



## ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche

**Project title:** Support to Digitalisation Agenda in Kyrgyzstan

**Beneficiary administration:** The State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic

**Twining Reference:** KG 20 DCI OT 01 21

**Publication notice reference:** EuropeAid/171505/DD/ACT/KG

**EU funded project**

***TWINNING TOOL***

## ***LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS***

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AAP	Annual Action Plan
ACP-EU	EU relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific ( <i>ACP</i> ) countries
AO	AyilOkmotu (community level administration covering several villages)
BS	Budget Support
CDK	Concept of Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023
CERT-KG	Computer Emergency Response Team in Kyrgyzstan
CLs	Component Leaders
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CV	Curriculum Vitae
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DFID	Department for International Development
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EGDI	E-Government Development Index
eID	Electronic Identification Card
EU	European Union
EU MSs	EU Member States
EUD	Delegation of the European Union to the Kyrgyz Republic
EUR	Euro (currency)
FA	Financing Agreement
GDPR	EU General Data Protection Regulation
GoK	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
HDI	Human Development Index
HTP	High Technology Park
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
IT	Information Technologies
IFC	International Financial Corporation
KR	The Kyrgyz Republic
MFFs	Multiannual Financial Frameworks
OJSC	Open Joint Stock Company
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PDPA	Personal Data Protection Agency
PL	Project Leader
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RTA	Resident Twinning Adviser
SC ITC	The State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic
SCNS	State Committee on National Security
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STEs	Short-term experts
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAT	Value-added Tax
WB	World Bank

## 1. Basic Information

### 1.1 Programme:

Decision ACA/2020/042-335, Action Plan 2020, Direct Management under the DCI Instrument.

**For UK applicants:** Please be aware that following the entry into force of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement<sup>1</sup> on 1 February 2020 and in particular Articles 127(6), 137 and 138, the references to natural or legal persons residing or established in a Member State of the European Union and to goods originating from an eligible country, as defined under Regulation (EU) No 236/2014<sup>2</sup> and Annex IV of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement<sup>3</sup>, are to be understood as including natural or legal persons residing or established in, and to goods originating from, the United Kingdom<sup>4</sup>. Those persons and goods are therefore eligible under this call.

### 1.2 Twinning Sector:

Other (OT): Information Technologies and Communications

### 1.3 EU funded budget: 2 000 000 Euro

### 1.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

The project will contribute in addressing the following SDGs: Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries).

## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 Overall Objective:

Technical support to accelerate progress on the achievement of the interlinked Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 9 “*Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation*”.

### 2.2 Specific objective:

Capacity building of the State Committee of Information Technologies and Communication to manage and participate in e-governance as well as promote transparency and accountability.

### 2.3 The elements targeted in strategic documents i.e. National Development Plan/Cooperation agreement/Association Agreement/Sector reform strategy and related Action Plans.

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<sup>1</sup> Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action.

<sup>3</sup> Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, as revised by Decision 1/2014 of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers (OJ L196/40, 3.7.2014)

<sup>4</sup> Including the Overseas Countries and Territories having special relations with the United Kingdom, as laid down in Part Four and Annex II of the TFEU.

The Digital Transformation Concept “Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023”<sup>5</sup> and its Roadmap<sup>6</sup>.

### **3. Description**

#### **3.1 Background and justification:**

The digital transformation policy of the Kyrgyz Republic is formulated in the Concept “Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023” (CDK) approved by the Security Council on the 14<sup>th</sup> December 2018. The Concept is equipped with a Roadmap enabling to implement the Concept during the mentioned period. CDK reflects the Kyrgyz Government's continued policy commitment to tackle digital transformation in every sphere of social, economic, and political life during the timeframe of 5 years. It provides guidance for all interrelated sectors associated with digitalisation.

The Concept has identified three key priorities, which for the most part provide a comprehensive coverage of the reform needs of the Sector: (i) Creating new opportunities for the population through the development of digital skills; (ii) Provision of high-quality digital services, increase of efficiency, effectiveness, openness, transparency, accountability and fight against corruption of the public administration system, increasing the level of citizen involvement in the processes of making state and municipal decisions through digital transformation of the system of state and municipal government; (iii) Ensuring economic growth through digital transformation of priority sectors of the economy, strengthening international partnership and the creation of new economic clusters.

These priorities are translated into six core interventions, which are supported by the respective sub-measures: (i) Development of digital skills through the introduction of digital education and the development of digital skills at all levels of the education system; development of IT education, preparation of highly qualified IT professionals; digital skills training for the entire population, including vulnerable groups; development of national digital content in local languages; (ii) Improvement of the normative and legal base focused on creation an enabling environment conducive to sustainable innovative development; strengthening trust and security; (iii) Capacitating the state institutions to accelerate digital transformation through capacity building of state institutions; (iv) Development of digital infrastructure and platform through provision of digital infrastructure (broadband and other internet solutions); data protection, cybersecurity and data processing centre; single digital platform; (v) Development of a digital state through promotion of digital parliament; public and municipal e-services; digital justice; transparency and accountability; (vi) Development of digital economy through digitalisation of economy; stimulation of domestic digital innovations; stimulation of international technology transfer; digitalisation of agriculture; digitalisation of light industry; digitalisation of tourism sector; stimulation of creative economy.

The Roadmap defines 119 tasks and 245 measures to be implemented until 2023. For each of them, deadlines, expected results and the responsible bodies are defined. The latter includes all governmental structures, i.e. the Prime-Minister’s Office, line ministries, State Committees, State Agencies, State Services, Funds, as well as other public institutions, regional governance and local self-governance bodies, universities, associations, unions, etc. The main body assigned for the CDK implementation, is the State Committee of Information Technologies and Communication (SCITC), which is responsible or co-responsible for more than 133 measures.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://digital.gov.kg/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/216896>

There are four main channels of engagement in the policy formulation process by different national and sub-national public and private stakeholders: (i) Expert council of digital transformation under the Kyrgyz President, which involves different public institutions' representatives and has a mandate to invite any kind of independent expertise; (ii) Working Group under the Secretary of the Security Council, which represents research centres, business associations, public funds and non-profit organisations; (iii) Government entities (ministries and agencies), open public discussions and expert review before applying amendments to the relevant law and normative legal acts; (iv) Open government platform initiative, including national open data road map for policy development, data access in sensitive areas, citizen archive, public engagement to monitor anticorruption and transparency of government procurement.

The Kyrgyz Government intends to improve the entire public administration through the introduction of e-governance at all levels. With the support from Estonia, the government has already developed a system of inter-agency electronic interaction "Tunduk"<sup>7</sup> that aims at connecting all state bodies and complete the transfer of state services to electronic format. It is expected that digitalisation spending will be translated into inclusive growth. It is well known that digital technologies bring many benefits to consumers but also new risks, such as possible exclusion and inequality as well as misuse of digital data. It is necessary to ensure that the benefits of digital technologies are accessible for all and rights-based, excluding potential digital divide.

The enhancement of data protection and cybersecurity has been made a priority in both the digital strategy and in the approved cybersecurity strategy<sup>8</sup>.

The system "Tunduk" under SCITC for building online data exchange gateway between government and private sector has been running since September 2018. To date, more than 60 million data transactions have taken place. A special web-site <https://www.tunduk.gov.kg> to track services was activated in 2019 and is publicly available.

The EU has been committed to provide support to the Government of Kyrgyzstan through policy dialogue, budget support and capacity building measures, to assist with the implementation of the government's Digital Concept and the related Kyrgyz Digital Transformation Roadmap 2019-2023. Taking into account the present digital progress in the country, the EU programme intends to provide assistance in digital policy and regulatory frameworks as well as digital capacity building with a special focus on the following priorities:

**Priority 1: Development and introduction of e-learning materials and facilities to increase the availability of digital competence and literacy with a special focus on groups living in vulnerable situations.** Despite some gains and major investments in e-government development made by the country, the digital divide persists. This indicates that the digital divide could deepen between people who are able and those who are not able to use the Internet and online services, for instance women and groups of people living in vulnerable situations, such as people with disabilities and ethnic minorities, jeopardising the vision of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development for leaving no one behind. Human capital and digital literacy are widely acknowledged to be a pre-requisite for any sustainable digital transformation, and to support this priority, the EU programme, incl. Twinning modality, will serve as a tool to provide quality-assured digital learning opportunities, targeted in particular at people from vulnerable groups. Learning resources will also be made available through a web-based portal.

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<sup>7</sup> X-Road model

<sup>8</sup> June 2019

**Priority 2: Development and introduction of e-services for achieving sustainable development and empowering communities, especially youth, women, groups living in vulnerable situations and rural communities.** According to the global competitiveness index<sup>9</sup>, Kyrgyzstan in 2019 was ranked 96. Based on its analysis, the following key factors have been blocking sustainable progress: slow innovation activities, low maturity of technologies and infrastructure, limited local market and weak governance and institutions. It is expected that digitalisation can be used by government to improve government effectiveness, better connect to their citizens through e-government tools, which might help minimise inequality by providing access to basic services and promote economic and social rights. According to the UN Global e-Government Survey 2020<sup>10</sup>, which measures countries' use of ICTs to deliver public services, the scope and quality of online services, status of telecommunication infrastructure and existing human capacity, Kyrgyzstan ranked 83rd out of 193 UN member states with EGDI index-0.6749. It demonstrates a high level of e-government development when EGDI values above in the range of 0.5 and 1. Two years ago (in 2018), Kyrgyzstan ranked 91 with EGDI 0.583. It is a noticeable improvement and Kyrgyzstan continues to struggle to improve its e-government standing. The goal of the EU intervention is to ensure that the Government of Kyrgyzstan broadens the amount and variety of services available to its population through online resources. Moreover, government openness and accountability, transparency and free access to information can successfully curb corruption.

**Priority 3: Development of the data protection and strengthening trust and security.**

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Personal Data Protection has been effective since April 2008. In July 2017, the amendments to the Law on Personal Data were approved, which improved the regulation of the exchange, transfer and storage of personal data in information systems and significantly updated the legislation with respect to electronic commerce. However, despite the existence of the legislation, it is still required to adopt an effective data protection and privacy mechanism, develop rules of procedure and establish supervisory mechanism that will oversight correspondence of personal data processing, storage and protection, privacy protection, and a sanction system for violations and mismanagement, modelled on GDPR<sup>11</sup> and in line with international human rights standards. Strengthening of competence and capacity of the authorized state bodies on the right to privacy, protection of personal data and public awareness on digital security are key to ensure right pace of the reforms. Taking into account that more than half of the country population is currently online, there is also an important need for increased cyber protection.

### 3.2 Ongoing reforms:

The digital transformation through introduction of e-governance at all levels envisages profound changes to the country communication and information system and the way in which the Government will ensure its steering and monitoring function. Data collection and processing will be enhanced and the quality of decision making improved.

Out of 245 digital initiatives (measures) identified in the Roadmap by the end of 2023, by November 2020, 37 measures are fulfilled (29 measures in 2019), 25 are in progress with high probability to be finalised on time, 22 initiatives are delayed mainly due to pending adoption of respective regulations. The main achievements include activation of 30 new IT platforms (14 in 2019) and endorsement of 7 legal acts due in 2020 (12 acts in 2019).

A few elements of digital policy implementation are presented below.

**Task 1. Create new opportunities for the population through development of digital skills.**

The initiatives under this Task (13 in total) are targeted at strengthening digital skills, mainly

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<sup>9</sup><http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/>

<sup>10</sup> E-Government Development Index (EGDI): <https://publicadministration.un.org/eqovkb/en-us/Data-Center>

<sup>11</sup> The EU General Data Protection Regulation shall be taken as a model

focusing to digital content availability and access (any device, any time, any place), online tracking of the education performance, settle down digital archive (book of knowledge) and public sharing knowledge library for ensuring competitiveness and employability of the citizens in the domestic, regional and global labour markets, and for improving economic well-being of citizens.

By November 2020:

- 2,106 schools have access to Internet (2,000 in 2019), and for the remaining 31 schools the connectivity and integration will be completed in 2021 by the national telecom operator OJSC “KyrgyzTelecom”.
- Kyrgyz Technology Forum (KIT) was organised in 2019 to promote digital skills and competences, covering cybersecurity, big data analytics, block-chain, start-up environment projects for students. Around 3,000 young people visited the Forum. The first online international IT expo in Bishkek (Connect.kg) that exclusively focuses on the promotion of the Kyrgyz IT and high-tech sector as the engine of the country’s digital-led recovery, a vector for foreign investment, and marketplace for SMEs to forge strategic business partnerships is being prepared to be held in early 2021. CONNECT.KG aims to highlight B2B IT solutions to support economic recovery; foster international educational partnerships in IT fields; rebrand the Kyrgyz Republic as an innovative, entrepreneurial, and regional hub for high-value, software engineering and IT solutions.
- 50+ digital workshops and training have been carried out across the country (about 30 in 2019) by the Kyrgyz Association of Software Developers, High Technology Park, University of Central Asia, Inactus Experimental Learning Platform and Soros Foundation.

**Task 2. Introduce high-quality digital services; improve the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of public administration, and prevent corruption in the system. Promote civic engagement in state and municipal decision-making process through digital transformation of the system of state and municipal governance.**

This is the largest Task and includes 135 initiatives for improving the performance of state agencies and local self-governments and eradicating corruption through introduction of digital state and municipal services and automation of the internal business processes and procedures, as well as through improvement of the regulatory framework of the Kyrgyz Republic mainly focusing on strengthening the welfare system, medical insurance and quality of services, environment protection and emergency services. The rule of law and anticorruption are supported by 35 initiatives in the law-enforcement and judicial systems through introduction of digital tools of communication between law-enforcement agencies/judicial bodies and citizens/businesses, as well as through the overall automation of internal processes.

By November 2020:

- A national campaign on biometric registration of the population was held, as a result of which 3,481,265 citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic were registered (3,369,361 in 2019). The data obtained were used to issue passports of a new eID type, with the ability to use electronic authentication and signature. To date, about 1.7 million passports of the new type have already been produced and issued (1.4 million in 2019). Passports of the eID format are used by citizens to obtain a range of electronic public services in electronic format.
- Successful completion of Safe-City phase I project in Bishkek and Chui region: road death rate decreased by 50 percent. SCITC signed a new contract for Safe-City phase II project in October 2019, which is extended to cover entire country and will last until the end of 2021.
- Government interaction e-system “Tunduk”<sup>12</sup> for building online data exchange gateway between government and private sector has been operational since 2018. As a result, 111 entities represented by 71 government entities (62 in 2019) and 40 private companies (24 in 2019) have already been integrated, 50 government entities (30 in 2019) and 29 private

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<sup>12</sup> <https://portal.tunduk.kg>

companies have been providing online data exchange, over three million data transactions take place monthly in 2020 (two million in 2019), over 631 services have been available (389 in 2019).

- Since March 2020, a new electronic system “Electronic Notary” has been introduced in all public and private notarial offices to form a unified registry and interact with central “Tunduk” system.
- Since early 2020, a new information system “DigiLab” has been introduced in all public ecological laboratories for collection, observation, processing, analysis and evidenced-based decision-making process.
- Government portal of open data in partnership with the Open Government Platform (OGP) has been launched. As a result, 643 various data were published at [data.gov.kg](http://data.gov.kg) by 15 ministries and agencies. The progress is regularly published at [www.ogp.el.kg](http://www.ogp.el.kg). This approach helps engage public/citizens in monitoring and overseeing the Government.

**Task 3. Ensure economic growth through digital transformation of priority sectors of the economy; strengthen international cooperation and establish economic clusters.**

In total 67 initiatives have started. They are targeted at improving efficiency and competitiveness of domestic companies and promoting the export capacity of the country, as well as focusing on customs/tax modernisation, agriculture business development, logistics and transportation optimisation, energy and mining policy development, regional tourism promotion and protection of intellectual properties.

By November 2020:

- Online E-TAX platform has been established and operational since August 2019. To date, 184,557 taxpayers have been registered and are users of online E-TAX services (138,998 in 2019).
- In order to simplify tax collection, since early 2020 a new e-service “Electronic Patent” has been introduced across the country enabling remote patent registration and tax payment by the customers. By August 2020, 84,865 e-patents have been already issued. According to the Government Decree of August 2020, unification of tax patent and social security form has been launched, which will ease paying taxes and social contributions remotely and at once.
- To modernise fiscalisation procedures, a new e-service such as virtual cash-register (online KKM) has been launched enabling to make transactions in real time and eliminate a special electronic device for registering and calculating transactions at a point of sale and, hence, improve transparency and reduce additional costs for SMEs.

Overall, there is a positive trend in implementation of CDK and its Roadmap, and the current achievements seem to be sustainable and cost-effective.

The Steering Committee of CDK chaired by the First Vice-Prime-Minister has been evaluating the progress and quality of CDK execution since its adoption on quarterly basis. The quarterly reports include global index analysis, achievements of CDK, gap and risk analysis, recovery plan, financing and budget utilisation, policy changes, media support and key national projects review.

In the context of the EU support, greater efforts will be made to engage in the policy dialogue and reinforce the need to develop a more coherent monitoring and evaluation system. This will entail capacity building and ensuring greater synergy between the public and private sectors.

### 3.3 Linked activities:

The main coordination functions related to the implementation of the CDK and its Road Map are assigned to the CDK Steering Committee chaired by the Vice-Prime-Minister. The State Committee for Information Technology and Communications (SCITC) coordinates the projects and initiatives implemented by the line ministries and governmental agencies.

There are a number of projects financed by various donors, which contribute to digitalisation sector reforms, e.g.:

- **Turkish International Cooperation Agency** supports the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 2018, to strengthen online services for citizens and foreigners, such e-VISA, e-Registration, e-Documents;
- **Asian Development Bank** provides support to the Ministry of Education and Science, to strengthen digital skills, employment of youth generation and increase accessibility to internet and online libraries since 2019;
- **UNDP and IFC** support the State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety since 2018, to finalise identification of livestock (cows, pigs, horses and sheeps) and to modernise the Track and Trace platform;
- **UNDP** supports “Innovation for governance” project under the State Tax Service to enable E-Fiscalisation (including E-INVOICE platform);
- **OSCE** supports a small project for State Committee of Information and Technology since 2019, for envisioning, legislation and building capacity for cybersecurity and block-chain technologies;
- **Korean International Cooperation Agency** provides project to support Government Enterprise “Tunduk” in 2020-2024 for extending online public services for citizens through modernisation of e-public self-service portal, technical support of X-Road government gateway and supplying storage system.
- **WB Digital CASA** (USD 50 mln) effective since February 2019 to support digital connectivity and infrastructure, and enabling environment for digital economy through adopting legal, regulatory and institutional foundations for digital economy

A donor coordination platform for the digital transformation reforms has been established and operational since 2019.

For the EU-funded Budget support programme and Twinning project on Digitalisation, a specific Steering Committee will be established.

### 3.4 List of applicable *Union acquis*/standards/norms:

Some of today's developments in Central Asia have further opened up new opportunities for taking the EU-Central Asia partnership forward<sup>13</sup>. In line with the **Strategy on Connecting Europe and Asia**<sup>14</sup> and using existing frameworks of cooperation, the EU considers, where appropriate, establish partnerships on sustainable connectivity, which also includes digital connections, following market principles, guaranteeing transparency and based on international standards.

As for digitalisation, the new **European Consensus on Development**<sup>15</sup> and the European Commission’s Approach to “**Digital4Development- mainstreaming digital technologies and solutions in EU development policy**”<sup>16</sup> acknowledge the enabling role played by digital

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<sup>13</sup> *Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council/The EU and Central Asia: New Opportunities for a Stronger Partnership*, published in July 2019

<sup>14</sup> *Connecting Europe and Asia – Building blocks for an EU Strategy – Council conclusions, 13097/18 of 15 October 2018*

<sup>15</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development_en)

<sup>16</sup> The Staff Working Document Digital4Development: mainstreaming digital technologies and services into EU Development Policy (D4D) available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/10102/2017/EN/SWD-2017-157-F1-EN-MAIN-PART-1.PDF>

technologies and solutions to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable development and the SDGs. Grasping the opportunities for women through digitalisation is also one of the new thematic priorities set by the EU Gender Action Plan III<sup>17</sup>, through which EU promotes actions to bridge the gender digital divide. These policy documents lay down the EU ambition to promote worldwide a **peaceful, secure and open ICT environment**, while addressing **cybersecurity threats and protecting human rights and freedoms offline and online**, including providing the highest standards for data privacy, protection and security. In this context, reference needs to be made to the **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)**, the **Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive)** and the **international Budapest Convention on Cybercrime**, which are key part of the EU policy framework of reference.

With digital as a new priority for the geostrategic Commission, it has become even more relevant for the EU to project its best practises, experience, expertise and, industrial and research excellence onto the global stage. This means concrete support to supporting partner countries in developing and aligning their policy and regulatory framework and an enabling environment to the needs of a **fair, diverse, democratic and confident** digital transformation.

A comprehensive **Digital Package** was released on the 19 February 2020. It comprises three key documents (the Communication on Shaping Europe’s digital future<sup>18</sup>, the Communication on the European strategy for data<sup>19</sup>, and the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence<sup>20</sup>). It fosters a **human centric approach**<sup>21</sup> to data and technology, which ensures a fair and competitive digital economy, and an open, democratic and sustainable society.

### 3.5 Components and results per component:

The current challenge of the Kyrgyz Government for skills development is twofold: preparing the workforce of the future and ensuring that the current workforce can adjust to changes in the labour market and digital environment. The Ministry of Education and Science and the High Technology Park in Kyrgyzstan are tasked to prepare learning solutions taking into account that lifelong learning will likely become even more important in the future. The role of the state as a regulator or a demand stimulator of specific training programmes to improve digital entrepreneurship needs to be strengthened. Nearly 10% of 15-24-year-old population skilled in ICT. The share of young women of 15–24-year-old skilled in ICT is only 29.7%. The digital gender divide reduces the chances for girls and women to equally participate in digital society. If appropriately addressed, the promotion of inclusive accessibility to digital means could enhance the potential for economic growth. The investment in women’s empowerment has been defined as the most direct and effective way to promote economic growth and prosperity. In this context, the proposed Component 1 is envisaged to support to achieve the following results:

#### **Component 1/Mandatory Result 1: Digital skills developed**

##### **Sub-Result 1.1:**

Skills and competencies needed in the digital era, for both men and women, enhanced.

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<sup>17</sup> [JOIN\(2020\) 17 final](#) Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council “EY Gender Action Plan (GAP) III – An Ambitious Agenda for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in EU External Action”.

<sup>18</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/communication-shaping-europes-digital-future\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/communication-shaping-europes-digital-future_en)

<sup>19</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-european-strategy-data-19feb2020\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-european-strategy-data-19feb2020_en.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/commission-white-paper-artificial-intelligence-feb2020\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/commission-white-paper-artificial-intelligence-feb2020_en.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> The vision is based on the EU values and standards which aim at granting an adequate level of citizen protection from abuse, limitations to freedom of speech and access to online resources and networks, universal application of privacy, data protection and data security by design principles.

The Kyrgyz President's Decree of December 2020<sup>22</sup> to intensify implementation of the Digital Kyrgyzstan Concept 2023 has prioritised urgent digital transformation of legislative, executive and judicial bodies, which also includes elimination of paper workflow and paper data exchange by 31 December 2021. The Kyrgyz Government needs to capacitate its institutions enabling to provide cutting-edge responses to emerging digital trend and develop up to standard practical actions to achieve e-government targets. When it comes to societal penetration, affordability and performance of digital services, there is a disparity between rural and urban areas, and across genders, age, and income levels. Over 30% of the country people cannot prove their identity online, which limits their access to digital services and opportunities. It is a challenge to ensure affordable access to technological devices and internet coverage, in particular in rural areas of Kyrgyzstan. Digital technologies like mobile phones are increasingly accessible and used by large number of people of Kyrgyzstan (over 90% of households). This could be a good window to increase access to basic services, often too difficult to reach by the most excluded and marginalised groups in rural society. In this context, the Component 2 is envisaged to support to achieve the following results:

### **Component 2/Mandatory Result 2: Access to public services enhanced**

#### **Sub-result 2.1:**

Strengthened e-governance systems and solutions

While e-governance strengthens democracy by providing more transparent and accountable services to citizens, the misuse of digital technologies (unlawful and arbitrary surveillance, manipulative interference, mis- and disinformation campaigns, etc.), compounded by low awareness and digital literacy in certain population segments can create an environment conducive for control, manipulation and radicalisation in society. Surveillance systems can monitor individuals and civil society organisations, contributing to the shrinking space of human rights defenders, who are targeted and repressed for voicing their concerns. It is important that the EU is engaged in digital transformation process in Kyrgyzstan in order to provide democratic vision and solutions in this space. The proposed intervention under the Component 3 intends to focus on strengthening digital rights and laws, which comply with international human rights laws, civic rights and international digital governance framework, and to support the local capacities of legal, judicial and security institutions to implement digital agenda and address violations of digital rights based on GDPR model:

### **Component 3/Mandatory Result 3: Citizens privacy and data protection enhanced**

#### **Sub-result 3.1:**

Strengthened protection of personal data by the government

#### **Sub-result 3.2:**

Digital security awareness of citizens increased.

The digital transformation is becoming an increasingly urgent topic of discussion in today's society. The advancements in technology are fast compared to the past, which is evident as more and more data becomes available, however, there still gaps remain in effective regulation and implementation of data protection and cybersecurity. The initial government responses appear to be reactive rather than proactive, and targeted towards mitigating the side effects of digitalisation instead of aiming to reap its potential benefits.

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<sup>22</sup> <http://www.president.kg/ru/sobytiya>

The Kyrgyz Government needs to capacitate its institutions enabling to comply with international cyber-related regulations, securely deliver digital services and develop up to standard cyber security risk management. The low level of compliance and enforcement of existing rules on cybersecurity are infringing human rights and promoting systematic abuses from public and private entities. Given the nature of security challenge, mainstreaming cybersecurity under the Component 4 is key to enable more resilient and sustainable development, support to ensure that existing national cyber-security strategy 2019-2023 and security operations focus on key threats and risks, and help achieve the following results:

#### **Component 4/Mandatory Result 4: Cybersecurity and resilience improved**

##### **Sub-result 4.1**

Strengthened national operational capacity to prevent, respond to and address cyber-attacks and other accidental failures.

##### 3.6 Means/input from the EU Member State Partner Administration(s):

The project will be implemented in the form of a Twinning contract between the final beneficiary country and EU Member State(s). The implementation of the project requires one Project Leader (PL) with responsibility for the overall coordination of project activities and one Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA) to manage implementation of project activities, Component Leaders (CLs) and pool of short-term experts (STEs) within the limits of the budget. It is essential that the team has sufficiently broad expertise to cover all areas included in the project description.

Proposals submitted by Member States shall be concise and focused on the strategy and methodology and an indicative timetable underpinning this, the administrative model suggested, the quality of the expertise to be mobilised and clearly show the administrative structure and capacity of the Member State entity/ies. Proposals shall be detailed enough to respond adequately to the Twinning Fiche, but are not expected to contain a fully elaborated project. They shall contain enough detail about the strategy and methodology and indicate the sequencing and mention key activities during the implementation of the project to ensure the achievement of overall and specific objectives and mandatory results/outputs.

The interested Member State(s) shall include in their proposal the CVs of the designated PL and the Resident Twinning Advisor, as well as the CVs of the potentially designated component Leaders-CLs.

The Twinning project will be implemented by close co-operation between the partners aiming to achieve the mandatory results in sustainable manner.

The set of proposed activities will be further developed with the Twinning partners when drafting the initial work plan and successive rolling work plan every three months, keeping in mind that the final list of activities will be decided in cooperation with the Twinning partner. The components are closely inter-linked and need to be sequenced accordingly

##### 3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the PL:

The Project Leader shall be a senior staff member at an EU Member State public (governmental) body. Minimum requirements for the PL's *profile* are:

- at least Master degree in relevant field or equivalent professional experience of 8 years;
- at least 3-year experience in the field of digital transformation/e-governance strategy/policy formulation and implementation, as part of the overall professional experience;
- excellent command of English, both spoken and written.

The PL will implement the following tasks:

- overall coordination, guidance and monitoring of the project preparation and

implementation;

- preparing the project progress reports with support of RTA;
- ensuring timely achievement of the project results;
- co-chairing the project Steering Committee;
- provision of legal and technical advice and policy analysis whenever needed;
- taking appropriate decisions for the smooth and effective implementation of the project.

### 3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA:

The RTA should be a civil/public servant from an EU member State. He/she will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the project. Minimum requirements for the RTA's *profile* are:

- at least Master's degree or academic equivalent in ICT, Law, engineering or other relevant fields or in its absence, professional experience in the relevant sectors of a minimum of 8 years;
- at least 3-year experience in the field of digital transformation/e-governance, business processes, reengineering, drafting legal and regulatory acts and methodologies, as part of the overall professional experience;
- good knowledge of relevant EU legislative and institutional arrangements;
- experience in data management;
- good inter-personal, communication and facilitation, training, presentation, networking, negotiation, analytical and organisational skills, ability to work effectively in a multicultural/multinational environment with consideration of different stakeholders' interests;
- good command of English, both spoken and written.

The following skills will be considered as an asset:

- previous experience in international projects.

The RTA is expected to implement the following *tasks*:

- organisation and planning of the project activities both technically and administratively, overall supervision of the project implementation and coordination of all activities, as well as conducting the project administration;
- guiding the team members and coordination of their activities according with the defined work plans, for ensuing timely delivery of the project outputs;
- technical input to the project whenever needed and provision of advice in his/her field of expertise;
- organisation and supervision of the short and medium-term experts' (both EU and national, if any) works;
- assisting the PL in preparing the project progress reports.

### 3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders:

The four Component Leaders will be deployed on medium term basis during the overall period of the project implementation. They will be identified by PL/RTA in the course of the project designing and implementation, and shall be agreed with the Beneficiary administration and the EU Project Manager, prior to contracting.

The Component Leaders shall have:

- at least Master's degree or academic equivalent in the subject relevant to the component

- or in its absence, professional experience in the relevant sectors of a minimum of 8 years;
- at least 3-year experience in their respective field/project component, as part of the overall professional experience;
- good command of English, both spoken and written;
- experience in international projects related to digital transformation/e-governance would be an asset.

In close cooperation with the RTA and their counterparts, the Component Leaders will organise, coordinate and supervise the works of the short-term experts related to their components, as well as provide technical expertise for implementing the activities defined by the work plan of the corresponding component and delivering the required outputs. The Terms of Reference for the Component Leaders will be designed by PL/RTA at the project work plan preparation stage.

#### 3.6.4 Profile and tasks of other short-term experts:

The Short-Term Experts will provide expertise related to the specific technical tasks. In total, minimum 400 man/days is foreseen for the Short-Term Experts' input during the overall period of the project execution. They will be identified by PL/RTA in the course of the project designing and implementation, and will be agreed with the Beneficiary administration and the EU Project Manager, prior to contracting.

The Short-Term Experts shall have:

- at least Master's degree or academic equivalent in the subject relevant to their specific task or in its absence, professional experience in the relevant sectors of a minimum of 5 years;
- at least 3-year experience in their respective field;
- good communication, presentation and training skills.
- good command of English, both spoken and written;
- experience in international projects related to digital transformation/e-governance would be an asset.

## 4. Budget

The maximum total budget available for the action is € 2 000 000.

## 5. Implementation Arrangements

### 5.1 Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting:

The European Union Delegation to the Kyrgyz Republic will be responsible for tendering, contracting, payments, accounting and financial reporting, and will work in close cooperation with the beneficiary.

The person in charge of this project is:

Ms Gulnara Botobaeva  
Project Manager

Delegation of the European Union to the Kyrgyz Republic  
Business Centre Orion, 21 Erkindik Boulevard, 5th Floor, 720040 Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan  
Tel: (+996 312) 26 10 00  
E-mail: [gulnara.botobaeva@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:gulnara.botobaeva@eeas.europa.eu)

### 5.2 Institutional framework

The direct beneficiary of this Project is the **State Committee for Information Technologies and Communications** (SCITC), which is a principal executive body in charge of the implementation of the Digital Roadmap.

### 5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration:

The PL and RTA counterparts will be staff of the State Committee for Information Technologies and Communications and will be actively involved in the management and coordination of the project.

#### 5.3.1 Contact person:

Mr Altynbek Ismailov, Chairman of the State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic. Address: 41 Umetalieva Street, Bishkek 720010, Kyrgyz Republic.

#### 5.3.2 PL counterpart

Mr Erkin Kerimbaev– Head of Digital Development Department, the State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic. Address: 41 Umetalieva Street, Bishkek 720010, Kyrgyz Republic.

#### 5.3.3 RTA counterpart

Ms Meerim Ozubekova- Senior expert of the International Relations Department, the State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic. Address: 41 Umetalieva Street, Bishkek 720010, Kyrgyz Republic.

## 6. **Duration of the project**

The project execution period is 24 months.

## 7. **Management and reporting**

### 7.1 **Language**

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument (English). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract.

### 7.2 **Project Steering Committee**

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project. The main duties of the PSC include verification of the progress and achievements *via-à-vis* the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. Other details concerning the establishment and functioning of the PSC are described in the Twinning Manual.

### 7.3 **Reporting**

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports

are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

## **8. Sustainability**

The Digital Concept is relevant and credible, which rests on the Government ability and leadership to tackle the challenges of the digital transformation. Despite frequent government turnover, there are no drastic policy shifts observed, which usually depend on the political institutions underlying policy making. It is evidenced that digital policy has internal logic and rationale and appears to have the right magnitude to achieve its goals; the policy is based on reliable data, adequate resources necessary to run the process and trusted institutions; as well as the policy is consistent with a longer-term vision and strategic direction.

The results of project activities achieved will have a multiplier effect on a national scale. The project findings and outputs will lead to e-governance improvement and necessary human and financial investments. The experience and expertise gained by the relevant authorities is highly replicable in other line ministries.

The participatory, ownership and empowerment approach will ensure that the project beneficiaries will continue to sustain their activities beyond the project duration.

Capacity building and training of trainers measures will secure that they have a technical and managerial expertise to continue their activities. The technical assistance provided by the project will contribute to their long-term sustainability.

Policy issues, particularly for digital skills building, are especially relevant to designing and implementing a fit-for-future learning system and addressing youth unemployment.

Since this Twinning project also includes support to development of new legislation/amendments, the sustainability of mandatory results/outputs will be organised by ensuring that legislative proposals are backed up by at least basic impact assessments (regulatory, fiscal) and they are consulted with both internal and external stakeholders (inter-ministerial and public consultations), as required by Beneficiary country legislation. Sufficient time will be allocated to this preparatory work during the project, and fast-track adoption procedures of legislation will shall be avoided, because they risk implementation and enforcement of future legislation.

In 2020, the Digital Roadmap 2023 was costed and the predicted costs are incorporated into the Mid-Term Budget Framework (MTBF)/Fiscal forecast for 2021-2023.

According to the budget costing, the total financial needs are estimated at EUR 133 million. The demand for resources will be the highest in 2021 estimated at EUR 39.7 million. The biggest financial gap is estimated in 2020 and 2021 at EUR 17.9 million and EUR 18 million respectively, which is mostly circumscribed by the significant state budget deficit.

The Roadmap costing anticipates that nearly 70% of the financial needs are covered, that demonstrates a *credibility* of the document's priorities, objectives and actions. The main shares of funding are committed by the State Budget (EUR 13 million) and the Development Partners, mainly WB Digital CASA project (USD 50 million) and the EU (EUR 21.76 million).

According to the Methodology for Strategic Planning approved by the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (2015)<sup>23</sup>, availability of at least 50% of funding demonstrates a reliable benchmark for the sustainability of a strategic document and signals that the proposed policy actions are realistic for making adequate policy decisions.

## **9. Crosscutting issues**

All project results directly and indirectly address the existing inequalities to ensure equal opportunities for men and women, urban and rural population, youth and people with disabilities to enjoy public services regardless of their social status and income, which are in line with the human rights values.

Digital technologies can empower women economically and socially. Because social norms and time and mobility constraints are often more severe for women than for men, women could benefit greatly from technology. Digital technologies can reduce gender gaps in labour force participation by making work and education arrangements more flexible, connecting women to work and education, and generating new opportunities in online work, education, and the sharing economy. The same advantages are relevant for people with disabilities. It is acknowledged that there might be also differences on access to digital for instance in digital literacy and access to digital technologies, which need to be taken into account and addressed to successfully reach all the targeted beneficiaries, both men and women.

The potential internet service providers will be encouraged to work with partners to create more locally developed and locally relevant content. It is also expected that they boost efficiency as existing activities and services become cheaper, quicker, or more convenient. And they increase inclusion as people get access to services that previously were out of reach.

There are major human rights implications around the digital agenda, in particular related to the right to privacy, data protection and surveillance and interception of communications. The rights held by people offline must also be protected online. Procedures, practices and legislation related to communications surveillance, interception and collection of personal data should adhere to international and national human rights laws and standards.

The new digital cadastral, registry, government financial, government procurement, municipal data can generate much wider variety of open, accessible, transparent, standardised, reliable and affordable geospatial information in the environment-related sectors and among government and private data users. This will improve planning, recycling, *disaster risk management* and climate resilience activities.

## **10. Conditionality and sequencing**

There are no preconditions defined for this Twinning project.

## **11. Indicators for performance measurement**

Please see Annex 1: the Simplified Logical Framework Matrix

## **12. Facilities available**

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<sup>23</sup> <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/223520>

The State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications will host the Member State experts in its premises. The EU MS experts will be provided with office space, security related arrangements and facilities for training, seminars, conferences.

Purchase of notebooks/laptops, including necessary software, for the project staff shall be budgeted in the project to ensure daily interactions in office and while teleworking within the global ceiling of EUR 5 000 foreseen for the purchase of goods (see section 6.2.1 of the Twinning manual). Goods purchased with project funds become the property of the Beneficiary at the end of the project provided a handover certificate is signed by both PLs and the items are registered in the asset register of the Beneficiary.

#### **ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE**

1. The Simplified Logical framework matrix as per Annex C1a
2. List of relevant Laws and Regulations
3. The sector monitoring framework
4. Sector assessment reports
5. Financing agreement between the EU and the Kyrgyz Republic on “Digitalisation Sector Reform Performance Contract”

## ANNEX 1. SIMPLIFIED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	Description	Baseline	Indicators (with relevant baselines and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
<b>Overall Objective</b>	Technical support to accelerate progress on the achievement of the interlinked Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 9 “ <i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</i> ”.	2020 SDGs progress data <sup>24</sup>  Human development Index of KR: 2019 HDI- 0.674	Progress in achievement of indicators attributed to SDGs 4, 5, 9 and 10 at the end of the intervention  Country score for Human Development Index at the end of the intervention	National Statistics Data; Internal and External Assessment of the implementation of the Digital Kyrgyzstan Concept 2019-2023 and its Roadmap; various Management Information Systems; UN SDGs regular reports.  Human Development Report (UN)	Unstable country political situation, government reshuffle along with high turnover of senior staff at central and regional levels. Government engagement and ownership is limited or disrupted (Risk is medium).	The political situation in the country remains stable and safe;  The Kyrgyz Government has adequate resilience to external shocks and crises enabling to continue operations;  The Kyrgyz Government remains committed to SDGs and fundamental values/human rights
<b>Specific (Project) Objective(s)</b>	Capacity building of the State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications to manage and participate in e-governance as well as promote transparency and accountability.	2020 UN Global e-Government Score/Country score: 0.6749;  2018 Global Cybersecurity Survey/Country Score: 0.254	Digital Evolution Index/Country Score: at the start and at the end of the intervention	Progress reports of the State Committee on ITCs; Progress reports of the Twinning project;  UN Global e-Government Survey: <a href="https://publicadministration.un.org">https://publicadministration.un.org</a>  Global Cybersecurity Survey:	Pandemic continues to disrupt (Risk is high)	The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the European Union, and Development Partners continue to support the strategic goals of the Digital Kyrgyzstan 2030 concept and its Roadmap

<sup>24</sup> Voluntary National Review of SDGs implementation in KR (2020): <https://www.gov.kg/files/news/froala/31fd4ccfb40ee54dd5a29ccd26445951bbb71761.pdf>

				<a href="http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity">www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity</a>			
<b>Mandatory results/outputs by components</b>	<b>Mandatory Result/ Component 1: Digital skills developed</b>  <b>Sub-Result 1.1:</b> Skills and competencies needed in the digital era, for both men and women, enhanced	High Technology Park (HTP) was established by the Government Decree in May 2012 to promote the ICT development sector with a special focus on ICT business advisory, digital skills development and support to ICT start-ups	1.1 The Innovation Centre of Digital Competences (ICDC) is set up under the High Technologies Park (HTP) in 2021.  1.2 Number of enrolled and certified trainees of ICDC at the end of the project intervention, disaggregated by gender. (Target: at least 30% of trainees are women)	Official approval of the HTP Board of ICDC establishment.  HTP/ICDC report with data on training courses and number of trainees/women receiving certificates.  Progress reports of the Twinning project.	The policy makers are reluctant to participate in the project events. Joint project actions with relevant national authorities are limited or not feasible (Risk is low).  Counterpart representatives have no adequate competency. (Risk is low).	The State Committee on ITCs and the GoK remain committed to the implementation of the EU-funded Digitalisation Sector Reform Performance Contract and Twinning project in particular to improve connectivity.  Staff provided by the project target groups are willing to participate in the project activities and have adequate status, competence and responsibilities.  Civil Society Organisations are ready to play a constructive role and voice for the digitalisation and SDGs.	
	<b>Mandatory Result/ Component 2: Access to public services enhanced</b>  <b>Sub-result 2.1:</b> Strengthened e-governance systems and solutions	The central information system “Tunduk” under the State Committee on ITCs on data exchange, interactions and transactions has been operational since 2018.	Number of e-governance systems and services established and/or improved under the State Committee on ITCs with support of the Twinning project at the end of the intervention (Target: at least 2 e-systems were established and/or improved)	Official report of the central information system “Tunduk” on integration and e-services provided, progress reports of the State Committee on ITCs.  Progress reports of the Twinning project.			
	<b>Mandatory Result/ Component 3</b>	Draft Decree for establishing a	3.1. Data protection legislation/legal	Amended legislation/draft laws	Due to the current government		

	<p><b>Citizens privacy and data protection enhanced</b></p> <p><b>Sub-result 3.1:</b> Strengthened protection of personal data by the government Sub-result 3.2: Digital security awareness of citizens increased</p>	<p>Personal Data Protection Agency (PDPA) has been submitted to the Government for approval</p>	<p>framework is analysed and recommendations/ amendments to improve data protection standards, possibly in line with GDPR, are elaborated by the project by Q2 2022.</p> <p>3.2. Online public awareness platform on data protection, data privacy and citizen's rights on data protection is functioning on PDPA's website at the end of the project intervention.</p> <p>3.3. No. of public campaigns to promote public awareness of the right to privacy and data protection are organised with the project support by Q4 2022. (Target: at least 2 public campaigns)</p>	<p>submitted to the Government for consideration.</p> <p>Progress reports of the Personal Data Protection Agency and twinning project.</p> <p>Online public awareness platform and online 'helpdesk' service report activated at the PDPA's site.</p> <p>Public visibility events in social media, official news and other media resources.</p>	<p>optimization, the establishment of independent PDPA may not be feasible (Risk is medium)</p>	
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	<p><b>Mandatory Result/Component</b></p> <p><b>4: Cybersecurity and resilience improved</b></p> <p><b>Sub-result 4.1</b></p> <p>Strengthened national operational capacity to prevent, respond to and address cyber-attacks and other accidental failures.</p>	<p>National Strategy on cybersecurity along with its Action Plan 2019-2023 was approved by the Government Decision in 2019.</p> <p>Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-KG) was set up under the State Committee on National Security (SCNS) in 2019 in close cooperation with the State Committee on ITCs</p>	<p>4.1. Cybersecurity-related legislation/legal framework is analysed and recommendations/amendments to improve security standards are elaborated by the project by Q1 2022.</p> <p>4.2. Elaborated project recommendations on 5 main pillars such as Technical Measures, Organizational Measures, Capacity Building and Cooperation to strengthen country commitment to cybersecurity at a global level and status of their implementation by Q1 2022.</p>	<p>Amended legislation/draft laws submitted to the Government for consideration.</p> <p>Progress reports of Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-KG).</p> <p>Twinning project progress reports on Technical Measures, Organizational Measures, Capacity Building and Cooperation.</p>		
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## ANNEX 2. LIST OF RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. Law № 58, 14.04.2008 on Personal data protection: <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/202269>;
2. Law № 91, 06.06.2013 on Identification of animal and animal products (Track&trace): <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203899?cl=ru-ru>;
3. Law № 127, 05.07.2019 on E-Governance: <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/111634?cl=ru-ru>;
4. Security Council Decision № 2, 14.12.2018 on approval of National Concept “Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023”: <http://ict.gov.kg/index.php?r=site%2Fsanarip&cid=27>;
5. Government Decision № 537, 19.11.2018 on approval of National strategy for gender equality of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2020: <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/93343>;
6. Government Decision № 20-p, 15.02.2019 on approval of Roadmap for implementation of National Concept “Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023”: <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/216896>;
7. Government Decision № 69, 24.07.2019 on approval of the Strategy of cyber security of the Kyrgyz Republic: <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/15479>;
8. Eurasian Economic Council Decision № 12, 11.10.2017 on Main Directions of 2017-2025 Digital Agenda Implementation:  
[http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/dmi/workgroup/Documents/Основные%20документы/Решение%20ВЕЭС%20№12\\_Основные%20направления%20реализации%20цифровой%20повестки%20ЕАЭС.pdf](http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/dmi/workgroup/Documents/Основные%20документы/Решение%20ВЕЭС%20№12_Основные%20направления%20реализации%20цифровой%20повестки%20ЕАЭС.pdf)
9. Roadmap of implementation of the strategy of cyber security of the Kyrgyz Republic (<https://kg.akipress.org/news:1573511>)

### ANNEX 3. THE SECTOR MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Supervision of the implementation of the Digital Transformation Concept and associated Roadmap is attributed to the Vice-Prime-Minister. Every three months, the government holds meetings where the progress of the implementation of the Roadmap is reported. Quarterly, the government reports to the Security Council on the Concept performance progress.

Some documents related to the Concept implementation monitoring/supervision are presented below:

1. Establishment of government committee for implementation Roadmap of National Concept “Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023” #14-p dated 8.02.2019 (<http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/216667>)
2. Establishment of government committee for implementation National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) # 430 dated 7.10.2014 (<http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/214018>)
3. Establishment of committee for monitoring and supervision under Security Council of implementation Roadmap of National Concept “Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023” #2 dated 14.12.2018([http://www.president.kg/ru/sobytiya/rasporyazheniya/13102\\_sozdana\\_rabochaya\\_gruppa\\_poobespecheniyu\\_realizacii\\_koncepcii\\_cifrovoy\\_transformacii\\_cifrovoy\\_kirgizstan\\_2019\\_2023](http://www.president.kg/ru/sobytiya/rasporyazheniya/13102_sozdana_rabochaya_gruppa_poobespecheniyu_realizacii_koncepcii_cifrovoy_transformacii_cifrovoy_kirgizstan_2019_2023))
4. 2019 Government report by First Vice Prime Minister of Roadmap of National Concept “Digital Kyrgyzstan 2019-2023” of (<http://www.gov.kg/?p=137191&lang=ru>)

## ANNEX 4. SECTOR ASSESSMENT REPORTS

1. “Digital Development Assessment – Kyrgyzstan”, National Institute for Strategic Studies, State Committee of Information Technologies and Communications, World Bank, 2017: [http://www.ict.gov.kg/uploads/ckfinder/files/KG\\_Digital%20Development%20Assessment\\_Final.pdf](http://www.ict.gov.kg/uploads/ckfinder/files/KG_Digital%20Development%20Assessment_Final.pdf);
2. “Analytical Review of the Digital Maturity and Readiness of the Kyrgyz Republic”, National Institute of Strategic Research under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019: (<http://www.stat.kg/media/files/82744364-3ebf-465e-a343-848cbbbf68b4.doc>)
3. Youth Well-being and Development Index in Kyrgyz Republic, UNICEF, 2017: <https://www.unicef.org/kyrgyzstan/media/1861/file/Youth%20Wellbeing%20and%20Development%20Index%20in%20Russian.pdf.pdf>
4. Social and gender equality development in Kyrgyz Republic, UN Peacebuilding Fund: [https://www.undp.org/content/dam/unct/kyrgyzstan/docs/General/UNPBF-KYRG-Addressing%20Social%20Disparity%20\\_GP2project%20in%20Russian\\_March%202018.pdf](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/unct/kyrgyzstan/docs/General/UNPBF-KYRG-Addressing%20Social%20Disparity%20_GP2project%20in%20Russian_March%202018.pdf).
5. Global Innovation Index 2018, WIPO, 2018: <https://www.wipo.int/publications/ru/details.jsp?id=4330>
6. Global index of information and communication development maturity 2017. International Projects Centre “Євро Освіта”:  
<http://www.eurosvita.net/index.php/?category=1&id=5445>.
7. Voluntary National Review of SDGs implementation in KR (2020): <https://www.gov.kg/files/news/froala/31fd4ccfb40ee54dd5a29ccd26445951bbb71761.pdf>