funded/un..
- 17.19.2 Births and deaths registration



I. Situation analysis based on goal indicators

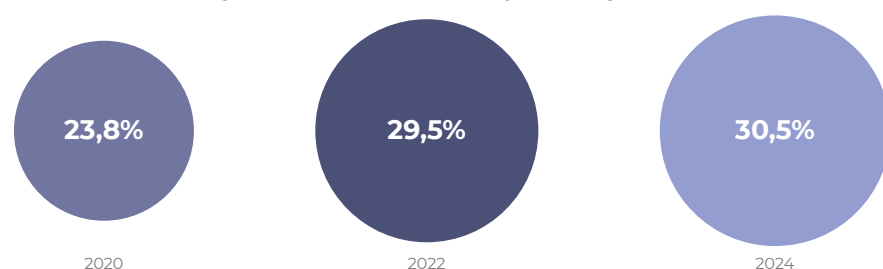
FINANCE

1. The overall volume of public revenues as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) has demonstrated steady annual growth from 2019 to 2024. Specifically, the ratio of

government budget revenues to GDP increased from 25.6 per cent in 2019 to 30.5 per cent in 2024.

VOLUME OF GOVERNMENT REVENUES

17.1.1
Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP

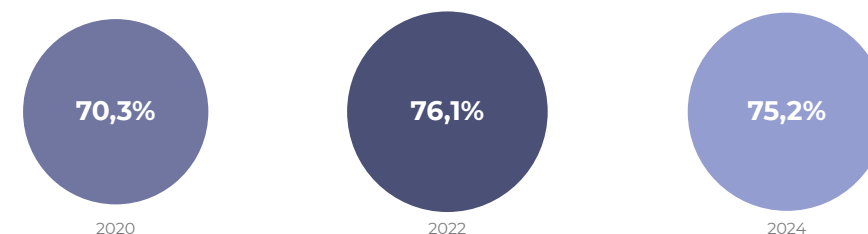


2. The increase in the share of public revenues as a percentage of GDP was primarily achieved through higher collections of tax

and non-tax revenues. Tax revenues served as the principal source driving the growth in budgetary income.

STATE BUDGET FINANCED BY TAXES

17.1.2
Proportion of the national budget financed by domestic taxes, %

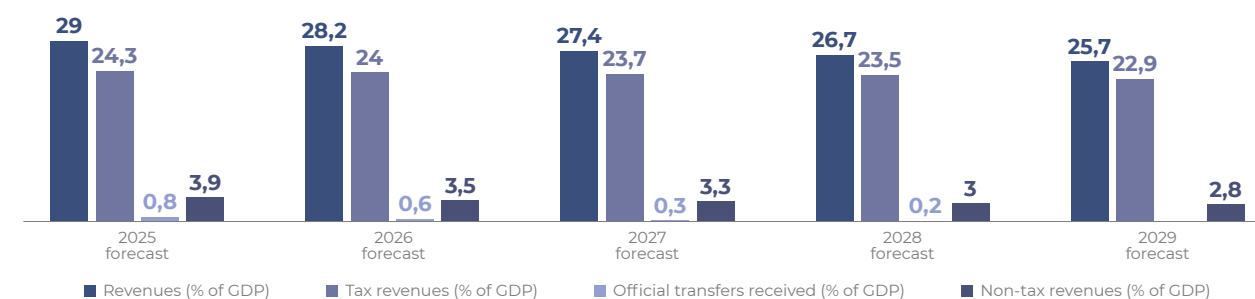


The aforementioned indicators were primarily achieved due to economic growth, as well as the efforts undertaken by the tax and customs authorities to enhance and strengthen tax and customs administration. These efforts included the implementation of digitalization projects in tax and customs procedures, such as electronic invoices, electronic consignment notes, online cash registers, online payments, navigation seals, and other inno-

vative components. Additional measures are being taken to increase throughput capacity at border checkpoints, introduce digital solutions, intensify the fight against smuggling, and eliminate corruption schemes.

It is projected that the overall volume of public revenues as a percentage of GDP will reach 25.7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE FORECAST

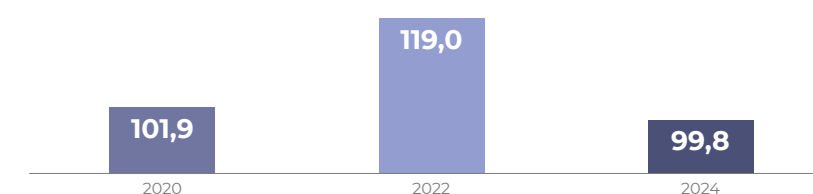


3. Overall, tax policy will focus on enhancing the efficiency of the tax system's incentive function and improving the quality of tax ad-

ministration, while simultaneously reducing the administrative burden on taxpayers and increasing tax collection rates.

DYNAMICS OF PRIMARY EXPENSES

Primary government expenditure as a percentage of the initial approved budget (general public services sector), %



4. The dynamics of primary expenditures relative to the initially approved budget are characterized by noticeable fluctuations, which are driven by a range of factors:

• Adoption of new normative legal acts. During the fiscal year, additional obligations may arise that require the reallocation of funds, including for social support



programmes, new infrastructure projects, and unforeseen expenditures linked to economic and external shocks;

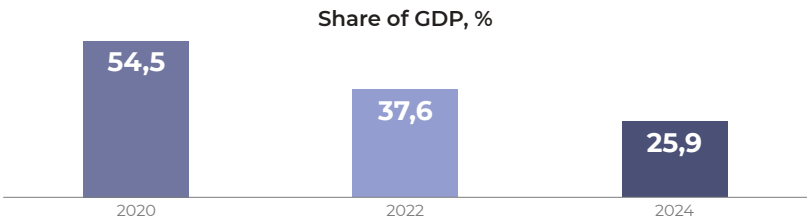
- Changes in macroeconomic conditions. Rising inflation, exchange rate adjustments, and fluctuations in the prices of key commodities affect the cost of budgetary commitments, resulting in expenditures exceeding planned levels;
- Emergency response financing. In times of crises, pandemics, or natural disasters, the government is compelled to increase public spending, which is reflected in final budget execution indicators;
- Optimization and reallocation of budgetary resources. In some cases, savings in certain budget lines are reallocated to priority areas.

5. It is also important to note that, during the period from 2021 to 2024, additional expen-

ditures were directed toward infrastructure improvements in sectors such as education, health, transport, and irrigation. During this period, capital expenditures from domestic sources increased significantly. For example, more than 300 educational facilities were constructed between 2022 and 2024. Furthermore, additional funds were allocated to support increases in salaries, pensions, and social benefits.

6. Deviations from budget execution are a natural occurrence, reflecting the inherent flexibility of the budgetary process. Despite these fluctuations, the level of execution remains within reasonable limits, indicating sound and balanced public financial management. It is essential to recognize that in-year budget adjustments are not a sign of instability, but rather a tool for adapting to evolving circumstances.

PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



7. As of 31 December 2024, the external public debt of the Kyrgyz Republic amounted to USD 4,534.55 million (KGS 394,506.21 million), representing 25.9 per cent of the country's GDP for the year 2024.

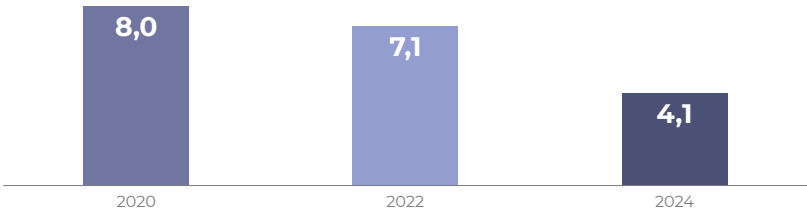
Between 2020 and 2024, the ratio of external public debt to GDP showed a consistent annual decline.

This data reflects a positive trend in reducing the debt burden on the national economy. The declining ratio of external debt to GDP indicates effective public debt management and a gradual reduction in the country's reliance on external borrowing. In turn, this con-

tributes to enhancing the financial sustainability of the Kyrgyz Republic, mitigating risks associated with debt servicing, and strengthening the resilience of external public debt.

8. The share of external public debt servicing as a percentage of exports of goods and services has decreased, reflecting a positive trend. This is attributable both to the growth in exports of goods and services and to more efficient public debt management. These developments underscore the country's improved financial resilience and reduced dependence on external borrowing factors which represent a favourable outlook for the Kyrgyz economy.

PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

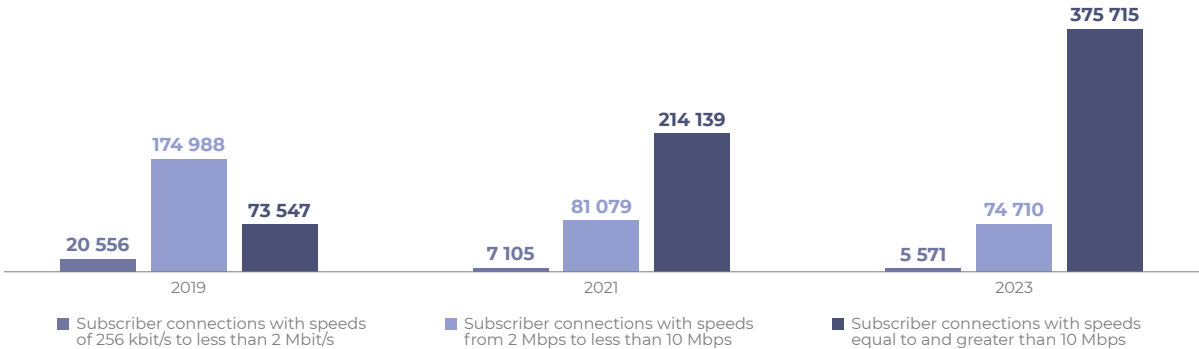


TECHNOLOGY

9. The Kyrgyz Republic is actively enhancing its digital infrastructure and expanding access to advanced scientific and technological

innovations through the implementation of fixed broadband Internet access projects.

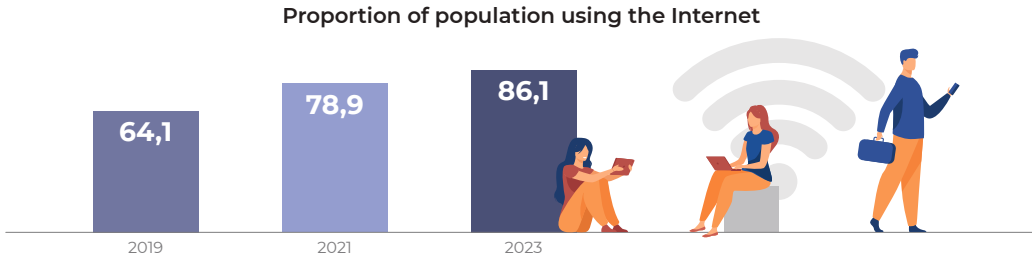
INTERNET CONNECTION SPEED



10. As a result of ongoing digitalization reforms aimed at enhancing the efficiency of public e-services and improving access to information and education, user coverage continues to expand across both urban centres and remote regions. These efforts contribut-

ed to the Kyrgyz Republic ranking 78th out of 193 countries in the 2024 United Nations E-Government Development Index⁸⁹. Moreover, the proportion of the population regularly using the Internet continues to grow.

INTERNET ACCESS



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

11. The Kyrgyz Republic is actively advancing initiatives to address climate and environmental challenges facing mountain ecosystems and the cryosphere through international climate negotiations. Key areas of engagement include advocating the mountain agenda in global forums and initiating the establishment of a Mountain Partnership Group. At COP28, the Kyrgyz Republic proposed the creation of this group, which includes countries such as Andorra, Armenia, Bhutan, Zimbabwe, Nepal, Tajikistan, among others. The objective of the group is to consolidate efforts in addressing climate and environmental is-

sues specific to mountain regions. During COP29, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, a High-Level Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change was co-organized by the Kyrgyz Republic, Azerbaijan, and Mongolia.

12. The Kyrgyz Republic has positioned itself as a leading advocate for the preservation of mountain ecosystems and glaciers both in Central Asia and globally. The country spear-headed the Declaration on Climate Change, Mountains, and Glaciers during COP29 in Baku in 2024. At the 41st session of the UNESCO General Conference, the Kyrgyz Republic

⁸⁹ <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/?ref=economist.kg>.



initiated and secured the adoption of the resolution titled “Strengthening Monitoring and Research of Mountain Glaciers.” This reflects the strategic importance of water resources and their particular vulnerability to climate change for both the country and the Central Asian region as a whole.

13. Integrated water resources management is a critical component of sustainable development in the Central Asian region. In 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Uzbekistan signed an intergovernmental agreement on the joint management of the Kemptir-Abad Reservoir, aimed at the efficient utilization and conservation of the reservoir's water resources. The bilateral Chu-Talas Water Management Commission between the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan

is functioning effectively. In 2018, the Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Interstate Use of the Orto-Tokoy (Kasansay) Reservoir, located in the Ala-Buka district of the Jalal-Abad region, was ratified. Furthermore, an agreement between the Water Resources Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan led to the establishment of a Joint Water Management Commission. This commission is tasked with overseeing the joint use of small watercourses in the Fergana Valley, approving water intake limits, implementing measures to improve water management conditions, and resolving operational and safety issues related to interstate water infrastructure.

II. Next steps

1. Financial Sustainability and Efficiency. Ensuring a stable and predictable financial foundation is critical for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The observed increase in the ratio of public revenue to GDP from 2019 to 2024 reflects the positive impact of enhanced tax and customs administration. The digitalization of processes, including the introduction of e-invoices, online cash registers, and other digital tools, has not only improved revenue collection but also significantly reduced corruption risks. Going forward, efforts will focus on strengthening the incentivizing function of the tax system while minimizing administrative burdens on businesses. This approach aims to foster a more enabling environment for private investment and the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises.

2. Flexibility and Adaptability of the Budgetary Process. Efforts to increase the predictability of the national budget will continue through more detailed medium-term forecasting that takes macroeconomic changes into account, analysis of the effectiveness of budget programmes to optimize expenditures, and assessments of the fiscal impact of new legal acts. These measures will help minimize substantial deviations from the initially approved budget parameters.

3. Responsible Public Debt Management. The reduction in the ratio of external public debt to GDP is a key indicator of the sustainability of the country's fiscal policy. The Kyrgyz Republic has demonstrated a positive trend

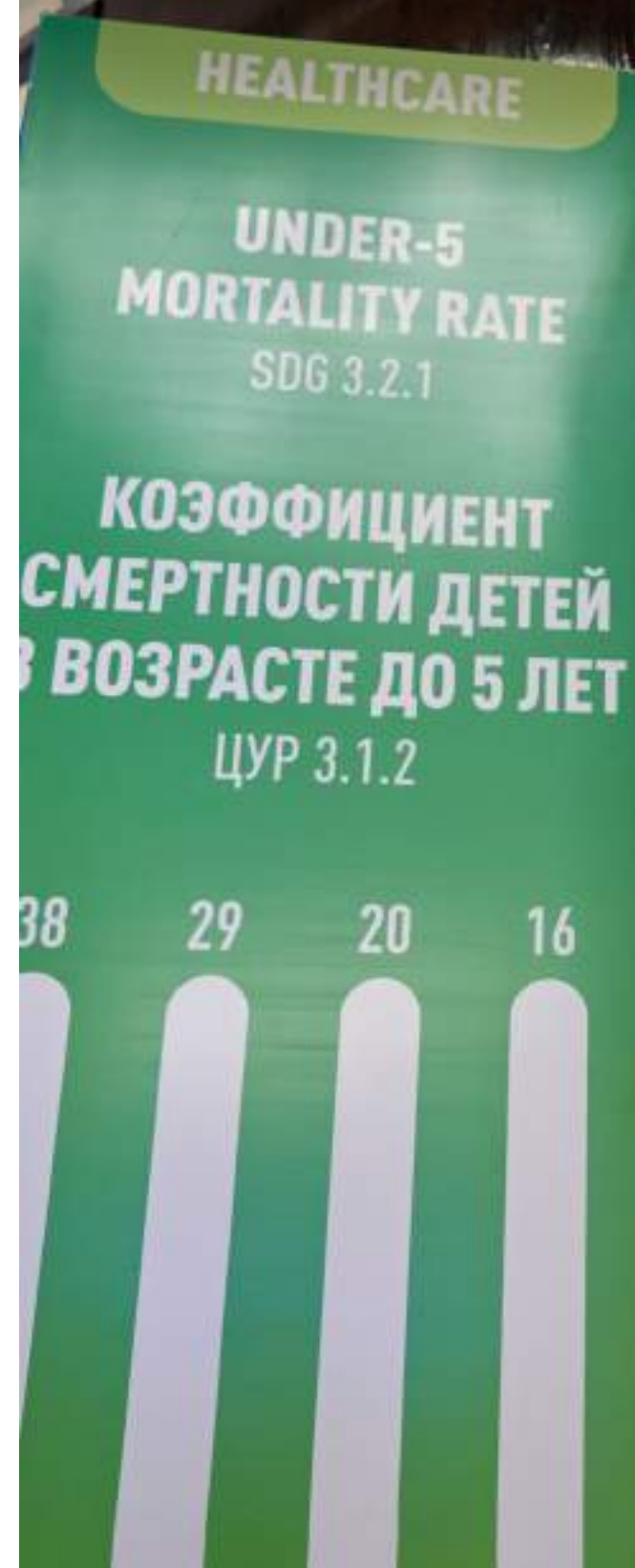
in this regard, which supports economic sovereignty and mitigates financial risks. Enhancing public debt management reinforces the confidence of international partners and strengthens resilience to external shocks.

4. Development of Digital Infrastructure. Advancements in internet infrastructure and the digitalization of public services increase the potential for strategic partnerships and broaden opportunities for engagement with citizens, the private sector, and the international community. Promoting digital literacy and expanding network coverage creates conditions for more equitable participation of all regions in national development.

5. International Cooperation and Climate Diplomacy. The Kyrgyz Republic is actively advancing initiatives to address environmental and climate challenges in mountain ecosystems. A major milestone was the formation of the Mountain Partnership Group and the convening of a High-Level Dialogue on Climate and Mountains at COP29. Additionally, the country initiated the Declaration on Climate Change, Mountains and Glaciers, and successfully spearheaded a UNESCO resolution on the monitoring of mountain glaciers. Kyrgyzstan also engages in effective interstate cooperation with Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan on the joint management of transboundary water resources. Mechanisms such as joint water management commissions and bilateral agreements contribute to sustainable development and foster trust in the region.

DATA, MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

5



I. Analysis of the current situation

THE ROLE OF STATISTICAL SYSTEMS IN MONITORING THE SDGS

The national statistical system of the Kyrgyz Republic operates as a centralized structure, with the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC) serving as the primary body responsible for coordinating data collection efforts, producing statistics in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and establishing the evidence base for the SDGs.

1. In order to ensure the effective functioning of the national statistical system, the production of high-quality official statistics, and to strengthen public trust in official statistics in

the Kyrgyz Republic, the National Statistical Committee carries out its activities in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Official Statistics.» Measures have been undertaken to ensure the quality of official statistics, guided by the Quality Declaration and the Policy for Ensuring the Quality of Official Statistics.

2. The national statistical system of the Kyrgyz Republic monitors the national set of SDG indicators, which includes 217 indicators, comprising: 136 global, 59 national, and 22 proxy indicators.

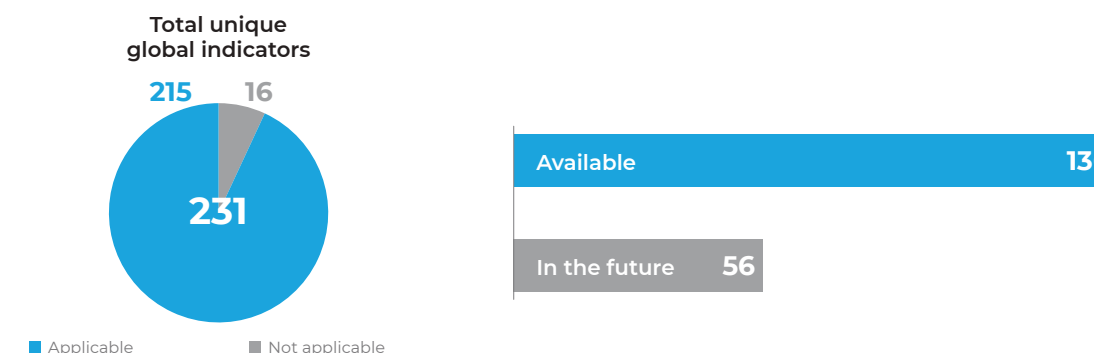
SDG MONITORING SYSTEM INDICATOR SET IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

SDG	Total Global Indicators	Total availability of global indicators in the national database of the Kyrgyz Republic	Number of national indicators in the national database of the Kyrgyz Republic	Number of proxy indicators in the national database of the Kyrgyz Republic	Total indicators in the national SDG monitoring system
SDG 1	13	11	3	4	18
SDG 2	14	6	4	3	13
SDG 3	28	21	4	1	26
SDG 4	12	8	4	2	14
SDG 5	14	7	4	0	11
SDG 6	11	4	5	0	9
SDG 7	6	2	4	0	6
SDG 8	16	9	7	2	18
SDG 9	12	11	2	0	13
SDG 10	14	8	4	0	12
SDG 11	15	5	2	2	9
SDG 12	13	5	0	0	5
SDG 13	8	5	0	0	5
SDG 14	10	-	-	-	-
SDG 15	14	8	7	0	15
SDG 16	24	11	7	2	20
SDG 17	24	15	2	6	23
Total	248	136	59	22	217
Non-applicable	16				

3. Of the 136 available global indicators, 82 indicators (60%) are produced by the National Statistical Committee (NSC), 32 indicators (24%) are generated by line ministries and government agencies, and 22 indicators (16%)

are produced by international organizations. A total of 56 indicators have been classified as future indicators, and 16 indicators have been identified as not relevant.

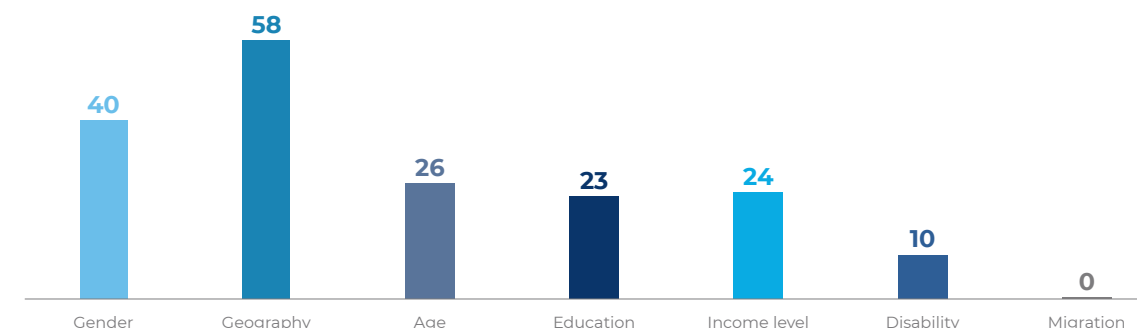
SDG INDICATOR SET



4. The Kyrgyz Republic adheres to the core principle of the 2030 Agenda "leaving no one behind" and places significant emphasis on the disaggregation of SDG indicators. An analysis of the availability of global indicators revealed that, as of 1 January 2025, disag-

gregated data are available for 58 indicators by geographic location, 40 by sex, 26 by age, 24 by income level, and 23 by education level. However, data gaps remain in the production of disaggregated statistics by migration status and disability.

DATA DISAGGREGATION ANALYSIS FOR GLOBAL SDG INDICATORS



5. The main data sources for SDG monitoring are the Integrated Household Survey (KHS) and the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey on the Situation of Women and Children (MICS). Four rounds of MICS were conducted in 2006, 2014, 2018, and 2023. MICS 2023 collected data for 31 global SDG indicators, disaggregated by sex, age, geography, education, income, ethnicity, and disability.

7. A new medium-term Development Programme for Official Statistics (2022–2026) is currently being implemented. It aims to modernize the statistics system through data digitalization and automation and to strengthen SDG monitoring.

6. To explore alternative data sources for the SDGs, the NSC piloted modelling for two SDG indicators: 9.1.1 and 11.3.1 using geospatial data.

8. The NSC operates according to an annual Statistical Programme. To improve SDG data and metadata exchange, dedicated work on SDG indicators has been integrated into the Statistical Programme.

9. To build statistical literacy, the NSC developed a Training Manual on SDG Statistics, providing users with information on indicator definitions, methodologies, and data sources.

10. To promote and enhance statistical literacy, a course titled “Statistical Literacy and Data Analysis Methods” was introduced in collaboration with NSC and is now offered in 10 universities across the Kyrgyz Republic, including 4 regional state universities. A new academic programme in “Business Analytics and Statistics” was launched at the I. Razza-kov Kyrgyz State Technical University and the Osh Technological University. Additionally, a course titled “Introduction to the Official Statistics System of the Kyrgyz Republic” has been developed.

11. A learning platform has been established at the Institute of Statistical Research and Training under the NSC to further enhance statistical literacy.

12. The latest population and housing census was conducted in March 2022. The census

DATA DISSEMINATION

15. The national SDG reporting platform (based on Open SDG) hosts data and meta-data for 217 indicators in SDMX format, is bilingual (English, Russian), and features visualization tools. Separate Child and Gender portals provide SDG-relevant indicators and

CHALLENGES

16. Preparation of the second SDG monitoring review identified major challenges: producing disaggregated indicators, and ac-

included modules on socio-demographic characteristics, housing conditions, ethnicity, migration status, and disability that is consistent with the “leave no one behind” principle and the production of disaggregated data. The Kyrgyz Republic conducts a census every ten years; previous censuses were held in 1999 and 2009.

13. The Kyrgyz Republic fully complies with UN Statistics Division requirements for demographic data. MICS 2023 revealed a high birth registration rate of 99.5 per cent in 2023 that is a result of birth registration automation, the issuance of national ID numbers at birth, and the Balaga Suynchu newborn benefit programme.

14. Death registration in the Kyrgyz Republic also exceeds 95 per cent, as all deaths are medically certified, coded using ICD 10, and registered in coordination with the Ministry of Health and civil registration authorities. Data exchange is facilitated through the “Tunduk” automated interagency system.

analytics. The NSC publishes thematic reports on SDG Statistics, Gender & SDGs, and Youth & SDGs. An SDG Tracker tool- part of the platform enables real-time monitoring of national progress.

cessing quality administrative and novel data sources.

II. Next steps

1. Strengthen Statistical System Capacity. Strategic priorities include enhancing capacity, implementing electronic data collection, and widening access to high-quality, comparable statistics.

2. Advance SDG Indicator Disaggregation. Over the next five years, the statistical system plans to develop 56 disaggregated SDG indicators.

Annex 1

to the Voluntary National Review
achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
in the Kyrgyz Republic

Sustainable Development Goal Indicator Matrix in the Kyrgyz Republic

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
1	Global	1.1.1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and location (urban/rural) (\$1.9)	percent	0,06	0,21	0,31	0,28	0,00	0,02	0,08	0	0	NSC
2	National	1.1.1 Extreme poverty rate as a percentage of total population	percent	1,2	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,9	6,0	6,0	5,0	NSC
		By territory:											
		urban		1,0	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,3	7,3	5,6	5,2	
		rural		1,4	1,1	1,0	0,7	0,8	1,2	5,3	6,2	4,8	
		By gender:											
		women		-	-	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,8	6,2	6,2	4,9	
		men		-	-	0,8	0,6	0,5	1,0	5,8	5,7	5,0	
3	Global	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	percent	32,1	25,4	25,6	22,4	20,1	25,3	33,3	33,2	29,8	NSC
		By gender:											
		women		32,7	25,7	26,3	22,5	20,1	25,3	33,1	32,8	29,7	
		men		31,5	25,0	25,0	22,2	20,2	25,3	33,4	33,5	30,0	
		By territory:		29,3	18,6	20,4	20,1	14,7	18,3	33,3	34,0	30,2	
		urban											

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
3	Global	rural	percent	33,6	29,0	28,4	23,7	23,2	29,3	33,3	32,6	29,6	NSC
		By age groups:											
		Children aged 0-17 years		40,5	31,5	32,0	28,3	25,7	31,8	40,5	40,3	36,7	
		Youth aged 14-28		29,0	23,0	22,9	20,9	16,2	22,0	31,2	31,6	27,8	
		working-age population (women 16-57 years old, men 16-62 years old)		27,9	21,8	22,0	19,3	17,1	21,7	29,7	30,3	26,9	
		population over working age		21,8	19,9	18,9	14,8	13,3	17,8	24,1	22,7	19,9	
		1.2.1.1 Employment poverty rate according to the official poverty line	percent	23,0	18,3	18,0	15,5	13,2	17,2	24,7	24,2	21,9	
		By gender:											
		men		24,6	19,7	20,0	16,6	14,9	18,7	26,3	25,5	23,2	
		women		20,6	16,0	14,8	13,6	10,5	14,9	22,0	22,3	19,9	
4	National	By age groups:											NSC
		15-19		23,7	19,0	14,7	12,6	6,6	11,4	18,0	18,0	17,1	
		20-24		19,9	18,0	13,9	10,7	8,1	8,9	17,2	18,9	14,7	
		25-29		20,9	17,5	18,5	15,8	11,1	15,3	23,2	21,3	16,9	
		30-34		31,9	22,5	22,9	18,4	17,1	22,1	29,1	30,2	29,1	
		35-39		33,4	27,6	26,4	23,4	25,0	27,5	34,2	31,7	28,3	
		40-44		27,5	20,1	21,8	18,5	16,1	25,2	33,4	34,1	33,4	
		45-49		20,3	15,1	15,3	13,5	11,1	16,1	26,4	25,8	22,1	
		50-54		12,4	11,3	10,8	12,5	8,6	12,3	20,1	20,0	16,6	
		55-59		11,4	8,4	10,3	9,5	7,9	8,9	13,0	12,1	14,7	
		60-64		9,4	14,2	14,3	12,0	8,8	10,2	14,3	10,3	9,1	
		65-69		5,3	7,6	6,2	4,8	4,2	9,4	17,1	15,1	12,5	
		70+		4,3	13,9	10,6	3,7	7,3	5,1	13,6	12,1	11,6	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
4	National	By territory:											NSC
		urban		18,1	11,8	13,2	13,0	9,7	12,4	24,8	25,9	22,6	
		rural		25,5	21,8	20,7	16,9	15,2	20,1	24,6	23,2	21,5	
		By sectors of the economy:											
		Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		29,1	24,5	22,6	21,9	14,2	21,1	24,3	25,9	24,3	
		Mining		25,7	17,4	43,5	46,5	40,4	40,1	47,1	48,3	45,0	
		Manufacturing		20,7	16,8	19,3	13,0	14,3	13,5	23,6	24,3	22,5	
		Provision (supply) of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning		10,4	6,7	16,8	9,9	10,0	18,7	28,8	28,1	17,4	
		Water supply, treatment, waste treatment and recovery of secondary raw materials		8,8	11,0	16,9	14,4	16,3	24,4	27,8	25,8	30,0	
		Construction		30,5	21,9	25,2	18,3	16,1	21,6	29,9	27,1	25,3	
		Wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles		17,0	13,9	12,7	12,4	11,6	10,1	20,7	20,7	21,0	
		Transport activities and storage of goods		22,3	20,9	18,0	14,2	15,2	19,4	26,2	24,3	22,0	
		Activities of hotels and restaurants		18,2	14,0	10,5	10,1	8,9	11,6	19,1	19,4	15,0	
		Information and communication		23,4	12,6	7,2	7,4	2,1	5,3	10,7	7,5	6,3	
		Financial intermediation and insurance		10,5	7,0	11,9	10,7	15,6	20,5	28,9	11,4	9,0	
		Real Estate Transactions		3,9	1,6	1,9	...	...	9,0	22,7	36,5	39,2
		Professional, scientific and technical activities		19,0	6,4	10,7	6,2	12,6	21,0	17,9	17,8	12,0	
		Administrative and support activities		13,6	9,7	17,4	10,9	10,8	12,0	24,9	20,3	41,3	
		Public administration		16,9	9,9	10,1	6,6	6,7	13,1	19,9	20,5	17,4	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
4	National	Education		20,4	16,1	18,6	18,9	13,2	22,0	30,7	32,2	25,6	NSC
		Health care and social services		13,3	11,6	15,2	12,0	10,9	22,9	25,1	23,2	18,9	
		Art, entertainment and recreation		24,9	22,9	13,5	10,0	13,3	12,6	16,3	23,8	15,3	
		Other service activities		14,3	10,5	9,7	9,1	6,8	12,5	24,3	21,0	18,1	
		Activities of private households		24,0	46,9	31,5	23,4	18,3	36,0	20,6	18,0	53,0	
		Activities of extraterritorial organizations		...	...	15,6	...	...	10,7	...	3,2	5,2
		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions	percent		50,2	50,5	45,8	42,3	42,2	48,5	47,4	43,6	
5	Global	By gender:											NSC
		men			50,3	50,3	45,8	42,7	42,5	48,8	47,9	43,5	
		women			50,1	50,6	45,9	41,9	42,0	48,2	46,9	43,6	
		By age:											
		children (under 18)			59,7	60,0	56,0	52,0	50,9	58,2	56,8	52,6	
		Adults (18-64)			43,7	44,1	39,3	35,9	36,9	42,4	41,4	38,2	
		Seniors (65 and older)			49,2	46,4	38,6	37,0	34,8	40,7	39,0	33,9	
6	Global	By territory:											NSC, ML-SPM, Social Fund, state bodies providing pension provision
		urban			36,9	38,7	33,8	31,1	30,7	41,5	39,5	36,8	
		rural			57,4	56,8	52,4	48,5	48,8	52,6	51,9	47,4	
		1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, the unemployed, the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-related injuries, the poor and vulnerable											

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
6	Global	Proportion of the population receiving pensions and benefits to the total population, percent	percent	17,1	16,6	16,8	16,6	17,1	17,7	18,0	17,7	16,9	NSC, ML-SPM, Social Fund, state bodies providing pension provision
7	Proxy	1.3.1.a Proportion of population receiving state social benefits/"Uy-bulogo komok" as a proportion of the total population	percent	5,1	4,5	4,7	4,5	4,7	5,1	5,3	4,9	4,0	NSC, MLSPM
8	Proxy	1.3.1.b Proportion of total population receiving social benefits	percent	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	NSC, MLSPM
9	Proxy	1.3.1.c Proportion of population receiving pensions and disability benefits out of total population	percent	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	NSC
10	Proxy	1.3.1.d Proportion of old-age pensioners receiving pensions below the SMP											NSC, Social Fund
11	Global	to the total population	percent	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,3	2,4	3,5	3,8	3,7	NSC
		to the total number of pensioners	percent	20,5	21,6	20,2	19,9	20,6	21,8	30,8	33,6	32,3	
		1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services											
		Percentage of household members who use an improved drinking water source, either in their own home/yard/on their own plot or within 30 minutes of the round trip	percent				92,6					95,8	
		By territory:											NSC
		urban					99,6					99,6	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
11	Global	rural					88,7					94,1	NSC
		By education of the head of household:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					83,0					94,5	
		Basic General					93,2					95,1	
		Average general					89,7					94,8	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					94,4					96,2	
		Higher					97,2					98,1	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index:											
		poorest					76,9					87,2	
		second					92,7					93,6	
		average					94,8					98,3	
		fourth					98,7					99,8	
		richest					100,0					100,0	
		Percentage of households with handwashing facilities, water and soap or other detergent	percent				96,3					97,6	
		By territory:											
		urban					96,1					96,7	
		rural					96,5					98	
		By education of the head of household:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					92,1					91,1	
		Basic General					94,7					97,5	
		Average general					97,4					97,6	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					96,6					97,9	
		Higher					95,1					98	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
11	Global	By the quintile of the welfare Index:											NSC
		poorest					97,2					95,1	
		second					95,9					97,7	
		average					96,5					98,8	
		fourth					96,4					99	
		Percentage of household members who do not share improved sanitation facilities with others	percent				98,2					98,2	
		By territory:											
		urban					96,6					96,8	
		rural					99,1					98,9	
		Education of the head of household:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					99,7					99,5	
		Basic General					98,6					99,1	
		Average general					97,8					98,1	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					98,3					98,6	
		Higher					98,6					97,9	
		Wealth index quintile:											
		poorest					97,9					96,7	
		second					99,2					98,6	
		average					98,6					97,8	
		fourth					97,0					98,9	
		richest					98,4					99,3	
12	Global	1.5.1. Number of deaths due to disasters per 100,000 population	per 100,000 people	0,87	0,75	2,21	0,28	0,29	0,75	1,58	1,92	0,61	MES, NSC

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
12	Global	Death toll due to disasters By gender:	person	53	47	141	18	19	51	109	135	44	MES, NSC
		men		33	37	85	14	10	29	74	99	24	
		women		20	10	56	4	9	22	35	36	20	
13	Global	1.5.2. Direct economic losses from disasters as a proportion of national gross domestic product (GDP) Share of damage from emergencies Amount of material damage caused by disasters	percent million somov	0,53 2290,6	0,21 1006,2	0,19 1027,4	0,21 1214,6	0,05 323,80	0,04 265,80	0,25 1931,83	0,45 4599,53	0,02 296,2	MES, NSC
14	Global	1.5.3. Number of countries that have adopted and implemented disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	points	In March 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic committed itself to following the main priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which adopted the Concept of Integrated Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018–2030, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 29, 2018 No 58 and developed a Plan for its implementation for 2018–2022. The plan of the first stage for 2018–2022 has been implemented by 89%. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Amendments to the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018–2030» dated January 29, 2018 No 58» dated January 10, 2023 No1 approved the Implementation Plan of the second stage (2023–2026)									MES
15	Global	1.5.4 Proportion of local authorities that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with disaster risk reduction strategies	percent	-	-	-	-	10,1	13,2	21,5	34,5	40,5	MES
16	Global	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants for poverty reduction as a proportion of the recipient country's gross national income	as a percentage of GNI	0,5640	0,7685	0,6401	0,5182	0,5337	0,5918	0,7235	0,5333		OECD

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
17	Global	1.a.2 Expenditure on basic services (education, health and social protection) as a proportion of total government expenditure Education Health care Social protection	percent	18,9 9,5 18,4	20,0 8,8 16,5	19,4 9,7 16,2	21,2 8,6 19,1	21,4 8,3 19,5	23,2 10,0 20,0	20,7 9,8 17,3	20,6 7,9 15,5	19,7 7,8 15,6	NSC
18	National	1.b.1.1 Share of current and capital government expenditure by sector Current Government Expenditures Capital government spending	percent	81,8 18,2	80 20	78,4 21,6	88,7 11,3	81,1 18,9	85,8 14,2	78,1 21,9	72,2 27,8	75,7 24,3	MOF
19	Global	2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment	percent	5,9	5,7	5,3	4,7	4,6	5,1	5,5	6,1		FAO
20	National	2.1.1.1. Average per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs in relation to the average physiological consumption rates, in percentage food supply, % Meat and meat products in terms of meat (including lard and by-products) Milk and dairy products (in terms of milk) Bollocks Sugar and sugar-containing products Vegetable oil Potato		66,1 115,8 48,3 73,4 149,0 111,2	64,8 115,2 45,0 88,3 119,4 111,6	64,6 114,8 48,5 91,4 116,1 111,3	76,5 110,2 66,6 102,3 187,5 107,2	71,1 110,6 53,4 98,4 134,7 128,4	71,0 109,3 55,2 62,9 166,5 107,8	72,9 111,0 56,8 92,6 167,6 109,5	76,5 110,2 66,6 102,3 187,5 107,2	75,7 119,3 72,6 95,7 113,9 108,4	NSC

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
20	National	Vegetables and melons		142,3	144,6	157,0	155,4	143,5	161,4	152,1	155,4	165,3	NSC
		Fruits and berries		26,4	35,9	35,6	36,1	33,9	26,9	26,3	36,1	55,8	
		Wheat and its by-products, in flour		149,0	147,4	133,6	106,8	99,3	107,4	85,0	106,8	101,8	
		Fish and fish products		20,9	11,0	11,0	33,0	6,6	11,0	15,4	33,0	52,7	
21	Global	2.1.2 Level of moderate or severe food insecurity of the population (according to the "Food Insecurity Experience Scale")	percent										NSC
		Moderate to Acute		-	-	-	-	4,5	5,7	7,6	5,7	4,7	
		By place of residence:											
		urban		-	-	-	-	6,9	9,4	12,9	11,4	9,2	
		rural		-	-	-	-	3,1	3,6	4,5	2,3	2,1	
		Severe		-	-	-	-	0,8	1,3	1,6	1,5	1,6	
		By place of residence:											
		urban		-	-	-	-	1,8	2,9	3,4	3,2	3,6	
		rural		-	-	-	-	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5	
22	Proxy	2.1.2.c Ratio of agricultural imports to production in the republic	percent										NSC
		Grain and by-products		-	-	-	16,6	18,7	21,6	35,5	32,9	37,0	
		Wheat and products of their processing		-	-	-	47,3	52,8	57,6	104,9	75,4	116,9	
		Fruits and berries and products of their processing		-	-	-	37,9	68,8	46,1	66,5	66,1	102,9	
		Potatoes and their by-products		-	-	-	0,7	1,0	1,3	2,7	3,2	2,6	
		Vegetables and melons and their processed products		-	-	-	3,9	6,0	7,0	8,7	10,6	11,7	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
22	Proxy	Meat and meat products (in terms of meat)		-	-	-	15,1	19,4	16,4	19,2	23,5	23,6	NSC
		Milk and dairy products (in terms of milk)		-	-	-	1,1	1,5	2,4	1,8	1,8	3,3	
		Eggs (thousand pieces) and products of their processing		-	-	-	0,6	6,8	11,6	16,3	29,2	34,0	
		Sugar and sugar-containing products		-	-	-	71,6	50,8	73,9	142,6	163,2	89,0	
		Vegetable oil		-	-	-	476,1	680,8	2006,5	1018,6	936,6	989,2	
		Fish and their processed products		-	-	-	169,2	110,0	84,3	30,1	14,5	11,0	
		2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age (standard deviation from median growth to child age according to the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards, <-2)	percent				11,8					14,1	
		By gender:											
23	Global	men					12,5					15	NSC
		women					10,9					13,3	
		By territory:											
		urban					8,8					13	
		rural					13,1					14,6	
		By age:											
		0-5 months					5,4					8,5	
		6-11 months					9,3					5,8	
		12-17 months					12,1					12,7	
		18-23 months					17,2					20,2	
		24-35 months					13,2					19,1	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
23	Global	36-47 Months					11,2					15	NSC
		48-59 Months					12,7					12,5	
		Mother's education:											
		No/beginner					(*)					(*)	
		Basic general					14,8					13,2	
		Complete general					12,0					16,7	
		Vocational primary/secondary					12,2					12,2	
		Higher					10,0					11,9	
		Wealth index quintile:											
		Poorest					14,0					16,5	
		Second					13,8					15,6	
		Average					12,0					12,6	
24	Global	Fourth					8,2					12,3	NSC
		Richest					9,2					12,4	
		2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age, by type (wasting or obese) (standard deviation from median weight to age according to the WHO Child Growth Standards> +2 or <-2)	percent										
		Exhaustion (-2SD)					2,0					3	
		By gender:											
		Boys					2,0					2,9	
		Girls					2,1					3,1	
		By territory:											
		Urban					1,8					3,6	
		Rural					2,1					2,8	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
24	Global	By age:											NSC
		0-5 Months					5,1					10,6	
		6-11 Months					3,0					6,6	
		12-17 Months					3,2					1,3	
		18-23 Months					0,9					2,3	
		24-35 Months					2,1					2,1	
		36-47 Months					1,3					1,9	
		48-59 Months					0,6					1,6	
		By mother's education:											
		No/beginner					(*)					(*)	
		Basic general					2,8					1,8	
		Complete general					1,8					3,3	
		Vocational primary/secondary					2,4					3,5	
		Higher					1,8					2,4	
		Wealth index quintile:											
		Poorest					1,5					3,3	
		Second					2,9					2,8	
		Average					2,2					3,5	
		Fourth					0,9					1,8	
		Richest					2,6					3,4	
		Overweight (+2SD)					6,9					8,8	
		By gender:											
		boys					6,8					9,2	
		Girls					7,1					8,4	
		By territory:											
		urban					7,0					8,4	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
24	Global	rural					6,9					8,9	NSC
		By age:											
		0-5 months					9,4					13,0	
		6-11 months					10,5					10,8	
		12-17 months					7,3					13,2	
		18-23 months					8,5					9,4	
		24-35 months					7,2					9,3	
		36-47 months					4,6					6,6	
		48-59 months					5,1					6,1	
		By mother's education:											
		No/Beginner					(*)					(*)	
		Basic General					7,4					6,9	
		Complete General					6,1					8,5	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					8,5					9,2	
		Higher					6,9					9,6	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index:											
		poorest					7,0					8,2	
		second					6,2					10,5	
		average					7					8,2	
		fourth					8,1					6,9	
		richest					6,5					10,4	
25	National	2.2.3.1 Proportion of women with anemia to total female population											NSC
		Proportion of women with reported cases of anemia	percent	3,4	2,8	2,8	2,5	2,0	1,2	1,3	1,7	1,5	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
25	National	Including:											NSC
		children 0-14 years old		3,9	3,2	3,4	3	2,5	1,3	1,5	2,2	1,9	
		15 years and older		3,2	2,6	2,6	2,3	1,8	1,1	1,1	1,4	1,2	
		Proportion of pregnant women suffering from anemia to the number of women who have completed their pregnancies	percent	52,8	47,5	52,8	59,0	55,2	40,4	35,4	41,1	39,0	
26	Proxy	2.3.2.a Share of agricultural co-operatives in the total volume of production in the republic	percent	-	-	-	-	0,7	1,4	1,6	1,1	1,3	NSC
		Including:											
		share of crop production		-	-	-	-	1,2	1,5	1,2	1,4	1,4	
27	Proxy	share of livestock production		-	-	-	-	0,1	1,3	2,2	0,8	1,3	NSC
		2.3.2.b Balance of consumption of fish products	kg per year	1,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	0,6	1,0	1,4	3,0	4,8	
28	National	2.4.1.1 Proportion of crop area fertilized:											NSC
		(i) Mineral fertilizers; (ii) organic fertilizers											
		Proportion of the area of agricultural crops fertilized with mineral fertilizers	percent	-	-	-	36,4	35,4	35,9	35,6	36,8	35,5	
		Proportion of crop area fertilized with organic fertilizers		-	-	-	2,5	2,5	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,5	
29	Global	2.a.1 Agricultural Orientation Index as measured by the structure of public expenditure	index	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,07	0,06	0,07	0,11	NSC
30	Global	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to agriculture	million constant USD 2022	26,9	22,4	22,7	21,8	13,3	9,3	16,6	52,6		OECD

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
31	National	2.c.1.1 Consumer price index for food products in the Kyrgyz Republic and regions	as a percentage of December of the previous year	95,8	95,0	102,7	97,4	105,7	117,6	113,3	115,8	103,4	NSC
32	Global	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	per 100,000 live births	38,5	30,3	31,2	29,8	24,8	42,4	37,1	28,1	26,0	MoH
33	Global	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health workers	percent	99,2	99,2	99,3	99,3	99,3	99,3	99,4	99,5	99,5	NSC
34	Global	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	per 1000 live births	21,5	19,8	18,5	17,6	17,5	16,7	17,9	16,7	16,5	NSC
35	Global	By gender:											
		boys		23,2	21,1	20,3	19,4	19,2	17,8	19,7	17,7	17,8	
		Girls		19,6	18,4	16,6	15,6	15,8	15,6	16,1	15,6	15,2	
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	per 1000 live births	14,0	12,7	11,8	12,0	11,8	11,7	11,9	10,1	10,7	NSC
		By gender:											
36	National	boys		15,4	13,4	13,1	13,2	12,9	12,5	13,1	10,6	11,5	
		Girls		12,5	11,9	10,4	10,7	10,7	11,0	10,6	9,6	10,0	
		3.2.2.1 Total fertility rate of urban and rural population	percent	3,19	3,06	2,95	3,28	3,33	3,05	2,89	2,81	2,71	NSC
		By territory:											
		urban		2,80	2,76	2,84	3,36	3,63	3,36	3,57	2,93	1,91	
		rural		3,44	3,26	3,05	3,28	3,22	2,92	2,58	2,73	3,23	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
37	Global	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and major population	per 1000 uninfected	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	NSC
		By gender:											
		women		0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	
		men		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	
38	Global	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	per 100,000 people	98,2	93,4	90,6	83,0	78,9	53,5	58,1	57,9	52,7	NSC
		By gender:											
		women		83,7	81,7	77,7	69,0	66,9	46,1	50,4	50,0	44,6	
		men		113,1	105,3	103,8	97,2	91,2	60,8	66,0	65,9	61,0	
39	Global	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1000 population	per 1000 people	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,0	0	0	NSC
40	Global	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population	per 100,000 people	5,9	6,0	5,3	5,1	3,9	1,9	1,8	1,9	2,3	NSC
41	Global	By gender:											
		women		4,2	4,5	4,3	3,5	2,5	1,7	1,1	1,0	2,0	
		men		7,5	7,5	6,2	6,8	5,3	2,1	2,5	2,8	2,6	
		3.4.1 Mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases	per 100,000 people										NSC
		Of these:											
		circulatory system		297,0	279,7	276,0	265,7	266,2	317,7	297,1	234,5	232,7	
		By gender:											
		men		303,5	284,6	284,3	273,8	275,7	336,5	311,0	252,6	243,7	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
41	Global	women Neoplasms By gender: men women diabetes mellitus By gender: men women chronic respiratory diseases By gender: men women		290,7 64,5 66,8 62,2 6,0 5,2 6,8 18,9 21,7 16,2	275,0 64,4 69,3 59,7 6,7 5,4 8,0 19,0 21,6 16,4	267,7 62,2 6,8 65,9 58,6 6,8 6,2 7,4 17,6 21,4 13,8	257,8 65,6 67,3 63,9 7,3 6,4 8,3 16,3 19,4 13,3	256,9 64,1 66,3 61,9 7,0 6,5 7,6 16,4 19,5 13,3	299,2 63,8 67,6 60,0 9,8 9,0 10,7 17,2 19,6 14,8	283,3 59,5 62,7 56,4 7,1 5,8 8,3 14,2 17,3 11,2	216,9 54,7 59,3 50,2 6,2 5,4 7,0 10,6 13,0 8,3	221,9 57,3 60,0 54,7 6,7 6,3 7,1 12,6 14,3 10,9	NSC
42	Proxy	3.4.1.a Life expectancy of 15 years, 45 years, 65 years by sex and territory By gender: men By age: 15 years old 45 years old 65 years old By gender: women By age: 15 years old 45 years old 65 years old	Years										NSC
				53,5 26,5 11,7 61,4 32,8 15,8	53,7 26,2 10,9 61,6 33,0 15,8	53,8 26,2 11,0 61,8 33,0 15,8	54,0 26,2 10,7 62,0 33,2 15,9	54,2 26,4 10,8 62,1 33,2 15,8	54,2 26,3 10,7 62,3 33,5 16,0	54,4 26,7 11,5 62,5 33,7 16,6	54,4 26,3 10,1 62,6 33,6 15,9	54,7 26,5 9,8 62,9 33,8 16,0	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
43	Global	3.4.2 Mortality from suicide By gender: men women	per 100,000 people	7,0 11,1	6,9 11,0	6,3 10,2	6,0 9,7	5,8 9,4	4,6 7,1	5,8 8,8	4,9 8,1	4,8 7,8	NSC
44	National	3.5.1.1. Incidence of drug dependence per 100,000 population by sex and territory By gender: men women	per 100,000 people	6,7 13,1	7,6 14,8	4,3 8,5	4,5 8,8	2,5 4,9	2,4 4,6	2,0 3,9	1,9 3,7	2,4 4,3	NSC
45	National	3.5.2.1 Incidence of alcohol dependence per 100,000 population by sex and territory By gender: men women	per 100,000 people	23,5 0,4	28,4 0,5	23,0 0,3	18,6 0,4	18,4 0,1	15,1 0,1	16,6 0,1	11,9 0,1	12,4 0,5	NSC
46	Global	3.6.1 Road traffic mortality By gender: men women	per 100,000 people	41,8 5,6 15,6	50,8 6,4 13,4	39,5 6,8 13,7	33,5 4,0 11,0	32,2 4,9 12,0	26,0 4,0 9,7	26,0 7,4 12,6	21,0 3,1 5,5	22,4 2,6 9,6	NSC
47	Global	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) whose family planning needs are met by modern methods By territory:	percent	23,1 8,3	19,9 6,9	20,7 6,9	16,3 5,8	19,3 4,8	14,7 4,8	17,9 7,3	8,5 2,6	14,6 4,7	NSC

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
47	Global	urban					68,6					60,6	NSC
		rural					66,7					58,3	
		By age (years):											
		15-19					31,7					(*)	
		20-24					53,8					35,7	
		25-29					59,9					50,1	
		30-34					76,2					57,0	
		35-39					74,5					66,3	
		40-44					68,7					68,9	
		45-49					66,0					63,8	
		By education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					(*)					(*)	
		Basic General					67,8					62,9	
		Average general					62,9					55,8	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					66,2					55,2	
		Higher					74,3					65,5	
		Functional difficulties:											
		eat					81,6					(43,5)	
		No					67,1					59,3	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index:											
		Poorest					66,5					48,9	
		second					60,7					58,2	
		average					69,2					58,4	
		fourth					69,3					62,2	
		Richest					71,4					67,5	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
48	Global	3.7.2 Adolescent fertility rate (aged 15 to 19 years) per 1000 adolescent girls in the same age group		39,7	38,6	33,9	35,9	37,7	33,4	29,7	30,0	28,9	NSC
		By territory:											
		urban		39,7	37,6	35,6	38,8	43,1	37,3	36,9	31,1	21,5	
49	Global	rural		43,3	38,3	33,2	34,8	35,6	31,9	26,6	29,5	32,3	NSC
		3.8.2 Proportion of population with a large proportion of household expenditure on health care in total household expenditure or income											
		Share of the population with a share of more than 10% of family expenditures on medical care in the total volume of household expenditures	percent										
		By territory:											
		urban					4,2	4,8	4,8	3,8	4,2	6,0	
		rural					5,7	5,5	4,8	4,2	4,8	4,0	
		By gender:											
		men					4,9	4,8	4,6	3,7	4,3	4,4	
		women					5,4	5,6	5,0	4,4	4,8	5,0	
		By age:											
		Children aged 0-6 years					4,2	4,5	3,8	3,2	3,6	4,0	
		children aged 7-14					4,3	3,8	3,5	3,1	3,8	3,4	
		Youth, 15-28 years old					4,0	4,2	3,6	2,2	3,6	3,5	
		Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)					4,8	4,8	4,0	3,6	3,7	4,4	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
49	Global	population over working age					11,6	12,5	12,9	10,9	10,9	10,4	NSC
		By education:											
		Beginner and below					4,4	3,9	3,8	3,4	3,8	3,7	
		Basic General					5,9	7,1	7,2	5,2	5,9	6,7	
		Average general					5,1	4,6	3,7	3,4	4,3	4,2	
		vocational secondary, general					7,3	9,2	7,9	6,5	6,5	7,8	
		professional higher education					4,9	5,2	6,4	5,0	4,8	4,8	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index:											
		poorest					2,8	2,7	2,3	2,7	4,1	3,6	
		second					4,8	4,5	5,0	3,6	3,8	5,4	
		average					5,2	5,1	5,2	3,7	4,4	5,8	
		fourth					7,8	7,9	4,3	5,1	5,4	3,8	
		richest					5,1	6,2	7,3	5,2	5,2	5,1	
		By type of household:											
		without children					9,2	9,8	10,6	8,0	7,6	11,1	
		with children					4,4	4,4	3,7	3,3	4,0	3,5	
		without persons over working age					3,1	3,2	2,8	2,1	2,5	3,2	
		with persons over working age					9,1	9,1	8,2	7,1	7,9	7,1	
		only persons over working age					22,6	26,6	31,3	26,7	22,3	21,9	
		Poor					2,4	2,1	2,8	1,2	1,4	2,0	
		Extremely poor					0,0	0,0	6,3	0,6	1,2	1,2	
		Share of the population with a share of more than 25% of family expenditures on medical care in the total volume of household expenditures	percent						0,8	0,9	0,8	0,6	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
49	Global	By territory:											NSC
		urban							0,7	0,6	0,3	0,7	
		rural							0,8	1,0	1,0	0,6	
		By gender:											
		men							0,8	0,9	0,8	0,6	
		women							0,9	0,9	0,8	0,6	
		By age:											
		Children aged 0-6 years							0,5	0,8	0,7	0,3	
		children aged 7-14							0,7	0,7	0,6	0,2	
		Youth, 15-28 years old							0,5	0,3	0,7	0,5	
		Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)							0,8	0,8	0,6	0,5	
		population over working age							1,9	2,1	1,6	1,9	
		By education:											
		Beginner and below							0,6	0,8	0,6	0,4	
		Basic General							1,5	1,9	1,7	1,1	
		Average general							0,7	0,8	0,8	0,6	
		vocational secondary, general							1,1	1,1	0,9	1,2	
		professional higher education							0,9	0,6	0,4	0,6	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index:											
		poorest							0,4	0,5	0,4	0,1	
		second							0,4	0,2	0,1	0,7	
		average							0,2	0,4	0,3	0,6	
		fourth							1,3	1,2	1,9	0,6	
		richest							1,9	2,0	1,1	1,1	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
49	Global	By type of household:											NSC
		without children							1,6	1,2	1,0	2,3	
		with children							0,7	0,8	0,7	0,3	
		without persons over working age							0,8	0,5	0,6	0,4	
		with persons over working age							0,8	1,4	1,1	1,0	
		only persons over working age							7,0	4,9	3,2	5,7	
		Poor							0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	
50	National	Extremely poor							0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	NSC
		3.9.1.1 Mortality from toxic effects of carbon monoxide per 100,000 population	per 100,000 people	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,4	
51	Global	By gender:											NSC
		women		0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,6	
		men		1,2	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,3	1,0	1,2	0,7	0,3	
52	Global	3.9.2 Deaths from lack of safe water, safe sanitation and hygiene (lack of safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for all)	per 100,000 people	1,9	1,3	1,2	0,8	0,9	0,7	1	1,2	0,7	NSC
		3.9.3 Mortality from unintentional poisoning	per 100,000 people	7,0	6,0	5,9	6,3	5,5	5,0	6,1	3,7	3,3	
53	Global	By gender:											NSC
		men		11,4	10,0	9,4	10,6	9,3	8,1	10,3	6,1	5,2	
		women		2,7	2,1	2,5	2,0	1,7	2,0	1,9	1,4	1,4	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
53	Global	By gender:											NSC
		men					17,7	17,2	16,0	13,4	12,0	12,2	
		women					0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3	
		By territory:											
		urban					6,4	6,2	6,2	5,3	4,8	4,2	
		rural					9,5	9,2	8,5	6,9	6,2	6,7	
		By age:											
		15-24					0,4	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3	
		25-54					10,6	10,0	9,4	7,4	6,8	7,0	
		55+					10	10,2	9,4	9,0	7,5	7,4	
		By education:											
		Beginner and below					2,8	3,4	2,8	1,5	1,1	1,4	
		Basic General					3,5	2,9	3,8	2,9	2,5	3,7	
		Average general					9,8	9,3	8,8	7,4	6,9	7,0	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					11,7	11,8	10,8	9,1	7,9	7,6	
		Higher					5,6	5,5	4,9	4,1	3,4	3,2	
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		poorest					8,0	8,2	7,9	6,4	4,7	6,1	
		second					7,4	7,8	6,9	6,2	4,8	5,5	
		average					8,5	7,7	8,0	5,4	5,4	6,0	
		fourth					8,5	8,0	7,2	6,6	6,5	5,5	
		richest					9,6	8,8	8,1	7,2	6,4	5,8	
54	Global	3.b.1 Proportion of target population immunized with all vaccines included in national programmes	percent										NSC

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
54	Global	DTP vaccine coverage (against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) (3 doses)		96,6	96,1	93,4	94,5	94,4	88,2	88,8	91,3	87,9	NSC
		Measles vaccine (MCV) coverage (2-dose)		99,1	97	94,7	96,2	97,2	93,8	93,4	96,4	98,9	
		Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) Coverage (Last Scheduled Dose)		96,8	97,2	94,2	92,0	95,1	88,8	89,6	92,8	71,0	
55	Global	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance for health research and essential health	in millions of constant dollars, USA 2022	23,8	18,9	26,6	25,5	20,8	24,0	32,1	47,8		OECD
56	Global	3.c.1 Number and distribution of health workers per capita	per 10,000 people										NSC
		Of these:											
		doctors		20,8	20,9	20,4	20,3	20,0	19,6	18,9	17,6	17,3	
		By gender:											
		women		27,7	27,7	27,2	27,0	26,6	26,3	25,6	23,5	23,2	
		men		13,9	14,0	13,6	13,4	13,3	12,8	12,1	11,6	11,3	
		Dentists		3,1	3,2	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,9	
		By gender:											
		women		1,7	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,5	1,6	
		men		4,5	4,7	4,8	4,9	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,3	4,3	
		Pharmacists		0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	
		By gender:											
		women		1,1	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	
		men		0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
56	Global	nursing and midwifery staff		46,0	46,1	45,3	44,6	43,4	43,0	42,0	38,9	38,1	NSC
		By gender:											
		women		89,7	90,2	88,6	87,3	85,0	84,2	82,2	75,6	74,1	
		men		1,5	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	
57	Global	3.d.1 Capacity to comply with the International Health Regulations (IHR) and preparedness for public health emergencies	percent						57			42	CART
58	Global	4.1.1 Proportion of children and youth attributable to: (a) Students in grades 2 and 3; (b) Graduates of primary school; and (c) junior high school graduates who have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in skills: (i) Reading and (ii) Mathematics, disaggregated by sex	percent										NSC
		Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who successfully completed three basic reading skills tasks					57,9					68,5	
		By territory:											
		urban					66,7					75,3	
		rural					53,8					65,6	
		By gender:											
		Boys					55,8					66,9	
		Girls					60,1					70,1	
		At 2 nd /3 rd grade attendance age:					47,4					53,7	
		8 years					43,0					46,6	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
58	Global	9 years					52,3					60,5	NSC
		Attending 4 th Grade					58,1					67,6	
		9 th grade attendees					78,6					89,1	
		By mother's education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					(*)					(*)	
		Basic General					51,7					51,6	
		Average general					55,2					66,8	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					59,6					73,4	
		Higher					64,0					72,6	
		Functional difficulties in the child:											
		eat					42,3					70,1	
		No					59,4					68,4	
		Functional difficulties in the mother:											
		eat					43,4					(58,9)	
		No					57,8					66,8	
		No information					61,0						
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		poorest					53,1					59,5	
		second					52,1					67,3	
		average					52,9					67,0	
		fourth					60,3					73	
		richest					76,6					78,2	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
58	Global	Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who have successfully completed three basic numeracy tasks					51,3					57,0	NSC
		By territory:											
		urban					56,4					62,7	
		rural					49,0					54,6	
		By gender:											
		boys					49,3					57	
		Girls					53,5					56,9	
		At 2 nd /3 rd grade attendance age:					41,8					41,9	
		8 years					32,6					34,1	
		9 years					52,0					49,4	
		Attending 4 th Grade					54,9					58,0	
		9 th grade attendees					67,8					80,1	
		By mother's education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					(*)					(*)	
		Basic General					40,3					42,0	
		Average general					51,3					55,5	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					49,5					62,5	
		Higher					58,2					60,1	
		Functional difficulties in the child:											
		eat					39,0					44,9	
		No					52,6					57,7	
		Functional difficulties in the mother:											

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
58	Global	eat					47,9					(56,5)	NSC
		No					52,0					55,2	
		No information					49,1						
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		Poorest					50,8					57,1	
		second					42,6					50,8	
		average					52,1					54,3	
		fourth					50,1					59,2	
59	Proxy	Richest					64,4					65,5	NSC
		4.1.1.a Number of children and adolescents aged 7–17 who did not start classes in general education institutions for reasons, gender	person	2226	2576	2613	2826	2834	2645	2495	2475	2280	
		By gender:											
		boys		1254	1469	1464	1622	1662	1570	1466	1456	1332	
		Girls		972	1107	1149	1204	1172	1075	1029	1019	948	
		For the following reasons:											
		Material difficulties		129	174	246	222	262	208	127	60	50	
		reluctance of parents		35	35	46	69	12	41	19	65	5	
		lack of necessary documents (birth certificate, registration)		11	9	0	4	0	0	1	1		
		for family reasons		307	481	540	672	634	410	315	396	274	
		no desire to learn		79	38	39	139	67	62	36	38	35	
		Dysfunctional families		17	13	20	22	30	22	27	16	14	
		do not speak the language		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
59	Proxy	is married, pregnant, has become parents (mother, father)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NSC
		Work		149	445	417	229	212	168	182	103	30	
		lack of transport (the school is located far from home)		0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
		temporary seasonal work (agricultural work, grazing cattle on pasture)		177	6	3	15	25	3	9	5	11	
		Inconsistency of age with this class		2	1	1	38	9	9	0	0	0	
		due to illness		38	75	47	75	62	21	45	71	15	
		children with disabilities		1280	1297	1253	1336	1521	1701	1734	1720	1846	
		for other reasons		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		4.1.2 Completion rate (primary, lower and upper secondary education)	percent										
		Primary education completion rate					99,2					99,4	
		By territory:											
60	Global	urban					99,5					99	NSC
		rural					99,1					99,6	
		By gender:											
		boys					99					99,6	
		Girls					99,5					99,3	
		By mother's education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					(*)					(*)	
		Basic General					100					99,4	
		Average general					99,3					99,9	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
60	Global	Vocational Primary/Secondary					99					100	NSC
		Higher					98,9					100,0	
		Functional difficulties in the mother:											
		eat					(100,0)					(*)	
		No					99,1					99,6	
		No information					99,4					-	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index:											
		Poorest					100					98,6	
		second					99,6					99,9	
		average					98,5					99,9	
		fourth					98,8					99	
		Richest					99,1					100	
		Completion rate of lower secondary education					98,9					99,0	
		By territory:											
		urban					99,3					99,6	
		rural					98,6					98,6	
		By gender:											
		boys					99					98,2	
		Girls					98,9					99,9	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index:											
		Poorest					96,1					97,7	
		second					99,7					100,0	
		average					99,1					97,3	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
60	Global	fourth					99,6					99,6	NSC
		Richest					99,4					99,7	
		Completion Rate of Upper Secondary Education					86,8					89,1	
		By territory:											
		urban					91,2					91,7	
		rural					83,8					87,8	
		By gender:											
		boys					89,1					90,1	
		Girls					84,9					88,3	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index											
		Poorest					77,6					89,6	
		second					85,4					82,3	
		average					81,4					83,2	
		fourth					89,2					89,1	
		Richest					96,2					98,3	
		61	Proxy	4.1.2.a Completion rate of primary education	percent		96,5	97,8	99,1	96,0	96,5	97,8		96,4	100,4	NSC
62	Global	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 36-59 months developing without disabilities in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	percent				71,7					70,1	NSC
		By gender:											
		boys					68,2					69,6	
		Girls					75,0					70,3	
		By mother's education:											

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
62	Global	no education/primary					(*)					53	NSC
		Basic General					71,0					65,4	
		Complete General					73,8					68,9	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					70,6					69,4	
		Higher					69,6					74,6	
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		Poorest					72,5					62,6	
		second					70,6					73,6	
		average					67,2					74	
		fourth					71,0					68,4	
63	Global	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized education (one year before the official school entry age), by sex as a percentage of the resident population aged 6 years		55,0	74,4	75,9	84,9	77,6	83,3	80,9	64,2	53,5	NSC
		4.2.2.1 Proportion of children under six years of age who receive pre-primary education	as a percentage of the corresponding age group 1-6 years	19,9	22,1	23,5	24,8	25,4	22,0	23,9	24,6	28,3	NSC
64	National	By territory:											
		urban		31,1	32,3	34,2	34,6	34,5	29,1	28,5	40,7	40,0	
		rural		14,2	16,6	17,9	19,3	20,6	20,2	21,3	20,7	23,2	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
65	National	4.3.1.1. Share of young people from 15 to 24 years old studying in the system of initial vocational education, secondary vocational and higher vocational education to the population of the corresponding age	percent										NSC
		Percentage of youth enrolment in primary vocational education (of population aged 15-17 years old)		9,5	10,4	10,9	10,1	9,5	10,0	10,8	9,2	8,0	
		Gender:											
		Girls		5,8	6,3	6,9	6,2	5,9	6,4	5,2	4,6	4,1	
		Boys		13,1	14,3	14,7	13,9	13,1	13,5	16,2	13,5	11,6	
		Percentage of youth enrolment in secondary vocational education (of population aged 17-20 years old)		21,1	22,0	22,8	23,1	23,4	24,3	24,2	24,7	26,8	
		By gender:											
		girls		24,2	25,2	26,4	26,4	26,8	27,8	27,6	28,6	31,7	
		Boys		18,0	18,8	19,3	19,9	20,1	20,9	20,9	20,9	22,1	
		Percentage of youth enrolment in higher vocational education (of population aged 17-24 years old)		22,6	20,2	19,1	19,8	22,6	26,7	28,5	26,7	25,8	
66	Global	By gender:											NSC
		girls		24,6	22,2	20,6	21,3	24,0	28,4	29,7	27,7	27,3	
		Boys		20,6	18,3	17,4	18,3	21,2	25,0	27,5	25,7	24,3	
66	Global	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology skills, by type of skill	percent										NSC

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
66	Global	By gender: women aged 15–24 years old women aged 15–49 years old					29,7 21,0					29,4 19	NSC
67	National	4.4.11 Number of students studying in the field of ICT in the system of initial vocational, secondary vocational and higher vocational education Number of students studying in the field of ICT at the level of initial vocational education Number of students studying in the field of ICT at the level of secondary vocational education By gender: women men Number of students studying in the field of ICT at the level of higher professional education By gender: women men	person	1 236 4 961	891 4 754	766 5 106	924 5 870	911 6 794	1004 8 279	952 10 437	1434 12 822	1731 15 467	NSC
68	Global	4.7.1 The extent to which (i) education in spirit global citizenship and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed into (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher training; and (d) student assessment	Points	1 785 3 176 8 551 3 916 4 635	1 704 3 050 7 089 3 020 4 069	1 380 3 722 8 522 4 023 4 491	1 449 4 421 9 516 4 361 5 155	1 675 5 119 9 511 3 982 5 529	1 752 6 527 10 324 4 131 6 193	2 253 8 184 14 020 5 139 8 881	3 099 9 722 14 424 5 279 9 145	3 820 11 647 16 267 5 513 10 754	MOE

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
68	Global			<p>b) The State Educational Standard for General Education of the Kyrgyz Republic (Cabinet of Ministers Decree dated March 14, 2025, No. 131). Issues related to children's rights have been incorporated into the subject "Man and Society" (Citizenship Education) starting from the 5th grade (previously taught from the 9th grade), following a decision by the Academic Council of the KAO. The standards for Secondary Vocational Education, Higher Professional Education, and NGO educational layouts were approved by Decree No. 371 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated July 8, 2024.</p> <p>c) According to the "Guidelines for the Implementation of Continuous Professional Development of Teachers", civic education, gender equality, and human rights (including child and family rights) are integrated into the subject "Legal Support of Professional Activity", which covers 24 hours of instruction (as per the decision of the Scientific and Methodological Council of the RSMC). Under the "General Humanitarian and Socio-Economic Disciplines" cycle, the following courses are taught: Gender Policy, Gender Sociology, Feminology, Legal Anthropology, Gender Policy in Central Asian Countries, Sociology of Sex and Gender, Ene menen balalyk-tyn mamleket tarabynan korgolushu (State Protection of Motherhood and Childhood), Human Rights and Democracy, Problems of Gender Relations, Family Studies, Sociology of the Family, and Man and Society. The number of hours dedicated to gender-related content ranges from 34 to 136, depending on the curriculum's specifics, in accordance with the State Educational Standards for Higher Professional Education (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science dated September 15, 2015, No. 1179/1). Thematic gender courses of 72 hours are also included in the teacher training programs at KAO (as per the Academic Council's decision).</p> <p>d) The Annual Order on the Conduct of Final State Certification governs the assessment of educational programs at the basic general and secondary general education levels across all general educational institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic, regardless of ownership type or form.</p>									MOE
69	Global	4.b.1 Level of official development assistance flows for fellowships	in millions of constant USD 2022	3,2	3,4	2,9	2,9	8,9	7,4	8,3	9,5		OECD

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
70	National	4.b.1.1 Number of places provided to Kyrgyzstan for training abroad at the expense of the host country within the framework of official intergovernmental and interstate treaties and agreements Of these:	person										MOE
		Russian Federation		445	360	364	347	330	370	375	500	700	
		Republic of Belarus		5	2	5	2	-	5	0		6	
		Kazakhstan		5	5	5	5	3	5	5	23		
		Republic of Tajikistan		47	44	21	33	42	20	0	7	5	
		People's Republic of China		0	0	25	15	30	19	18	23	21	
		Hungary		0	0	23	27	62	73	150	172	143	
71	Global	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with minimum required qualifications for teaching, in breakdown by the educational level of the institution a) in pre-school educational institutions b) in primary school (grades 1-4) c) in basic school (grades 5-9) and d) secondary school (grades 10-11)	percent										NSC
		a) in pre-school educational institutions		94,7	91,6	93,4	93,5	93,6	94,5	94,3	94,2	93,7	
		b) in primary school (grades 1-4)		95,0	95,4	96,0	96,4	96,3	96,7	96,6	96,0	95,5	
		c) in basic school (grades 5-9) and d) secondary school (grades 10-11)		95,9	96,9	97,9	98,0	98,0	98,2	98,1	97,5	97,1	
72	Global	5.1.1 Existence of a legal and regulatory framework for the promotion, monitoring and monitoring of equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	percent	Under the Constitution, men and women in the Kyrgyz Republic have equal rights and freedoms and equal opportunities for their enjoyment, and no one may be discriminated against on the basis of sex (art. 16). Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women" (dated August 4, 2008 No. 184).									MLSPM

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
73	National	5.2.1.1 Percentage of women aged 15-49 who say that a husband has the right to hit or beat his wife for at least one of the following reasons: (1) if she leaves the house without telling him, (2) if she does not care for the children, (3) if she objects to him, (4) if she refuses to have sexual intimacy with him, (5) if her food burns By territory:	percent				29,9					19,5	NSC
		urban					22,1					15,9	
		rural					34,8					21,3	
74	National	5.2.1.2 Number of women who have applied to health authorities for domestic violence Of these:	person										NSC
		to the departments of forensic medical examination		936	1172	1382	1305	1764	1701	1604	1373	1209	
		to fieldsher-obstetric stations		12	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	
		in health care organizations that provide medical and preventive care to CBS		666	657	629	555	539	379	510	519	373	
		in the station (department, hospital) of emergency medical care		485	372	176	226	211	180	178	154	115	
75	National	5.2.1.3 Number of victims of domestic violence by gender By gender:	person	3333	7005	7323	7178	6145	8254	9038	8725	11357	MIA, NSC
		women		3229	6795	6966	6562	5659	7891	8587	8347	11002	
		men		104	210	357	616	486	363	451	378	355	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
76	Global	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years married or married before age 15 and before age 18	percent										NSC
		Percentage of (un)married before the age of 15					0,3					0,3	
		By territory:											
		urban					0,6					0,3	
		rural					0,1					0,3	
		By education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					(*)					(*)	
		Basic General					0,6					0	
		Average general					0,8					0,7	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					0,0					0,0	
		Higher					0,0					0,3	
		Functional difficulties (ages: 18-49 years):											
		eat					(*)					(*)	
		No					0,3					0,3	
		Wealth index quintile:											
		Poorest					0,0					0,0	
		second					0,4					1,1	
		average					0,0					0,0	
		fourth					0,0					0,0	
		Richest					1,1					0,5	
		Percentage of (un)married before the age of 18					12,9					9,2	
		By territory:											
		urban					8,4					5,6	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
76	Global	rural					15,7					11,4	NSC
		By education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					(*)					(*)	
		Basic General					30,3					26,0	
		Average general					21,3					17,6	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					6,0					4,5	
		Higher					2,6					1,1	
		Functional difficulties (ages: 18-49 years):											
		eat					(*)					(*)	
		No					12,7					9,3	
		Wealth index quintile:											
		Poorest					11,8					19,4	
		second					19,7					10,1	
		average					14,4					8,8	
		fourth					12,5					8,7	
		Richest					6,4					2,4	
77	Global	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent in unpaid care and domestic work, by sex, age and place of residence	percent	16,3					16,4				NSC
		Housekeeping		13,2					11,5				
		By territory:											
		urban		12,5					10,7				
		rural		13,9					11,9				
		By gender:											
		men		6,5					3,9				

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
77	Global	women Work on a homestead, summer cottage, garden plot By territory: urban rural By gender: men women Parenting By territory: urban rural By gender: men women Help for relatives and friends By territory: urban rural By gender: men women		18,8 1,7 0,4 3,1 2,4 1 0,9 0,9 0,9 0,6 1,2 0,5 0,4 0,6 0,6 0,3					18,1 2,6 1 3,5 3,6 1,7 2,0 1,7 2,2 1,2 2,8 0,3 0,3 0,3 0,3 0,3				NSC
78	Global	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women: (a) In the national parliament (b) Local authorities	percent										CEC
				21,7	15,8	16,7	15,8	16,7	16,7	20,5	21,1	22,2	
				-	15,6	15,1	15,0	15,2	15,0	31,6	36,5	37,9	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
79	Global	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	as a percentage of the total number of managers	36,1	34,9	36,2	37,9	40,9	47,4	42,9	42,0	40,0	NSC
80	National	5.6.1.1 Proportion of married women and sexually active single women aged 15–49 years who were aware of a modern method of contraception By territory: urban rural	percent				99,7					99,4	NSC
81	Global	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations in place to guarantee women and men 15 years of age and older full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health services and information and education		The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Protection of Public Health in the Kyrgyz Republic" dated January 12, 2024 No 14: · Article 6. Public health policy, paragraph 16 · Article 57. Reproductive rights of citizens · Article 61. Rights of children and minors, paragraph 2 § 4. Reproductive, maternal and child health issues									MOH, MLSPM
82	Global	5.b.1 Proportion of people who own a mobile phone, by sex By gender: men women By territory: urban	as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over				91,8	91,2	92,6	93,0	93,0	93,2	NSC
							92,8	92,1	93,2	94,1	94,4	94,5	
							91,0	90,4	92,0	92,0	91,8	92,1	
							94,9	95,6	96,0	96,7	96,0	96,8	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
82	Global	rural					89,9	88,6	90,5	90,7	91,0	90,9	NSC
		By age:											
		youth, 15-24 years old					90,9	89,4	90,1	92,0	90,5	91,6	
		Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)					95,9	95,3	96,1	96,6	95,8	95,8	
		older than the able-bodied					78,8	80,6	85,6	86,7	88,2	88,0	
		By education:											
		Beginner and below					58,1	60,7	68,7	68,1	69,8	71,3	
		Basic General					84,0	82,7	85,6	89,5	85,8	86,9	
		Average general					92,8	92,0	92,9	92,7	93,0	93,0	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					96,4	96,0	96,8	97,3	97,3	97,3	
		Higher					98,1	97,5	98,4	98,3	98,9	98,7	
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		Poorest					88,9	86,2	87,5	86,4	92,0	95,1	
83	Global	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed water supply services	percent	89,1	89,9	91,1	91,8	94,1	94,1	95,1	96,3	95,4	NSC
		By territory:											
		urban		99,1	99,3	93,9	99,3	99,4	99,6	99,7	99,6	99,7	
		rural		83,7	84,9	86,7	87,8	91,1	91,0	92,4	94,4	92,9	
		6.1.1.1 Proportion of water samples that do not meet hygienic standards	percent										
84	National												NSC

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
84	National	Samples were examined for sanitary and chemical indicators		1,6	2,1	2,0	1,7	1,4	1,1	0,9	1,8	1,4	NSC
		Samples were examined for microbiological indicators		7,7	8,4	8,1	8,2	8,6	7,0	6,5	8,4	8,2	
85	Global	6.2.1 Proportion of population using: (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facilities with soap and water	percent				96,3					97,6	NSC
		By territory:											
		urban					96,1					96,7	
		rural					96,5					98	
		Education of the head of household:											
		Preschool/Primary					92,1					91,1	
		Basic General					94,7					97,5	
		Average general					97,4					97,6	
		vocational secondary					96,6					97,9	
		Higher					95,1					98	
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		Poorest					97,2					95,1	
		second					95,9					97,7	
		average					96,5					98,8	
		fourth					96,4					99	
		Richest					95,7					97,6	
86	National	6.2.1.1 Proportion of population with sustainable access to sanitation facilities	percent	28,6	30,2	31,3	31,5	31,5	34,4	40	42,6	48,2	NSC

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
87	Global	6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic and industrial wastewater	percent	94,6	93,5	93,9	95,1	95,0	95,9	97	97	97,0	NSC
88	National	6.4.1.1 Transport water losses	percent	27,6	25,1	27,8	26,9	27,8	27,4	26,9	27,3	26,9	NSC
89	National	6.4.2.1 Total water abstraction	million cubic meters	7569,0	7333,7	7657,8	7758,0	8068,7	8077,9	7999,5	8741,9	8872,5	NSC
		By types of sources:											
		from natural water sources		7225,2	7125,0	7 433,2	7513,0	7813,9	7768,1	7746,6	8483,5	8601,5	
		from underground horizons		343,8	208,7	224,6	245,0	254,8	249,8	252,9	258,4	271,0	
90	Global	6.a.1 Amount of official development assistance allocated to water and sanitation under a coordinated government expenditure programme	million constant USD 2022	23,8	42,9	12,6	8,7	15,5	21,1	55,6	36,1		OECD
91	National	6.a.1.1 Amount of official development assistance allocated to water and sanitation under a coordinated government expenditure programme, according to national data	thousand USD										MOF
		Investment loan		-	2585	503	263	50000	23780	44660	25000	13010	
		Investment grant		53	1528	427	560	-	39240	7950	23000	16390	
		Investment loan and grant		53	4113	930	823	50000	62020	52610	48000	29400	
92	Global	7.1.1 Proportion of population with stable access to electricity	percent		76,7	79,6	75,7	76,1	72,8	70,8	73,1	73,2	NSC
		By territory:											
		urban			86,9	88,4	88,6	90,5	88,5	86,0	88,0	84,7	
		rural			71,1	74,8	68,7	68,0	64,0	61,8	64,5	66,6	
		By gender:											

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
92	Global	men			76,1	79,2	74,7	75,1	71,8	70,0	72,4	72,8	NSC
		women			77,2	80,0	76,6	76,9	73,7	71,6	73,8	73,6	
		By age:											
		Children aged 0-6 years			75,9	77,9	75,3	75,1	71,8	69,0	71,2	72,7	
		children aged 7-14 years			76,3	78,4	75,8	75,1	71,2	70,1	72,0	72,0	
		youth, 15-28 years old			77,1	81,3	74,3	75,9	73,0	71,2	73,3	72,3	
		Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)			76,8	79,6	76,5	77,4	74,2	71,6	74,7	74,2	
		older than the able-bodied			76,8	80,9	75,8	74,9	72,1	71,2	72,2	74,1	
		By education:											
		Beginner and below			75,2	78,3	75,1	75,1	71,7	70,3	72,0	71,5	
		Basic General			80,2	79,0	76,5	77,3	73,8	70,7	74,7	76,3	
		Average general			75,0	78,4	72,1	74,1	69,5	67,4	70,0	69,8	
		Vocational secondary/general			78,4	83,9	80,2	79,0	77,1	74,2	76,9	75,2	
		professional higher education			79,9	83,9	82,1	81,4	80,4	79,0	80,5	81,7	
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		Poorest			72,5	79,3	74,7	71,6	66,9	64,4	70,5	71,8	
		second			77,3	81,9	74,8	73,0	76,2	71,5	75,5	74,7	
		average			77,7	79,4	75,4	79,8	73,8	74,4	74,0	72,4	
		fourth			78,2	78,7	75,5	78,6	76,4	73,0	74,1	72,5	
		Richest			77,7	78,6	78,0	77,2	73,1	73,8	70,9	74,6	
93	Global	7.1.2 Proportion of population using mainly clean fuels and technologies	percent				19,2	22,2	22,1	20,6	21,5	19,9	NSC
		By territory:											
		urban					47,5	54,1	52,7	49,9	52,3	50,7	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
93	Global	rural					3,2	4,5	5,0	3,2	3,7	2,4	NSC
		By gender:											
		men					-	20,4	20,5	19,0	20,1	18,3	
		women					-	23,8	23,6	22,0	22,8	21,4	
		By education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					6,8	20,8	19,9	19,3	19,0	15,0	
		Basic General					10,5	14,5	15,9	14,3	16,6	17,4	
		Average general					11,4	16,4	17,1	14,6	15,9	20,6	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					19,7	28,6	26,9	25,7	27,0	22,1	
		Higher					38,9	43,5	43,2	42,3	44,1	21,8	
		By wealth quintile:											
		Poorest					1,0	16,1	17,8	17,6	16,8	15,1	
		second					2,6	19,9	19,8	19,0	20,3	17,1	
94	National	average					6,1	23,4	25,6	20,9	20,5	17,1	NSC
		fourth					9,3	28,4	25,9	25,4	29,7	22,7	
		Richest					76,9	29,4	26,1	23,2	24,7	27,8	
		7.2.1.1 Share of renewable energy in total energy consumption	percent	30,6	31,6	36,5	33,9	35,7	36,7	31,8	29,9	29,5	
		Electricity production by hydro-electric power plants	million kWh	11092,7	11497,8	14191,2	14318,3	13859,2	13979,2	12 957,0	11928,6	12030,6	
		7.3.1.1 Energy intensity of GDP (e.e./KGS)	percent	26,7	22,0	25,3	25,5	21,6	21,8	17,9	13,5	10,5	
		Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,5	
95	National	Mining		55,4	37,7	22,8	30,3	23,6	24,4	10,6	9,8	8,3	NSC
		Provision of electricity, urban, gas, steam and air conditioning		201,4	195,8	174,5	149,3	149,5	146,5	142,2	125,8	118,5	
		7.3.1.2 Electric capacity of GDP (kWh/KGS)											
96	National	7.3.1.2 Electric capacity of GDP (kWh/KGS)	percent	31,5	27,9	26,9	26,3	24,4	25,6	19,3	13,6	10,4	NSC

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
97	National	7.b.1.1 Foreign direct investment flows for energy infrastructure expansion and technology upgrading	percent	0,97	0,03	0,09	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,0030	0,0020	0,0120	NSC
98	Global	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	percent	0,0	2,1	2,6	-4,3	2,3	-9,0	3,6	7,1	7,1	NSC
99	National	8.1.1.1 Gross domestic product per capita	in USD			1295,7	1363,9	1421,8	1230,3	1350,7	1740,1	2137,2	NSC
100	National	8.1.1.2 Gross domestic product per capita	KGS thousand			89,3	88,4	99,2	95,1	114,3	146,3	187,9	NSC
101	Global	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	percent	101,8	105,7	105,4	103,6	102,9	91,9	101,5	109,3	105,6	NSC
102	National	8.3.1.1 Employment in the informal sector, by sex, age, rural-rural, and economic sectors, including agriculture	thousand people										NSC
		By gender:											
		men		1077,9	1095,7	1074,4	1131,7	1161,7	1032,4	1116,6	1109,0	1139,4	
		women		608,5	587,3	536,9	555,2	592,5	554,5	571,3	589,4	615,2	
		By age:											
		15-19 years old		101,7	85,0	71,1	76,5	75,3	77,1	80,6	72,2	72,4	
		20-29 years old		516,1	518,7	499,3	500,7	503,5	460,7	485,2	469,2	449,4	
		30-39 years old		449,1	446,8	447,3	463,0	487,0	466,6	491,8	511,1	504,8	
		40-49 years old		361,7	371,4	344,5	367,3	373,4	316,7	334,0	338,7	377,7	
		50-59 years old		207,4	209,4	204,3	222,7	240,8	203,6	222,4	229,2	258,8	
		60-69 years old		43,5	45,4	40,5	52,6	66,3	57,8	66,7	70,8	83,4	
		70 and older		7	6,3	4,3	4,1	7,9	4,3	7,2	7,1	8,0	
		By territory:											
		Urban		460,0	489,0	526,3	541,6	572,0	542,8	576,7	601,3	647,1	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
102	National	rural		1226,5	1194,0	1085,0	1145,3	1182,2	1044,1	1111,2	1097,0	1107,4	NSC
103	Proxy	8.3.1.a Proportion of employees employed in small and medium-sized enterprises out of total employed population in the economy	percent										NSC
		Small Businesses		2,2	2,2	2,3	2,2	3,0	2,8	2,3	2,2	2,5	
		Medium-sized enterprises		1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,5	
104	National	8.5.1.1 Average monthly wages of women and men by occupation	KOS	13 483	14 847	15 670	16 427	17 232	18 940	19 330	26540	31604	NSC
		By gender:											
		men		14 743	15 592	16 802	17 556	18 724	19 992	21999,0	31353,2	36693,0	
		women		11125	11 743	12 183	12 574	14 421	15 078	16524,2	24954,3	26950,0	
105	Global	8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and disability	percent	7,6	7,2	6,9	6,2	5,5	5,8	5,3	4,9	4,1	NSC
		By gender:											
		men		6,5	6,2	5,6	5,7	5,0	5,2	4,7	4	3,3	
		women		9,0	8,7	8,9	6,9	6,2	6,7	6,3	6,1	5,2	
		By age:											
		15-19 years old		17,3	19,9	18,3	13,9	13,9	13,7	15,7	13,2	6,7	
		20-29 years old		10,5	10,4	10,2	9,5	9,3	8,9	7,9	7,5	8,2	
		30-39 years old		6,2	5,9	5,4	4,6	4,0	5,1	4,5	4,1	3,4	
		40-49 years old		5,8	5,3	5,3	4,3	3,6	4,4	4,4	4,3	2,7	
		50-59 years old		4,2	3,5	3,8	4,2	3,1	3,1	2,9	2,6	1,8	
		60-69 years old		2,8	1,3	1,6	2,7	1,1	1,8	1,4	1	1	
		70 years and older		1,4	0,9	0,3	...	...	0,6	...	...	...
106	National	8.5.2.1 Level of officially registered unemployed	percent	2,2	2,2	2,3	2,8	2,9	3,0	2,8	2,8	2,5	NSC

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
106	National	By gender:											NSC
		women		2,9	2,9	3,0	3,6	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,7	
		men		1,7	1,7	1,8	2,3	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,2	
107	National	8.5.2.2 Employment rate	percent			55,9	56,2	57	56,6	57,1	57,1	56,3	NSC
		By territory:											
		Urban				57,4	58,2	58,6	58,1	58,9	59,1	57,5	
		rural				55,1	55	56,1	55,7	56,1	56	55,5	
		By gender:											
		men				70,8	71,1	71,9	70,9	72,5	71,8	71	
		women				41,8	41,9	42,7	43	42,4	43,1	42,4	
108	Global	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) who are neither studying, working nor acquiring skills	percent	21,4	20,4	21	20,5	21,0	21,1	19,1	19,3	18,6	NSC
		By gender:											
		men		13,6	12,1	12,3	12,0	12,6	12,9	11,3	11,2	11,5	
		women		29,5	29,0	30,1	29,4	29,6	29,6	27,3	27,7	25,9	
109	Global	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	percent				26,7					19,6	NSC
		By gender:											
		men					33,6					23,2	
		women					19,0					16,0	
		By age:											
		5-11 years old					27,9					28	
		12-14 years old					23,3					11	
		15-17 years old					26,6					0,3	
		By territory:											

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
109	Global	Urban					11,9					14,1	NSC
		rural					33,6					22,0	
		Visit School ^c											
		Visits					27,0					20,2	
		does not attend					21,6					12,6	
		By mother's education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					[33,0]					(*)	
		Basic General					28,7					19,9	
		Average general					29,2					21,6	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					24,4					21	
		Higher					23,1					15,5	
		Functional difficulties in the child:											
		yes					34,9					19,4	
		No					25,9					19,7	
		Wealth index quintile:											
		Poorest					32,1					26,1	
		second					30,6					23,8	
		average					31,8					20,9	
		fourth					28,0					16,9	
		Richest					6,1					8,3	
110	Global	8.8.1 Occupational injury rate fatal and non-fatal outcomes per 100,000 employees by gender and migration status	per 100,000 employees										NSC
		Occupational injuries		22,1	24,5	17,0	25,0	21,8	31,0	38,0	54,7	21,1	
		By gender:											

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
110	Global	women		8,4	16,4	13,6	14,9	12,8	12,4	8,2	7,2	10,0	NSC
		men		37,9	33,7	20,9	36,6	32,0	51,7	71,4	86,9	28,7	
		Fatal occupational injuries		4,1	5,0	6,7	1,5	2,9	2,0	3,8	11,2	1,9	
		By gender:											
		women		0,7	0,4	-	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,3	-	
111	National	men		8,0	10,4	14,4	2,8	6,2	3,9	7,6	24,2	3,9	NSC
		8.9.1.1 Direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a proportion of total GDP and by growth rate	percent	4,7	4,6	5,0	5,0	4,4	2,9	3,2	3,4	3,6	
112	Global	8.10.1. Number of a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and b) ATMs per 100,000 adults											NBKR, NSC
		(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	per 100,000 adults	7,8	7,9	7,7	7,6	7,6	7,2	6,9	6,9	6,8	
		(b) Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	per 100,000 adults	30,8	31,9	34,2	37,7	40,1	42,8	42,3	44,3	48,0	
		8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account with a bank or other financial institution or using the services of mobile financial service operators	percent	-	-	-	24,4	32,2	35,9	36,3	39,1	45,9	
		By territory:											
113	Global	Urban		-	-	-	28,1	36,8	38,0	40,2	44,7	50,3	NSC
		rural		-	-	-	22,2	29,4	34,6	33,9	35,5	43,2	
		By gender:											
		men		-	-	-	23,4	30,2	33,2	33,7	36,2	44,4	
		women		-	-	-	25,2	33,8	38,2	38,5	41,5	47,3	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
113	Global	By age:											NSC
		Youth, 15–28 years old		-	-	-	12,7	16,4	18,5	16,2	17,4	23,9	
		Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)		-	-	-	26,3	33,5	37,0	37,7	40,0	48,3	
		older than the able-bodied		-	-	-	39,5	55,2	59,6	63,5	67,7	69,7	
		By education:											
		Beginner and below		-	-	-	17,0	25,3	24,6	19,6	23,1	21,8	
		Basic General		-	-	-	10,8	15,5	18,1	17,2	18,3	24,8	
		Average general		-	-	-	18,2	25,6	29,7	29,9	33,3	41,8	
		Vocational secondary/general		-	-	-	32,1	39,6	44,6	45,7	48,4	56,0	
		professional higher education		-	-	-	44,1	54,6	57,6	60,9	62,3	65,8	
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
114	Proxy	Poorest		-	-	-	12,3	19,9	23,3	24,8	28,4	36,9	NSC
		second		-	-	-	20,1	29,5	35,5	34,3	36,4	43,8	
		average		-	-	-	23,7	31,2	39,3	38,2	41,0	45,5	
		fourth		-	-	-	28,4	36,9	39,6	41,6	42,3	47,4	
		Richest		-	-	-	32,7	38,8	46,7	46,1	51,3	52,7	
		8.10.2.a Financial indicators of insurance companies											
		Number of insurance Companies Reporting	Units	22	24	23	22	20	15	14	15	16	
115	Global	Receipt of insurance premiums	million somms	967,0	921,3	1 004,4	1 092,7	1 308,1	1 308,3	1 252,8	2 130,4	3 031,4	OECD
		8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	in millions of constant USD 2022	168,5	126,8	142,6	125,5	167,7	109,0	167,1	203,5		

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
116	Global	9.1.2 Volume of passenger and goods transport by mode of transport											NSC
		Passenger transportation by all modes of transport	million passenger-kilometers	11012,5	11333,6	12279,3	12516,2	13135,1	7141,6	9 090,7	10 444,2	11 350,7	
		By means of transport:											
		railroad		40,8	40,8	43,4	35	37,1	6,8	21,0	21,7	21,6	
		Buses		8410,4	8839,3	8931,5	9305,6	10490,2	5795,4	7 066,7	7 361,6	7 996,3	
		Trolleybuses		95,6	106,1	120,1	137,1	148,8	89,5	126,0	143,1	145,4	
		taxi		499,6	546	569,1	642,4	752	712,2	787,0	844,2	1 060,7	
		air transport		1966,1	1801,4	2615,2	2396,1	1707	537,7	1 090,0	2073,5	2 126,7	
		Transportation of goods by all modes of transport	million tonne-kilometers	2525,1	2466,4	2641,0	2777,3	2913,6	2428,7	2 620,2	2 756,0	3004,3	
		By means of transport:											
		railroad		917,8	807,0	937,3	950,7	870,4	937,5	1 003,1	1 013,8	1 085,6	
		automotive		1401,7	1501,3	1527,1	1624	1841,9	1275,4	1 348,4	1 451,1	1422,6	
		Pipeline transport		145,9	140,7	163,5	192,8	192,8	208,6	248,0	273,4	265,0	
		Water transport		2,3	0,5	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		air transport		57,4	16,9	13,1	9,8	8,5	7,2	20,7	17,7	231,1	
117	Global	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP and per capita											NSC
		Share of GVA of manufacturing output in GDP	percent	14,0	15,4	15,0	14,3	13,7	13,1	11,8	13,6	12,6	
		GVA of manufacturing in GDP per capita	thousand somms	10,6	12,6	13,4	13,4	13,6	12,5	13,5	20	23,6	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
118	Global	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	percent	7,4	7,6	10,1	12,0	11,8	11,4	11,7	11,4	10,9	NSC
		By gender:											
		women		8,4	9,1	11,3	12,5	12,5	12,5	12,8	12,9	13,0	
		men		6,7	6,7	9,3	11,7	11,4	10,7	11,0	10,5	9,6	
119	Global	9.3.1 Share of small enterprises in total industrial value added	as a percentage of total volume	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,5	2,9	3	1,5	1,8	NSC
120	Global	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale enterprises with credit or line of credit	percent	10,6	10,9	10,1	10,0	9,5	9,4	9,7	8,7	7,1	NSC
121	Global	9.4.1 CO₂ emissions per unit of value added	thousand tonnes	14,8	14,9	15,0	13,3	12,3	12,4	12,5	12,2	11,0	MNRETS
		Carbon dioxide emissions, total thousand tons		10275,0	8840,5	9449,1	17858,4	15172,4	14711,3				
		Carbon dioxide emissions on GDP at current prices (thousand tons of CO ₂ per million KGS)		2,4	1,9	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0				
		Carbon dioxide emissions from the manufacturing industry at GVA of processed products at current prices (thousand tons of CO ₂ per million KGS)		1,6	1,3	1,4	0,1	0,1	0,1				
122	Global	9.4.1.1 Volume of pollutant emissions from stationary sources per 1 sq.km and on the territory	per 1 sq. km, kilogram	304,9	264,3	248,2	283,6	251,6	253,3	272,6	292,2	311,7	NSC
123	Global	9.5.1 Share of R&D expenditure in GDP	percent	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,12	0,12	NSC

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
124	Global	9.5.2 Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	person	572	563	524	555	527	534	515	605	631	NSC
125	National	9.5.2.1 Number of intellectual property objects registered in the scientific and technical sphere of the Kyrgyz Republic	number	224	225	145	217	168	162	136	145	195	INVOI
		Of these:											
		utility models		12	20	10	19	24	22	17	19	13	
		invention		108	119	76	109	66	47	39	45	48	
		Industrial designs		29	13	4	11	5	3	3	5	3	
		Rationalization proposals		37	17	12	10	12	27	18	5	21	
		computer programs		34	50	39	59	59	62	59	60	76	
		Database		4	6	4	9	2	1	0	11	34	
126	Global	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance and other official financing flows) for infrastructure	in millions of constant USD 2022	154,7	113,5	132,3	125,9	160,9	100,5	154,7	237,3		OECD
127	Global	9.b.1 Share of value added of medium-tech and high-tech industries in total value added	percent	2,9	2,3	2,6	1,9	2,1	2,1	1,5	2,4	3,2	NSC
128	Global	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by mobile networks, by technology	percent										MDO
		2G		97,8	99,0	99,05	99,2	99,3	99,0	98,0	98,8	99,0	
		3G		59,0	60,0	75,0	88,0	91,0	89,3	97,0	98,0	98,9	
		4G		1,6	40,0	50,0	70,0	85,0	81,9	96,0	96,9	98,8	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
129	Global	10.1.1 Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income for the bottom 40 per cent of the population and for the general population	percent										NSC
		Growth rate of average per capita income among the 40% of poorest population		2,2	2,1	2,8	6,7	5,2	4,5	4,6	3,9	4,9	
		Growth rate of average per capita income among the total population		2,2	2,9	3,1	6,3	4,9	2,7	4,4	3,8	4,6	
130	Global	10.2.1 Proportion of people with incomes below 50% of median income, by age, sex and disability	percent										NSC
		Median value, KGS per month per capita		3390,2	3572,5	3991,9	4466,4	4774,2	4700,5	5356,3	6512,5	8140,6	
		Proportion of population with consumption below 50% of the median		12,0	11,6	11,0	11,9	11,1	10,5	9,5	9,3	10,8	
		By gender:											
		women		11,7	11,4	10,9	11,8	11,0	10,6	9,6	9,4	10,8	
		men		12,3	11,9	11,2	12,0	11,2	10,3	9,4	9,1	10,9	
		By territory:											
		Urban		8,2	8,5	7,9	8,1	8,7	8,4	7,9	9,2	11,0	
		rural		14,1	13,3	12,7	14,0	12,5	11,6	10,5	9,3	10,8	
		By age:											
		Children aged 0-17 years		19,5	17,6	17,4	18,5	17,6	16,3	14,8	12,8	15,1	
		Youth aged 14-28		12,1	12,5	11,4	13,5	10,7	10,8	9,1	7,9	8,6	
		working-age population (women 16-57 years old, men 16-62 years old)		12,3	12,6	11,7	12,2	11,0	10,7	9,5	7,7	9,3	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
130	Global	population over working age (females 58 years and older, males 63 years and older)		7,8	7,8	7,5	8,4	8,8	8,2	5,9	4,9	4,2	NSC
131	Global	10.3.1 Proportion of persons reporting that they have been personally discriminated against or persecuted in the past 12 months on grounds prohibited by international human rights law	percent										NSC
		By gender: women					7,7					6,2	
		By territory:											
		Urban					7,9					7,4	
		rural					7,6					5,6	
		By education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					(*)					(18,7)	
		Basic General					14,0					7,5	
		Average general					5,9					6,1	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					6,9					4,9	
		Higher					8,2					6,4	
		Functional difficulties (ages 18-49):											
		eat					20,7					32,3	
		No					7,6					6,1	
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		Poorest					6,0					6,7	
		second					6,7					5,7	
		average					9,7					5,0	
		fourth					7,1					6,4	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
131	Global	Richest By age: 15–19 years old 15–17 years old 18–19 years old 20–24 years old 25–29 years old 30–34 years old 35–39 years old 40–44 years old 45–49 years old					8,8					7,1	NSC
132	National	10.3.11 Number of referrals to the Ombudsperson (written and oral) Number of written appeals Number of satisfactorily resolved	Units	12 930	18 630	17 313	19 660	18 418	20 701	13 048	16 014	11 276	Ombudsman Institute
133	Global	10.4.1 Share of GDP attributable to wages	Units	2 483	3 800	3 242	3 237	3 923	3 255	4 301	3 690	2 620	
			Units	374	615	531	376	445	343	427	280	264	
134	Global	10.4.1 Share of GDP attributable to wages	percent	27,0	28,4	26,8	26,1	24,5	27,6	24,1	24,5	23,4	NSC
134	National	10.4.2.1 Gini coefficient (by income)	percent			0,392	0,378	0,364	0,344	0,372	0,422	0,434	NSC
135	National	10.5.11 Financial Sustainability Indicators	percent										NBKR
		Assets/GDP		41,4	37,4	37,3	39,0	38,1	45,2	46,1	47,2	46,1	
		Deposits/GDP/		21,6	22,5	22,9	23,4	23,1	28,3	31,0	33,2	32,3	
		Credits/GDP/		21,8	19,6	20,4	22,5	22,4	25,4	23,2	20,0	19,3	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
136	Global	10.6.1 Proportion of Membership and Voting Weight of International Organizations by Developing Countries	percent	0,5319	0,5319	0,5291	0,5291	0,5263	0,5263	0,5263	0,5263	0,5263	IMF
137	Global	10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that promote orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Points					3		3			UN DESA
138	Global	10.7.4 Proportion of refugees to total population by country of origin	per 100,000 population	41,9	42,3	44,9	46,7	46,5	44,5	46,1	49,3	48,9	UNHCR
139	Global	10.b.1 Total development resource flows (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	million current USD	782,1	453,2	473,9	502,5	475,2	477,4	456,0	750,9		OECD
140	National	10.b.1.1 Total development resource flows, by recipient country and type of flow	million KGS										MF
		By donor countries:											
		Chinese Folk Republic		3 595,7	17 189,8	16 804,7	2 985,2	6 659,9	10 577,4	25 397,7	6 119,3	17 800,0	
		Asian Bank Development		2 598,3	2 191,5	3 406,5	3 512,9	2 475,7	3 049,1	8 561,6	6 253,1	7 332,0	
		World Bank		1 041,4	1 704	2 906,4	2 312,8	3 725,5	3 338,6	4 777,6	8 997,7	16 842,1	
		ACC (IDB, SFR, OPEC, FRAD, KFAER)		1 006,7	1 254,3	1 402,4	1 209,5	1 537,1	3 227,7	5 113,6	3 213,7	1 240,1	
		European Bank for Reconstruction and Development		325,3	445,8	1 182,3	972,4	552,7	493,0	583,7	1 388,0	2 426,8	
		German Development Bank (KfW)		1 008,7	397	757,2	500	460,8	530,5	945,2	1 388,0	1 073,4	
		Others (EDB, Switzerland, IFAD, etc.)		2 940,1	988,9	1 430	3 321,8	2 903,8	3 995,5	3 655,8	5 665,5	4 444,5	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
141	Global	11.2.1 Proportion of population with easy access to public transport, by sex, age and disability	percent				48,5	52,2	50,7	53,5	55,2	55,6	NSC
		By territory:											
		Urban					66,0	63,6	63,4	66,9	64,5	64,8	
		rural					38,1	45,5	42,9	45,2	49,4	49,8	
		By gender:											
		men					47,9	53,3	51,2	53,9	55,9	55,8	
		women					49,0	51,3	50,3	53,2	54,7	55,4	
		By age:											
		Youth, 15–28 years old					48,4	53,0	51,0	52,8	54,2	53,8	
		Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)					48,9	52,8	51,5	55,2	56,7	56,5	
		older than the able-bodied					48,1	49,0	47,9	49,4	52,3	55,6	
		By education:											
		Beginner and below					48,2	51,5	49,3	42,7	53,1	52,6	
		Basic General					51,2	52,7	52,4	55,7	54,8	57,2	
		Average general					42,7	48,7	46,6	49,5	51,9	52,1	
		Vocational secondary/general					55,4	55,3	55,2	58,9	58,1	58,9	
		professional higher education					56,0	58,3	56,6	60,3	62,0	60,7	
		By wealth quintile:											
		Poorest					37,4	40,1	44,5	44,7	48,9	52,2	
		second					46,5	50,8	49,8	52,2	52,8	57,3	
		average					48,4	52,0	52,2	56,4	54,9	52,3	
		fourth					51,1	55,9	54,9	56,4	60,1	56,5	
		Richest					55,3	58,2	54,5	59,8	62,1	58,6	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
142	Proxy	11.3.1.a Resident population	thousand people			6140,2	6256,7	6389,5	6523,5	6636,8	6912,9	7037,6	NSC
143	Global	11.5.1 Disaster deaths per 100,000 population	per 100,000 people	0,87	0,75	2,21	0,28	0,29	0,75	1,58	1,92	0,61	MES, NSC
		Death toll due to disasters	person	53	47	141	18	19	51	109	135	44	
		By gender:											
		men		33	37	85	14	10	29	74	99	24	
		women		20	10	56	4	9	22	35	36	20	
144	National	11.5.2 Direct Economic Losses as a Percentage of National GDP	million KGS										MES, NSC
		Share of damage from emergencies	percent	0,53	0,21	0,19	0,21	0,05	0,04	0,25	0,45	0,02	
		Amount of material damage caused by disasters	million KGS	2 290,6	1 006,2	1 027,4	1 214,6	323,8	265,8	1 931,8	4 599,5	296,2	
145	National	11.6.1.1 Volume of municipal solid waste removed	per person, kilogram	195,2	170,9	165,1	172,7	185,1	185,9	191,0	212,6	234,30	NSC
		Solid waste removal, thousand tons		1113,30	995,70	981,50	1047,80	1147,60	1175,90	1229,6	1339,6	1505,4	
		Average annual number of actual population, thousand people		5702,10	5824,70	5943,30	6067,90	6201,30	6325,01	6436,90	6300,50	6425,00	
146	National	11.6.1.2 Disposal of municipal solid waste by household by type (garbage chute; collection by truck, container; dumping in garbage heaps; incineration; burial)	percent										NSC
		Refuse chute		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
		Collection by truck, container		30,6	31,3	38,8	44	46,9	48,2	58,4	48,6	48,5	
		Dumping in garbage heaps		29	22,4	21,8	20,2	20,2	19,3	11,7	20,2	23,2	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source	
146	National	Incineration		29,8	32,9	28,6	25,6	24,0	24,2	22,6	22,9	19,3	NSC	
		Instillation		10,6	13,4	10,9	10	8,9	8,3	7,4	8,3	9,1		
147	Proxy	11.7.1.a Area of green spaces and massifs in settlements per 1000 inhabitants per 1 ha	per 1000 people, hectares	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6	NSC	
148	Global	11.b.1 Number of countries that have adopted and are implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Points	In March 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic committed itself to following the main priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, within the framework of which the Concept of Integrated Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018-2030 was adopted, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 29, 2018 No 58, and a Plan for its implementation for 2018-2022 was developed. The plan of the first stage for 2018-2022 has been implemented by 89%. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Amendments to the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Concept of Integrated Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018-2030» dated January 29, 2018 No 58» dated January 10, 2023 No 1 approved the implementation plan for Stage 2 [2023-2026]										MES
149	Global	11.b.2 Proportion of local authorities that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	percent	-	-	-	-	10,1	13,2	21,5	34,5	40,5	MES	
150	Global	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments to support the transition to sustainable consumption and production	1 = Yes; 0 = None	The Green Economy Development Program in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019-2023, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the approval of the Green Economy Development Program in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019-2023 dated November 14, 2019 No 605										IEC

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
151	Global	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous wastes and other chemicals that fulfil their reporting obligations and obligations as required by each agreement	percent	The Kyrgyz Republic is a party to the following conventions: 1) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Consent Procedure for Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; 2) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; 3) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; 4) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.									MPRETN
152	Global	12.4.2 (a) Generation of hazardous wastes per capita and (b) Proportion of hazardous wastes treated, by type of treatment											NSC
		Hazardous waste generation (hazard classes 1-3)	thousand tonnes	10 455,8	12 332,6	12 610,3	12 002,6	11223,2	11545,7	11290,6	12673,2	14065,6	
		Hazardous waste generation per 1 person	kilogram/ person	1737,0	2008,5	2015,5	1878,5	1720,4	1739,6	1673,4	1800,8	1963,9	
		Proportion of hazardous waste disposed of	percent	46,7	32,9	40,2	38,9	53,8	56,2	57,0	51,3	46,2	
		Proportion of hazardous waste buried	percent	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	
153	Global	12.8.1 Status of (i) global citizenship education and (ii) promotion of sustainable development (including climate change education) in: (a) National education policy; (b) training programmes; (c) teacher training programmes;	Points	a) The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education"; the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 4, 2021, No. 200, "On Approval of the Program for the Development of Education in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021-2040"; and the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 17, 2019, No. 295, "On Amendments to Certain Decisions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic regarding a Safe Educational Environment". b) The State Educational Standard of General Education of the Kyrgyz Republic (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 14, 2025, No. 131). Topics related to children's rights have been introduced into the subject "Man and Society" (Citizenship Education) starting from Grade 5 (previously taught beginning in Grade 9), as per the decision of the Academic Council of the KAO. The structure and content of State Educational Standards for NGOs, Secondary Vocational Education, and Higher Vocational Education were approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated July 8, 2024, No. 371, "On Approval of the Model State Educational Standard for Primary, Secondary, and Higher Vocational Education of the Kyrgyz Republic".									MOE

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
153	Global			c) The "Guidelines for the Implementation of Continuous Professional Development of Teachers" issued by a higher educational institution (NGO) include topics on civic education, gender equality, and human rights (child, family, etc.), which are covered under the subject "Legal Support of Professional Activity" (24 hours), as approved by the Scientific and Methodological Council of the RSMC. Under the "General Humanitarian and Socio-Economic Disciplines" cycle, the following courses are offered: Gender Policy, Gender Sociology, Feminology, Legal Anthropology, Gender Policy in Central Asian Countries, Sociology of Sex and Gender, Ene menen balalyktyñ mamlekett tarabyñan korgolushu (State Protection of Motherhood and Childhood), Human Rights and Democracy, Problems of Gender Relations, Family Studies, Sociology of the Family, and Man and Society. Instructional hours devoted to gender-related content range from 34 to 136 hours, depending on curriculum specifics, in accordance with the State Educational Standards of Higher Professional Education (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science dated September 15, 2015, No. 1179/1). Thematic courses on gender are also delivered as part of teacher professional development programmes (72 hours) at the KAO, as per the Academic Council's decision. d) An annual order governs the Final State Attestation (IGA) for educational programmes at the basic general and secondary general education levels in all general education institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic, regardless of type or form of ownership.									MOE
154	Global	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting methods to track the economic and environmental performance of tourism sustainability	Table/SEEA accounts	Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Approval of the Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for the Development of the Tourism Sector for 2019-2023" dated January 31, 2019 No 36. In the Program and in the plan of events, much attention is paid to the socio-economic development of the regions of the country, which are the locomotive of the development of the tourism industry. Taking into account the relevance of the development of the regions, the Program is aimed, first of all, at improving the standard of living of the population and the realization of its capabilities, at the sustainability and reproduction of the environment, at expanding the diversity of cultural forms of life in the regions. Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On declaring 2019 the Year of Regional Development and Digitalization of the Country" dated January 11, 2019 UP No 1, according to which the Program pays attention to the digitalization of the tourism sector and further promotion of the country's tourism opportunities, as well as the main directions of the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040									MEC, NCS, MNRETS

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
155	Global	13.1.1 Death toll from disasters 100,000 people	per 100,000 people	0,87	0,75	2,21	0,28	0,29	0,75	1,58	1,92	0,61	MES, NSC
		Death toll due to disasters	person	53	47	141	18	19	51	109	135	44	
		By gender:											
		men		33	37	85	14	10	29	74	99	24	
		women		20	10	56	4	9	22	35	36	20	
156	Global	13.1.2 Number of countries that have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Points	In March 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic committed itself to following the main priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, within the framework of which the Concept of Integrated Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018-2030 was adopted, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Concept of Integrated Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018-2030" dated 29 January 2018 No 58 and developed a plan for its implementation for 2018-2022. The plan of the first stage for 2018-2022 has been implemented by 89%. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018-2030" dated January 29, 2018 No 58" dated January 10, 2023 No 1 approved the Implementation Plan for Stage 2 [2023-2026]									MES
157	Global	13.1.3 Proportion of local authorities that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	percent	-	-	-	-	10,1	13,2	21,5	34,5	40,5	MES

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
158	Global	13.2.1 Number of countries with Nationally Determined Contributions, long-term strategies national adaptation plans and communications on adaptation in accordance with the information to be provided to the secretariat United Nations Framework Convention United Nations Panel on Climate Change	quantity	The Priority Areas of Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Approval of Priority Areas of Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2017" dated October 2, 2013 No 549) and sectoral programs for the main sectors: water resources, agriculture, public health, emergencies, forest resources and biodiversity were adopted. Four national communications on climate change have been prepared. The Paris Agreement has been ratified									MNRETS
159	Global	13.3.1 The extent to which (i) education in spirit of global citizenship and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed into (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher training; and (d) student assessment	points	a) The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education", the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 4, 2021, No. 200, "On Approval of the Program for the Development of Education in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021–2040"; and the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 17, 2019, No. 295, "On Amendments to Certain Decisions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic Regarding a Safe Educational Environment". b) The State Educational Standard of General Education of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 14, 2025, No. 131. Issues related to children's rights have been introduced into the subject "Man and Society" (Citizenship Education) starting from Grade 5. [previously taught from Grade 9], as per the decision of the Academic Council of the KAO. The Model State Educational Standards for NGOs, secondary vocational education, and higher vocational education were approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated July 8, 2024, No. 371, "On Approval of the Model State Educational Standard for Primary, Secondary and Higher Vocational Education of the Kyrgyz Republic". c) The "Guidelines for the Implementation of Continuous Professional Development of Teachers" developed by a higher educational institution (NGO) include topics on civic education, gender equality, and human rights (child, family, etc.), covered under the subject "Legal Support of Professional Activity" (24 hours), in accordance with the decision of the Scientific and Methodological Council of the RSMC. Within the cycle of "General Humanitarian and Socio-Economic Disciplines", the following courses are taught: Gender Policy, Gender Sociology, Feminology, Legal Anthropology, Gender Policy in Central Asian Countries, Sociology of Sex and Gender, Ene menen balalyktyn mamlekett tarabynan korgolushu (State Protection of Motherhood and Childhood), Human Rights and Democracy, Problems of Gender Relations, Family Studies, Sociology of the Family, and Man and Society.									MOE

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
159	Global			The number of hours devoted to gender-related topics ranges from 34 to 136 hours, depending on the curriculum, in line with the State Educational Standards of Higher Professional Education (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science dated September 15, 2015, No. 1179/1). Thematic gender courses, totaling 72 hours, are also part of teacher professional development programmes at KAO, as per the decision of its Academic Council. d) The annual order regulating the Final State Attestation applies to all educational programmes at the basic general and secondary general education levels across all types and forms of general education institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic.									MOE
160	Global	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	percent	6,53	6,55	6,57		6,76	6,86				FAO
161	National	15.1.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total country area	percent	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	6,3	6,3	Medicines at the MES, NSC
162	Global	15.1.2 Proportion of protected areas of terrestrial and freshwater areas important for biological diversity, by ecosystem type	percent	6,01	7,3	7,38	7,38	6,18	6,18	6,18	6,18	6,18	MNRETS
163	National	15.1.2.1 Area of PAs (National Nature Reserves and Parks) of the total area of the country	percent	4,69	4,84	4,84	6,51	6,53	6,53	6,53	6,53	6,53	NSC
164	Global	15.2.1 Process towards sustainable forest management											Medicines at the MES
		Rate of net change in forest area per year	hectare	507	616	490	400	412	308	212,1	923,8	583,5	
		Proportion of forest area located in protected areas	percent	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,8	9,8	9,8	9,8			MNRETS
		Proportion of forest area for which a long-term forest management plan exists	percent	78	79,6	81,3	82,6	64	64	64	64,0	64,1	MNRETS, FS under MES

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
165	National	15.3.1.1 Area of arable land for reasons of non-use	at the beginning of the year, thousand hectares										NSC
		Area of arable land		1 280,6	1280,6	1 287,9	1 287,8	1 287,6	1287,4	1287,3	1286,4	1286,0	
		Area of unused arable land		90,0	81,1	74,0	66,5	62,5	55,8	52,9	48,8	42,6	
		Of these, for the following reasons:											
		salinity and swampiness		5,0	3,8	3,3	3,1	2,8	2,5	2,2	1,7	1,7	
		lack of irrigation due to malfunction of the irrigation network		13,6	13,8	11,7	11,6	11,1	9,3	8,4	7,4	6,6	
		prone to natural disasters (landslides, mudflows)		0,4	0,4	1,04	1,5	0,5	0,9	1,0	0,7	0,4	
		hard bogara (lack of moisture in the soil in spring)		44,4	40,1	36,4	31,4	31,7	27,2	26,2	22,0	19,3	
		stoniness and remoteness of the plots		16,5	15,1	13,7	11,9	10,2	9,4	8,4	7,1	6,3	
		other reasons (for industry, expansion of settlements, etc.)		7,9	7,9	7,9	7,0	6,2	6,5	6,7	9,8	8,3	
166	Global	15.4.1 Proportion of mountain areas important for biological diversity that are protected	percent	6,0	7,4	7,4	7,4	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,2	MNRETS
167	National	15.5.1.1 Proportion of Red Book species from all species of the corresponding class	percent										MNRETS
		By species:											
		plants and fungi		1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,07	1,07	1,07	
		mammals		25,3	25,3	25,3	25,3	25,3	25,3	25,27	25,27	25,27	
		Birds		14	14	14	14	14,0	14,0	14	14	14	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
167	National	insects		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,12	0,12	0,12	MNRETS
		amphibians and reptiles		21,7	21,7	21,7	21,7	21,7	21,7	21,74	21,74	21,74	
		Pisces		9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,46	9,46	9,46	
168	National	15.7.1.1 Proportion of poached or trafficked wild animals of all species of the class concerned	percent										MNRETS
		By classes:											
		mammals		12,1	14,3	9,9	9,9	4,4	5,9	7,1	18	4,35	
		amphibians and reptiles		2,2	2,2	-	2,2	-	-	-	-	-	MNRETS
169	National	15.7.1.2 Number of permits issued for the export and import of animals and plants, parts thereof and derivatives covered by the CITES Convention	Units	393	384	457	359	494	173	269	373	553	
170	Global	15.8.1 Proportion of countries enacting appropriate national legislation and allocating sufficient resources to prevent the introduction or control of alien invasive species	percent	On the Priorities for the Conservation of Biological Diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic for the Period up to 2024 and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Priorities for the Conservation of Biological Diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020 (Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the State Educational Standard of General Education of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated March 17, 2014, No 131)									MWRAPI
171	Global	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have set national targets in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans that are consistent with or similar to those of the 14th Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and progress towards achieving those targets; and (b) Integrating biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems through the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	1 = yes; 0 = None	On the Priorities for the Conservation of Biological Diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic for the Period up to 2024 and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Priorities for the Conservation of Biological Diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020 (Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the State Educational Standard of General Education of the Kyrgyz Republic» dated March 17, 2014, No 131)									MNRETS

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
172	Global	15.a.1 (a) Amount of official development assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenues generated by the use of biodiversity economic instruments and the funding raised through such instruments	million constant dollars, USA 2022	0,246	0,791	0,875	4,210	0,492	3,459	0,393	11,164		OECD
173	National	15.a.1.1 Amount of public funds allocated to environmental protection	million soms	810,1	934,5	921,5	962,4	798,7	588,7	689,0	1 188,7	1 781,0	MOF, NSC
		Of these:											
		combating environmental pollution		71,5	60,4	52,7	64,1	72,2	62,2	94,1	263,9	409,1	
		Nature reserves and nature parks		114,1	145,8	131,7	136,5	136,9	99,4	147,1	263,2	435,2	
		animal protection		9,4	10,4	9,8	10,4	12,3	6,1	10,1	12,4	27,9	
		plant protection		1,5	1,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		anti-epizootic measures		46,6	109,3	105,6	153,6	64,7	71,0	82,1	93,0	194,7	
		veterinary diagnostics		107,2	150,8	134,6	245,1	169,4	136,3	145,3	171,5	265,1	
		Chemicalization, protection and quarantine of plants		60,1	88,8	85,9	132,2	131,5	103,3	98,8	220,6	193,9	
		Other biodiversity and landscape protection services		392,6	358,6	231,4	212,8	197,7	103,2	98,7	159,3	251,9	
		Environmental protection issues not elsewhere categorized		-	-	163,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Other Environmental Services		-	2,6	-	7,7	12,2	5,4	10,9	3,1	1,5	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
174	Global	15.b.1 (a) Amount of official development assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenues generated by the use of biodiversity economic instruments and the funding raised through such instruments	million constant dollars, USA 2022	0,2457	0,7907	0,8747	4,2103	0,4923	3,4594	0,3926	11,1638		OECD
175	Global	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	per 100,000 people	5,0	4,3	4,0	3,1	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,7	1,5	GP, NSC
		By gender:											
		men		7,5	6,5	6,2	5,0	4,0	4,0	4,2	4,3	2,4	
		women		2,6	2,1	1,9	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,6	
		Number of intentional murders and intentional infliction of harm to health, resulting in death by negligence	number	305	267	256	203	174	172	182	191	106	GP
		By gender:											
		men		226	202	194	162	131	135	144	148	85	
		women		79	65	62	41	43	37	38	43	21	
176	National	16.1.1.1 Mortality from assault per 100,000 population	per 100,000 people	3,6	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,5	2,6	0,5	NSC
177	National	16.1.3.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years subjected to physical violence: robbery or assault in the last 12 months	percent				2,2					1	NSC
		By territory:											
		Urban					2,5					1,6	
		rural					2,1					0,7	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
177	National	By age:											NSC
		15–19					1,7					0,7	
		15–17					1,1					0,5	
		18–19					3,0					1,2	
		20–24					2,3					1,2	
		25–29					2,6					0,2	
		30–34					2,3					1,9	
		35–39					2,4					0,9	
		40–44					2,3					1,1	
		45–49					1,9					0,8	
		By education:											
		Preschool/Primary					(*)					(0)	
		Basic General					2,3					0,9	
		Average general					1,2					0,8	
178	Global	vocational secondary					2,7					1,0	NSC
		Higher					3,3					1,4	
		16.1.4 Proportion of people who believe it is safe to be alone outside after sunset in their neighbourhood	percent	-	-	-	57,9	64,4	66,8	67,1	68,4	69,9	
		By territory:											
		Urban					50,7	59,6	61,4	59,6	64,3	66,0	
		rural					62,8	67,5	70,3	72,5	71,2	72,4	
		By gender:											
		men					67,4	72,7	76,1	76,6	77,9	77,7	
		women					44,7	52,5	54,0	53,9	54,2	58,5	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
178	Global	By age:											NSC
		Youth, 15–28 years old		-	-	-	56,6	61,8	64,1	66,4	67,9	70,7	
		Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)		-	-	-	59,4	66,2	68,7	68,3	69,4	71,1	
		older than the able-bodied		-	-	-	54,1	61,9	64,5	64,3	65,7	64,9	
		By education:											
		Beginner and below		-	-	-	58,8	63,7	69,8	68,8	72,7	65,6	
		Basic General		-	-	-	63,3	65,2	67,5	69,0	69,2	73,4	
		Average general		-	-	-	57,7	62,8	64,1	66,6	68,8	71,0	
		Vocational secondary/general		-	-	-	59,7	68,1	70,8	68,0	67,9	67,4	
		professional higher education		-	-	-	53,7	64,5	69,3	66,5	66,8	68,4	
		By wealth quintile:											
		Poorest		-	-	-	52,4	55,4	58,2	56,4	66,6	70,1	
		second		-	-	-	58,1	63,2	69,7	67,4	68,3	72,6	
		average		-	-	-	57,9	65,8	71,5	70,3	69,2	66,4	
179	National	fourth		-	-	-	60,9	69,9	68,3	71,7	65,1	69,2	NSC
		Richest		-	-	-	59,2	65,7	67,8	71,9	74,3	71,4	
180	Global	16.1.4.1 Proportion of crimes committed in public places and on the streets of the total number of registered crimes	percent	10,2	10,2	9,7	20,7	8,6	4,5	6,5	5,0	4,8	NSC
		16.2.1. Proportion of children aged 1 to 14 years who have been subjected to any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by their caregivers in the last month	percent				74,3					64,9	
		By gender:											
		men					75,5					69,0	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
180	Global	women					73,0					60,7	NSC
		By territory:											
		Urban					76,9					65,0	
		rural					73,1					64,8	
		By age (years):											
		1-2					55,3					44,5	
		3-4					71,2					63,7	
		5-9					79,4					69,3	
		10-14					78,8					67,7	
		Functional difficulties in a child (age: 2-14 years):											
		eat					83,7					67,3	
		No					75,6					66,8	
		Maternal functional difficulties (ages: 18-49 years):											
		eat					92,4					68,7	
		No					74,4					66,2	
		No information					69,8					-	
		By the quintile of the welfare Index:											
		Poorest					70,9					65,9	
		second					70,6					66,6	
		average					73,1					63,9	
		fourth					81,4					64,7	
		Richest					77,4					62,7	

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
181	Global	16.2.2 Number of victims of trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	number	8	10	5	7	11	9	6	3	17	OP
182	Global	16.3.1. Proportion of victims a) physical, (b) Psychological and/or (c) sexual violence that has filed a complaint with competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms in the past 12 months	percent										NSC
		By gender: women					29,5					38	
		By territory:											
		Urban					38,4					-	
		rural					22,4					-	
183	National	16.4.2.1 Number of firearms seized and voluntarily surrendered	Units		370	595	528	273	555	308	681	390	MIA
184	National	16.5.1.1 Index "Personal Perception of the Level of Corruption in State Executive Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies" (for the second half of the year)	Points	10,8	16,1	20,2	12,4	14,1	12,3	24,4	26,5	22,7	NSC
185	National	16.5.1.2 Number of persons convicted of malfeasance, including corruption and bribery	person										NSC
		Of these, for:											
		malfeasance		336	351	234	342	223	210	371	370	413	
		corruption and bribery		69	84	60	56	66	59	178	137	91	
186	Proxy	16.5.1.a Corruption Perceptions Index	index	28	28	29	29	30	31	27	27	26	Transparency International

Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
187	Global	16.6.1 Primary Government Expenditure as a Percentage of Initial Approved Budget by Sector (by Budget Classification Codes or Similar Categories)	percent	96,9	98,7	100,4	102,2	98,9	101,9	109,6	119	101,9	MF
188	National	16.6.2.1 Index "Assessment of the Performance of State and Local Self-Government Bodies"	Points	23,5	28,5	31,1	27,3	28,9	25,2	34,1	35,3	34	NSC
189	Proxy	16.7.1.a Proportion of posts in public institutions	percent										NSC
		In political positions		4,4	4,5	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,2	2,6	4,3	4,1	
		By gender:											
		men		5,7	5,9	2,3	2,0	1,7	1,7	3,4	5,1	5,1	
		women		2,5	2,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	1,4	3,1	2,7	
		In special positions		2,2	2,6	2,7	2,6	3,3	3,3	3	2,9	2,9	
		By gender:											
		men		2,6	2,8	2,8	2,7	3,9	3,9	3,5	3,4	3,4	
		women		1,7	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,2	
		In administrative positions		93,4	92,8	95,8	96,1	95,5	95,5	94,4	92,8	93	
		By gender:											
		men		91,7	91,3	94,8	95,4	94,4	94,4	93,1	91,6	91,5	
		women		95,8	95,1	97,1	97,2	97,2	97,2	96,2	94,6	95,1	
190	Global	16.8.1 Proportion and voting power of developing countries in international organizations	percent	0,5319	0,5319	0,5291	0,5291	0,5263	0,5263	0,5263	0,5263	0,5263	IMF
191	Global	16.9.1 Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with civil authorities, by age	percent				98,9					99,5	NSC
		By age:											

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
191	Global	0-11 months					96,9					98,4	NSC
		12-23 months					98,8					99,7	
		24-35 months					99,2					99,7	
		36-47 months					99,9					99,7	
		48-59 months					99,8					100	
		By gender:											
		men					99,5					99,2	
		women					98,4					99,9	
		By territory:											
		Urban					99,1					99,3	
		rural					98,9					99,6	
		By mother's education:											
		Preschool or Not/Primary					(*)					(*)	
		Basic General					98,1					98,7	
		Average general					98,8					99,6	
		Vocational Primary/Secondary					98,8					99,6	
		Higher					99,5					99,7	
		Functional difficulties in a child (age: 2-4 years):											
		eat					(100,0)					100	
		No					99,6					99,8	
		Maternal functional difficulties (ages: 18-49 years):											
		eat					97,7					(100,0)	
		No					98,9					99,5	
		No information					100,0						

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
191	Global	By the quintile of the welfare Index: Poorest second average fourth Richest											NSC
							99,0					99,3	
							98,4					99,2	
							98,8					99,7	
							99,1					100	
							99,6					99,6	
192	Global	16.10.2 Number of countries that have adopted and implemented constitutional, legislative and/ or policy guarantees of citizens' access to information	quantity	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Right to Access to Information" dated December 29, 2023 No 217									MCISYP
193	Global	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles	0 = Status not available 1 = Status B, partially matched 2 = Status A, fully compliant	The Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, accredited as a "B" status NHR) in accordance with the Paris Principles									Ombudsman Institute
194	Global	16.b.1 Proportion of persons reporting that they have been personally discriminated against or persecuted in the past 12 months on grounds prohibited by international human rights law By gender: women By territory: Urban rural	percent				7,7					6,2	NSC
												7,4	
							7,6					5,6	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
194	Global	By age: 15-19 15-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 By education: Preschool or Not/Primary Basic General Average general Vocational Primary/Secondary Higher Functional difficulties (ages: 18-49 years): eat No By the quintile of the welfare Index: Poorest second average fourth Richest											NSC
							6,5					5,3	
							5,7					3,5	
							8,3					10,0	
							9,1					5,3	
							7,1					5,5	
							8,8					7,7	
							8,7					6,8	
							6,4					5,8	
							7,0					7,0	
							(*)					(18,7)	
							14,0					7,5	
							5,9					6,1	
							6,9					4,9	
							8,2					6,4	
							20,7					32,3	
							7,6					6,1	
							6,0					6,7	
							6,7					5,7	
							9,7					5,0	
							7,1					6,4	
							8,8					7,1	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
195	Global	17.1.1 Total Government Revenue as a Percentage of GDP, by Source	percent	29,8	27,4	28,2	26,6	25,6	23,8	26,8	29,5	29,4	NSC
		Tax revenues		19,7	19,7	19,5	20,5	18,6	16,7	19,3	22,4	22,1	
		Social contributions/deductions		-	0	0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Official transfers received		2,2	2,1	2,5	1,6	2,1	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,2	
		Non-tax revenues		8	5,6	5,7	4,5	4,9	5,2	5,7	5,1	6,1	
		Proceeds from the sale of non-financial assets		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
196	Proxy	17.1.1.a Public external debt as a proportion of GDP	percent	63,6	54,4	53,0	46,9	41,0	54,5	46,5	37,6	31,1	MOF, NSC
197	Global	17.1.2 Proportion of the national budget financed by domestic taxes	as a percentage of total revenues	65,9	71,8	69,1	76,9	72,6	70,3	72,0	76,1	75,1	NSC
198	Global	17.3.1 Mobilization of additional financial resources from a variety of sources for developing countries											UNCTAD, OECD
		Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows	million USD	1141,9	616	-107	144,2	403,9	-401,5	226,2	54,9	159	
		Gross receipts to developing countries of official grants for sustainable development	million USD	-	-	-	-	326,2	287,7	334,1	357,9		
		Gross receipts of official concessional loans to developing countries for sustainable development	million USD	-	-	-	-	64,6	188,4	163,3	591,5		
		Gross receipts of official non-concessional loans to developing countries for sustainable development	million USD	-	-	-	-	42,4	36,5	88,3	108,1		

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
198	Global	Gross receipts of mobilized private financing (MPF) to developing countries – on an experimental basis	million USD		374,8	0,0182	10,2	3,4	16,2	2,4	0,39		UNCTAD, OECD
		Gross receipts of private grants to developing countries	million USD		0,0144	0,29999	0,00221	0,22375	0,10682	2,14	0,64695		
199	National	17.3.1.1 Foreign direct investment inflows	thousand USD	1573243,7	813960,7	6167931	851743,6	1076918,7	537553,8	10060912	1202599	844895,7	NSC
200	Global	17.3.2 Remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP	percent	25,3	29,3	32,3	32,5	28,8	31,8	32,6	27,9		WB
201	Global	17.4.1 Share of Debt Service Export Proceeds and Primary Income	percent	4,0	5,4	5,5	6,2	6,5	8,0	5,5	7,1	6,4	MF
202	Global	17.5.1 Number of countries with investment promotion regimes in favour of developing countries, including least developed countries, have been adopted and implemented	quantity	The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic" dated March 27, 2003 No. 66 establishes the basic principles of the state investment policy aimed at improving the investment climate in the country and stimulating the attraction of domestic and foreign investments, by providing fair, equal legal treatment to investors and guaranteeing the protection of investments attracted by them in the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic. Note: The Kyrgyz Republic has signed 37 agreements on the promotion and protection of investments with different countries									NAI
203	Global	17.6.1 Number of fixed broadband internet subscribers by speed	per 100 inhabitants										MDD, NSC
		Subscriber connections with speeds of 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s		0,76	0,44	0,43	0,35	0,31	0,12	0,10	0,09	0,08	
		Subscriber connections with speeds from 2 Mbps to less than 10 Mbps		0,97	1,47	1,60	2,43	2,63	1,17	1,17	1,17	1,04	
		Subscriber connections with speeds equal to and greater than 10 Mbps		1,73	1,84	2,02	1,07	1,10	2,67	3,10	4,27	5,25	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
204	Proxy	17.6.1a E-Government Development Index	index		0,4969		0,5835		0,6749		0,6977	0,7316	UN-DESA
205	Global	17.8.1 Proportion of population using the Internet	percent	-	-	-	62,8	64,1	72,0	78,9	81,9	86,1	NSC
		By territory:											
		Urban	-	-	-	-	67,1	71,1	78,2	84,5	86,6	90,1	
		rural	-	-	-	-	60,2	59,9	68,1	75,3	78,9	83,7	
		By gender:											
		men	-	-	-	-	63,7	63,7	72,8	79,2	82,0	86,8	
		women	-	-	-	-	62,1	64,4	71,2	78,6	81,8	85,5	
		By age:											
		Youth, 15–28 years old	-	-	-	-	82,1	84,7	86,1	93,0	92,3	94,5	
		Adult population of working age (from 29 years old)	-	-	-	-	63,1	66,2	77,3	82,9	87,0	90,4	
		older than the able-bodied	-	-	-	-	25,9	21,3	33,4	44,8	52,0	62,6	
		By education:											
		Beginner and below	-	-	-	-	47,9	48,2	52,9	64,8	67,1	68,7	
		Basic General	-	-	-	-	69,5	66,9	70,8	81,5	82,2	87,5	
		Average general	-	-	-	-	56,1	57,5	66,3	73,7	77,3	81,9	
		Vocational secondary/general	-	-	-	-	61,9	64,2	74,7	80,7	85,3	89,9	
		professional higher education	-	-	-	-	81,1	83,9	89,6	92,5	93,7	96,0	
		By the quintile of the welfare index:											
		Poorest	-	-	-	-	48,0	51,4	63,6	70,9	79,1	85,8	
		second	-	-	-	-	59,8	63,9	72,1	78,9	80,6	85,6	
		average	-	-	-	-	64,8	64,5	75,0	82,0	80,9	84,7	
		fourth	-	-	-	-	67,1	69,1	73,8	80,2	84,5	85,2	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
205	Global	Richest					69,5	67,9	77,7	83,5	85,8	88,6	NSC
206	Global	17.9.1 Value of official development assistance to developing countries (in US\$)	USD million USA 2022	99,7	166,4	89,0	82,9	94,9	56,7	71,9	84,4		OECD
207	Global	17.11.1 Share of Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries in World Exports											UNCTAD
		Share of developing countries and least developed countries in world merchandise exports	percent	0,0087	0,0098	0,00995	0,0094	0,01044	0,01118	0,01231	0,00877	0,01391	
		Share of developing countries and least developed countries in world exports of services	percent	0,017	0,0165	0,01483	0,01356	0,01715	0,00819	0,0084	0,01784		
208	Proxy	17.11.1.a Imports of ICT goods as a percentage of total imports of goods	percent					2,09	1,78	2,92	5,78	5,26	NSC
209	Proxy	17.11.1.b Exports of ICT goods as a percentage of total exports of goods	percent					0,09	0,19	0,45	4,92	4,15	NSC
210	National	17.13.1.1 Panel of Macroeconomic Indicators											NSC
		GDP growth (decline) rate	in percentages of the previous year	103,9	104,3	104,7	103,8	104,6	92,9	105,5	109	109	
		Consumer Price Index (all goods and services)	in percentages of the previous year	106,5	100,4	103,2	101,5	101,1	106,3	111,9	113,9	110,8	

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
210	National	Producer Price Index	in percentages of the previous year	108,8	106,4	101,7	101,5	104,3	121,3	111,5	105,1	109,3	NSC
		State Budget Deficit and Sources of its Financing	million soms	0,0087	0,0098	0,00995	0,0094	0,01044	0,01118	0,01231	0,00877	0,01391	
		Public debt	million soms	0,017	0,0165	0,01483	0,01356	0,01715	0,00819	0,0084	0,01784		
		Foreign trade turnover	as a percentage of the previous year	74,0	98,9	112,3	113,9	97,8	81,6	146,4	144,7	131,9	
		Export	million US dollars	1482,9	1573,2	1764,3	1836,8	1986,1	1973,2	2752,1	2254,7	3384,8	
		Import	million US dollars	4153,9	4000,4	4494,7	5291,9	4989,0	3718,8	5580,2	9803,2	12517,9	
211	Proxy	17.13.1.a Global Competitiveness Index	Points			51,9	53,02	54					WB
212	Proxy	17.15.1.a Human Development Index	Index	0,689	0,692	0,695	0,698	0,699	0,691	0,696	0,701		UNDP
		Life expectancy at birth	Years	70,0	70,3	70,6	70,7	71,2	69,6	70,0	70,5		
		Expected duration of training	Years	12,6	12,7	12,5	12,4	12,5	12,6	13,0	13,0		
		Average Duration of Study	Years	11,5	11,6	11,7	11,8	11,9	12,0	12,0	12,0		
		Gross national income per capita	2017 PPP	4632,8	4659,2	4803,2	4980,6	4756,6	4566,2	4542,4	4781,7		
213	Global	17.18.1 Indicators of statistical capacity	Index	-	51,5	49,5	53,1	53,1	53,0	48,9	54,4		WB
214	Global	17.18.2 Number of countries with national statistical legislation in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	1 = yes; 0 = None	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Official Statistics" dated July 8, 2019 No 82									PARIS21

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Nº	Indicator type	SDG Indicator	Unit measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Data source
215	Global	17.18.3 Number of countries with a fully funded and implemented national statistical plan, by source of funding	1 = yes; 0 = None	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	PARIS21
216	Global	17.19.1 Value of all resources allocated to statistical capacity building in developing countries (in United States dollars)	the current exchange rate of the USD, United States	2109028	2347182	2737554	1323097	1458313	1176553	1774382			PARIS21
217	Global	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) achieve the goal of 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	1 = Yes; 0 = None	a) According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the preparation and conduct of the population and housing census in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2022" dated October 22, 2021 No 228, the Kyrgyz Republic conducted a population and housing census in the period from March 25 to April 3, 2022 in electronic format. In remote areas of the republic, the census was conducted from April 23 to May 2, 2022									UNSD

* Global indicator data obtained from international sources.

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Implementation of legislation for SDGs in the Kyrgyz Republic

Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technologies and financial services, including microfinance	Goal 1. Eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere
	Code of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Non-Tax Revenues» of August 10, 2018 No 90 Article 141. Privileges for the payment of state duty
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Fundamentals of Social Services for the Population in the Kyrgyz Republic» of December 19, 2001 No. 111 Article 4. Social service facilities Article 16. Financial assistance Article 17. Advisory assistance
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women» of August 4, 2008 No 184 Article 12. Equal Access to All Forms of Property Article 13. Equal Access to Land Use Article 14. Equal Access to Entrepreneurial Activity Article 16. Equal Access to the Management of Enterprises Article 17. Equal access to social services and social protection
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Benefits in the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 28, 2017 No 163 Article 5. Types and Amounts of State Benefits Article 10. Assignment of Monthly Social Benefits
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Guaranteed State Minimum Social Standards» as of May 26, 2009 No 170 Article 4. Principles and Objectives of Social Standards Setting (Paragraphs 9–14) Article 17. Assignment of the subsistence minimum
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Promotion of Employment of the Population» of August 3, 2015 No 214 Article 4. Guarantees of State Support in the Field of Employment Article 10. Rights of Citizens in the Field of Employment Promotion Article 121. Social assistance based on a social contract

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 strengthen the resilience of the poor and vulnerable and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extremes and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of August 30, 2003 No 201 Article 32. Equality of Spouses in the Family (Clause 4) Article 35. Joint Property of Spouses (Clause 3)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Rights and Guarantees of Persons with Disabilities» of April 3, 2008 No 38 Article 6. The Right of Persons with Disabilities to Social Protection Article 7. Types of Social Protection Article 8. Social Guarantees Article 9. Pensions, Allowances and Compensations Article 10. Social Services Article 11. Home service
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Microfinance Organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 23, 2002 No 124 Article 2. Purpose of the microfinance organization (paragraph 1)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Guaranteed State Minimum Social Standards» of May 26, 2009 No 170 Article 4. Principles and Objectives of Social Standards Setting (Paragraphs 9–14) Article 17. Assignment of the subsistence minimum
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Benefits in the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 28, 2017 No 163 Article 5. Types and amounts of state benefits Article 10. Assignment of monthly social benefits
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Civil Protection» of May 24, 2018 No 54 Article 12. Rights and Obligations of the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Civil Protection Article 18. Prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster» of May 7, 1993 No 1196-XII Article 3. Citizens' Rights to Social Guarantees and Compensation Article 4. Establishment of social guarantees and compensations
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Promoting Employment of the Population» of August 3, 2015 No 214 Article 4. Guarantees of State support in the field of employment Article 10. Rights of citizens in the field of employment promotion Article 121. Social assistance based on a social contract

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	
By 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and adopt agricultural practices that increase resilience, productivity and production, contribute to the preservation of ecosystems, strengthen the capacity to adapt to climate change, extreme weather events, droughts, floods and other disasters, and progressively improve the quality of land and soil	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Seeds» of June 19, 1997 No 39 Article 4. Principles of production and certification of varietal seeds Article 9. Varietal seed funds, their formation and use
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Food Security of the Kyrgyz Republic» of August 4, 2008 No 183 Article 4. The main directions of state support for food production
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Development of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic» of May 26, 2009 No 166 Article 6. Lending in the Agro-Food Sector of the Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic Article 9. Main Directions of State Support (Clause 1, Clauses 1, 3, 12)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Breeding in Animal Husbandry of the Kyrgyz Republic» of April 27, 2009 No 133 Article 6. Protection of the gene pool and breeding achievements
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Food Security of the Kyrgyz Republic» of August 4, 2008 No 183 Article 4. The main directions of state support for food production
	Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 2, 1999 No 45 Article 96. Content of Land Protection (Clause 1 of Clause 3) Article 97. Standards for Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Harmful Substances in Soil Article 99. Land conservation
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Environmental Protection» of June 16, 1999 No 53 Article 18. Environmental Requirements in the Implementation of Economic or Other Activities Article 20. Environmental Requirements for the Management of Radioactive Materials and Chemicals
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Subsoil» of May 19, 2018 No 49 Article 20. Obligations of subsoil users
	Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 12, 2005 No 8 Article 69. Water protection zones (clause 1 para. 1, 3, 4)

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and animal gene banks to strengthen the agricultural production capacity of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Food Security of the Kyrgyz Republic» of August 4, 2008 No 183 Article 4. The main directions of state support for food production
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Legal Protection of Selection Achievements» of June 13, 1998 No 79
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Innovation Activity» of March 23, 2023 No 65 Article 14. Technopark Article 15. Innovation Centre Article 16. Innovation Cluster Article 21. Innovation Support Fund, Innovation Fund
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Science» of August 8, 2023 No 170 Article 21. National, State and Interstate Scientific and Scientific-Technical Programs and Projects Article 24. International Cooperation in the Field of Scientific, Scientific, Technical and Innovative Activities Article 27. State Financing of Scientific and Scientific-Technical Activities Article 29. State support for applied scientific research, design and technological work and the use of their results in production
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Breeding in Animal Husbandry of the Kyrgyz Republic» of April 27, 2009 No 133 Article 6. Protection of the gene pool and breeding achievements
	Goal 3. Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On HIV/AIDS in the Kyrgyz Republic» of August 13, 2005 No 149 Article 1. Subject of regulation
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Protection of the Population from Tuberculosis» of May 18, 1998 No 65 Article 2. Anti-tuberculosis measures and principles of their implementation
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Health Protection of Citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic» of January 9, 2005 No 6 Article 21. State Programs for the Prevention of Infectious and Non-Communicable Diseases Article 33. Implementation of Sanitary and Anti-Epidemic (Preventive) Measures
	Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Offenses of October 28, 2021 No 128 Article 72. Violation of Sanitary Rules and Norms Article 73. Violation of the procedure for the prevention of infectious diseases
By 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Immunoprophylaxis of Infectious Diseases» of June 26, 2001 No 56 Article 1. Subject of regulation Article 7. Financing of immunoprophylaxis

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 reduce premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases by one third through prevention and treatment and support for mental health and well-being	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Oncological Care for the Population» of October 4, 2000 No 83 Article 2. Therapeutic and preventive measures aimed at reducing the incidence of malignant neoplasms, and the principles of their implementation Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Health Protection of Citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic» of January 12, 2024 No 14 Article 3. Main Objectives of this Law Article 22. Medical Care for Chronic Diseases Article 23. Psychiatric Care Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Diseases» of February 18, 2000 No. 40 Article 3. Objectives of this Law Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Diabetes Mellitus in the Kyrgyz Republic» of August 9, 2006 No 166 Article 3. Basic Principles of State Policy in the Field of Prevention, Treatment and Social Protection of Persons with Diabetes Mellitus Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors» of May 22, 1998 No 66 Article 36. Identification of persons illegally consuming narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances Article 38. Voluntary treatment of drug addicts Article 39. Reimbursement of medical examination, medical examination or treatment costs Article 40. Compulsory treatment of drug addicts Article 41. Consideration of materials in court on the referral of persons to compulsory treatment for drug addiction Article 42. Extension of the period of compulsory treatment for drug addiction The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection of Public Health» of January 12, 2024 No 14 Article 24. Medical care for diseases caused by substance abuse The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection of Public Health» of January 12, 2024 No 14 Article 25. Medical Assistance in the Field of Reproductive Health Article 26. Family Planning Article 27. Women's Rights to Reproductive Health Article 28. Protection of Maternity and Paternity Article 29. Reproductive health education Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Public Health Protection» of January 12, 2024 No 14 Article 3. Main Objectives of this Law Article 12. Primary Health Care Article 15. Provision of the Population with Medicines and Medical Products Article 16. Vaccination of the Population Article 20. State guarantees in the field of health care
Improve the prevention and treatment of substance dependence, including drug and alcohol abuse	
By 2030 achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education, and integrate reproductive health into national policies and programmes	
Achieve universal health coverage, including protection from financial risks, access to quality essential health services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Medical Insurance of Citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic» of October 18, 1999 No 112 Article 1. The Concept of Medical Insurance Article 2. Types of health insurance Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On protecting the health of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic from the consequences of tobacco consumption, nicotine and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and aerosols» of September 15, 2021 No 121 Article 1. Subject, purpose and main objectives of regulation of this Law
Goal 4. Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all	
By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 4. Right to education Article 5. State guarantees of the right to education (paragraphs 2-4) Article 8. Principles of State Policy in the Field of Education (p. 6) Article 27. Primary, basic and secondary general education (paragraphs 2, 3) Article 36. Inclusive education Article 37. Education of persons with special educational needs Article 38. Education of persons in difficult life situations Article 39. Rights and obligations of students Article 41. Social support and protection of students Article 42. Student Health Care
By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education to ensure that they are ready for primary education	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 5. State guarantees of the right to education (para. 2) Article 7. Levels of education (1) Article 8. Principles of State Policy in the Field of Education (p. 6) Article 26. Early childhood education
By 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical and tertiary education, including university education	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 29. Vocational education Article 4. Principles of State Policy in the Field of Education (Paragraph 5) Article 7. State guarantees of the rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic to education (paragraph 3)
By 2030 substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 4. Principles of State Policy in the Field of Education (Paragraph 5) Article 7. State guarantees of the rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic to education (paragraph 3) Article 29. Vocational education Article 30. Initial vocational education Article 31. Secondary vocational education

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to education and vocational training at all levels for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 27. Primary, basic and secondary general education (clauses 2, 3, 8) Article 29. Vocational education Article 30. Initial vocational education Article 31. Secondary vocational education Article 32. Higher professional education Article 36. Inclusive education Article 41. Social support and protection of students Article 61. Provision of educational services to ethnic Kyrgyz living outside the Kyrgyz Republic, citizens of other countries and stateless persons
By 2030 ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 4. Right to education Article 5. State guarantees of the right to education Article 8. Principles of State Policy in the Field of Education Article 11. Language of instruction Article 61. Provision of educational services to ethnic Kyrgyz living outside the Kyrgyz Republic, citizens of other countries and stateless persons
Establish and improve child-sensitive, disability-sensitive and gender-sensitive educational institutions and ensure safe, free from violence and social barriers and effective learning environments for all	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 5. State guarantees of the right to education Article 39. Rights and obligations of students Article 36. Inclusive education Article 41. Social support and protection of students
By 2030 significantly increase the number of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 43. The right to engage in pedagogical activities, Principles of pedagogical activity Article 44. Rights and obligations of a teacher Article 45. Social rights and guarantees of a teacher Article 46. Training and professional development in education
Goal 5. Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls	
Eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Regulatory Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 20, 2009 No 241 Article 20. Conducting a legal and other scientific examination of a draft regulatory legal act

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual and other forms of exploitation	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Protection and Protection from Domestic Violence» of April 27, 2017 No 63 Article 3. Scope of this Law Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Article 177. Domestic violence Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Offenses of October 28, 2021 No 128 Article 70. Domestic violence Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Article 172. Kidnapping of a person for the purpose of marriage Article 173. Coercion to enter into de facto marital relations Article 174. Forcing a person to marry Article 175. Violation of the legislation on the age of marriage during religious ceremonies
Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation	Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of August 30, 2003 No 201 Article 32. Equality of spouses in the family (para. 4) Article 35. Joint property of spouses (paragraph 3) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women» of August 4, 2008 No 184 Article 22. Gender equality in domestic work
Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work by providing public services, infrastructure and social protection systems and promoting the principle of shared responsibility in the household and in the family, taking into account national conditions	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women» of August 4, 2008 No 184 Chapter 3. Guarantees of gender equality in economic and social relations Article 12. Equal access to all forms of property Article 13. Equal access to land use Article 14. Equal Access to Business Activities Article 15. Equal access to the establishment (establishment) of organizations Article 16. Equal access to the management of enterprises Article 17. Equal access to social services and social protection
Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	Penal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 31, 2017 No 17 Article 98. Compulsory State Social Insurance and Pension Provision for Persons Sentenced to Deprivation of Liberty (Clause 1) Article 100. Features of Material and Living Conditions for Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers and Women with Children (Clause 4)
Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the Review Conferences	

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Ensure women's full and meaningful participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection of Public Health» of January 12, 2024 No 14 Article 25. Medical Assistance in the Field of Reproductive Health Article 26. Family Planning Article 27. Women's Rights to Reproductive Health Article 28. Protection of Maternity and Paternity Article 29. Reproductive health education
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 2, 2011 No 68 Article 2. Principles of Citizens' Participation in Elections (p.3) Article 60. Procedure for Nomination of Candidates for Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic under the Proportional System (Clause 3)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women» of August 4, 2008 No 184 Chapter 2. Guarantees of gender equality in public administration and public and municipal service Article 9. Guarantees of gender equality in public administration Article 10. Guarantees of gender equality in admission to the state and municipal service Article 11. Guarantees of equal electoral rights Article 23. Competence of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic to determine gender policy Article 24. Competence of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic to ensure gender equality
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic» of June 26, 2021 No 79 Article 2. Procedure for the formation and status of the Central Election Commission (paragraph 1)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Elections of Deputies of Local Keneshes» of July 14, 2011 No 98 Article 49. Nomination of Candidates for Deputies of Local Keneshes (Part 7)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Rules of Procedure of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic» of November 16, 2022 No 106 Article 4. Principles of Activity of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic Article 18. Powers of the Speaker (Clause 1 of Clause 13) Article 122. Procedure for Election, Approval, Consent to the Appointment of Public Officials
	Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Status of Judges of the Kyrgyz Republic» of November 15, 2021 No 138 Article 19. Requirements for Judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the procedure for their election (paragraph 3)

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all By 2030 ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Council for Justice Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic» of November 15, 2021 No 137 Article 4. Powers of the Council (Clause 1 of Clause 1)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Drinking Water» of March 25, 1999 No 33 Article 3. Basic principles of domestic and drinking water supply for the population and measures to ensure the quality of drinking water (paragraphs 1-3, 5) Article 13. Development and application of regulatory requirements for drinking water quality Article 14. Monitoring the quality of drinking water
	Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 12, 2005 No 8 Article 50. General ban on water pollution
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «Technical Regulations «On Safety of Drinking Water» of May 30, 2011 No 34
	Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 12, 2005 No 8 Article 46. Construction and operation of sewerage systems
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Drinking Water» of March 25, 1999 No 33 Article 16. Protection of water supply sources from pollution (paras 1, 7)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Water» of January 14, 1994 No 1422-XII Article 36. Use of water bodies and water facilities for wastewater discharge
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Subsoil» of May 19, 2018 No 49 Article 20. Obligations of subsoil users
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Environmental Protection» of June 16, 1999 No 53 Article 25. Protection of the climate and the ozone layer of the atmosphere (paragraphs 8, 9)
	Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Article 304. Water pollution
By 2030 substantially improve water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable freshwater abstraction and supply to address the problem water scarcity and a significant reduction in the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 12, 2005 No 8 Article 63. Incentives to conserve water
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Drinking Water» of March 25, 1999 No 33 Article 3. Basic principles of domestic and drinking water supply to the population and measures to ensure the quality of drinking water (paragraphs 1, 4)

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 ensure integrated water resources management at all levels, including, where appropriate, through transboundary cooperation	Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 12, 2005 No 8 Article 5. Water Resources Management and Basin Approach Chapter 2. Competence of state bodies for water resources management. Article 9. The National Water Council and its competence Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Water» of January 14, 1994 No 1422-XII Section II. Management and Regulation of Water Relations (Article 10. Competence of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Water Relations, Article 11. Competence of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Water Relations, Article 12. Competence of Specially Authorized State Bodies in the Field of Water Relations, Article 13. Competence of Local State Administration Bodies in the Field of Water Relations) Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 12, 2005 No 8 Article 61. Protection of groundwater from pollution Article 62. Glacier protection Article 65. Types of protected zones Article 66. Sanitary protection zones Article 67. Runoff formation zones Article 68. Groundwater Protection Zones Article 69. Water protection zones Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Water» of January 14, 1994 No 1422-XII Article 7. Protection of the State Water Fund Article 40. Use of funds received from payments for the use of water bodies and water resources (paragraphs 1, 2) Article 44. Protection of water resources from pollution, clogging and depletion Article 51. Measures to protect water from depletion Article 52. Measures to protect groundwater from depletion Article 53. Obligations of water users to prevent and eliminate the harmful effects of water Article 54. State Ecological Expertise of Water Management Projects Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Environmental Protection» of June 16, 1999 No 53 Article 4. Objects of protection Article 6. Measures to ensure environmental protection (paragraphs 1, 16) Article 29. Environmental Monitoring Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 8, 1999 No 66 Article 28. Basic requirements for forest management (paragraphs 1, 3) Article 30. Categories of forest protection Article 92. Afforestation (paragraph 3) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Sustainable Development of the Issyk-Kul Ecological and Economic System» of August 13, 2004 No 115 Article 171. Environmental safety requirements ensuring the protection of water bodies
By 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water management and sanitation	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Water Disposal and Treatment Facilities of the Issyk-Kol Biosphere Territory (Issyk-Kul)» of August 17, 2020 No 133 Article 2. Article 3. (clause 1.) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Water» of January 14, 1994 No 1422-XII Article 18. Rights of water users Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Water User Associations and Unions of Water User Associations» of March 15, 2002 No 38 Article 3. Goals and objectives of WUJA
Goal 7. Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
By 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Electric Power Industry» of January 28, 1997 No 8 Article 4. State Regulation of the Electric Power Industry Article 16. Compliance with the basic principles of activity (paragraphs 1-5) Article 21. Tariffs (paragraphs 1, 3) Article 22. Provision of electricity and energy services to low-income consumers Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Renewable Energy Sources» of June 30, 2022 No 49 Article 1. Objectives of this Law Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Energy Saving» of July 7, 1998 No 88 Article 10. Energy expertise (paragraph 2) Article 12. Standardization Article 16. Determination of compliance with the energy efficiency of products Article 18. Economic measures to ensure energy saving Article 19. Financing of Energy Saving Measures and Programs Article 20. Fund for Energy Saving and New Energy Engineering Article 23. Promoting energy conservation Article 25. Liability for inefficient consumption of energy resources
By 2030 significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	
By 2030 double global energy efficiency improvements	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Energy Efficiency of Buildings» of July 26, 2011 No 137 Article 8. Monitoring the quality of work performed in the field of energy efficiency of buildings Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 18, 2022 No 3 Article 239. Income tax benefits Article 284. Supply of technologies, equipment and its components that meet the requirements of energy and resource efficiency Article 297. VAT exemption for imported goods Article 409. Benefits for property tax, for a building, structure, premises, vehicle
By 2030 intensify international cooperation to facilitate access to research and technology in the field of environmentally sound energy, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and encourage investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies	

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Goal 8. Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and promote the formalization and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Protection of Entrepreneurs' Rights» of February 1, 2001 No 15 Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Creative Industries Parks» of August 8, 2022 No 88 Article 4. The main goals of the creation of the Creative Industries Park Article 6. State support for the subjects of the Creative Industries Park
By 2030 ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Promoting Employment of the Population» of August 3, 2015 No 214 Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 23, 2025 No 23 Article 3. Basic Principles of Legal Regulation of Labor and Directly Related Labor Relations Article 9. Non-discrimination in employment
By 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of young people who are not working, studying or acquiring skills	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Education» of August 11, 2023 No 179 Article 27. Primary, basic and secondary general education (clauses 2, 3, B) Article 29. Vocational education Article 30. Initial vocational education Article 31. Secondary vocational education Article 32. Higher professional education
Take urgent and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and end child labour in all its forms by 2025	Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 23, 2025 No 23 Article 10. Prohibition of forced labour Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Article 170. Forced Labor (Slave Labor)
Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working conditions for all workers, including migrant workers, especially migrant women, and those in precarious employment	Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 23, 2025 No 23 Chapter 20. Occupational health and safety Article 203. Main directions of state policy in the field of labor protection (clause 1). Article 204. Obligations of the employer to ensure labor protection (clause 1).
By 2030 develop and implement strategies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs, develops local culture and produces local products	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Tourism» of March 25, 1999 No 34 Article 3. Basic Principles of State Policy in the Field of Tourism Article 8. Economic activities in the field of tourism

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and promote innovation	
Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to promote and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Banks and Banking Activities» of August 11, 2022 No 93 Article 1. Subject of regulation of this Law Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Credit Unions» of October 28, 1999 No 117 Article 1. The concept of a credit union Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Microfinance Organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 23, 2002 Article 2. Purpose of the microfinance organization Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Protection of Bank Deposits» of May 7, 2008 No 78 Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Guarantee Funds in the Kyrgyz Republic» of April 12, 2019 No 45 Article 1. Basic concepts and terms used in this Law Article 12. Guarantees
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and promote innovation	
Improve access to financial services, including affordable credit, for small-scale industrial and other enterprises, especially in developing countries, and enhance their integration into value chains and markets	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Guarantee Funds in the Kyrgyz Republic» of April 12, 2019 No 45 Article 1. Basic concepts and terms used in this Law Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Credit Unions» of October 28, 1999 No 117 Article 1. The concept of a credit union Article 25. Loans provided by a credit union Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Microfinance Organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 23, 2002 No 124 Article 2. Purpose of activity of a micro-finance organization Article 16. Operations carried out by a micro-finance company Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Support of Small Business» of May 25, 2007 No 73 Article 6. State support of small business (paragraphs 1, 3, 5) Article 11. Preferential lending to small businesses (paragraphs 1, 2) Article 14. Participation of Small Business Entities in the Production of Products and Goods (Services) for State Needs
Enhance scientific research, build the technological capacity of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including by 2030 by stimulating innovation and significantly increasing the number of R&D workers per 1 million people, as well as public and private R&D spending	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Innovation Activity» of March 23, 2023 No 65 Article 14. Technopark Article 15. Innovation Center Article 16. Innovation Cluster Article 21. Innovation Support Fund, Innovation Fund

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the State Employment Promotion Fund» of October 20, 2023 No 125 Article 2. Basic concepts used in this Law Article 6. Main activities of the Fund Article 7. Forms of employment promotion, including subsidies, internships and grant support for vulnerable categories of citizens
	Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Children of July 10, 2012 No 100 Chapter 4. System for the protection of children in difficult life situations Chapter 5. Measures to protect children in difficult life situations Chapter 11. Features of the protection of children in conflict with the law
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On HIV/AIDS in the Kyrgyz Republic» of August 13, 2005 No 149 Section IV. Social Protection of Persons Living with and Affected by HIV/AIDS Article 11. Social protection of PLWHA and IDPs Article 12. Social protection of children living with HIV/AIDS Article 13. Prohibition of restrictions on the rights and stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS Section V. Social Protection of Persons at Risk of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection in the Performance of Official Duties Article 14. Classification of HIV infection and AIDS as occupational diseases Article 15. Benefits in the field of labor [additional payment to wages provides the right to annual additional leave)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On External Labor Migration» of January 13, 2006 No 4 Article 2. State Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of External Labor Migration (paragraphs 1, 6, 8, 10–12)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Rights and Guarantees of Persons with Disabilities» of April 3, 2008 No 38 Article 11. Subject of this Law Chapter 2. Social rights and guarantees Article 6. The right of persons with disabilities to social protection Article 7. Types of social protection Article 8. Social guarantees Article 9. Pensions, benefits and compensations Article 10. Social services Статья 11. Обслуживание на дому Article 12. Service in specialized inpatient institutions Article 13. Provision of technical and special facilities Article 14. Additional social guarantees
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Guaranteed State Minimum Social Standards» of May 26, 2009 No 170 Article 1. Subject of regulation Article 4. Principles and Objectives of Social Standards Establishment (Paragraphs 9, 11) Article 21. Application of social standards

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Senior Citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 26, 2011 No 133 Article 9. Social Rights and Guarantees of Senior Citizens
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Ensuring the Timely Payment of Wages, Pensions, Allowances and Other Social Payments» of June 26, 1996 No 23 Article 1. Delay in the payment of wages, pensions, allowances, scholarships and other social payments is not allowed. Lack of funds does not exempt from liability for non-payment of wages, pensions, allowances, scholarships and other social payments on time and in full
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees and Compensations for Persons Living and Working in Highlands and Remote Hard-to-Reach Zones» of June 28, 1996 No. 33 Article 2-1. Criteria for attributing settlements to high-mountain and hard-to-reach zones
	Resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Approval of the List of Settlements Located in the Highland Zones of the Kyrgyz Republic» of April 2, 2007 No 1767-III
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Social Protection of Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster» of May 7, 1993 No 1196-XII Article 3. The Rights of Citizens Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster to Compensation for Damage, Social Guarantees and Compensations Article 4. Establishment of social guarantees and compensations
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Protection of the Population from Tuberculosis» of May 18, 1998 No 65 Article 2. Anti-tuberculosis measures and principles of their implementation (paragraph 2)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Diabetes Mellitus in the Kyrgyz Republic» of August 9, 2006 No 166 Article 18. Social protection of persons with diabetes mellitus Article 4. State policy in the field of reproductive health protection of citizens (paragraph 1 of paragraph 4) Article 15. The right to infertility treatment (paragraph 2)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees for Ethnic Kyrgyz Persons Resettling in the Kyrgyz Republic» of November 26, 2007 No 175 Article 15. Social guarantees and benefits provided to kairlymans
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Freedom of Religion and Religious Organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic» of December 31, 2008 No 282 Article 4. The right to freedom of religion Article 6. Education and religion
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Internal Migration» of July 30, 2002 No. 133 Article 3. Basic Principles of Internal Migration Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic

Promote orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through planned and well-designed migration policies

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On External Migration» of July 17, 2000 No. 61 Article 4. Basic Principles of Regulation of External Migration in the Kyrgyz Republic (Paragraphs 1, 5)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Guarantees for Ethnic Kyrgyz Persons Resettling in the Kyrgyz Republic» of November 26, 2007 No 175 Article 4. The main objectives of this Law
Goal 11. Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
By 2030 ensure universal access to adequate, safe and affordable shelter and basic services and improve slums	Housing Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 9, 2013 No 117 Chapter 5. Provision of Residential Premises Owned by the State and Municipalities Article 5. Housing stock (clause 3 of clauses 1, 2, 5) Article 38. Provision of residential premises that are in state and municipal ownership (clause 5) Article 39. Grounds for Recognizing Citizens in Need of Improved Housing Conditions Article 40. Registration of citizens in need of improved housing conditions Article 44. Priority and priority provision of residential premises
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Public-Private Partnership in the Kyrgyz Republic» of December 22, 2022 No 129 Article 4. Main directions for the implementation of PPP projects in the field of housing and infrastructure
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Fundamentals of Urban Planning Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 13, 2011 No 95 Article 9. Citizens' Rights to a Comfortable Living Environment Article 12. Ensuring the formation of a living environment for persons with disabilities
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Road Traffic in the Kyrgyz Republic» of April 20, 1998 No 52 Article 23. Rights and obligations of road users Article 30. State supervision and control in the field of road safety
By 2030 ensure that safe, affordable, accessible and environmentally sustainable transport systems are available to all, by improving road safety, in particular by increasing the use of public transport, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Road Transport» of July 19, 2013 No 154. Article 25. Advantages for certain categories of passengers during transportation by public transport Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Green Transport» of June 14, 2024 No 67 Article 3. Main Directions of State Policy in the Field of Green Transport Article 7. Measures to Support Users and Manufacturers of Electric Transport
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Compulsory Insurance of Civil Liability of the Carrier to Passengers» of August 4, 2008 No 189 Article 4. Basic principles of compulsory insurance of the carrier's liability Article 7. Inadmissibility of Passenger Transportation without a Carrier Compulsory Liability Insurance Agreement

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 increase inclusive and environmentally sustainable urbanization and capacity for integrated, sustainable and participatory human settlements planning and management in all countries	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Individual Housing Construction in the Kyrgyz Republic» of December 21, 1991 No. 689-XI Article 5. Allotment of land plots for individual housing construction Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Urban Planning and Architecture of the Kyrgyz Republic» of January 11, 1994 No 1372-XII Article 12. Territorial Objects and Urban Planning Zones of Special Regulation Article 13. Settlements (Clause 4 Paragraph 2, Clause 5 Paragraphs 2, 3)
Intensify efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage» of July 26, 1999 No 91 Article 3. Historical and cultural heritage Article 5. Protection and Use of Objects of Historical and Cultural Heritage Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Culture» of April 7, 2009 No 119 Article 14. Responsibilities of the State in the Field of Culture (Paragraphs 1, 2, 5, 7) Article 18. State Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites of the People of Kyrgyzstan Article 20. Return of cultural property (paragraphs 1-3) Article 21. Historical and cultural monuments Article 22. Folklore and folk arts and crafts
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Epic «Manas» of June 28, 2011 No 59 Article 4. State activities in the field of preservation, development, popularization, protection and protection of the trilogy of the epic «Manas»
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Kyrgyz Republic» of August 9, 2012 No 163 Article 5. Safeguarding and Use of Elements of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
By 2030 significantly reduce the number of fatalities and injuries and significantly reduce the direct economic cost of global gross domestic product losses due to disasters, including water-related disasters, with a particular focus on protecting the poor and vulnerable	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Compulsory Insurance of Residential Premises against Fire and Natural Disasters» of July 31, 2015 No 209 Article 2. Purpose of compulsory insurance Article 5. Basic principles of compulsory insurance Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Granting Privileges in the Repayment of Preferential Long-Term Loans to Persons Living in Settlements Located in Highland and Remote Zones of the Kyrgyz Republic, Affected by Natural Disasters, Who Received Loans in the Period from 2002 onwards» of August 16, 2006 No 169 Article 1. Persons living in settlements located in mountainous and remote areas of the Kyrgyz Republic, affected by natural disasters and who have received long-term concessional loans (hereinafter referred to as loans) from the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic, shall be provided with privileges when repaying loans Article 2. When the borrower repays the loan, the amount of the loan is reduced in proportion to the size of the coefficient equal to 1.25. The amount of compensation shall be calculated according to the methodology in accordance with the Annex to this Law

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 reduce the negative per capita environmental impacts of cities, including by focusing on air quality and urban and other waste management	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Internal Migration» of July 30, 2002 No. 133 Article 33. Environmental migrants (paragraph 1) Article 34. Providing priority assistance to environmental migrants Article 35. Providing assistance to citizens who have not left the zone of environmental disaster Article 36. Forced migrants from the scene of natural disasters, major accidents or catastrophes
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Civil Protection» of May 24, 2018 No 54 Article 12. Rights and Obligations of the Population of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Civil Protection Article 18. Prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies
	Housing Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 9, 2013 No 117 Article 70. Force majeure actions leading to the loss of ownership of residential premises
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «General Technical Regulations for Ensuring Environmental Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic» of May 8, 2009 No 151 Article 10. Environmental safety requirements ensuring the protection of atmospheric air (clause 1 of clause 3) Article 11. Environmental safety requirements ensuring the protection of water bodies (Clause 2, Clauses 2, 7) Article 12. Environmental safety requirements ensuring the protection of fauna and flora (clause 1 of clause 4, clause 8 of clause 1)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection of Atmospheric Air» of June 12, 1999 No 51 Article 4. Rights and Obligations of Citizens in the Field of Atmospheric Air Protection Article 18. Requirements for the production, import, transit and operation of vehicles and other mobile installations (paragraph 1) Article 19. Measures to reduce the harmful effects of vehicles and other mobile installations on the atmospheric air Article 27. Requirements for the protection of atmospheric air in the long-term planning, location and development of cities and other settlements, their design, construction and reconstruction
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Atmospheric Air Protection» (as amended on June 14, 2024) Article 8. Air Quality Index Article 10. State Emission Standards Article 35. Obligations of Authorities to Monitor Pollution
	Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 18, 2022 No 3 Article 291. Supply of vehicles powered only by an electric motor, produced at enterprises of the Kyrgyz Republic Article 297. VAT exemption for imported goods Article 409. Property tax benefits for a building, structure, premises, vehicle

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2020 significantly increase the number of cities and human settlements that have adopted and implemented comprehensive policies and plans aimed at removing social barriers, improving resource efficiency, mitigating, adapting to climate change and the ability to confront natural disasters, and to develop and implement measures for integrated disaster risk management at all levels, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Fundamentals of Urban Planning Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 13, 2011 No 95 Article 12. Ensuring the formation of a living environment for persons with disabilities Article 13. Ensuring safety from natural, man-made, anthropogenic impacts
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Emergency Rescue Services and the Status of Rescuers» of January 21, 2000 No 35 Article 3. Basic principles of the activities of emergency rescue services and rescuers (paragraphs 1, 5) Article 4. State support for emergency rescue services and rescuers
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Monitoring and Assessment of Hazardous Natural Processes» of March 25, 2023 No 35 Article 5. Organization of Systematic Geological and Meteorological Observation Article 8. Implementation of Digital Risk Maps and Early Warning Platforms
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Civil Protection» of May 24, 2018 No 54 Article 18. Prevention and elimination of consequences of emergency situations (clauses 1, 2)
	Goal 12: Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns
	Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 8, 1999 No 66 Article 22. Basic Principles of Public Administration in the Field of Protection, Protection, Reproduction and Use of Forests (Paragraphs 1, 9) Article 28. Basic requirements for forest management (paragraphs 1, 5) Article 39. Rights and obligations of forest users (paragraphs 5–8) Article 90. Forest management plans (paragraph 1)
	Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 2, 1999 No 45 Article 3. Principles of Land Law (Paragraph 1 of Clause 5) Article 50. Obligations of the owner of the land plot and the land user (clause 1 of clause 3) Article 96. Content of land protection (clause 1 of clause 1)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Subsoil» of May 19, 2018 No 49 Article 2. Application of other laws and regulations in the use of subsoil (clause 2 of clause 5) Article 8. Powers of the authorized state body for environmental and technical safety Статья 20. Обязанности пользователей недр Статья 53. Ответственность за нарушение законодательства о недрах
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Biosafety» of April 17, 2025 No 58 Article 2. Objectives of the Law Article 5. Principles of Biological and Environmental Safety

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2020 achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international principles, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their negative impacts on human health and the environment	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Water» of January 14, 1994 Article 3. Basic principles of water resources use and protection (paragraphs 1, 3) Article 24. Obligations of water users (paragraphs 1, 3) Article 60. Normative, technical, sanitary, hygienic and metrological support of water control and accounting (paragraph 1) Drinking Water Act of 25 March 1999 Article 20. Tasks of the Economic Mechanism in Domestic and Drinking Water Supply of the Population (Paragraphs 1, 3) Article 22. Planning and material incentives for improving the quality of drinking water and its rational use (paragraphs 1–3) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Water User Associations and Unions of Water User Associations» of March 15, 2002 No 38 Article 4. WUA activities (paragraphs 2, 7) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection and Use of Flora» of June 20, 2001 No 53 Article 4. Flora objects Article 20. Basic requirements for the protection of flora objects (paragraphs 1, 3, 6, 16, 17, 22) Article 25. Economic stimulation of measures for the protection and rational use of flora Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 8, 1999 No 66 Article 79. Protection of forests from forest disturbances (paragraphs 1, 4) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Chemical Safety» of December 26, 2023 No 133Article 3. State Regulation in the Field of Chemical Safety Article 9. Control over the Handling of Hazardous Substances Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Subsoil» of May 19, 2018 No 49 Article 20. Obligations of subsoil users Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 2, 1999 No 45 Article 96. Content of land protection (clause 1 of clause 3) Article 97. Standards for maximum permissible concentrations of harmful substances in the soil Article 99. Land conservation Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 12, 2005 No 8 Article 69. Water protection zones (clause 1 para. 1, 3, 4) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Environmental Protection» of June 16, 1999 No 53 Article 20. Environmental requirements for the handling of radioactive materials and chemicals (paragraph 4) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection of Atmospheric Air» of June 12, 1999 No 51 Article 28. Production, use, neutralization and storage of potentially toxic chemicals (paragraphs 4–8)

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 significantly reduce waste generation by taking measures to prevent, reduce, recycle and reuse waste Encourage companies, especially large and multinational companies, to adopt sustainable production practices and reflect information on the rational use of resources in their reports Promote sustainable public procurement practices in line with national strategies and priorities By 2030 ensure that people everywhere have relevant information and knowledge on sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature Develop and implement tools for monitoring the impact of sustainable development on sustainable development tourism, which promotes job creation, local culture and local products	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Tailing Dumps and Mining Dumps» of June 26, 2001 No 57 Article 6. (paragraphs 5, 6) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Environmental Protection» of June 16, 1999 No 53 Article 18. Environmental Requirements for Economic or Other Activities (Paragraph 1) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Household Waste» of June 27, 2024 No 87 Article 6. Separation of waste at the source Article 11. Economic measures to stimulate recycling Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Subsoil» of May 19, 2018 No 49 Article 20. Obligations of subsoil users Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Public Procurement» of April 14, 2022 No 27 Article 1. Scope, objectives and principles of this Law Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Specially Protected Natural Territories» of May 3, 2011 No 18 Article 19. Tasks of state nature parks (paragraphs 1, 4) Article 23. Micro-reserves and specially protected areas of local importance (paragraphs 1, 4) Article 28. Objectives of the creation of biosphere territories or reserves (clause 1 para. 4) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Educational Activities» of February 9, 2024 No 15 Article 4. Objectives of Educational Activities (including Environmental and Sustainable Development) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Tourism» of March 25, 1999 No 34 Article 3. State policy in the field of tourism (paragraphs 1, 2, 5) Article 8. Economic activities in the field of tourism

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that lead to wasteful consumption by addressing market distortions, taking into account national circumstances, including by reorganizing taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to take into account their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the special needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible negative impact on their development in a manner that protects the needs of needy and vulnerable groups	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Electric Power Industry» of January 28, 1997 No 8 Article 22. Provision of electricity and energy services to low-income consumers
Goal 13. Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
Integrate climate change responses into policies, strategies and planning at the national level	Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 8, 1999 No 66 Article 22. Basic principles of public administration in the field of protection, reproduction and use of forests (paragraphs 1, 12) Article 74. Tasks of the forest fund protection and protection bodies
	Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 12, 2005 No 8 Article 6. Principles of water resources management (paragraphs 1, 4) Article 11. State Water Administration and its competence (paragraph 2 of paragraphs 6, 7) Article 18. National Water Strategy (Clauses 1, 3 Paragraphs 1, 4)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection of Atmospheric Air» of June 12, 1999 No 51 Article 7. Ambient air protection standards (paragraph 2) Article 35. Measures to prevent the harmful effects of climate change Article 47. International treaties
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Green Fund for Sustainable Development» of February 29, 2024 No 42 Article 2. Purpose of the Fund Article 5. Financing of Climate Change Adaptation Projects
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Climate Information and Meteorological Support» of December 12, 2023 No 117 Article 4. National Climate Monitoring System Article 6. Mandatory Consideration of Climate Risks in the Development of State Programs
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Environmental Education and Information» of March 5, 2024 No 21 Article 3. Objectives of Environmental Education Article 7. Implementation of Sustainable Development and Climate Education Programs
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Environmental Protection» of June 16, 1999 No 53 Article 4. Objects of protection Article 25. Protection of climate and the ozone layer of the atmosphere (paragraphs 1, 4, 5)

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
By 2020 conserve, restore and sustainably use terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, including forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in accordance with the obligations arising from International Agreements	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Subsoil» of May 19, 2018 No 49 Article 20. Obligations of subsoil users (paragraphs 1, 17)
	Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 8, 1999 No 66 Article 3. Goals and objectives of forest legislation Article 22. Basic Principles of Public Administration in the Field of Forest Protection, Protection, Reproduction and Use (Paragraphs 1, 5–9) Article 37. Rights and obligations of forestry enterprises (paragraphs 11, 12, 14) Article 91. Reforestation
By 2030 combat desertification, restore degraded lands and soils, including those affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to ensure that land conditions are not degraded worldwide	Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of June 2, 1999 No 45 Article 50. Obligations of the owner of the land plot and the land user (clause 1 of clauses 2, 3) Article 95. Objectives and objectives of land protection (Clause 3 of Clauses 1, 2) Article 96. Content of land protection (clause 1 of clauses 2, 3, 5, 6)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Environmental Protection» of June 16, 1999 No 53 Article 38. Zones of environmental emergency and environmental disaster (paragraphs 6, 7)
Take immediate and meaningful action to halt the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and conserve and prevent the extinction of endangered species by 2020	Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 8, 1999 No 66 Article 64. Conservation of forest biodiversity Article 65. Restoration of forest flora and fauna
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Regulation of Specially Protected Natural Areas» of June 13, 2024 No 95 Article 1. Prohibition on Changing the Legal Status and Boundaries of Specially Protected Natural Territories Article 3. Mechanisms of State Control over the Use of Biological Resources
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Sustainable Development of the Issyk-Kul Ecological and Economic System» of August 13, 2004 No 115 Article 12. Biodiversity of the Issyk-Kul Electric Power Plant
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Wildlife» of June 17, 1999 No 59 Article 21. Protection, use and reproduction of rare and endangered wildlife

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
Take immediate action to put an end to poaching and smuggling of protected species of flora and fauna and to address both the demand for and supply of illicit wildlife products	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Hunting and Hunting Economy» of March 13, 2014 No 41 Article 33. Procedure for Control and Supervision in the Field of Hunting and the Use of Hunting Products Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Article 285. Smuggling of Items Subject to Special Rules for Movement across the Customs Border of the Kyrgyz Republic Article 310. Illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals
Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and ecosystems	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Aquaculture, Fisheries and Protection of Aquatic Biological Resources» of March 17, 2021 No 35 Article 41. System of Economic Mechanism for the Protection and Use of Aquatic Bioresources (Paragraph 1 of Clauses 5, 6)
Intensify global efforts to combat poaching and smuggling of protected species, including by enhancing local livelihood opportunities in an environmentally sound manner	Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Article 310. Illegal hunting or harvesting of fish or aquatic animals
Goal 16. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
Significantly reduce the prevalence and mortality rates of all forms of violence worldwide	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Protection and Protection from Domestic Violence» of April 27, 2017 No 63 Article 3. Scope of this Law
End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of August 30, 2003 No 201 Article 82. Measures to protect the rights of the child in the event of a threat to the life or health of the child Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Children of July 10, 2012 No 100 Article 16. Basic Guarantees of the Child's Right to Protection of Honor, Dignity and Inviolability of the Person Chapter 12. Features of the protection of children who are victims of violence or crime Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Probation» of February 24, 2017 No 34 Chapter 2. Article 8-12 Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Chapter 19. Crimes against life Chapter 20. Crimes against health Chapter 21. Crimes endangering human life and health Chapter 23. Crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom Chapter 24. Crimes against the spiritual and moral health of the individual Chapter 25. Crimes against personal freedom Chapter 26. Crimes against the structure of family relations and the interests of children

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
	Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Offenses of October 28, 2021 No 128 Chapter 10. Offenses against health Chapter 12. Offenses against the interests of children and the way of family relations
	Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Children of July 10, 2012 No 100 Article 16. Basic Guarantees of the Child's Right to Protection of Honor, Dignity and Inviolability of the Person Chapter 12. Features of the protection of children who are victims of violence or crime
By 2030 ensure equal access to justice for all, including through the development of effective, fair, independent and impartial justice institutions at all levels, as well as the removal of legal, procedural and institutional barriers to the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Combating Organized Crime» of May 29, 2013 No 82 Article 2. Aims and Objectives of this Law Article 6. Areas of Countering Organized Crime Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Unified Register of Offenses» of April 6, 2020 No 43 Article 4. Appointment of the Unified Register of Offenses Article 5. Procedure for Maintaining, Accessing and Protecting Information Contained in the Unified Register of Offenses Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On State Forensic Activities» of January 18, 2017 No 4 Article 3. Basic Principles of Forensic Activities Article 5. Guarantees of Independence of Forensic Experts Article 6. Right to Forensic Examination and Equal Access to It Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Fundamentals of Crime Prevention» of July 31, 2015 No 215 Article 4. Main Directions of Crime Prevention Article 6. Powers of State Bodies in the Field of Crime Prevention Article 13. Participation of Citizens and Public Associations in Crime Prevention
By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows and strengthen efforts to the recovery, and the recovery of stolen assets and the fight against all forms of organized crime	Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Article 42. Forms of complicity in a crime Article 44. Liability of organizers and participants of an organized group, criminal association Article 74. Aggravating circumstances
Significantly reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Combating Corruption» of August 8, 2012 No 153 Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Protection of Persons Who Have Reported Corruption Offenses» of January 28, 2019 No 19 Article 1. Subject of regulation of this Law Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 127 Chapter 42. Corruption and Other Crimes against the Interests of the State and Municipal Service Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Acts of Civil Status» of August 1, 2020 No 110 Article 1. Subject of regulation and objectives of this Law

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Target	Name and article of the RLA
By 2030 ensure that all people have legal identity documents including birth certificates	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Access to Information Under the Jurisdiction of State Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic» of December 28, 2006 No 213 Article 1. Objectives of this Law
Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Fundamentals of Administrative Activities and Administrative Procedures» of April 4, 2016 No 34 Article 13. Provision of Information in the Administrative Procedure (as amended on January 27, 2025 No 28 and on February 12, 2025 No 37) Article 45. Electronic Interaction with State Authorities and Receipt of Administrative Services (as amended on January 27, 2025 No 28 and on February 12, 2025 No 37)
	Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of October 28, 2021 No 129Article 310. Recording of court proceedings by means of audio and video recording (audio, video protocol) Article 290-1. Broadcast (online broadcast) of the court session
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Guarantees and Freedom of Access to Information» of December 5, 1997 No 89 Article 1. Purpose of the Law Article 3. Guarantees of access to information
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Normative Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic» of July 20, 2009 No 241 Article 29. Procedure for Official Publication of Regulatory Legal Acts (Clauses 1, 2)
	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Countering Terrorism» of July 4, 2022 No 55 Article 4. International cooperation in the field of countering terrorism

