Eighth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
"*Achieving Clean Water, Clean Land and Clean Air through 3R and Resource Efficiency- A 21st Century Vision for Asia-pacific Communities*"
Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India, 9-12 April 2018

Country Report

(Draft)

<Kyrgyzstan>

This country report was prepared by the Government of Kyrgyzstan as an input for the Eighth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

Country 3R Progress Report

Name of the Country: Kyrgyzstan

Name, Designation and Organization Respondent: Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic

Other Ministries, Organizations, Agencies contributing to Country Report: -

Timeline of Submission: 20 February 2018 (Email: 3R@uncrd.or.jp)

Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration

-Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)-

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interests and commitments of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding "***Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.***" The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community with various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would help the member countries to share various best practices in 3R and resource efficiency areas across the region. In addition, it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges of those countries to better plan their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

With the cooperation of other related ministries, organization and agencies, we request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

Email: 3R@uncrd.or.jp

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 1	Significant **reduction** in the quantity of **municipal solid waste** generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.

Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?

The country adopted a number of laws regulating waste management: "Law on Production and Consumption" (2001), Law on Environmental Protection (1999), Law on Tailings and Dumps (2001), Law on Land Use (1997), the Law on the Radiation Safety of the Population (1999), the Law on State Environmental Expertise (1999), the Law on Licensing (1997), the Law on Local Self-Government and Local State Administration (2002), The Law "On Sanitation and Epidemiology of the Kyrgyz Republic" (2000), as well as a number of bylaws at. In the implementation of the Law "On Production and Consumption", in 2005 the State Program for the Use of Production and Consumption Wastes for the Period Until 2010 was adopted.

Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in "source" segregation of municipal waste streams? (Please check the appropriate box)

☐ Very High (> 90%)
☐ High (>70%)
✓ Average (50-~70%)
☐ Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
☐ Does not exist

***Q-3 Total annual governmen*t expenditure per capita (US$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014-2015**

Do not have real number of expenses on municipal solid waste management

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Practically for all regions of the republic the most urgent in the field of environmental protection is the task of neutralizing and processing of solid domestic and industrial, including toxic waste. In the absence of incineration and waste processing plants, solid waste of consumption is a significant problem, which is exported for burial to primitive landfills and landfills. The situation is aggravated by the growing number of unauthorized landfills.

Existing landfills are operated unsatisfactorily, are not provided with a sufficient number of mechanisms, violate the natural landscape, are a source of pollution of soil, underground and groundwater, atmospheric air.

Often along with household waste, hazardous toxic substances and products that have lost their consumer properties are exported to landfills. This is due to the lack of specialized landfills for the recycling of this kind of waste.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

The private sectors like "Shoro", "Umut"

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

concept on integrated processing and utilization of solid domestic waste OJSC "TNK" Dastan "
sustainable development strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 "Taza Koom-Jany Door"

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 2	Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.

Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing?

Generally this problem is under the private sector. Most waste utilization processes are doing by private employers, recycling the things like plastic bottle etc. and use for the second or more times.

The Government does not have any ready policies to utilize the organic waste yet. But there are many plans and strategies that government are developing.

Q-2 What is happening to country's organic waste? (Please check the appropriate box)

☐ mostly landfilled

☐ mostly incinerated

☐ both landfilled and incinerated

✓ ☐ mostly open dumped or open burned

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

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Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Q-1 What is the recycling rate of various recyclables? (Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Rate / Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50-~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist	Definition of recycling rate*
Paper				1		A few government structures
Plastic			1			Most private sector and a few government structures
Metal		2				Mostly private factories
Construction waste				2		Private sector
e-waste				3		
others					✓	

**Note: Please specify in the cell which of the following definitions(ie., 1 or 2 or 3) is followed for recycling rate*
Definition 1: (collected recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)
Definition 2: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of raw material)
Definition 3: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of collected waste for recycling)

Q-2 What specific policies are introduced at local and national level for prevention or reduction of waste streams – paper, plastic, metal, construction waste, e-waste?

It's a real problem for further generation as the types of waste makes a real pollution, but for now there no government policies that will decrease or utilize the wastes, but there are several private companies and factories that recycles the waste like paper, metal, construction waste and plastic for second use by using special containers that allocates by the type.

Q-3 What is the rate of resource recovery from various waste streams?

Rate / Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50-~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist
Paper				✓	
Plastic			✓		
Metal		✓			
Construction waste				✓	
e-waste				✓	

(Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Q-4 What is the level of existence of resource recovery facilities/ infrastructures in cities?

Level / Type	Every Major City	Few Major Cities only	Does not exist	Supportive policy or programmes exists	No supportive policy or programmes
Paper		✓			
Plastic	✓				
Metal	✓				
Construction waste	✓				
e-waste			✓		

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3	Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)	Kyrgyz Republic

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant The private sectors like “Shoro”, “Umut”
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021) concept on integrated processing and utilization of solid domestic waste OJSC "TNK" Dastan " sustainable development strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 “Taza Koom-Jany Door”
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 4	Build **sustainable cities /green cities** by encouraging "**zero waste**" through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi‐stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of **waste minimization**

Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?

There no ready policy that works or motivates the private sectors, but for private sectors the type of waste is important. As for company "Shoro" the plastic is important, as they produce drinks productions, or "Umut" company, their production mostly use plastic bags or bottles.

Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector? (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)

☐ waste collection

✓ ☐ resource recovery

☐ waste recycling

☐ waste to energy, composting, etc.

☐ PPP projects in waste sector

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

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Existing landfills are operated unsatisfactorily, are not provided with a sufficient number of mechanisms, violate the natural landscape, are a source of pollution of soil, underground and groundwater, atmospheric air.

Often along with household waste, hazardous toxic substances and products that have lost their consumer properties are exported to landfills. This is due to the lack of specialized landfills for the recycling of this kind of waste.

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Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 5	Encourage the **private sector**, including small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase **resource efficiency and productivity**, creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.

Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?

The country adopted a number of laws regulating waste management: "Law on Production and Consumption" (2001), Law on Environmental Protection (1999), Law on Tailings and Dumps (2001), Law on Land Use (1997), the Law on the Radiation Safety of the Population (1999), the Law on State Environmental Expertise (1999), the Law on Licensing (1997), the Law on Local Self-Government and Local State Administration (2002), The Law "On Sanitation and Epidemiology of the Kyrgyz Republic" (2000), as well as a number of bylaws at. In the implementation of the Law "On Production and Consumption", in 2005 the State Program for the Use of Production and Consumption Wastes for the Period Until 2010 was adopted.

Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?

Most of the waste is not recycled or used, as the recycling technology is not so much improved. But in most large cities there is a waste landfill, where waste is collected, far from the city center.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

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Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 6 Promote the **greening of the value chain** by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.

Q-1 What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?

☐ Very High (> 90%)
☐ High (>70%)
☐ Average (50-~70%)
✓ Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
☐ None

Q-2 What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?

☐ Very High (> 90%)
☐ High (>70%)
☐ Average (50-~70%)
✓ Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
☐ None

Q 3 Does government has a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?

The government made different trainings and conferences to the different structures like Medical workers (Hospital) or private sectors about using waste. For government the greening is important, so now they are developing new policies to improve utilization and recycling sector organic and solid or domestic waste.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

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I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)			
Goal 6	Promote the **greening of the value chain** by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.		
Is this Goal relevant for your country?	☐ Highly	☐ Partially	☐ Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 7	Promote **industrial symbiosis** (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support.

Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?

For example the social green parks are very important, and in 2015 the government developed different policies to serve and guard the parks. The parks or green zoned do not have only general meanings, it is also include the historical meanings as there are also many monuments and memorials.

And every year, truly every season government renewing the parks and green sectors by cutting old and dead trees, and putting new one.

But the disadvantages is that government does not have any industrial parks that will control or recycles the waste, every project is only in the paper, as government does not have financial support to create something like that.

Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?

There are no industrial parks or zones that government supports, there are no industrial parks.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

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Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 8	Build **local capacity** of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work.

Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?

Everything depends on the investment. But there are several programs and policies developed by the government. According to this policy, the private sector should use more advanced and modern technologies that will reduce pollution and not destroy the ecosystem.

Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US $) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?

Do not have real number of expenses that government made.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

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Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

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Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 9	Develop proper **classification and inventory of hazardous waste** as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste.

Q-1 Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach.

✓ Yes ☐ No

Control over the implementation of classification of hazardous wastes is entrusted to the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

- first class - substances (wastes) are extremely dangerous;

- second class - substances (wastes) highly hazardous;

- the third class - substances (wastes) moderately dangerous;

- the fourth class - substances (wastes) that are not very dangerous;

- the fifth class - practically harmless.

Q-2 What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste?

The handling of each type of hazardous waste depends on their origin, the aggregate state, the physical and chemical properties of the substrate, the quantitative ratio of components and the degree of danger to public health and the human environment.

-the presence of warning signs and markings for the hazard or potential danger of the chemicals in contained

- disposal at specialized enterprises

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Policies of Government of using danger waste
DECISION of 15 January 2010

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

sustainable development strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 “Taza Koom-Jany Door” concept on integrated processing and utilization of solid domestic waste OJSC "TNK" Dastan "

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 10	**Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain** (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.

Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?

PROGRAM of Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on management of chemicals in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2017

The main objective of this Program is to ensure the sustainable circulation of chemicals to minimize their impact on the environment and public health in the following significant areas:

- reduction of negative environmental effects of hazardous production wastes, including PCBs, on the environment and human health
- improving the quality of life and health of the population by reducing the toxic load of chemicals on human health, especially vulnerable groups

Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?

None of the ministries and departments has in its structure a special formation (or a staff unit), whose functions include the issues of ensuring the rational and safe use of chemicals.

At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture has assigned functions to manage only pesticides and plant protection products, and issues of chemicals management and coordination of obligations under international environmental conventions, including chemical ones, are assigned to the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?

☐ Very High (> 20~ 30%)

☐ High (10~20%)

✓ Medium (5~10%)

☐ Low (< 5%)

☐ Negligible (<1%)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

At present, there is practically no regulatory framework that regulates the handling of waste packaging's and packaging of chemicals, hazardous wastes, such as used batteries, lead-containing paints, as well as wastes containing persistent organic pollutants, waste of electronic equipment .

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 11	Promote full scale **use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste** through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.

Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?

Mainly livestock waste is used as a fertilizer.
250 millions tones of agricultural waste:
-150 ml tones of agricultural biomass waste
-100ml tones of livestock waste

Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated? (Please check all appropriate boxes)

☐ as secondary raw material input (for paper, bioplastic, furniture, etc.)
- ✓ biogas/electricity generation
- ✓ composts/fertilizers

☐ mostly left unutilized or open dumped

☐ mostly open burned

Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.

There are a different plans and policies to import modern technologies to produce energy by the agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste. Producing energy by using livestock waste or agricultural biomass waste there is less pollution than using coal or etc. now it's popular to use Chinese method of producing gas by using livestock waste. Mostly it uses in North part of Kyrgyz Republic.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Agriculture creates a greater impact on the natural environment than any other branch of the national economy. Pollution of the environment by poultry and livestock enterprises is most often due to imperfections in the use of technologies and technical means, non-compliance with established environmental requirements.

The simplest way to reduce the negative impact on nature is the modernization and updating of technological equipment in the units, the introduction of changes in the organization of economic activities that comply with modern environmental standards.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

There are modern technologies for recycling and processing of poultry and livestock waste, below we will consider the features of each technology.
The technology of VacuumEcoDry equipment is a process of separation in the temperature range from 40 to 90 0C and pressure from 30 to 250 mm. gt; Art. source material with humidity up to 99% for three components:

. dry organic fertilizer, fodder, fuel, humidity up to 1%, which can be used as fertilizer without any additional treatment, serve as a protein feed additive for livestock and poultry, fuel.

. water, suitable for further use.

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 11	Promote full scale **use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste** through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.
. environmentally friendly exhaust.	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021) Everything is depends on modernization and financial support. By improving the technologies we will destroy or decrease the big amount of agricultural waste.	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 12	Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of **waste, in particular plastics** in the marine and coastal environment.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?

The most popular way of solving this problem is creating an inspection or sea control that will control the pollution around the water place. Mostly pollution depends on people.

Law Of Kyrgyz Republic

On the sustainable development of the ecological and economic system "Issyk-Kul" DATE 13 August 2004

Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? *(Please check the appropriate box)*

☐ Very much ☐ Somehow ☐ Not at all

Q-3 Please provide a list of centre of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic participles (<5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.

State Ecological Inspectorate(http://www.geti.gov.kg/)

Obliged the board houses to clean and destroy the waste around the IssykKul

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Issykul is sacred place of Kyrgyz Republic. And Government should take it under the control, make financial support and create the several inspections that will control the level of waste.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Development Fund of Issyk Kul region

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 13 Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)?
(Please check the appropriate box in order of priority by filling in numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4,….etc., for example 1 => Highest priority)

Check if applicable	Number in priority order	
	4	Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities
	1	Take to landfill
	4	Take to the retailer
	3	Take to local charity for re-use
	2	Take to second-hand shop for re-use
	4	Ship back to the manufacturer
	4	Ship back to the manufacturer
	3	Recycle in another country
		Do not know how people dispose

Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?
At the moment there is no real policy, but it is on the way of development, as recently electronic waste has become a real and dangerous problem for the environment of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year?
Do not have any information about recycling or generation of e-waste

Type of e-waste	Estimated total volume generated (ton/year)	% of collected by permitted recycler	% of volume recycled in collected
Television			
Computer			
Mobile phone			
Refrigerators			
Washing machines			
Air conditioners			
Others…			

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:
Because of modernization, there are many e-wastes. So it's a big problem. And Eco secure companies with the government of Kyrgyz Republic develop new strategies to recycle the electronic waste.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant
-

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)
-

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 14	Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?

No any policies developed except the tariff on import.

Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport. sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?

✓ Yes ☐ No

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

The main goal is to develop a policy for the management of electronics, which is imported into Kyrgyzstan. While there is no policy, and the import of electronics is free. It is necessary to create a new method and tariffs for import and export policies that restrict it.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 15	Progressive implementation of "**extended producer responsibility (EPR)**" by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.
Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below) ***Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?***	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 16 **Promote the 3R concept** in health-care waste management.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?

The Ministry of Health received over $ 260,000 worth of equipment to improve public health and introduce environmentally friendly practices in the disposal of medical expenses.
in the city of Bishkek, about 24 thousand tons of plastic medical waste are generated monthly. Campaigns for vaccination also generate about 1.5 million tons of medical waste of various types that are disposed of by open burning or dumped in landfills.

Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US$ per year)?

-

Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.

Government

Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?

(Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed)

- ✓ open dumping (untreated)
- ✓ open burning (untreated)

☐ ordinary landfilling (untreated)
☐ sanitary landfilling (treated)
☐ Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards)
☐ Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators)
☐ Other methods (please specify names:)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Helthcare Waste from health care activities includes a wide range of materials, including used needles and syringes, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. Inadequate management of medical waste potentially puts health workers, patients and society at large, infected with various infections, and leads to risks of environmental pollution.
New utilization technologies are needed.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

On the basis of the city gynecological hospital the point of utilization of medical waste is opened.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 17	Improve **resource efficiency and resource productivity** by greening jobs nation‐wide in all economic and development sectors.

Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labour standard)?

Currently, the Kyrgyz Republic has the Law "On the Basics of Technical Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic", which was adopted on May 22, 2004. The law establishes the legal basis for: the development, adoption, application and implementation of mandatory requirements for products, design, production, construction, installation, commissioning, storage, sale, operation and disposal, conformity assessment.

Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?

At present, the structure of electricity consumption has changed due to an increase in the share of housing and communal services and the population, which consumes 76.6% of all electricity supplied to the domestic market; industry - 19.1%, agriculture - 2.5%, transport - 0.4%.

Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?

-

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 18	Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change.

Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?

The global problem of climate change is one of the threats to the environmental security of the Kyrgyz Republic. Despite existing social and economic problems, Kyrgyzstan is aware of the particular importance of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources and is taking all necessary measures to implement the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

During the two phases of the project, the first quality National Communication on Climate Change was prepared and the Technology Needs Assessment, which identified the country's technological needs for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy, forestry, waste (municipal and agricultural) and construction sectors, and studied barriers , hinder the successful implementation of new technologies.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country*?* ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 19	Enhance **national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency**, through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.
Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific & research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas? ***Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?***	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 20	Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns.

Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue?(Please check all applicable)

☐ NGOs
✓ Local Government
☐ Others, please add/specify ( )
☐ Industrial Association
☐ Academic Institution

Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities? (Please check the appropriate box)

☐ Very high ✓ Moderate ☐ Low ☐ Almost Negligible

Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency. (Please check the appropriate box)

☐ Very high ✓ Moderate ☐ Low ☐ Almost Negligible

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country*?* ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 21	**Integrate the 3Rs** in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.
Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?	
Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.	
Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research institutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?	
Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly	☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 22	**Integrate the 3R concept** in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.

Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.

Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?

☐ Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies
☐ Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies
☐ Informal meeting among ministries and agencies
☐ Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 23	Promote **green and socially responsible procurement** at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.

Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?

Kyrgyzstan has all the prerequisites for green economic development, it is only necessary to improve the legislative base and begin to stimulate business and the population to introduce energy and resource-saving technologies.

Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labelling schemes of your country.

Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country.

Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies which have adopted green procurement policy.

Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country*?* ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 24	**Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy**, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.
Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, and energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 25	**Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal** activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.

Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?
No

Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?
In Kyrgyz Republic are many legal and illegal landfills, so the government tries to control of illegal waste open dumping.

Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?
Chu, Naryn, Chatkal, Talas and Ala archa

Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?

Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country*?* ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 26	Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.

Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?

Plastic recycle structure is more improved in our country, at the same time there are both private and government structures.

Generally plastic bags and bottles recycles for second use.

Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

The Kyrgyz Republic joined the Basel Convention in 1995. The Convention acts to protect human health and the environment from the risk of exposure to hazardous waste by establishing a strict system for monitoring their treatment.

In 2009, Kyrgyzstan, in accordance with the obligations under the Basel Convention, reported on the export of 1,375 metric tons of hazardous waste. In 2010, the draft report provides information on more than 3-fold increase in exports - 3525.1 metric tons, and the appearance of imports - 398.05 metric tons of hazardous waste falling under Annex 1 of the Basel Convention.

Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.

Do not have

Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?

No, do not

Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?

Yes. We do

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country*?* ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues

Goal 27 Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes. (Please respond on both "Data Availability" and Monitoring Base")

Data Type	Data Availability			Monitoring Base	
	Good	Very limited	No data exist	Good	Not good
Waste generation					
Material flow					
Cyclical use					
Amount of final disposal					
Disposal to land					
Direct disposal to water					
Import of waste					
Export of waste					
Total landfilled waste					
Import of recyclables					
Export of recyclables					
Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.)					
e-waste generation					

(Please add any other date type relevant to your country)

Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 28	Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.

Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM
use of production and consumption wastes
from 19 august 2005
Update of the modern regulatory and technological base for formation and implementation of effective state policy in the sphere of waste management requires a program method in the republican level in addressing this problem, which is particularly important for the the economy as a whole, its separate branches and regions, for social development and improvement of living conditions of the population.

In this regard, the main goal of the Program is the development and implementation of a set of measures aimed at reducing waste generation, increase in the use of waste as secondary raw materials, environmentally sound storage and waste management, recultivation and sanitation of territories occupied by landfills disposal of accumulated wastes that are hazardous for the environment, reducing the costs of eliminating pollution of the environment.

THE LAW OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

of December 31, 2008 No. 283

About Renewable Energy Sources
The law establishes legal, organizational, economic and financial bases, mechanisms for regulating relations between the state, producers, suppliers and consumers of renewable energy sources, equipment for production, installations for the use of renewable energy sources.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 29	Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.
Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas? ***Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?***	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 30	Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.
Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.	
Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is <u>to be reported by SIDS countries only</u>)	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly	☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 31	Promote 3R + "Return" concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and "Return" where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.
Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ "Return" concept? (This is <u>to be reported by SIDS countries only</u>)	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 32	Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the **informal waste sector** and gradually **improve** the working conditions and livelihood security, including **mandatory provision of health insurance**, for all workers.

Q-1 What is the approximate market size (in US$) of the informal waste sector?

-

Q-2 Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?

-

Q-3 Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?

no

Q-4 What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?

THE LAW OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

of June 24, 2015 No. 136

On the amnesty of women and minors

Q-5 Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?

not specific information and figures

Q-6 Average life span of informal waste workers?

No information

Q-7 Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?

No information

Q-8 Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?

No information

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues	
Goal 32	Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the **informal waste sector** and gradually **improve** the working conditions and livelihood security, including **mandatory provision of health insurance**, for all workers.
Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly	☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross−cutting Issues

Goal 33 Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.

Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.

The issues of solid domestic waste management for local and state authorities of Kyrgyzstan are in most cases understood as the physical movement of waste from a settlement to a landfill. It is necessary to introduce a new approach to integrated waste management. It should first of all be considered as measures for primary and secondary waste reduction, their reuse and recycling. At the very least, measures should be taken to safely remove those wastes that could not be avoided.

The problem of household waste is not solved by choosing the "right" technology or even a combination of technologies. In addition to technological, it has economic, social and organizational aspects. The idea of integrated waste management is that all these aspects should be considered in a complex.

A typical mistake that is allowed in many programs to solve the problem of municipal waste, which has to be fought, is the complete and uncontrolled transfer to the specialized services of the city administration.

At the same time, firstly, not only the population, but also elected bodies of the city, is often excluded from the process of making and implementing decisions on the choice of alternatives to waste management.

Secondly, municipal public utilities actively protect their traditional monopoly on solving all problems related to waste management. This means not only low efficiency of the service, but also the impossibility of introducing and developing alternative approaches. The economic aspects of waste management are that money is needed to generate waste.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? ☐ Highly ☐ Partially ☐ Not at all

Q- Please provide a brief comprehensive summary of important 3R and resource efficiency policies /programmes/ projects/ master plans of your country.

Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)	Kyrgyz Republic