

## Council of Europe Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for Kyrgyz Republic (2015 – 2017, extended until 2019)

Final report (4 February 2015 – 31 December 2019)

Document prepared by the Office of the Directorate General of Programmes

*Item considered by the GR-EXT at its meeting on 14 November 2019*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (CM) adopted the “Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities 2015-2017 for the Kyrgyz Republic” (Neighbourhood Priorities) at its 1218<sup>th</sup> meeting on 4 February 2015. At its 1301<sup>st</sup> meeting on 29 November 2017, the CM instructed the Secretariat to pursue implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities and decided to extend the validity of the document until the end of 2019.

This Final Report presents progress in each sector in the context of clearly defined objectives. This report neither aims at providing reflection on the general political, social and economic situation in the country nor detailed information on individual projects.

Developed jointly with the Kyrgyz authorities, the co-operation priorities aimed to facilitate the political transition to democracy by helping the Kyrgyz Republic tackle challenges related to human rights, the rule of law and democracy. The key priorities included the support to the constitutional and electoral reforms and fight against corruption.

The implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities was rather slow due in particular to the lack of funding. In the second half of 2016 and in 2017, co-operation has significantly increased when two Joint Programmes with the European Union (EU) – on the electoral reform and fight against corruption - were signed. Additionally, thanks to a contribution from the United Kingdom, the Council of Europe held activities to promote, and possibly set up, a School of Political Studies.

The overall Neighbourhood Priorities budget was estimated at €3,400,000. The total funding secured amounted to €1,473,242 (43%)<sup>2</sup>. Despite delays in implementation and the limited level of funding, the Kyrgyz Republic has confirmed its interest in pursuing co-operation with the Council of Europe further in order to advance the national reform agenda.

The political dialogue between the Council of Europe and the Kyrgyz Republic within the framework of the neighbourhood policy has been pursued through regular contacts, notably throughout the projects' implementation.

The co-operation between the Kyrgyz Republic and the Council of Europe is overall good. The Kyrgyz Republic has been a full member of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) since 2004. The Kyrgyz Parliament has Partner for Democracy status with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE). On this basis the PACE monitors progress on human rights, rule of law and democracy in the Kyrgyz Republic, including by paying attention to technical co-operation.

<sup>1</sup> This document has been classified restricted until examination by the Committee of Ministers.

<sup>2</sup> Including €150,000 - *pro rata* for 2015-2016.

The actions implemented in the context of the Neighbourhood Priorities contributed to the *UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, notably to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies”, and in particular target 16.5: “Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms” and target 16.6: “Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels”.

The Council of Europe intends to strengthen the co-operation with the Kyrgyz Republic beyond 2019, notably in the framework of a new regional Joint Programme with the European Union. Efforts will be made to promote progress towards a common legal area between Europe and the Kyrgyz Republic notably by encouraging the authorities to bring Kyrgyz legislation further into line with European and international standards, to consolidate the constitutional and public administration reforms, to fight corruption and money laundering, to promote good governance and to enhance the human rights protection.

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CM	Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
CSO	Civil society organisation
DG-DEVCO	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development of the European Commission
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
EU	European Union
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
GRECO	Group of States against Corruption
GR-EXT	Rapporteur Group on External Relations
JP	European Union/Council of Europe Joint Programme
Neighbourhood Priorities	Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for the Kyrgyz Republic 2015-2019
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODGP	Office of the Directorate General of Programmes
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PACE	Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
PMM	Council of Europe Project Management Methodology
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations
SPS	School of Political Studies
UN	United Nations
Venice Commission	European Commission for Democracy through Law

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

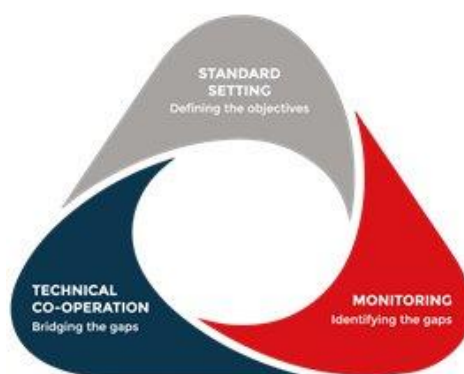
This report describes the impact of the implementation of the Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for the Kyrgyz Republic 2015-2019. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (CM) adopted the Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities document at its 1218<sup>th</sup> meeting on 4 February 2015. At its 1301<sup>st</sup> meeting on 29 November 2017, the CM instructed the Secretariat to pursue implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities and extended the validity of the document until the end of 2019.

This Document was developed in close co-operation with the Kyrgyz authorities as a strategic co-operation framework in line with the Council of Europe's policy towards its neighbouring regions.<sup>3</sup> It aims at assisting the Kyrgyz Republic to facilitate the political transition to democracy by helping the country tackle challenges related to human rights, the rule of law and democracy.

This report describes outcomes at the strategic level, and therefore does not provide detailed information regarding individual projects implemented as part of the Neighbourhood Priorities.

### 1.2 OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

Council of Europe technical assistance programmes form an integral part of the unique strategic triangle of standard-setting, monitoring and co-operation: the development of legally binding standards is linked with their monitoring by independent mechanisms and supplemented by technical co-operation to facilitate their implementation. The Council of Europe's actions are developed and implemented in areas where the Council of Europe has strong expertise and added value. The Council of Europe human rights approach constitutes an integral element of its technical co-operation that can significantly contribute to promoting human rights.



**Figure 1: Council of Europe strategic triangle**

In the case of the Kyrgyz Republic, as a non-member State of the Council of Europe, monitoring mechanisms will not apply until this country becomes a contracting party of relevant conventions.

The effective implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities has been slow and limited due mainly to the lack of funding. Overall, there is a lack of interest from usual donors of Council of Europe co-operation to back the reforms in the Kyrgyz Republic. Some areas in particular (such as justice, local governance and education) have remained totally unfunded despite fund-raising efforts.

The interest of the Kyrgyz authorities in developing closer co-operation with the Council of Europe has been reaffirmed by their participation in meetings related to the development of new projects. On at least three occasions Kyrgyz representatives came to Strasbourg for consultations at their own initiative (with the support of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)), which is also a sign of their commitment to work with the Council of Europe.

<sup>3</sup> [www.coe.int/en/web/programmes/neighbourhood-cooperation](http://www.coe.int/en/web/programmes/neighbourhood-cooperation)

Representatives of relevant Kyrgyz authorities participated actively in country-specific European Union/Council of Europe Joint Programmes (JPs). This concerns mainly the fields of electoral reform and fight against corruption. Council of Europe actions in these areas contributed to the long-term goal of further developing the rule of law in Central Asian states in general and in the Kyrgyz Republic in particular by assisting the authorities to develop a stable and democratic legal framework and practices in accordance with European and other international standards. Council of Europe actions enhanced the target groups' understanding of European and international human rights standards including the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). This was achieved through a combined use of Council of Europe tools: from providing expert and legal opinions to the organisation of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities such as conferences, training sessions, seminars and study visits.

Throughout the project implementation, the Kyrgyz authorities were engaged increasingly in a constructive dialogue with the Council of Europe, and the impact of concrete actions can be regarded as positive.

## **2. SECTOR REVIEW**

### **2.1 PROMOTION OF COMMON LEGAL SPACE**

The Kyrgyz authorities have expressed interest in several Council of Europe's conventions open to non-member States, in particular in criminal matters, as well as the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO). Following the adoption of the Neighbourhood Priorities, a Kyrgyz delegation composed of two representatives of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic (GPO), accompanied by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) representative<sup>4</sup>, visited the Council of Europe in March 2015 and in March 2016. These visits have been followed up with concrete steps towards accession to this Partial Agreement. In this context, the Council of Europe assisted the Kyrgyz authorities in improving their anti-corruption legislation through a bilateral project (see section 2.4 below).

The Council of Europe remains ready to assist the Kyrgyz authorities to bring national legislation further in line with Council of Europe standards, with a view to the possible ratification of a certain number of the Organisation's conventions open to non-member States.

### **2.2 JUSTICE REFORM**

Due to the lack of funding, there were no actions undertaken in this field during the reporting period.

### **2.3 CO-OPERATION WITH THE VENICE COMMISSION**

The Kyrgyz Republic has been a full member of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) since 2004 (Observer since 1993). During the reporting period, the Venice Commission co-operated with the Kyrgyz Republic primarily in the field of electoral reform.

The Council of Europe provided support to the Kyrgyz authorities in the electoral field in the framework of the European Union/Council of Europe Joint Programme (JP) "Support to strengthening democracy through electoral reform in the Kyrgyz Republic", implemented between January 2017 and July 2019. The JP involved work in the following areas: development of a strategy to reform the national electoral system; creation of inclusive voters' lists; improving complaints system, personal data protection, raising awareness among political parties and candidates on various aspects of the electoral process.

Following recommendations provided by national and the Venice Commission experts in 2017-2018, the Council for sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the "Strategy for improving the electoral legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2020" on 13 August 2018. In line with the recommendations, this document lays down ways to improve "electoral legislation", rather than the electoral system. The Working Group on the reform of the electoral legislation started working on the draft law on political parties in April 2019. The first set of amendments to legislation on election-related offences was prepared in February 2019. Additional discussions of the drafts took place in July 2019. The Working Group intends to finalise the drafts and submit both texts to the parliament before the end of 2019.

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<sup>4</sup> OSCE Office in Bishkek provided financial support to the two visits.

The Cybersecurity Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic was adopted in June 2019, also with the support by the Council of Europe. This is an important development following the introduction of biometric identification during the electoral process in 2015 as the question of sufficient protection of personal data of citizens remains crucial.

Electoral dispute resolution remains one of the most important aspects of the whole election process. The Council of Europe also helped the Central Election Commission create an online complaints mechanism, which ensures access of all parties challenging an alleged violation and enhanced the capacities of judges as an important step in tackling a number of obstacles in the electoral field.

Overall, the electoral reform is far from being finalised and the Council of Europe will continue its efforts in assisting the Kyrgyz authorities in this process.

## **2.4 PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIME**

The European Union/Council of Europe Joint Programme (JP) “Strengthen Prevention and Combating of Corruption in the Kyrgyz Republic” was implemented by the Council of Europe between July 2016 and July 2018. During this period, the Council of Europe assisted the development of a number of important institutional, legislative and policy proposals to strengthen the anti-corruption system in Kyrgyzstan.

The project facilitated legislative reforms in the Kyrgyz Republic through a set of comprehensive legal reviews in the field of anti-corruption, whistle-blower protection, anti-money laundering and mutual legal assistance *vis-à-vis* international and European standards. The findings of these reviews are either incorporated or under consideration by national authorities. Furthermore, proposals for revising the system of corruption-proofing of legislation were developed by the project to support the government reform agenda in this area.

The project supported institutional and strategic anti-corruption reforms in several key areas of the national anti-corruption framework. The anti-corruption strategy and interagency co-operation practices were reviewed and the project’s recommendations are being taken into account by the Government in the on-going reform process. A comprehensive corruption risk measurement methodology was developed and implemented in Kyrgyzstan with accompanying training for Kyrgyz officials on its use. Furthermore, the project provided practical guidelines for competent authorities to implement the new requirements of the asset declarations law. The framework for ethics and disciplinary civil service commissions was also reviewed, and specialized training for members of these commissions was delivered.

The project enhanced the capacities and skills of judiciary, prosecutorial and law enforcement agencies to efficiently address corruption and specialised economic crime cases. A programme of trainings, including training of trainers on investigation methodologies and operational procedures on corruption related offences was successfully delivered. The same target audiences benefitted from trainings on application of ethics and conflict of interest standards. The active and constructive engagement of the Kyrgyz beneficiaries should be particularly noted. In December 2017, the Executive Office of the Kyrgyz President presented a Certificate of Appreciation to the Project for its support in the development of anti-corruption policy framework in the Kyrgyz Republic.

In addition, the Kyrgyz authorities<sup>5</sup> received full support from the Project in the design of the anti-corruption communication policy, its content and implementation.

Overall, throughout the duration of the project, 25 activities involved a total of 505 participants from more than 50 beneficiary institutions. The overall gender ratio of participation was 71% men and 29% women.

## **2.5 EDUCATION**

Due to the lack of funding, there were no actions undertaken in this field during the reporting period.

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<sup>5</sup> Including the Security Council, General Prosecutor’s Office, Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Justice, State Personnel Service, Financial Police, Anti-Corruption Service of State Committee on National Security, State Committee on Information Technologies and Communication

## **2.6 TRAINING OF NEW GENERATIONS OF LEADERS: SCHOOL OF POLITICAL STUDIES**

The Neighbourhood Priorities document foresees the possibility of setting-up a School of Political Studies (SPS) in Kyrgyzstan. Initial contacts with potential civil society partners were established by the Council of Europe Secretariat as early as 2013.

Financial support from the United Kingdom enabled the Council of Europe to conduct two pilot events in Kyrgyzstan in January and February 2017 with a view to exploring the feasibility of this objective in Kyrgyzstan. A needs assessment was carried out and specific themes of current political relevance identified<sup>6</sup>.

Due to the lack of funding no more activities in this area have been organised.

## **2.7 CO-OPERATION RELATED TO THE PARTNER FOR DEMOCRACY STATUS WITH THE PACE GRANTED TO THE PARLIAMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

In April 2014, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) granted the Partner for Democracy Status to the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic for which it had applied in October 2011.

During the reporting period, members of the Kyrgyz Parliament attended unevenly the sessions of the PACE and did not make full use of the possibilities to participate in the work of the PACE Committees offered by the Partner for Democracy status. This trend seemed to change since January 2019 as the presence of the members of the Kyrgyz Parliament became more regular.

In February 2017, Mr Kuteshev, Secretary General of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, accompanied by two other representatives of the Parliament visited Strasbourg and held extensive meetings with the PACE president and Secretariat, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission).

At the invitation of the authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic, a 17-member PACE delegation, led by Doris Fiala (Switzerland, ALDE), travelled to the country from 13 to 16 October 2017, to observe the conduct of the presidential elections. Eleven candidates were registered, among them only one woman. In a preliminary statement released the day after the elections, the international observers noted in particular that “the 15 October presidential election in Kyrgyzstan contributed to the strengthening of democratic institutions by providing for an orderly transfer of power from one elected president to another [and that] the election was competitive, as voters had a broad choice and candidates could generally campaign freely, although cases of the misuse of public resources, pressure on voters and vote buying remain a concern”.

No co-operation activities between PACE and the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic have been developed due to the lack of financial resources.

## **2.8 LOCAL AND REGIONAL DEMOCRACY**

Due to the lack of funding, there were no actions undertaken in this field during the reporting period.

However, the Kyrgyz counterparts have shown strong interest in developing meaningful co-operation in the field of local governance. In the light of the new phase of the administrative-territorial reform that is to be launched in the course of 2019, the Council of Europe was approached with a request for assistance. This new phase of the reform aims at the creation of stronger, more efficient, community-based administrative structures through the merger of counties and municipalities (decentralisation and amalgamation). As the first step, the Council of Europe was asked to help in preparation of a new Organic Law/Code of Local Government that is currently being drafted by the Kyrgyz government.

The Council of Europe stands ready to assist the Kyrgyz authorities in the process of the administrative reforms provided there is adequate funding available.

## **3. IMPLEMENTATION AND CO-ORDINATION**

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (CM) assesses the overall implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities through its Rapporteur Group on External Relations (GR-EXT).

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<sup>6</sup> Details on these events were provided in the Progress Review Report presented to the GR-EXT in October 2018. [https://search.coe.int/cm/pages/result\\_details.aspx?objectid=09000016808d9eb2](https://search.coe.int/cm/pages/result_details.aspx?objectid=09000016808d9eb2)



The overall co-ordination of technical co-operation implemented by the Council of Europe is ensured by the Office of the Directorate General of Programmes (ODGP), which steers the programming of and fund-raising for co-operation actions.

Expertise, the basis of co-operation projects' added value, comes from relevant services in the entire Organisation. Project implementation can involve needs assessments, legislative expertise, capacity-building, awareness-raising and peer-to-peer reviews. The methodology in line with the *Council of Europe Project Management Methodology* (PMM) aims to reinforce the ownership of national stakeholders and to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes.

The Council of Europe implements projects in close co-operation with authorities in the Kyrgyz Republic, targeting governmental stakeholders, the Parliament and civil society.

The Council of Europe co-ordinates closely with relevant international partners, notably the European Union (EU). Close co-ordination was key in the framework of implementation of projects on the fight against corruption and on the electoral reform. Moreover, the Council of Europe was in close contact with the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development of the European Commission (DG-DEVCO) in Brussels while discussing a possible new regional joint programme.

To ensure efficiency and avoid overlapping of activities, the Council of Europe also co-ordinates with other relevant actors active in the region such as the United Nations Organisation (UN) and the office of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Bishkek. As previously noted, the latter has sponsored several visits of the Kyrgyz representatives to Strasbourg to discuss co-operation, primarily on criminal matters.

### 3.1 TRANSVERSAL ISSUES

The Council of Europe prioritises a human rights approach at all levels and stages of its activities. Its *acquis*, including Council of Europe legal instruments and institutions, combined with the principles of equality, non-discrimination, gender balanced participation and participation of civil society, brings further added value to Council of Europe activities.

As a component of this human rights approach, the Council of Europe emphasised gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women within the justice system throughout its activities. For more information, see the Council of Europe's [web page](#) on gender mainstreaming and its *Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit for Co-operation Projects*.

The Council of Europe also promotes civil society participation, as outlined in the *Guidelines on civil society organisations' participation in Council of Europe's co-operation activities*. The Council of Europe encouraged the participation of representatives of civil society organisations (CSOs) and academia in its activities. CSOs were the key partners while exploring the possibility of setting-up a School of Political Studies (SPS) in Kyrgyzstan, as well as they took part in the events organised within the framework of the implementation of both European Union/Council of Europe Joint Programmes (JPs).

The Neighbourhood Priorities also contributed to the *UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, notably to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies", and in particular target 16.5: "Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms" and target 16.6: "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels".

### 3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Due to the nature of its mandate, the Council of Europe sometimes operates in complex and unstable environments that expose it to risks. The risk analysis of the Neighbourhood Priorities and possible mitigation strategies are made on the basis of the Council of Europe risk management guidelines and the *Risk Management Policy* of the Organisation adopted in June 2016. All the programmes implemented within the Neighbourhood Policy have their own risk assessment and mitigation modalities.

Kyrgyz relevant authorities are in contact with a number of international players with regards to projects in the field of rule of law with the focus on fighting corruption and judicial reforms, which entails a risk of duplication. Close co-ordination among international players helps minimise such a risk in implementation of projects in this field and is therefore of utmost importance. At the same time, other areas that are of high interest to the Kyrgyz authorities, such as local governance reforms, remain neglected by international donors and would require better awareness-raising to attract adequate funding.

Implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities with the Kyrgyz Republic also depends on political stability within the country and consensus amongst politicians to see the reforms carried through. In some cases political process slowed down the implementation of actions planned. This was the case in particular as regards the electoral reforms project since - beneficiaries' workload related to the organisation of the Presidential elections of 15 October 2017 caused delays in implementing the planned activities. Political commitment is fundamental to enact the reforms and/or adopt the legislation drafted with the Council of Europe assistance.

Insufficient budgetary contributions to the Neighbourhood Priorities also created a serious risk for the effective implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities and sustainability of the Council of Europe action in the country. Several areas that are of importance to the Kyrgyz authorities, particularly, judicial and local governance reforms and education remained totally unfunded. Furthermore, there was no financial possibility to continue with the establishment of the School of Political Studies (SPS) despite strong interest of local partner non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

These risks have been eased thanks to on-going political dialogue with the authorities at all levels and to enhanced co-operation with other international organisations, especially the European Union (EU), designed to ensure that implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities can adjust to political developments.

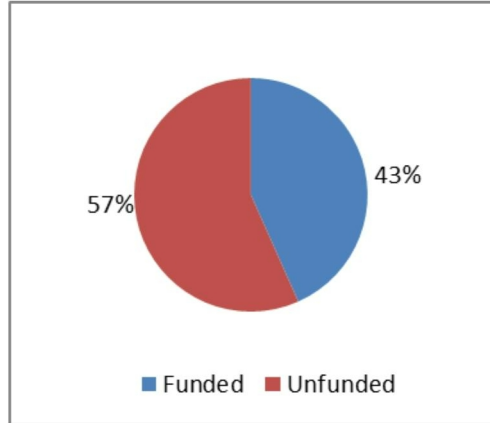
### **3.3 LESSONS LEARNED**

The lessons learned from the implementation of the Neighbourhood Priorities during the reporting period are as follows:

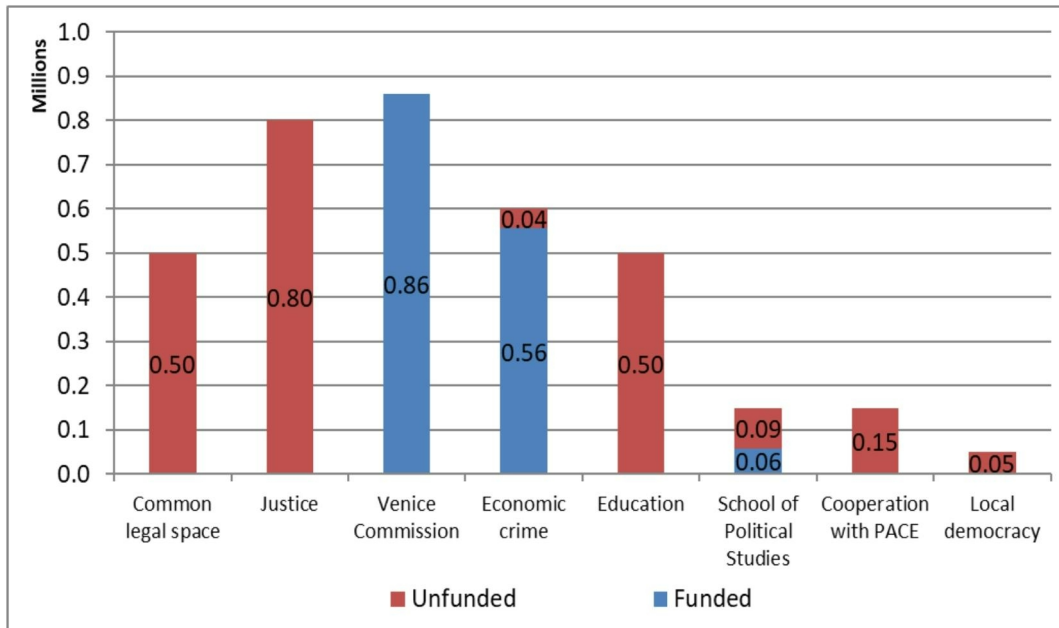
- The adoption of the Neighbourhood Priorities gave the Kyrgyz authorities hope for enhanced co-operation and was marked by an increased interest towards the Organisation. Despite the lack of adequate funding co-operation with the Council of Europe is perceived positively and has a good potential of being revived provided funding is available, in particular in the field of fighting corruption.
- In some areas, such as co-operation with the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) on electoral reforms, progress remains conditional on the pace of national reforms. The national political agenda, e.g. presidential elections, may significantly delay planned activities due to the involvement of beneficiary institutions in the political process. Flexible working methods and adjustments to the pace of interventions are necessary to cushion the effect of a slow-down in certain co-operation activities.
- Because the Council of Europe policy towards its neighbouring regions is based on a demand-driven approach, it is important that the framework for co-operation remains flexible. Non-earmarked voluntary contributions would allow for adjustment to the needs and dynamics of reform processes.
- Day-to-day co-ordination with other international stakeholders is very important to achieve tangible results and ensure complementarity given a high number of international actors working in the same areas. This is even more important in the absence of an operational presence in the country. Results achieved so far could have been further enhanced with the support of a Council of Europe's regional presence in Central Asia.
- The constructive dialogue at technical level has gone hand-in-hand with regular political dialogue under the "Partner for Democracy Status" with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE).

#### 4. FUNDING AND PARTNERS

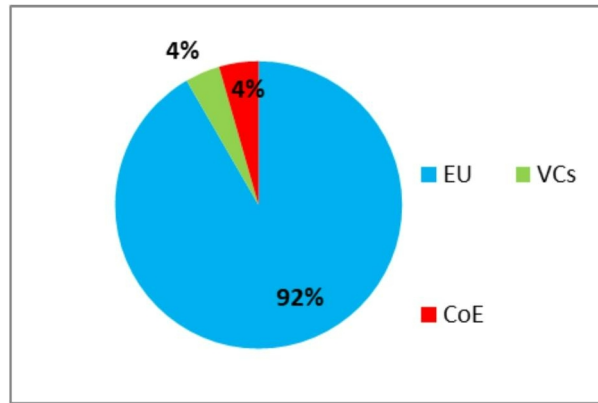
Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities with the Kyrgyz Republic 2015-2019 has a budget of €3,400,000, receiving a total funding of €1,473,242 (43%). All funding is earmarked. The European Union (EU) is the leading donor, providing 92% of total funding. The United Kingdom provided a voluntary contribution amounting to 4% of the funding, whereas the rest (4%) comes from the Council of Europe's ordinary budget. 57% of the budget (€1,926,758) remains unfunded.



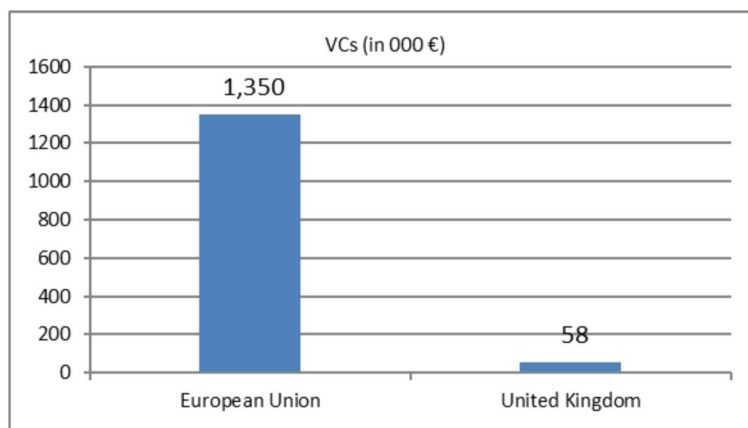
**Figure 2: Funding situation of the Neighbourhood Priorities for the Kyrgyz Republic, % share as at 30 September 2019**



**Figure 3: Funding situation per sector/pillar of the Neighbourhood Priorities for the Kyrgyz Republic, in millions of euros as at 30 September 2019**



**Figure 4: Funding sources for the Neighbourhood Priorities for the Kyrgyz Republic, % share as at 30 September 2019**



**Figure 5: Donors to the Neighbourhood Priorities for the Kyrgyz Republic, in thousand euros as at 30 September 2019**

**APPENDIX I: COMPLETED PROJECTS**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Support to Strengthening Democracy through Electoral Reform	01/01/2017 - 31/07/2019
Strengthen Prevention and Combating of Corruption in Kyrgyz Republic (PSPCC-KY)	01/08/2016 - 31/07/2018
Training of new generations of leaders: School of Political Studies	01/12/2016 - 31/03/2017

**APPENDIX II: FUNDING**

Funding situation at 30 September 2019 (amounts in €)

Sectors		Total budget in Neighbourhood Priorities	Funded Ordinary Budget	Funded Joint Programmes	Funded Voluntary Contributions	Total funds secured	Unfunded
1	Promotion of common legal space	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,000
2	Justice reform	800,000	0	0	0	0	800,000
3	Co-operation with the Venice Commission	650,000	10,000	850,000	0	860,000	-210,000
4	Preventing and combatting corruption and economic crime	600,000	55,556	500,000	0	555,556	44,444
5	Education	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,000
6	Training of new generation leaders: School of Political Studies	150,000	0	0	57,686	57,686	92,314
7	Co-operation related to the Partner for Democracy status with the PACE granted to the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic	150,000	0	0	0	0	150,000
8	Local and regional democracy	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,400,000</b>	<b>65,556</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>	<b>57,686</b>	<b>1,473,242</b>	<b>1,926,758</b>