

KYRGYZSTAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY AND ENERGY SECURITY 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. Land area 199,951 km². Landlocked between Kazakhstan, China, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

- 7 oblasts plus 2 cities of republican significance (Bishkek + Osh). Approximately 40 rayons, 22 cities, 29 urban-type settlements, and 470 ayil keneshes at the rural-municipality level.

- Currency: Kyrgyz Som (KGS).
- Jogorku Kenesh (Жогорку Кеңеш): unicameral parliament of 90 members under the 2021 Constitution adopted by referendum of 11 April 2021. 7th Convocation elected at the snap parliamentary election of 28 November 2021; June 2025 election-law amendments consolidated single-mandate-constituency elections.

- President Sadyr Japarov, sworn in 28 January 2021.
- Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2021: adopted by referendum on 11 April 2021; entered into force on 5 May 2021.

Article 1 (sovereign democratic social 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); Article 49 (private property protection).

SOVEREIGN-ASSET, BANKING, AND STATE-ENTERPRISE CHASSIS

(verified 2025-2026):

- Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund (RKDF, rkdf.org): development institution established under the Agreement of 29 May 2014. USD 500 million initial capital. USD 560 million in projects financed over the first five years of operation (Artem Novikov, Kabar News Agency, 17 October 2025). Kyrgyz-side managed.
 - Kyrgyzaltyn JSC (kyrgyzaltyn.kg): 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. Nationalised in 2021 under President Sadyr Japarov; approximately USD 3.4 billion in revenue for Kyrgyzstan since the 2021 nationalisation. Underground mining commenced 27 August 2025 targeting 147 metric tonnes over a 17-year operating horizon.
 - National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (Улуттук банк, nbkr.kg): the central bank of Kyrgyzstan. Independence preserved.
 - RSK Bank: state-owned commercial banking institution.
 - Eurasian Development Bank (EDB, eabr.org): multilateral development bank in which Kyrgyzstan participates.
 - Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development (EFSD): counter-cyclical macro-stabilisation financing instrument.
- ENERGY-SECTOR CHASSIS (verified 2025-2026):

- Approximately 90 percent of Kyrgyz electricity generation is 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 (joint construction company between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan signed 15 April 2024; EFSD projects approximately 6 GW annual generation potential at completion; kambarata1.org); Kambar-Ata-2 HPP (360 MW, 3 Francis turbines).
- National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC (NEGK / NESK): 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 Ulaanbaatar ger-district context in the Mongolian adaptation.
- Regional electricity trade: Kyrgyz hydropower exports to Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and 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.
- National Personal Identification Number (Жеке идентификациялык номери / ПИН): administered through the State Registration Service (Мамлекеттик каттоо кызматы).
- National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (stat.gov.kg).
- State Institution "Kyzmat" coordinates state-service delivery.
- 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 on the high-altitude jailoo summer pastures of the Tian Shan and Alay ranges.
- Soviet-era kolkhoz / sovkhoz collective-farm precedent (1929-1991).
- Post-1991 voluntary cooperative reconstitution 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 total.
- Jamaot / jamaat mutual-aid traditions and ashar traditional collective-labour practice.
- Pasture-management institutional architecture under the Law on Pastures of the Kyrgyz Republic.

CULTURAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND HISTORICAL ANCHORS

(verified 2025-2026):

- The Manas epic (Манас эпосу): the central Kyrgyz oral-tradition epic, approximately 500,000 verse-lines, the longest epic in world literature, transmitted through manaschi lineages, 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.
- 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.
- The October 2020 protests: brought Sadyr Japarov to power.
- The 11 April 2021 referendum: adopted the new Constitution and shifted to the presidential system.
- Religious freedom: Constitution Article 32 preserves religious freedom. Kyrgyzstan is predominantly Sunni Muslim of the Hanafi school with Russian Orthodox Christian minority. 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 Authority 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* chartered by Augustus, the *alimenta* of Nerva and Trajan (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.

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 Productive Capacity Authority on the Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company operational chassis pattern coordinated with the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund; to establish the Civic Robot Corps of the Kyrgyz Republic with a Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service line and a Bishkek-Winter-Heating Decoupling Service line; to issue Personal Productive Asset shares to every Kyrgyz citizen ordinarily resident in the Kyrgyz Republic identified by the National Personal Identification Number; to distribute pooled inter-oblast productive-capacity revenue annually through the Tunduk electronic interoperability platform with a target distribution date of 31 August (Independence Day); to elevate Energy Security as a co-equal Title coordinating with the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, the Toktogul HPP and Kambar-Ata-1 and Kambar-Ata-2 HPPs on the Naryn River cascade, the Central Asian Power System (CAPS) re-integration trajectory, and the Bishkek CHP winter-heating-coupling transition; to coordinate with the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund, the Eurasian Development Bank, the Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development, RSK Bank, and the multilateral and bilateral development partners; to preserve the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic independent monetary-policy mandate; to decline any new Kyrgyz tax of any kind; to anchor the Authority 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 in the Kyrgyz cultural continuity from the Manas epic through the 1916 Urkun through the 1991 independence and the 2021 Constitution; 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 and state-enterprise-coordination bills. Pre-introduction review by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, and the Ministry of Energy and Industry is contemplated. Committee referral to the Committee on Budget, Economic, and Fiscal Policy and other relevant committees is anticipated.

The Act is enacted consistent with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2021, particularly Article 1, Article 5, Article 6, Article 16, Article 32, and Article 49.

TITLE I

FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Kyrgyz Republic Productive Capacity Authority and Energy Security Act" (Кыргыз Республикасынын Өндүрүштүк Кубаттуулук Башкармалыгы жана Энергетикалык Коопсуздук Тууралуу Мыйзамы).

ARTICLE 2. FINDINGS.

The Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic finds:

(1) The natural resources of the Kyrgyz Republic, including the mineral wealth principally anchored on the nationalised Kumtor gold mine and on the broader Kyrgyzaltyn JSC state-mining portfolio, constitute a national patrimony to be operated in the Kyrgyz public interest consistent with Article 6 of the 2021 Constitution. The 2021 nationalisation of Kumtor 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 productive assets may be operated on a state-ownership basis in the Kyrgyz public interest.

(2) The Kyrgyz Republic operates a multi-sector economy under Article 6 of the 2021 Constitution with private property rights and state regulation in the public interest. The Act preserves this multi-sector architecture. The Authority operates as a public-good chassis in basic-needs production and distribution alongside an undisturbed Kyrgyz private market for everything outside that chassis.

(3) The humanoid and mobile-manipulation robotic platforms entering deployment in the Q4 2025 through Q2 2026 window (Atlas, Optimus, Apollo, Digit, G1, and the broader ecosystem) are approaching the engineering threshold at which they can produce and assemble additional copies of themselves from raw and intermediate materials. Once that replication threshold is crossed, productive-capacity output ceases to be limited by human-labour supply. The Authority 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 inaccessible to the ordinary Kyrgyz citizen.

(4) The Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company corporate chassis under the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law on Joint-Stock Companies, and the broader state-enterprise-coordination framework provide the operational pattern the Authority inherits. The Authority does not require new institutional invention; it applies an existing Kyrgyz institutional pattern to the new productive-capacity domain.

(5) Approximately 90 percent of Kyrgyz electricity generation is hydropower, centered on the Naryn River cascade and anchored by the 1,200 MW Toktogul HPP. The Kambar-Ata-1 HPP joint construction company between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Republic of Uzbekistan signed on 15 April 2024, projected by the Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development at approximately 6 GW annual generation potential at completion, represents the largest Kyrgyz energy project in the modern era. The Kambar-Ata-2 HPP at 360 MW capacity continues the Naryn cascade build-out. The Authority's Civic Robot Corps deployment in hydropower-construction, transmission-line, and cascade-operation workforce coordination represents the operational labour

layer the Kyrgyz energy build-out has been missing.

(6) The Bishkek winter air-pollution context, driven by coal combustion in peri-urban informal-settlement heating outside Bishkek CHP-1 and CHP-2 district-heating coverage, presents a sustained public-health and economic problem analogous to the Mongolian Ulaanbaatar ger-district context. The Authority's Civic Robot Corps deployment in district-heating decoupling and household-scale cleaner-heating retrofit can directly address this context.

(7) The Central Asian Power System (CAPS) re-integration trajectory and the Kyrgyz hydropower export trade with Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan present a sustained regional-cooperation opportunity. The Authority and its Civic Robot Corps shall coordinate with the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, the Ministry of Energy and Industry, and the relevant regional partners.

(8) The Kyrgyz pastoral and agricultural cooperative tradition, the contemporary ayil-aymak village structure with approximately 470 ayil keneshes at the rural-municipality level, the pasture-management institutional architecture under the Law on Pastures, the ashar collective-labour traditional ethic, and the inherited Soviet-era kolkhoz / sovkhoz institutional memory provide a Kyrgyz indigenous-cooperative chassis through which the Authority extends Personal Productive Asset distribution and Civic Robot Corps operations into rural areas.

(9) The Tunduk (tunduk.kg) electronic interoperability platform and the National Personal Identification Number administered by the State Registration Service provide the unified digital chassis for Personal Productive Asset enrolment, annual Productive Capacity Dividend distribution, and Authority-citizen interface without requiring construction of new administrative infrastructure.

(10) 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 Authority 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.

(11) The Authority 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, no new mining royalty, and no new state tax of any kind. Funding is drawn from existing Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund coordination authority, existing Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company dividend-and-revenue distribution framework, existing RSK Bank commercial-finance capacity, existing Eurasian Development Bank and Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development facilities, and existing Government appropriation authority through the Jogorku Kenesh annual budget process.

(12) The Kyrgyz cultural continuity from the Manas epic through the 1916 Urkun through the 1991 declaration of independence and the 2021 Constitution provides the deepest available philosophical anchor for the Authority. The Authority is a Kyrgyz institutional adaptation of a Kyrgyz cultural-and-state tradition.

ARTICLE 3. DECLARATIONS.

The Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic declares:

(1) Every Kyrgyz citizen ordinarily resident in the Kyrgyz Republic is entitled to a Personal Productive Asset share issued by the Authority, identified by the National Personal Identification Number administered by the State Registration Service, authenticated through the Tunduk platform, and credited annually with the citizen's pro-rata distribution of pooled inter-oblast productive-capacity revenue under Article 12 below.

(2) The Authority operates as a public-good production-and-distribution chassis. The Authority does not nationalise privately held Kyrgyz enterprise, does not displace the Kyrgyz private retail or service sector for non-Programme goods, does not restrict the Kyrgyz free market for discretionary, luxury, craft, or innovation goods, does not 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. The Authority operates alongside the existing private market, not in place of it.

(3) The Authority operates in addition to and without replacement of existing Kyrgyz social-assistance programmes under the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, existing State Health Insurance Foundation benefits, existing education-sector benefits, and existing Social Fund pension benefits. Existing Kyrgyz institutions are wholly preserved.

(4) The Authority inherits and respects the Kyrgyz herder-pastoralist tradition, the ayil-aymak village structure, the Pasture User Group system, the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Orthodox Bishkek diocese, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society, and other existing Kyrgyz cooperative, charitable, and faith-based partners.

Coordination, not replacement.

(5) The Authority target distribution date is 31 August (Independence Day, commemorating the declaration of Kyrgyz independence from the Soviet Union on 31 August 1991), the natural civic-distribution anchor in the Kyrgyz calendar.

TITLE II

ESTABLISHMENT AND GOVERNANCE

ARTICLE 4. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established a state-owned joint-stock company to be known as the "Kyrgyz Republic Productive Capacity Authority" (Кыргыз Республикасынын Өндүрүштүк Кубаттуулук Башкармалыгы) (the "Authority" or "KRPCA").

(2) The Authority is incorporated under the Law on Joint-Stock Companies of the Kyrgyz Republic as a state-owned joint-stock company wholly owned by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, on the operational chassis pattern that already governs Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company.

(3) The shareholder representative is the Minister of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, acting in concurrence with the Minister of Economy and Commerce, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Energy and Industry, and the Minister of Labour, Social Security and Migration.

ARTICLE 5. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(1) The Authority is governed by a Board of Directors of eleven members:

(a) Three members nominated by the Cabinet of Ministers (one each from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, and the Ministry of Energy and Industry);

(b) Three members nominated by the Jogorku Kenesh from the Committee on Budget, Economic, and Fiscal Policy;

(c) One member nominated by the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund, providing the institutional linkage with the existing Kyrgyz sovereign-development-finance chassis;

(d) One member nominated by the Kyrgyzaltyn JSC Board, providing the institutional linkage with the existing Kyrgyz state-mining chassis;

(e) One member nominated by the National Federation of Pasture User Groups, providing the institutional linkage with the Kyrgyz indigenous-cooperative pastoral tradition;

(f) Two members appointed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic representing the broader Kyrgyz civic interest, including provision for at least one member with deep rural ayil-aymak experience and at least one member with deep southern-oblast (Osh / Jalal-Abad / Batken) experience reflecting the Uzbek-minority and Ferghana Valley context.

(2) Board members serve five-year staggered terms with two-term limits. Board membership composition shall preserve the multi-sector representation contemplated in subsection (1) across all rotation cycles.

ARTICLE 6. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(1) The Authority is operationally managed by an Executive Committee of seven members:

- (a) Chief Executive Officer, appointed by the Board with Cabinet of Ministers concurrence;
- (b) Chief Financial Officer;
- (c) Chief Operating Officer;
- (d) Deputy CEO for the Civic Robot Corps;
- (e) Deputy CEO for the State Delivery Units;
- (f) Deputy CEO for Energy Security;
- (g) Deputy CEO for International Coordination and Multilateral Partner Relations.

(2) Executive Committee members serve at the pleasure of the Board subject to standard Kyrgyz state-enterprise corporate-governance practice.

ARTICLE 7. ACCOUNTABILITY.

(1) The Authority reports annually to the Jogorku Kenesh, with referral to the Committee on Budget, Economic, and Fiscal Policy.

(2) The Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic (Эсептик палата) conducts annual verification audits of Authority expenditure, the Civic Robot Corps service-line operational outturn, the Personal Productive Asset enrolment and distribution integrity, the at-cost pricing methodology, and Authority coordination-agreement performance. Findings are published in the Accounts Chamber annual report.

(3) The Constitutional Court (Конституциялык сот) preserves constitutional-review jurisdiction over Authority operations.

TITLE III

PERSONAL PRODUCTIVE ASSET ENTITLEMENT

ARTICLE 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ENTITLEMENT.

(1) The Authority shall issue to every Kyrgyz citizen ordinarily resident in the Kyrgyz Republic a non-transferable Personal Productive Asset share, identified by the National Personal Identification Number administered by the State Registration Service and registered through the Tunduk platform.

(2) The Personal Productive Asset share entitles the citizen-shareholder to:

(a) An annual pro-rata distribution of pooled inter-oblast productive-capacity revenue under Article 12 below, credited on 31 August (Independence Day) or the next operational banking day;

(b) Access to the Civic Robot Corps service catalogue at the at-cost prices established under Articles 17 and 18 below;

(c) Eligibility to apply for Civic Robot Corps employment positions under Article 19 below;

(d) Coordination with the Programme established under the sibling Kyrgyz Republic Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act for at-cost basic-needs goods purchase.

(3) The Personal Productive Asset share is non-transferable, non-assignable, non-mortgageable, and non-inheritable independent of citizenship. The share extinguishes upon voluntary renunciation of Kyrgyz citizenship and reattaches upon reacquisition.

ARTICLE 9. ENROLMENT.

(1) Initial enrolment proceeds automatically from the existing National Personal Identification Number registration. No application is required. No additional eligibility test. No income test. No means test. No work-status test.

(2) Births, naturalisations, and changes of ordinary residence update the enrolment record automatically through the State Registration Service in coordination with the Tunduk platform.

(3) The Authority publishes annual enrolment statistics disaggregated by oblast and by city of republican significance through the National Statistical Committee.

ARTICLE 10. REFUGEES AND LAWFUL RESIDENTS.

Refugees and persons granted residence status under Kyrgyz law on the legal status of foreign citizens are eligible for the Personal Productive Asset share on the same basis as Kyrgyz citizens for the duration of their lawful residence.

TITLE IV

STATE DELIVERY UNIT ARCHITECTURE

ARTICLE 11. STATE DELIVERY UNITS.

(1) The Authority shall establish a State Delivery Unit in each of the 7 oblasts (Batken, Chüy, Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, Osh, Talas), in Bishkek capital city, and in Osh city, for a total of 9 State Delivery Units.

(2) Each State Delivery Unit is administered by a State Director appointed by the Authority Board in concurrence with the Governor of the oblast (or the Mayor of Bishkek or Osh in the case of the two city Delivery Units).

(3) Priority deployment of Civic Robot Corps facilities is targeted to:

(a) Bishkek capital city, with particular priority for the peri-urban informal-settlement (novostroika) neighbourhoods surrounding the central core, and the Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service line under Article 19(b);

(b) Osh city and the southern oblasts (Jalal-Abad, Batken), with substantial Uzbek-minority population requiring Authority operational continuity in both Kyrgyz and Uzbek languages, and the Ferghana Valley agricultural anchor;

(c) The Naryn cascade construction belt (Naryn oblast and Toktogul-region of Jalal-Abad oblast) for the Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service line under Article 19(c);

(d) The Issyk-Kul oblast Kumtor mining-region with continuing coordination with Kumtor Gold Company operations and the Issyk-Kul tourism-sector economic anchor;

(e) The high-altitude oblasts (Naryn, Talas) where the multi-generational sheep-herding family economy is the dominant household-economic structure and where the ayil-aymak Pasture User Group delivery partnership provides operational distribution at the village level.

(4) Sub-oblast operational presence at the rayon and ayil-aymak level is rolled out in phased deployment under Title VII below in coordination with the relevant ayil keneshes, ayil okmotu, and rayon administrations.

ARTICLE 12. INTER-OBLAST REVENUE POOLING.

(1) Productive-capacity revenue generated by the Civic Robot Corps operations across all 9 State Delivery Units is pooled at Authority level and distributed annually on the following basis:

(a) Twenty-five percent (25%) retained at Authority level for reinvestment in Civic Robot Corps capital, the State Delivery Unit infrastructure layer, the Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service and the Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service operations, and Authority overhead;

(b) Seventy-five percent (75%) distributed pro-rata to every Personal Productive Asset shareholder as the annual Productive Capacity Dividend, credited on 31 August (Independence Day) or the next operational banking day.

(2) The Productive Capacity Dividend is credited to the shareholder's nominated National-Bank-of-the-Kyrgyz-Republic-licensed Kyrgyz bank account or to the shareholder's Tunduk citizen account, at the shareholder's election authenticated through the Tunduk platform.

(3) The Productive Capacity Dividend is reported separately on the shareholder's National Statistical Committee household-income record for transparency. The Dividend is not subject to any new Kyrgyz tax established by this Act; existing tax treatment under existing Kyrgyz tax law applies.

TITLE V

CIVIC ROBOT CORPS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

ARTICLE 13. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established within the Authority a public-good labour body to be known as the "Civic Robot Corps of the Kyrgyz Republic" (Кыргыз Республикасынын Жарандык Робот Корпусу) ("CRC-KR" or "the Corps").

(2) The Corps operates replication-threshold robotic manufacturing equipment for at-cost basic-needs goods production and other service lines specified in Article 14 below, integrating human workforce and humanoid and mobile-manipulation robotic platforms.

ARTICLE 14. SERVICE LINES.

The Corps shall operate:

(a) At-cost goods production and distribution, coordinating with the Kyrgyz Republic Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Programme under the sibling Kyrgyz Republic Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act, and with the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society + the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Kyrgyzstan + the Russian Orthodox Bishkek diocese + Kyrgyz Post + ayil-aymak distribution networks for delivery partnership at the village and rayon level;

(b) Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service: priority deployment in Bishkek peri-urban informal-settlement (novostroika) neighbourhoods for household-scale cleaner-heating retrofit, district-heating extension, and household-energy-efficiency upgrade addressing the Bishkek winter air-pollution context, coordinated with the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the Bishkek city administration, the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, Bishkek CHP-1 and CHP-2 operators, and the Ministry of Emergency Situations;

(c) Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service: priority recruitment for workers in the Kambar-Ata-1 HPP joint construction effort (Republic of Kazakhstan + Kyrgyz Republic + Republic of Uzbekistan, joint company signed 15 April 2024), the Kambar-Ata-2 HPP build-out, the Toktogul HPP continuing operation and refurbishment, and the broader Naryn River cascade workforce coordinated with the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, Electric Stations JSC, and the affected ayil-aymak administrations along the Naryn cascade;

(d) Rural and remote-area distribution, coordinating with Kyrgyz Post where it retains branch presence, with the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic strategic-reserve logistics capability, with the ayil okmotu, and with the ayil-aymak Pasture User Groups for bagh-level and jailoo-pasture last-mile distribution;

(e) Coordination with the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, and the Ministry of Education and Science on Kyrgyz-built humanoid-robotic-platform manufacturing capability development and downstream deployment, including coordination with Kyrgyz technical universities and vocational-education institutions;

(f) Healthcare-supply-chain logistics coordination with the Ministry of Health, the State Health Insurance Foundation, the Republican Centre for Mental Health, the Republican Centre for Oncology and Haematology, and the oblast-level territorial hospitals;

(g) Energy-sector deployment coordination as in subsection (c) plus distribution-network coordination across the regional distribution companies and the rural electrification coverage (see Title VI);

(h) Civil-defence and disaster-response logistics coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic given Kyrgyz exposure to high-altitude winter isolation, glacial-lake-outburst flood risk, Tian Shan and Alay seismic risk, and the landlocked-Central-Asian transit-security context;

(i) Cooperative coordination with Kyrgyz agricultural cooperatives, the ayil-aymak Pasture User Groups under the Law on Pastures, consumer cooperatives, and Kyrgyz thrift and credit associations, for community-scale at-cost distribution in ayil-aymak villages where other distribution channels are uneven.

ARTICLE 15. HUMAN WORKFORCE.

(1) The Corps employs a human workforce of Kyrgyz ordinarily-resident persons, with jurisdictional preference and explicit Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service and Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service recruitment priority under Findings 5 and 6 and Article 19 below.

(2) The Corps shall:

(a) Maintain a wage floor of 120 percent of the Kyrgyz national minimum wage (as adjusted by the Government and the Tripartite Commission on Social Partnership);

(b) Provide statutory contributions under the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic, the State Health Insurance Foundation, and the relevant occupational-safety, employment-injury, and unemployment-insurance statutes;

(c) Coordinate with Kyrgyz technical universities (Kyrgyz State Technical University named after I. Razzakov, the American University of Central Asia, Kyrgyz National University named after Jusup Balasagyn) and the vocational-education infrastructure for apprenticeship pipelines and continuing-education arrangements;

(d) Provide explicit pathways from Corps employment to the Kyrgyz Civil Service, the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic, the oblast-level civil service, the rayon-level civil service, and Kyrgyz state-enterprise employment;

(e) Honour the existing trade-union framework under the Labour Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and recognise Corps-organising trade unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade Unions of Kyrgyzstan and other recognised Kyrgyz organised-labour federations.

TITLE VI

ENERGY SECURITY AND NARYN-CASCADE

HYDROPOWER COORDINATION

ARTICLE 16. ENERGY SECURITY AS A CO-EQUAL MANDATE.

The Jogorku Kenesh declares that ENERGY SECURITY of the Kyrgyz Republic is a co-equal Title of the Authority's mandate alongside productive capacity and the Civic Robot Corps. The structural reasons are:

(a) Approximately 90 percent of Kyrgyz electricity generation is hydropower (the highest hydropower share in Central Asia), representing the load-bearing Kyrgyz natural-resource energy asset. The Authority is coordinated with the existing and planned hydropower architecture from inception.

(b) The Toktogul HPP at 1,200 MW (operational since 1975), the planned Kambar-Ata-1 HPP at approximately 6 GW annual generation potential (joint construction company signed 15 April 2024 with Republic of Kazakhstan + Republic of Uzbekistan), and the Kambar-Ata-2 HPP at 360 MW capacity together with the broader Naryn River cascade require structured Kyrgyz workforce-coordination instruments at the scale of the projects involved.

(c) The Bishkek winter air-pollution context driven by coal combustion in peri-urban informal-settlement heating outside Bishkek CHP-1 and CHP-2 district-heating coverage presents a sustained public-health and economic problem the Authority's Civic Robot Corps deployment in district-heating decoupling and household-scale cleaner-heating retrofit can directly address.

(d) The Central Asian Power System (CAPS) re-integration trajectory and the Kyrgyz hydropower export trade with the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Kazakhstan present a sustained regional-cooperation opportunity coordinated through the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC and the Ministry of Energy and Industry.

ARTICLE 17. NATIONAL ELECTRIC GRID COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority, the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, Electric Stations JSC, the Toktogul HPP operator, the Kambar-Ata-1 HPP joint construction company, and the Kambar-Ata-2 HPP operator shall enter Coordination Agreements within twelve months of the establishment of the Authority, providing for:

(a) Corps-operated deployment and maintenance services for the National Electric Grid and the Naryn cascade plant operating layer;

(b) Authority preference for procurement of long-term electricity from Kyrgyz hydropower for Authority-operated productive-capacity facilities, providing Kyrgyz hydropower with anchor-offtake commitment supporting capacity-expansion planning;

(c) Coordination on the Bishkek CHP winter-heating-coupling transition and the peri-urban district-heating extension;

(d) Coordination on the regional electricity-trade pathway with Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan under CAPS re-integration.

(2) The Authority does not direct, control, or modify Ministry of Energy and Industry, National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, Electric Stations JSC, hydropower plant, or CHP operations.

ARTICLE 18. AUTHORITY AT-COST CIVIC ROBOT CORPS SERVICE PRICING.

(1) Civic Robot Corps service lines outside the goods catalogue of the sibling Kyrgyz Republic Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act (including Article 14(b) Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service output, Article 14(c) Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service output, Article 14(d) rural-distribution services, Article 14(f) healthcare-supply-chain logistics, Article 14(g) energy-sector deployment services) are priced at the Authority at-cost rate calculated as the sum of:

- (a) Verified operational cost (labour, materials, equipment amortisation, energy);
- (b) Verified administrative-recovery markup of not more than four percent (4%);
- (c) No profit margin. No private intermediary markup.

(2) Coordination Agreements with third-party recipients of Corps services (state utilities, private hydropower and CHP operators, oblast and city administrations, multilateral development partners) establish the at-cost rate structure on a service-line-specific basis, audited annually by the Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic.

ARTICLE 19. PRIORITY RECRUITMENT SERVICE LINES.

(1) The Authority shall coordinate with the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, Electric Stations JSC, the Bishkek city administration, the Federation of Trade Unions of Kyrgyzstan and other recognised organised-labour federations, and the affected ayil okmotu and rayon administrations on:

(a) Priority absorption of workers into Corps service per Article 14;

(b) Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service recruitment priority for workers in the Bishkek CHP-1 and CHP-2 operating workforce who transition into peri-urban district-heating extension and household-scale cleaner-heating retrofit work;

(c) Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service recruitment priority for workers in the Kambar-Ata-1 HPP joint construction, the Kambar-Ata-2 HPP build-out, and the Toktogul HPP continuing operation and refurbishment, with explicit recruitment outreach in the Naryn oblast and Toktogul rayon of Jalal-Abad oblast communities directly affected by the cascade infrastructure;

(d) Continuation of wage-floor maintenance at 120 percent of the national minimum wage per Article 15(2)(a) for any worker electing Corps service.

ARTICLE 20. STRATEGIC RESERVES.

(1) The Authority shall maintain strategic reserves of basic-needs goods distributed across the 9 State Delivery Unit geographic coverage area, sufficient to support Kyrgyz resilience consistent with the Ministry of Emergency Situations planning and the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic civil-defence framework.

(2) Strategic reserves are managed jointly with the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Material Reserves Fund, and the oblast-level Emergency Management Departments, with particular attention to high-altitude winter isolation, glacial-lake-outburst flood risk, and Tian Shan and Alay seismic preparedness.

TITLE VII

IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

ARTICLE 21. FOUR-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION.

PHASE I - ESTABLISHMENT (Months 0-12). Authority incorporated as

a state-owned joint-stock company under the Law on Joint-Stock Companies of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company chassis pattern; Board of Directors and Executive Committee appointed; 9 State Delivery Units seated (7 oblasts + Bishkek + Osh); Personal Productive Asset shares issued via the National Personal Identification Number + Tunduk + State Registration Service infrastructure; Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund + Kyrgyzaltyn + Kumtor Gold Company + RSK Bank Coordination Agreements signed; Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service and Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service framework agreements signed.

PHASE II - INITIAL CORPS OPERATIONS (Months 12-36). Civic Robot

Corps of the Kyrgyz Republic commences operations in the priority State Delivery Units (Bishkek + Osh city + Naryn cascade construction belt + Issyk-Kul Kumtor region + southern oblasts priority); Coordination Agreements signed with the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, the hydropower-plant operators, and the Ministry of Energy and Industry; multilateral development-partner coordination operational; RKDF + EDB + EFSD + RSK Bank up to USD 200 million combined drawn.

PHASE III - KYRGYZSTAN-WIDE OPERATIONS (Months 36-72). Corps

operations extend to all 7 oblasts + Bishkek + Osh and to a phased rollout across the 40 rayons and approximately 470 ayil keneshes; strategic reserves at scale; annual Productive Capacity Dividend in regular distribution on 31 August (Independence Day); Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service operational at scale; Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service extended to comprehensive peri-urban informal-settlement coverage.

PHASE IV - STEADY-STATE OPERATING POSTURE (Month 72 onward).

Authority reaches steady-state. No sunset.



TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 22. 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 Authority is funded through the State Budget appropriations process under Article 23, the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund coordination under Article 24, the Kyrgyzaltyn JSC and Kumtor Gold Company dividend-and-revenue distribution framework under Article 24, the RSK Bank commercial-finance authority under Article 24, the Eurasian Development Bank and Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development facilities under Article 24, the at-cost administrative-recovery markup established in Article 18, and multilateral and bilateral development-partner coordination under Article 25.

ARTICLE 23. INITIAL APPROPRIATION.

(1) KGS 20 billion is appropriated from the State Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic for the fiscal year 2027 to the Authority for establishment, initial Civic Robot Corps capital, initial State Delivery Unit infrastructure, initial Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service and Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service framework, Personal Productive Asset enrolment infrastructure, and Authority launch costs.

(2) This appropriation is made from existing State Budget revenue. No new tax is established by this Act.

ARTICLE 24. 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 200 million toward Authority infrastructure (Civic Robot Corps capital, State Delivery Unit facilities, Naryn-Cascade Hydropower-Workforce Coordination Service capacity, Bishkek-Winter-Heating-Decoupling Service capacity), 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 Authority funding consistent with their existing state-enterprise governance and the Government's broader Kumtor revenue allocation framework.

(3) RSK Bank, in its commercial-finance capacity, may provide trade-finance, working-capital, and inbound-procurement-finance facilities to the Authority on commercial terms.

(4) The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) and the Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development (EFSD) may provide infrastructure and stabilisation finance to the Authority on standard concessional terms consistent with the Kyrgyz Republic's membership.

(5) Total combined RKDF + Kyrgyzaltyn / Kumtor + RSK Bank + EDB + EFSD coordination capacity is up to USD 400 million cumulative outstanding, subject to standard Kyrgyz state-enterprise governance and National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic prudential supervision.

(6) 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.

ARTICLE 25. MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT-PARTNER

COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority coordinates with existing multilateral and bilateral development partners active in the Kyrgyz Republic, including the Asian Development Bank (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 Kyrgyzstan, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Islamic Development Bank, 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 Authority does not displace, absorb, or replace these existing relationships; it complements and integrates with them.

ARTICLE 26. PRESERVATION OF INSTITUTIONS.

The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (Улуттук банк, independent monetary-policy mandate preserved by the Law on the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic), the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund, Kyrgyzaltyn JSC, Kumtor Gold Company, RSK Bank, the Eurasian Development Bank, the Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development, the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC, Electric Stations JSC, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Justice, the State Registration Service, the National Statistical Committee, the Accounts Chamber, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Material Reserves Fund, Kyrgyz Post, the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Jogorku Kenesh, the Cabinet of Ministers, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Constitutional Court (Конституциялык сот), the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, every oblast Governor and oblast kenesh, every rayon administration and rayon kenesh, every ayil kenesh and ayil okmotu, the Mayors of Bishkek and Osh and the city keneshes, and every other Kyrgyz state and constitutional institution are wholly preserved.

ARTICLE 27. CITIZEN OVERSIGHT.

(1) Each oblast Governor and the Mayors of Bishkek and Osh establish a Citizen Oversight Council for the Authority operations 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, local

Dungan and Russian and other ethnic-community representatives, local consumer cooperatives, local chambers of commerce, local trade-union representatives, and ordinary citizen-shareholder representatives.

(2) Citizen Oversight Council findings are reported to the Authority Board and to the relevant oblast Governor or city Mayor. Material findings are referred to the Minister of Finance acting as shareholder representative and to the Committee on Budget, Economic, and Fiscal Policy of the Jogorku Kenesh.

ARTICLE 28. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(1) Articles 1 (Short Title), 3 (Declarations), and 30 (Constitutional Consistency and Interpretation 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.

ARTICLE 29. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act is held invalid by the Constitutional Court (Конституциялык сот) or by the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the invalidity does not affect other provisions that can be given effect.

ARTICLE 30. CONSTITUTIONAL CONSISTENCY AND INTERPRETATION.

(1) 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, 5, 6, 16, 32, and 49; and with the Law on the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law on Joint-Stock Companies 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, the Law on Local Self-Government, and the Labour Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

(2) In this Act:

"the Authority" or "KRPCA" means the Kyrgyz Republic

Productive Capacity Authority established under Article 4;

"the Corps" or "CRC-KR" means the Civic Robot Corps of the Kyrgyz Republic established under Article 13;

"the National Personal Identification Number" or "PIN" means the Жеке идентификациялык номери issued by the State Registration Service 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 (rkdf.org);

"Kyrgyzaltyn" means Kyrgyzaltyn JSC, 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;

"the National Electric Grid" or "NEGK" or "NESK" means National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan JSC;

"Toktogul HPP" means the 1,200 MW hydropower plant on the Naryn River, operational since 1975;

"Kambar-Ata-1 HPP" means the planned hydropower plant on the Naryn River for which the joint construction company was signed 15 April 2024 by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Republic of Uzbekistan;

"Kambar-Ata-2 HPP" means the 360 MW hydropower plant on the Naryn River near Kara-Jygach in Toktogul District;

"CAPS" means the Central Asian Power System;

"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 spring New Year observed on 21 March;

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

"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);

"rayon" means a Kyrgyz district at the second-level subnational administrative tier;

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

"kyshtak" means the Kyrgyz winter village settlement;

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

"ashar" means the Kyrgyz traditional collective-labour practice;

"the Marmot quartet" means the four research programmes identified in Universal Foundational Citation C above;

"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.



