

KYRGYZSTAN FOOD, RESOURCE, AND COMMODITY ASSURANCE ACT

JOGORKU KENESH OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (ЖОГОРКУ КЕҢЕШ), 7TH CONVOCATION, 2026 SESSION

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VERIFICATION NOTES:

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC FISCAL AND PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

(verified 2025-2026):

- Kyrgyz Republic: population 7.385 million (National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, November 2025); 7.4 million as of January 2026; growth of approximately 103,400 persons (+1.4 percent) in 2025. Land area 199,951 km². Landlocked between the Republic of Kazakhstan (north), the People's Republic of China (east), the Republic of Tajikistan (south), and the Republic of Uzbekistan (west).
- 7 oblasts (oblus): Batken, Chüy, Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, Osh, Talas; plus 2 cities of republican significance: Bishkek capital city (also capital of Chüy oblast) and Osh city (principal southern Kyrgyz urban centre and historic Silk Road hub). 40 rayons (districts), 22 cities, 29 urban-type settlements, and approximately 470 ayil keneshes (village councils) at the rural-municipality level.
- Currency: Kyrgyz Som (KGS / сом).
- Jogorku Kenesh (Жогорку Кеңеш): unicameral parliament of 90 members elected from single-mandate constituencies by simple-majority vote under the 2021 Constitution. 7th Convocation elected at the snap parliamentary election of 28 November 2021; June 2025 amendments to the election law consolidated single-mandate-constituency elections going forward.
- President of the Kyrgyz Republic: Sadyr Japarov, sworn in 28 January 2021 after the October 2020 protests; operates under the strengthened presidential system established by the 11 April 2021 referendum and the 2021 Constitution.
- Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic (Министрлер Кабинети): operates under presidential coordination with the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers as Head of Government.
- Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (Кыргыз Республикасынын

Конституциясы): adopted by referendum on 11 April 2021; entered into force on 5 May 2021. Article 1 declares the Kyrgyz Republic a sovereign, unitary, democratic, social, and law-based state. Article 5 establishes the presidential system. Article 6 establishes the multi-sector economy with private property rights and state regulation in the public interest. Article 16 enumerates the fundamental social and economic objectives. Article 32 protects freedom of religion. Article 49 protects private property.

SOVEREIGN-ASSET, BANKING, AND STATE-ENTERPRISE CHASSIS
(verified 2025-2026):

- Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund (RKDF, rkdf.org): development institution established under the Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation "On the development of economic cooperation in the context of the Eurasian economic integration" signed 29 May 2014. Initial capital USD 500 million. Has financed projects worth USD 560 million over its first five years of operation as of October 2025 (head of the Fund Artem Novikov, Kabar News Agency, 17 October 2025). The funds are managed by the Kyrgyz side. Project portfolio spans infrastructure, industrial, agricultural, education, and SME finance, including the USD 1.8 million Svetoch School expansion in Bishkek (Akchabar, 2025) under President Japarov's directive to address the school-shortage and three-shift schooling context.
- Kyrgyzaltyn JSC (kyrgyzaltyn.kg): the state-owned holding company managing the Kyrgyz strategic gold-mining and refining portfolio.
- Kumtor Gold Company: state-owned operator of the Kumtor gold mine in Issyk-Kul oblast (operational since 1997). Nationalised in 2021 under President Sadyr Japarov following years of legal disputes with the prior operator Centerra Gold (Canadian); has generated approximately USD 3.4 billion in revenue for Kyrgyzstan since the 2021 nationalisation. On 27 August 2025

Kumtor commenced underground mining operations targeting an estimated 147 metric tonnes of gold over a 17-year operating horizon.

- National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (Улуттук банк / Natsional Bank, nbkr.kg): the central bank of the Kyrgyz Republic established under the Law on the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. Independence preserved. Monetary policy mandate preserved.
- RSK Bank: principal state-owned commercial banking institution of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Eurasian Development Bank (EDB, eabr.org): multilateral development bank in which the Kyrgyz Republic participates alongside the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Armenia, and the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development (EFSD): counter-cyclical macro-stabilisation financing instrument in which the Kyrgyz Republic participates.

ENERGY-SECTOR CHASSIS (verified 2025-2026):

- Kyrgyz electricity generation: approximately 90 percent hydropower (the highest hydropower share in Central Asia), centered on the Naryn River cascade. Principal generation assets: Toktogul HPP (1,200 MW, operational since 1975, the largest existing Kyrgyz hydroelectric facility); the planned Kambar-Ata-1 HPP (Kyrgyzstan's largest energy project, kambarata1.org; joint construction company between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Republic of Uzbekistan signed 15 April 2024; the Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development projects approximately 6 GW annual generation potential at completion); and Kambar-Ata-2 HPP (360 MW capacity, 3 Francis-turbine generators each ~120 MW, on the Naryn River near Kara-Jygach in Toktogul District).
- National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC (NEGK / NESK, Национальная электрическая сеть Кыргызстана): the principal Kyrgyz transmission-grid operator, with generation and distribution coordinated through Electric Stations JSC and the

regional distribution companies.

- Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic:

coordinates the energy-sector regulatory framework.

- Bishkek CHP-1 and CHP-2 coal-fired combined-heat-and-power plants: supplement hydropower seasonally during winter peak with district-heating supply to the capital. The Bishkek peri-urban informal-settlement coal-combustion winter air-pollution context is a sustained public-health and economic problem analogous to the Mongolian Ulaanbaatar ger-district context.

- Regional electricity trade: Kyrgyz hydropower exports to the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Kazakhstan, coordinated through the Central Asian Power System (CAPS) re-integration trajectory.

DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE (verified 2025-2026):

- Tunduk (Түндүк) platform (tunduk.kg): the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic unified electronic interoperability platform modelled on the Estonian X-Road architecture, enabling cross-agency data exchange and citizen-facing electronic services.
- National Personal Identification Number (Жеке идентификациялык номери / ПИН): administered through the State Registration Service (Мамлекеттик каттоо кызматы) under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (stat.gov.kg): administers national-statistics publication including population, employment, household, and economic indicators.
- State Institution "Kyzmat": coordinates state-service delivery through the regional and rural-municipality networks.
- Kyrgyz Post (Кыргыз почтасы): retains nationwide postal-network coverage at the ayil-aymak level.

INDIGENOUS COOPERATIVE TRADITION (verified 2025-2026):

- Pre-Soviet ail / aiyl clan-village structure: has organised pastoral Kyrgyz life for centuries on the high-altitude jailoo (summer pastures) of the Tian Shan and the Alay ranges.
- Soviet-era kolkhoz / sovkhoz collective-farm precedent (1929-1991): institutional memory remains in modern ayil-aymak organisation and in the multi-generational agricultural-cooperative practice.
- Post-1991 voluntary cooperative reconstitution: Kyrgyz herder and agricultural cooperatives operating under the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Law on Cooperatives.
- Ayil keneshes (village councils) and ayil okmotu (village administrations): approximately 470 ayil keneshes at the rural-municipality level.
- Jamoat / jamaat mutual-aid traditions and ashar collective-labour practice (a Kyrgyz parallel to broader Central Asian hashar) whereby villagers gather to build houses, harvest crops, prepare for winter, or assist neighbours in need without monetary payment.
- Pasture-management institutional architecture under the Law on Pastures of the Kyrgyz Republic: provides the modern formal cooperative-pastoral chassis at the ayil-aymak level.

CULTURAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND HISTORICAL ANCHORS

(verified 2025-2026):

- The Manas epic (Манас эпосу): the central Kyrgyz oral-tradition epic comprising approximately 500,000 verse-lines, the longest epic in world literature, transmitted through manaschi (Manas reciter) lineages, recognised on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The load-bearing Kyrgyz cultural anchor.
- The 1916 Urkun (Үркүн / "the exodus"): commemorates the suppression of the 1916 Central Asian revolt against Russian Imperial conscription that drove approximately 150,000 Kyrgyz across the Tian Shan into Xinjiang with substantial loss of life.
- 31 August 1991 declaration of independence from the Soviet Union.

- The Tulip Revolution of 24 March 2005: overthrew President Askar Akaev.
- The April 2010 revolution (6-7 April 2010): overthrew President Kurmanbek Bakiyev with significant casualties; President Bakiyev fled to Osh.
- The 1990 Osh clashes (June 1990) and the 2010 South Kyrgyzstan ethnic clashes (9-10 June 2010): inter-ethnic-conflict context in the southern oblasts requiring continuing ethnic-inclusion policy attention.
- The October 2020 protests: brought Sadyr Japarov to power.
- The 11 April 2021 referendum: adopted the new Constitution and shifted to the presidential system.
- Key civic dates: 31 August (Independence Day, the natural civic-distribution anchor for the Programme), 2 September (Day of the State Language Kyrgyz), and Nooruz (Spring New Year, 21 March, observed across Central Asia and Iran and Afghanistan and the Kurdish regions).
- Religious freedom: Constitution Article 32 preserves religious freedom. Kyrgyzstan is predominantly Sunni Muslim of the Hanafi school with Russian Orthodox Christian minority and smaller religious communities. The Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan (Muftiyat) and the Russian Orthodox Bishkek diocese are the principal organised-religious institutions.

UNIVERSAL FOUNDATIONAL CITATIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS BILL

AND TO ALL ADAPTATIONS:

A. The replication-threshold formulation in Casey Handmer's "Three robot futures" (2024) names the engineering threshold when humanoid and mobile-manipulation robotic platforms become capable of producing and assembling additional copies of themselves from raw and intermediate materials. Once that threshold is crossed, productive-capacity output ceases to be limited by human-labour supply. The Atlas / Optimus / Apollo / Digit / G1 ecosystem at the Q4 2025 through Q2 2026 inflection places the threshold within a one-to-three-year operational horizon. The Programme architecture must be in place before the

threshold is crossed so that the resulting productive capacity is operated as a public-good chassis rather than absorbed entirely into private rentier structures.

B. The abundance arithmetic baseline: USD 32 billion is the sufficient appropriation to end domestic hunger in the United States. USD 496 billion is the annual United States food-industry markup over production cost. 293,000 United States factories operate at approximately 77 percent capacity utilisation. Albrecht Penck's 1925 carrying-capacity estimate established the planetary-scale nutritional-headroom baseline. The United States military commissary system has operated since 1867 on an at-cost pricing model with 158 years of continuous operational evidence (DeCA, 10 U.S.C. §2484). Applied to the Kyrgyz population scale of approximately 7.4 million people across 199,951 km², the commissary-at-cost model is operationally tractable across the 7 oblasts and the two cities of republican significance with the high-altitude logistical challenges of the Tian Shan and Alay ranges noted.

C. Hierarchy itself harms human bodies. The Whitehall studies (Michael Marmot, beginning 1967, civil-service cohort), the Serengeti baboon studies (Robert Sapolsky, decades of stress-physiology observation), the cynomolgus-macaque studies (Carol Shively, social-stratification cardiovascular research), and the telomere research (Elizabeth Blackburn, Nobel 2009): four research programmes, six decades, three species, converge on the finding that the gap is the gradient. The position within the hierarchy, not absolute material deprivation, produces measurable physiological harm. Applied to Kyrgyzstan, the urban-rural and inter-oblast stratification with wealth concentrated in Bishkek and Osh against the high-altitude rural ayil-municipality populations represents a classical Marmot-pathway gradient at population scale.

D. The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) 2023 cycle documented sustained competency erosion across the participating high-income nations relative to the 2012 baseline. Kyrgyzstan is not a PIAAC participant; equivalent evidence comes from the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic education surveys, the Ministry of Education and Science adult-literacy and adult-competency surveys, and the UNESCO Kyrgyzstan country reports on adult literacy and continuing education.

E. The *annona civica* (the public-grain distribution chartered by Augustus and elaborated by his successors), the *alimenta* of Nerva and Trajan (the imperially funded child-support and agricultural-credit system, documented in the *Tabula Alimentaria* of Veleia and the *Ligures Baebiani* inscription), and other recurring Mediterranean-Roman and broader Eurasian public-provision instruments establish that direct provision of basic-needs goods by public authority is a recurring architecture across centuries. Kyrgyzstan's own Manas-era nomadic-confederation tradition of seasonal-redistribution at the *jailoo* summer-pasture gatherings, and the broader Central Asian *caravanserai* and *bazaar*-coordination traditions of the Silk Road corridor through Osh and Bishkek, provide parallel indigenous-Central-Asian precedents for the public-good-chassis logic.

F. Freight-automation operational evidence: Aurora Innovation transitioned its Texas commercial route into commercial-service operation in 2024-2025 with sustained driver-out freight operation. Equivalent freight-automation evidence in the broader Eurasian context comes from People's Republic of China autonomous-trucking deployments along the Belt-and-Road logistics corridors and from Russian Federation autonomous-trucking deployments along the Trans-Siberian corridor. These confirm that the long-haul-trucking layer of productive-capacity

logistics is operationally automatable on current technology.

G. The architecture established by this Act preserves the free market in goods and services not produced by the public-good chassis. Kyrgyz private enterprise, the foreign direct investment regime in the mining and hydropower sectors, the contemporary Bishkek and Osh service economy, the high-altitude pastoral private-property regime, the substantial Kyrgyz tourism sector centered on Issyk-Kul, the bazaar-trading tradition of Dordoi and Kara-Suu, and the international-trade balance with the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Republic of Tajikistan all continue unaffected. The Act does not nationalise private property. Kyrgyzaltyn JSC, Kumtor Gold Company, and the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund remain the state-asset chassis they already are under existing law. No state ownership of any privately held means of production is contemplated. The Act establishes a public-good production-and-distribution chassis for basic-needs goods alongside an undisturbed private market for everything else. As the bill's architect has stated in the broader work (Cooper, Historical Apoplexy 2025-2026), this is not the end of capitalism. It is capitalism's adjustment to the post-replication-threshold industrial reality, in which many basic-needs commodities exit the free market through a public-good chassis while discretionary, luxury, craft, and innovation markets continue and intensify.

LONG TITLE

A BILL FOR AN ACT to establish the Kyrgyz Republic Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Programme; to provide for the production and at-cost distribution of basic-needs food, household, clothing, and educational-supply goods to every ordinarily-resident Kyrgyz citizen identified by the National Personal Identification Number through the Tunduk electronic interoperability platform; to charter delivery operations in each of the 7 oblasts and in the two cities of republican significance Bishkek and Osh; to coordinate with the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, RSK Bank, the Eurasian Development Bank, Kyrgyzaltyn JSC, the National Federation of Pasture User Groups, and the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan; to anchor the Programme in the multi-sector-economy and natural-resource public-interest principles established by Articles 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2021; and for connected purposes.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTING NOTE

This bill is drafted for introduction in the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (Жогорку Кеңеш) as a Government bill following standard Government-introduction procedure under the Law on the Jogorku Kenesh and the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2021. Cabinet sponsorship is required for fiscal-impact bills. Pre-introduction review by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Economy and Commerce is contemplated. Committee referral to the Committee on Budget, Economic, and Fiscal Policy is anticipated, with joint sittings of the relevant committees as required for the cross-portfolio provisions. The Act is enacted consistent with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2021, particularly Article 1 (sovereign democratic social and law-based state), Article 5 (presidential system), Article 6 (multi-sector economy with private property rights and state regulation in the public interest), Article 16 (fundamental social and economic objectives), Article 32 (religious freedom), and Article 49 (private property protection).

DIVISION I

FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Kyrgyz Republic Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act" (Кыргыз Республикасынын Тамак-аш, Ресурс жана Товар Камсыздоо Тууралуу Мыйзамы).

ARTICLE 2. FINDINGS.

The Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic finds:

(1) The Kyrgyz Republic carries a documented food-security gap, with a persistent population of citizens and ordinarily-resident persons in rural ayil-aymak communities of the high-altitude oblasts (Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Talas) and in the Bishkek and Osh peri-urban informal-settlement neighbourhoods who experience nutritional shortfall, periodic hunger, and inadequate access to basic household goods notwithstanding the operation of existing Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration social-assistance programmes.

(2) The 2021 nationalisation of the Kumtor gold mine under President Sadyr Japarov, which has generated approximately USD 3.4 billion in state-budget revenue for the Kyrgyz Republic since the transition, establishes operational precedent that strategic productive assets may be operated on a state-ownership basis in the Kyrgyz public interest. The Programme extends the same principle to a public-good chassis for basic-needs goods, without proposing further nationalisation of any privately held property.

(3) The United States military commissary system has operated since 1867 on an at-cost pricing model under what is now codified at 10 U.S.C. §2484, with 158 years of continuous operational evidence that at-cost distribution of basic-needs goods is operationally sustainable when carried by an established public chassis. The principle is operationally proven, not theoretical.

(4) The Kyrgyz pastoral and agricultural cooperative tradition is one of the longest-surviving continuous cooperative-economic structures in Central Asia. The contemporary ayil-aymak village structure, the approximately 470 ayil keneshes at the rural-municipality level, the pasture-management institutional architecture under the Law on Pastures of the Kyrgyz Republic, the multi-generational sheep-herding family economy on the high-altitude jailoo, and the ashar collective-labour traditional ethic provide an indigenous-Kyrgyz cooperative chassis through which the Programme extends distribution into the rural ayil-aymak areas beyond conventional retail-network coverage.

(5) The Tunduk (tunduk.kg) electronic interoperability platform, the National Personal Identification Number administered through the State Registration Service, and the State Institution "Kyzmat" service-delivery network provide the Programme with a citizen-identification and service-delivery chassis that does not require construction of new administrative infrastructure.

(6) The Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan (Muftiyat), the Russian Orthodox Bishkek diocese, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society, the Food and Agriculture Organization Kyrgyzstan country office, the World Food Programme Kyrgyzstan, the United Nations Children's Fund Kyrgyzstan, the United Nations Development Programme Kyrgyzstan, and the multilateral development partners coordinating with the Ministry of Finance provide existing delivery-partner relationships that the Programme inherits and extends rather than replaces.

(7) The Kyrgyz herder-pastoralist tradition and the multi-generational family economy that anchors it have sustained the Kyrgyz nation across centuries of high-altitude jailoo-summer-pasture and kyshtak-winter-village rotation. The Programme respects this tradition entirely and is structured to support rather than displace the herder family economy, the ayil-aymak village structure, and the Nooruz spring-New-Year and Independence Day civic-festival traditions.

(8) The Programme imposes no new Kyrgyz personal income tax, no new corporate income tax, no new value-added tax, no new customs duty, no new excise duty, and no new state tax of any kind. Funding is drawn from existing Government appropriation authority through the Jogorku Kenesh annual budget process, existing Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund coordination authority, existing Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company dividend flows under existing law, existing RSK Bank commercial-finance capacity, and existing multilateral development-partner coordination.

ARTICLE 3. DECLARATIONS.

The Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic declares:

(1) Every Kyrgyz citizen ordinarily resident in the Kyrgyz Republic is entitled to access to basic-needs food, household, clothing, and educational-supply goods at the at-cost price established under this Act, identified by the National Personal Identification Number administered by the State Registration Service and authenticated through the Tunduk electronic interoperability platform.

(2) The Programme is administered as a public-good production-and-distribution chassis. It does not nationalise privately held Kyrgyz enterprise, displace the Kyrgyz private retail sector for non-Programme goods, restrict the Kyrgyz free market for discretionary, luxury, craft, or innovation goods, or interfere with the high-altitude pastoral private-property regime, the Kyrgyz tourism sector centered on Issyk-Kul, the bazaar-trading tradition of Dordoi and Kara-Suu, the international-trade balance with the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Republic of Tajikistan, or the foreign-direct-investment regime in the mining and hydropower sectors.

(3) The Programme operates in addition to and without replacement of existing Kyrgyz social-assistance programmes administered by the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, existing State Health Insurance Foundation benefits, existing education-sector benefits administered by the Ministry of Education and Science, and existing Social Fund pension benefits.

(4) The Programme inherits and respects the Kyrgyz herder-pastoralist tradition. The Programme partners with the ayil keneshes and ayil okmotu, the National Federation of Pasture User Groups, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society, the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Orthodox Bishkek diocese, the Buddhist and Bahá'í minority communities where they operate, and other existing Kyrgyz cooperative, charitable, and faith-based delivery partners. Coordination, not replacement.

(5) The Programme target distribution date is 31 August (Independence Day, commemorating the declaration of Kyrgyz independence from the Soviet Union on 31 August 1991).

Independence Day is the natural civic-distribution anchor in the Kyrgyz calendar.

DIVISION II

THE KYRGYZ PROGRAMME

ARTICLE 4. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established within the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic a programme to be known as the "Kyrgyz Republic Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Programme" (the "Programme").

(2) The Programme is administered by the Minister of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic in concurrence with the Minister of Economy and Commerce, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Labour, Social Security and Migration, the Minister of Health, and the Minister of Energy and Industry.

(3) The Minister of Agriculture shall designate a Programme Director within the Ministry to discharge operational responsibility for the Programme.

ARTICLE 5. KYRGYZ FOOD ASSURANCE CENTRES.

(1) The Programme shall operate Kyrgyz Food Assurance Centres ("KFACs") in each of the 7 oblasts (Batken, Chüy, Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, Osh, Talas), in Bishkek capital city, and in Osh city.

(2) The Programme shall prioritise initial KFAC deployment in:

(a) Bishkek capital city, with particular priority for the peri-urban informal-settlement neighbourhoods (the novostroika areas) surrounding the central core, where household food-security gaps are most documented in National Statistical Committee surveys;

(b) Osh city, the principal southern Kyrgyz urban centre and historic Silk Road hub, where the substantial Uzbek-minority population requires Programme operational continuity in both Kyrgyz and Uzbek languages at the bagh and ayil-aymak level, recognising the 1990 and 2010 inter-ethnic-clashes history and the continuing imperative of ethnic-inclusion-by-design;

(c) The high-altitude oblasts (Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Talas) where the Tian Shan and Alay ranges create distinctive logistical challenges and where the multi-generational sheep-herding family economy is the dominant household-economic structure;

(d) The southern oblasts (Batken, Jalal-Abad, Osh) where the substantial Uzbek-minority population is concentrated and where the historical Ferghana Valley agricultural and cotton economies anchor the Programme procurement supply;

(e) Chüy oblast, the principal Kyrgyz agricultural belt north of the Tian Shan and the immediate Bishkek catchment, where Programme procurement from Kyrgyz agricultural producers is logistically tractable.

(3) Each KFAC shall:

(a) Hold inventory in basic-needs categories itemised in Article 6 below;

(b) Sell goods at the at-cost price established under Article 7 below;

(c) Verify shopper identity through the National Personal Identification Number and the Tunduk platform;

(d) Coordinate with the relevant ayil kenesh, ayil okmotu, and oblast administration for last-mile distribution at the ayil-aymak level;

(e) Coordinate with the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society, the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Orthodox Bishkek diocese, and other delivery partners for emergency-response distribution.

ARTICLE 6. GOODS CATALOGUE.

(1) The Programme shall hold inventory in the following basic-needs categories drawn from the Kyrgyz household consumption pattern documented by the National Statistical Committee:

(a) Staples: wheat flour, rice, barley, oats, buckwheat, sugar, salt, vegetable oil, butter, and Kyrgyz dairy products (kymyz from mare milk in the herding season, ayran, kurut hard cheese);

(b) Protein: beef, lamb, mutton, goat, horse meat (a traditional Kyrgyz staple), chicken, fish (where available from Issyk-Kul and the Naryn River system), eggs, and dairy drawn primarily from Kyrgyz herder-producer supply chains coordinated with the ayil keneshes and the National Federation of Pasture User Groups under cooperative-producer agreements;

(c) Vegetables and fruits: potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, beets, turnips, melons (Issyk-Kul and Ferghana Valley), apples (the Tien Shan apple is the genetic origin of the modern cultivated apple), apricots, walnuts (the Arslanbob walnut forest in Jalal-Abad oblast is the world's largest wild-walnut forest), and seasonal greens from Kyrgyz agricultural producers in the Chüy and Ferghana valleys, with imported produce as required for winter-season nutritional balance;

(d) Basic clothing, including school uniforms aligned with Ministry of Education and Science curricular requirements, traditional kalpak and ak-kalpak headgear, winter outerwear of weight sufficient for the Kyrgyz continental climate, herder boots and work boots, gloves, and undergarments;

(e) Hand tools and household goods, including kitchenware, cookware, fuel-storage containers, water-storage containers, household textiles, yurt-maintenance supplies for jailoo-summer-pasture residents, and weatherproofing supplies for apartment-dwelling and ayil-village residents;

(f) Educational supplies (notebooks, pencils, pens, calculators, rulers, reading materials, geometry sets) calibrated to the Ministry of Education and Science curricular requirements through the developmental window extended in the broader Compendium to age twenty-five;

(g) Baby and child supplies (formula, diapers, baby-bath supplies, child-clothing layers, basic toys and books);

(h) Winter-survival supplies recognising the Kyrgyz continental climate and the periodic Bishkek winter air-pollution and high-altitude oblast winter-isolation contexts: high-calorie shelf-stable food, water and water-purification supplies, candles, battery-operated lamps and torches with batteries, paraffin and LPG cookers, prepaid mobile-data vouchers, and basic first-aid supplies, distributed in concert with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society.

(2) The Goods Catalogue is reviewed and updated annually by the Programme Director in consultation with the National Statistical Committee household-consumption surveys, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society, the National Federation of Pasture User Groups, the seven oblast Governors, and the Mayors of Bishkek and Osh.

(3) Procurement preferences:

(a) Kyrgyz agricultural and herder-producer supply preferred over imports where Kyrgyz supply is commercially available at quality and timeliness;

(b) Ayil-aymak cooperative-producer agreements preferred over wholesale-import contracts for herder-produced protein and dairy;

(c) Kyrgyz processing and manufacturing preferred over finished-good imports where Kyrgyz processing capacity is available;

(d) Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Uzbekistan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Korea, and other international suppliers as required for goods not commercially available in Kyrgyz supply, with preference for Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) member-state suppliers consistent with existing Kyrgyz EAEU obligations.

ARTICLE 7. AT-COST PRICING.

(1) Goods are sold at the Programme at-cost price calculated as the sum of:

(a) Verified procurement cost;

(b) Verified inbound transportation, storage, and handling cost to the KFAC point of sale;

(c) An administrative-recovery markup of not more than four percent (4%), recovering the operational cost of the KFAC network and the Programme Director's office;

(d) No profit margin. No private intermediary markup. No wholesale-tier markup beyond verified actual cost.

(2) The at-cost price calculation is published annually for each goods-category on the Programme page of the Tunduk platform and on the Ministry of Agriculture website. The Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic (Эсептик палата) conducts an annual verification audit of the at-cost calculation and publishes findings in its annual report to the Jogorku Kenesh.

(3) The 158-year DeCA commissary-at-cost operational evidence is the operational precedent. The four percent administrative-recovery markup is a Kyrgyz adaptation reflecting the high-altitude population-distribution and oblast-distance logistical context, and is subject to downward revision by the Cabinet of Ministers once the KFAC network reaches steady-state operation.

ARTICLE 8. ELIGIBILITY AND ACCESS.

(1) Every Kyrgyz citizen ordinarily resident in the Kyrgyz Republic is eligible to purchase from the KFAC network at the at-cost price, identified by the National Personal Identification Number and authenticated through the Tunduk platform.

(2) Refugees and persons granted residence status under Kyrgyz law on the legal status of foreign citizens are eligible on the same basis as Kyrgyz citizens for the duration of their lawful residence.

(3) Visiting foreign citizens (tourists, short-term business travellers, exchange students, diplomatic personnel) are not eligible to purchase from the KFAC network at the at-cost price; they remain served by the existing Kyrgyz private retail sector.

(4) No additional eligibility test. No income test. No means test. No work-status test. No conditionality whatsoever beyond Kyrgyz citizenship or lawful-residence verification through the National Personal Identification Number.

DIVISION III

FUNDING ARCHITECTURE

ARTICLE 9. INITIAL APPROPRIATION.

(1) KGS 5 billion is appropriated from the State Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic for the fiscal year 2027 to the Ministry of Agriculture for Programme establishment, initial KFAC construction or lease, initial inventory procurement, Programme Director's office establishment, and Programme launch costs.

(2) KGS 2 billion is appropriated from the State Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic for the fiscal year 2027 to the Ministry of Agriculture for the ayil-aymak delivery-partner agreement framework, the National Federation of Pasture User Groups partnership framework, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society partnership framework, and the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan + Russian Orthodox Bishkek diocese cooperation framework.

(3) These appropriations are made from existing State Budget revenue. No new tax is established by this Act.

ARTICLE 10. STATE-ENTERPRISE AND BANKING COORDINATION.

(1) The Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund, acting through its standard project-financing approval process and consistent with its 2014 founding agreement and Kyrgyz-side management framework, may coordinate up to USD 50 million toward Programme infrastructure (KFAC construction, cold-chain capacity, oblast-level storage facilities), upon RKDF Board approval and subject to standard cofinancing review.

(2) Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company, acting through their existing dividend-and-revenue distribution framework to the Kyrgyz state budget, contribute Programme funding consistent with their existing state-enterprise governance and the Government's broader Kumtor revenue allocation framework.

(3) RSK Bank, the Eurasian Development Bank, and the Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development may provide trade-finance, working-capital, and inbound-procurement-finance facilities to the Programme on commercial and concessional terms.

(4) The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (Улуттук банк) maintains its independent monetary-policy mandate. Nothing in this Act directs, modifies, or constrains the central-bank function. Programme funding flows through the State Budget appropriations process and the state-enterprise coordination framework, not through monetary operations.

ARTICLE 11. NO NEW TAX.

(1) Nothing in this Act establishes any new Kyrgyz personal income tax, corporate income tax, value-added tax, customs duty, excise duty, mining royalty, or other state tax. No existing tax is increased by this Act.

(2) The Programme is funded through the State Budget appropriations process, the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund coordination contemplated in Article 10, the Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company dividend-and-revenue distribution framework, the RSK Bank commercial-finance authority, the Eurasian Development Bank and Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development financing facilities, the at-cost administrative-recovery markup established in Article 7, and multilateral and bilateral development-partner coordination as contemplated in Article 12.

ARTICLE 12. MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT-PARTNER**COORDINATION.**

(1) The Programme coordinates with existing multilateral and bilateral development partners active in the Kyrgyz Republic, including the Asian Development Bank (ADB Kyrgyz Republic Resident Mission), the World Bank (Kyrgyz Republic country office), the United Nations Development Programme Kyrgyzstan, the Food and Agriculture Organization Kyrgyzstan, the World Food Programme Kyrgyzstan, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Kyrgyzstan, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the bilateral cooperation programmes of the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Turkey, the Government of Japan (JICA), the Government of Germany (GIZ + KfW), the Government of the Republic of Korea (KOICA), the Government of the United States (USAID), the Government of the United Kingdom, and the Government of Switzerland.

(2) Coordination shall preserve the existing partnership relationships and the existing project pipelines of the multilateral and bilateral partners. The Programme does not displace, absorb, or replace these existing relationships; it complements and integrates with them.

DIVISION IV

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

ARTICLE 13. PROGRAMME REPORTING.

(1) The Minister of Agriculture, through the Programme Director, reports quarterly to the Cabinet of Ministers on Programme operations, inventory turnover, citizen-shopper enrolment through Tunduk, at-cost pricing audit findings, delivery-partner performance, and oblast-level and city-level distribution coverage.

(2) The Minister of Agriculture presents an annual Programme report to the Jogorku Kenesh, with referral to the Committee on Budget, Economic, and Fiscal Policy.

(3) The Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic (Эсептик палата) conducts annual verification audits of: (a) Programme expenditure, (b) the at-cost price calculation methodology and outturn, (c) delivery-partner contract performance, (d) KFAC inventory integrity, and (e) the Tunduk identity-verification integrity. Audit findings are published in the Accounts Chamber annual report.

ARTICLE 14. CITIZEN OVERSIGHT.

(1) Each oblast Governor and the Mayors of Bishkek and Osh establish a Citizen Oversight Council for the KFAC network in their jurisdiction. Each Council includes representatives from local ayil keneshes, local National Federation of Pasture User Groups chapters, local Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society chapters, local Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan representatives, local Russian Orthodox Bishkek diocese representatives, local Uzbek-minority community representatives in the southern oblasts (Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken), local Dungan and Russian and other ethnic-community representatives, local consumer cooperatives, local chambers of commerce, and ordinary citizen-shopper representatives.

(2) Citizen Oversight Council findings are reported to the Programme Director and to the relevant oblast Governor or city Mayor. Material findings are referred to the Minister of Agriculture.

DIVISION V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 15. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(1) Articles 1 (Short Title), 3 (Declarations), and 16 (Constitutional Consistency provisions) take effect on the date this Act receives presidential signature and is published in the Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic.

(2) Remaining provisions take effect on 1 April 2027.

(3) First KFAC openings are targeted for 31 August 2027 (Independence Day) in each of the 7 oblast centres and in Bishkek and Osh.

ARTICLE 16. CONSTITUTIONAL CONSISTENCY.

This Act is enacted consistent with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2021 (adopted by referendum on 11 April 2021; in force from 5 May 2021), particularly Article 1 (sovereign, unitary, democratic, social, and law-based state), Article 5 (presidential system), Article 6 (multi-sector economy with private property rights and state regulation in the public interest), Article 16 (fundamental social and economic objectives), Article 32 (religious freedom), and Article 49 (private property protection); and with the Law on the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Budget Law of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Public Procurement Law of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law on Pastures of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law on Cooperatives of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Law on Local Self-Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

ARTICLE 17. INTERPRETATION.

In this Act:

"the Programme" means the Kyrgyz Republic Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Programme established under Article 4;

"KFAC" means a Kyrgyz Food Assurance Centre established under Article 5;

"the National Personal Identification Number" or "PIN" means the Жеке идентификациялык номери issued by the State Registration Service (Мамлекеттик каттоо кызматы) of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic;

"Tunduk" means the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic unified electronic interoperability platform at tunduk.kg;

"the RKDF" or "Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund" means the development institution established under the Agreement of 29 May 2014 between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation (rkdf.org);

"Kyrgyzaltyn" or "Kyrgyzaltyn JSC" means the state-owned holding company managing the Kyrgyz strategic gold-mining portfolio;

"Kumtor" or "Kumtor Gold Company" means the state-owned operator of the Kumtor gold mine in Issyk-Kul oblast nationalised in 2021;

"the National Bank" or "Улуттук банк" means the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic;

"Independence Day" means 31 August, commemorating the declaration of independence of the Kyrgyz Republic from the Soviet Union on 31 August 1991;

"Nooruz" means the Central Asian and broader Eurasian spring New Year observed on 21 March;

"ayil aymak" means a Kyrgyz rural municipality at the third-level subnational administrative tier;

"ayil kenesh" means a Kyrgyz village council at the ayil-aymak level;

"ayil okmotu" means the village administration at the ayil-aymak level;

"oblast" or "oblus" means a Kyrgyz region (7 in total at the first-level subnational administrative tier);

"rayon" means a Kyrgyz district at the second-level subnational administrative tier (40 in total);

"jailoo" means the high-altitude summer pasture in the Kyrgyz herder-pastoralist tradition;

"jamoat" or "jamaat" means a Kyrgyz mutual-aid traditional community institution;

"ashar" means the Kyrgyz traditional collective-labour practice whereby villagers gather to build houses, harvest crops, prepare for winter, or assist neighbours in need without monetary payment;

"Manas" means the central Kyrgyz oral-tradition epic, the longest epic in world literature, on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity;

"the Marmot quartet" means the four research programmes identified in Universal Foundational Citation C above (Marmot Whitehall, Sapolsky Serengeti baboons, Shively cynomolgus macaques, Blackburn telomere research);

"the replication threshold" means the Casey Handmer formulation identified in Universal Foundational Citation A above;

"ordinarily resident" has the meaning given by Kyrgyz law on civil registration and immigration as administered by the State Registration Service.

