



Strengthening regulatory governance: The case of Kyrgyzstan

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THE GOAL OF THE REFORM:
IMPROVE ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS
OF THE COUNTRY, AND ENHANCE BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT THROUGH:

REDUCING CORRUPTION
RISK AREAS

USING EFFECTIVE METHODS
OF REGULATION

REDUCING GOVERNMENT
REGULATION OF BUSINESS



Three main pillars of the reform

I. Building a regulatory management system

- Regulate the regulators through transparency and accountability mechanisms (laws, policies, institutions, enforcement, etc.)
- Setting up enforcement institutions and procedures
- Building capacities

II. Upgrading the quality of existing regulations

- Control of the stock (Guillotine, deregulation, codification and restatement, registries, one-stop shop, etc.)



III. Improving the quality of new regulations

Control of the flow (RIA, consultation, alternatives, co-ordination, etc.)

Origins of the Regulatory Guillotine

OECD countries launched broad-based reforms

- Sweden, 1980s (legal reforms)
- Mexico, 1990s (NAFTA reforms)
- Korea, late 1990s (financial crisis reforms)

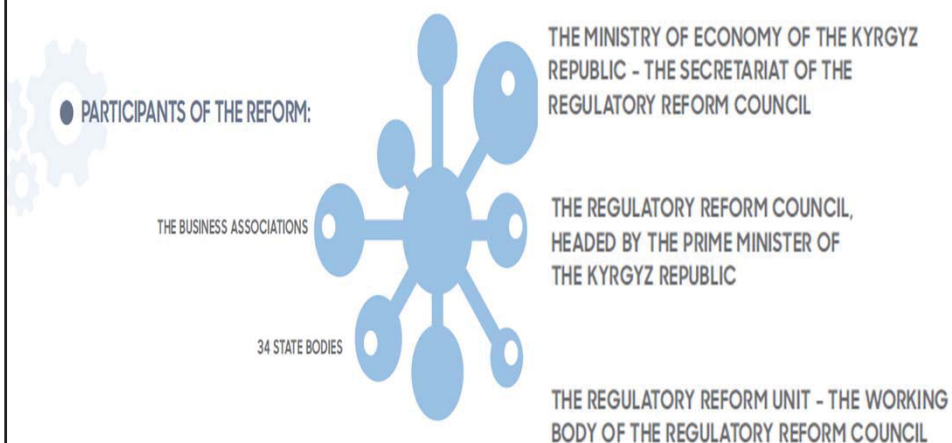
Early 2000s: Jacobs and Associates assesses experiences and develops a more systematic Guillotine strategy for countries undergoing rapid economic transition to markets.

2003-2013: Guillotines are carried out in Ukraine, Moldova, Kenya, Croatia, Vietnam, Egypt, Bosnia, Syria, Municipal guillotines in Balkans, Tunisia, Iraq and Armenia

Results of the Regulatory Guillotine

	Target of Reform	Before Cleanup	% Eliminated	% Simplified
Korea (11 months)	Regulations	11,125	48.8%	21.7%
Mexico (18 months)	Formalities	2,038	54.1%	51.2%
Moldova (16 weeks)	Regulations	1,130	44.5%	12.5%
	Fee-based Permits	400	68.0%	20.3%
Ukraine (12 weeks)	Regulations	14,000	36%	7.2%
Croatia (9 months)	Business regulations	1451	15%	10%

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EXPECTED RESULTS:

- ✓ CREATION OF FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE BUSINESS SECTOR AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT, AND REDUCTION OF CORRUPTION;
- ✓ ENCOURAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY REDUCING ITS COSTS;
- ✓ IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LAS IN THE PRACTICE OF THE STATE BODIES;
- ✓ CREATION OF COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES FOR THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC WITHIN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION.

Current progress in regulatory reform in Kyrgyzstan



Inventory of more than 72 thousand documents



More than 500 state body employees are trained



Review and assessment and recommendations (3400 documents)



Recommendations were developed for 230 out of 1996 administrative procedures



Recommendations were developed for 200 out of 1068 legal acts

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