

ANNUAL REPORT

2020

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX 2020

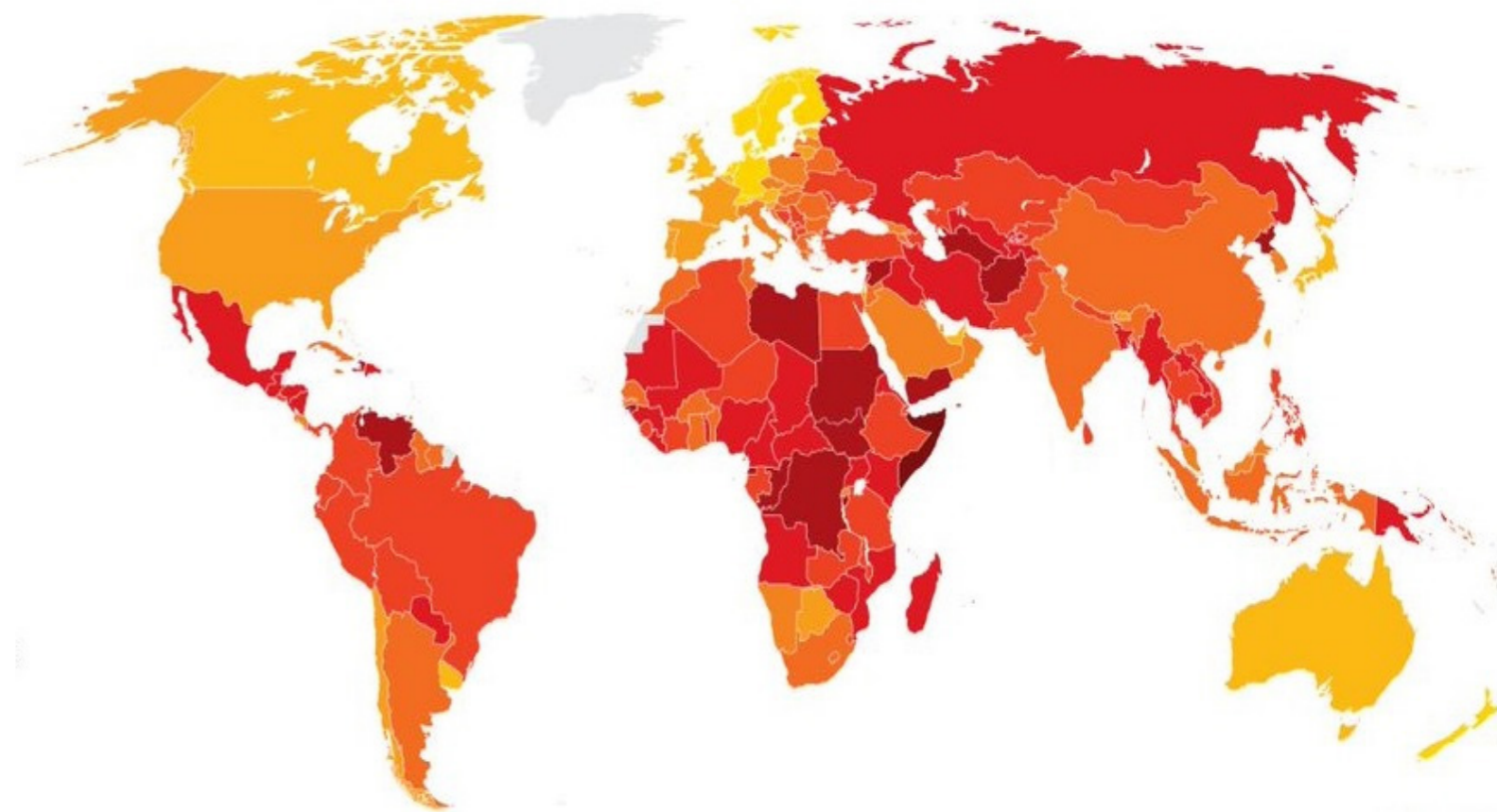
The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for 2020 shows that deep-rooted corruption is undermining health systems and exacerbating democratic violations amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is a composite index that measures the perception of corruption in the public sector in different countries. It is compiled from surveys of experts and entrepreneurs conducted by independent organizations around the world, and has been publishing annually since 1995. It is possible to compare the results of the CPI for different years since 2012. Countries are ranked on a scale from 0 to 100, with zero being the highest perceived corruption level and one hundred the lowest.

From 2015 to 2020, the indicator of Kyrgyzstan in the CPI changed from 28 to 31 points in 2020. The annual small changes are due to the fact that the systemic anti-corruption was replaced by targeted criminal cases, the existing anti-corruption tools did not develop, there was no political will for real change, and therefore, anti-corruption was doomed to remain declarative.

The targeted measures taken by the authorities responsible for combating corruption, as well as local amendments to the legislation, are not able to radically change the situation in our country - for this it is necessary to build an inclusive system for harmonizing the interests of public actors, which will not allow the authorities to make rash decisions in the interests of a narrow group persons.

The Corruption Perceptions Survey of 180 countries found that more than two-thirds of countries scored less than 50 on the CPI this year, with an average of only 43. The data show that, despite some progress, most countries still fail to effectively tackle corruption.



49/100
Denmark and New Zealand

49/100
Finland, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland

49/100
Norway

LEADERS

15/100
Venezuela, Yemen

14/100
Syria

OUTSIDERS

12/100
Somalia and South Sudan

KYRGYZSTAN - 2020

Score **31/100** Rank **124/180**

Bolivia, Kenya, Mexico and Pakistan received the same score

Score for 2019 **30/100**

KYRGYZSTAN'S "NEIGHBORS"

30/100 Azerbaijan, Gabon, Malawi, Mali, Russia

32/100 Niger

POST-SOVIET STATES

compared to 2019

49	38	33	47	34	30	26
42	34	30	45	32	28	25
Armenia	Kazakhstan	Ukraine	Belarus	Moldova	Russia	Uzbekistan

There were no changes for the scores of Georgia (56 points), Azerbaijan (30 points), Tajikistan (25 points) and Turkmenistan (19 points)

NATIONAL INTEGRITY SYSTEM

Transparency International Kyrgyzstan conducted the research to assess the National Integrity System in Kyrgyzstan for 11 pillars, such as the Legislative, Executive, Judiciary, Public Service, Law Enforcement Bodies, Central Election Commission, Ombudsman, Chamber of Accounts, Mass Media, Political Parties and Business Sector.

Corruption is usually systemic in nature, and combating it requires a holistic approach and an integrated strategy. The purpose of the study is to assess the systemic corruption risks faced by the country and develop a set of recommendations on how to mitigate these risks in the future. Despite the difficulties associated with a comprehensive assessment of governance institutions, the assessment of the National Integrity System identifies key gaps in the legal framework for combating corruption, as well as weaknesses in the implementation of these laws and provides a roadmap for future reforms.

The study focuses on assessing key government institutions and non-state actors in the country's governance system in relation to (1) their overall capacity, (2) internal systems and governance procedures, and (3) their role in the overall anti-corruption system. The assessment examines both the formal legal framework and the actual institutional practice of each component (called the pillars for the purposes of this study). The analysis revealed inconsistencies between the official provisions and the reality on the ground, showing where there are gaps in the anti-corruption system.

So, according to the study, seven out of eleven examined institutions, the average law scores (assessment of the regulatory legal framework related to combating corruption) are slightly higher than 50 out of 100: Legislature - 64/39 points, Chamber of Accounts - 64/47 points, 63 points each for the Executive - 63/39, the Central Election Committee - 63/43 points and the Ombudsman - 63/54 points, the Business Sector has 61/36 points and the Public

Service - 54/34 points. The rest received less than 50 out of 100 points: the Media - 47/34 points, the Judiciary - 46/29 points, the Law Enforcement Bodies - 45/33 points and the list is closed by the Political Parties with an indicator of 36/29 points.

Out of 11 institutes of the National Integrity System in practice (the assessment of work in practice of the regulatory legal framework), the average score only for the Ombudsman institution is 54 points, all the rest received less than 50 points. The Chamber of Accounts has 47 points, the Executive- 43 points, the Legislative Power and the Central Election Committee - 39 points, the Business Sector - 36 points, the Public Service - 34 points, the Law Enforcement Bodies - 33 points, and the Media has a point higher - 34 points. The lowest scores were received by the Judiciary - 29 points and the Political Parties - 25 points.

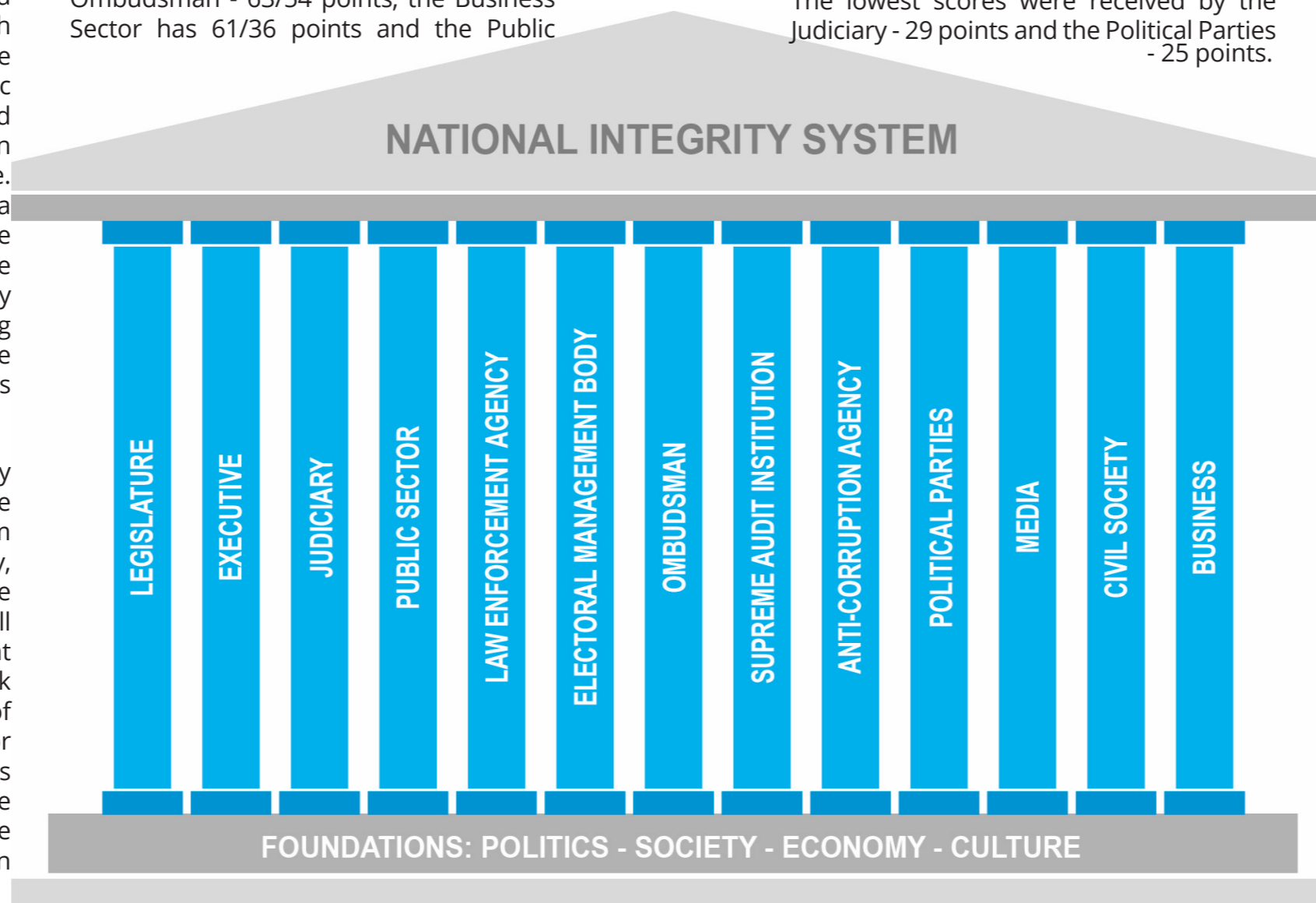
In general, all institutions have low scores both Law and Practice, and in all institutions the analysis revealed a discrepancy between legislation and practice, which indicates that many of the country's legal provisions are not being implemented properly and consistently.

Bridging the existing gaps between law and practice is another major challenge. The existence of large differences between law and practice, in some cases, suggests weakness (or lack of) adequate monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

The concept of the country's National Integrity System suggests that the weakness of one institution can lead to serious mistakes in the entire anti-corruption system of the country. Thus, interaction between institutions is a key part of assessing the entire system. The assessment of the National Integrity System highlighted the positive aspects of the institutions, as well as focused on the most significant weaknesses.

For example, weaknesses in the legislature and political parties affect, directly or indirectly, almost all other institutions. The weakness of Political Parties, especially in terms of organizational stability, the ability to represent the interests of the people and the lack of financial transparency, leads to the fact that parties with weak potential are elected to Parliament, which increase the dependence of the legislature on the dominance of the Presidential power. In turn, the lack of independence of the parliament affects most other institutions, including the Executive branch and the quality of the adopted laws.

To effectively fight corruption, a strong and working legislative framework is needed, which, unfortunately, in our country, does not meet international standards, which means it is formally or poorly implemented, which negates all efforts to introduce standards of transparency, accountability and fairness mechanisms for all institutions



of power. Experts and journalists accuse the Parliament and Government of Kyrgyzstan of copying Russian laws, as well as passing a large number of laws in one short period of time, where, for example, in one of the media articles, the deputies were accused of negligence in their work, where in one day it was more than 30 laws have been adopted.

Our legislation is distinguished by endless changes and additions to numerous laws. Enacting large numbers of new laws at great speed is not in itself a public good. For example, the World Bank, in its indicators used to analyze the institutional development of countries, considers the frequency of legislative changes to be a negative factor when calculating the rule of law indices. The rule of law index, as well as the regulatory quality and the government effectiveness index compiled by the World Bank, show that an increase in the number of laws usually leads to instability of the legal field (low level of the rule of law), to a decrease in the quality of regulation and

ineffectiveness of law enforcement.

According to Russian researchers, «the more editions and amendments are introduced into the law, the less it arouses respect from both law enforcers and subjects of legal relations, since respect for the source arises when the principle of stability and resistance to the conjuncture and the spirit of the times is incorporated in it».

Parliamentary work as a whole contributes to the fact that basically only officials and actors with a certain political weight are allowed to the process of developing and making decisions, thus not reflecting the needs of the whole society. Although requests for new laws or changes to old ones should come from the voters, not from the authorities.

The absence of a strong and independent Parliament (along with the absence of a strong Judiciary) is the main reason for the lack of accountability of the Executive branch. Unfortunately, the legislature's current loyalty to the president and cabinet

means that it has largely failed to use its broad legal powers of oversight in practice. In order to avoid monopoly in the legislative process, it is necessary to have political competition, and without a strong and independent institution of the Central Election Committee, this is impossible.

There is also a strong link between the weakness of the Legislature and the lack of independence of the Judiciary. For example, Parliament appoints civil society representatives to the Council for the Selection of Judges, where this procedure has been repeatedly criticized for the lack of clear criteria for the selection of these representatives. Lack of independence of the Judiciary, in turn, further undermines the accountability of the executive branch, as well as the accountability of law enforcement agencies (especially high-ranking officials from these institutions).

The inadequate performance of the Judiciary in terms of independence also affects the business sector (private companies cannot rely on the courts to protect themselves from arbitrary interference by the authorities).

The level of public confidence in Law Enforcement Bodies, according to the results of the Confidence Index conducted by the National Statistical Committee, has remained extremely low for many years. Why public trust matters. One of the reasons for the increased interest in the issue of public trust is that, according to various studies, trust is correlated with a number of other variables that are of great importance. Thus, the behavior of people in society, their willingness to trust other people and observe the general rules of the game primarily depend on their ideas about whether it is possible to trust the institutions of power in this state.

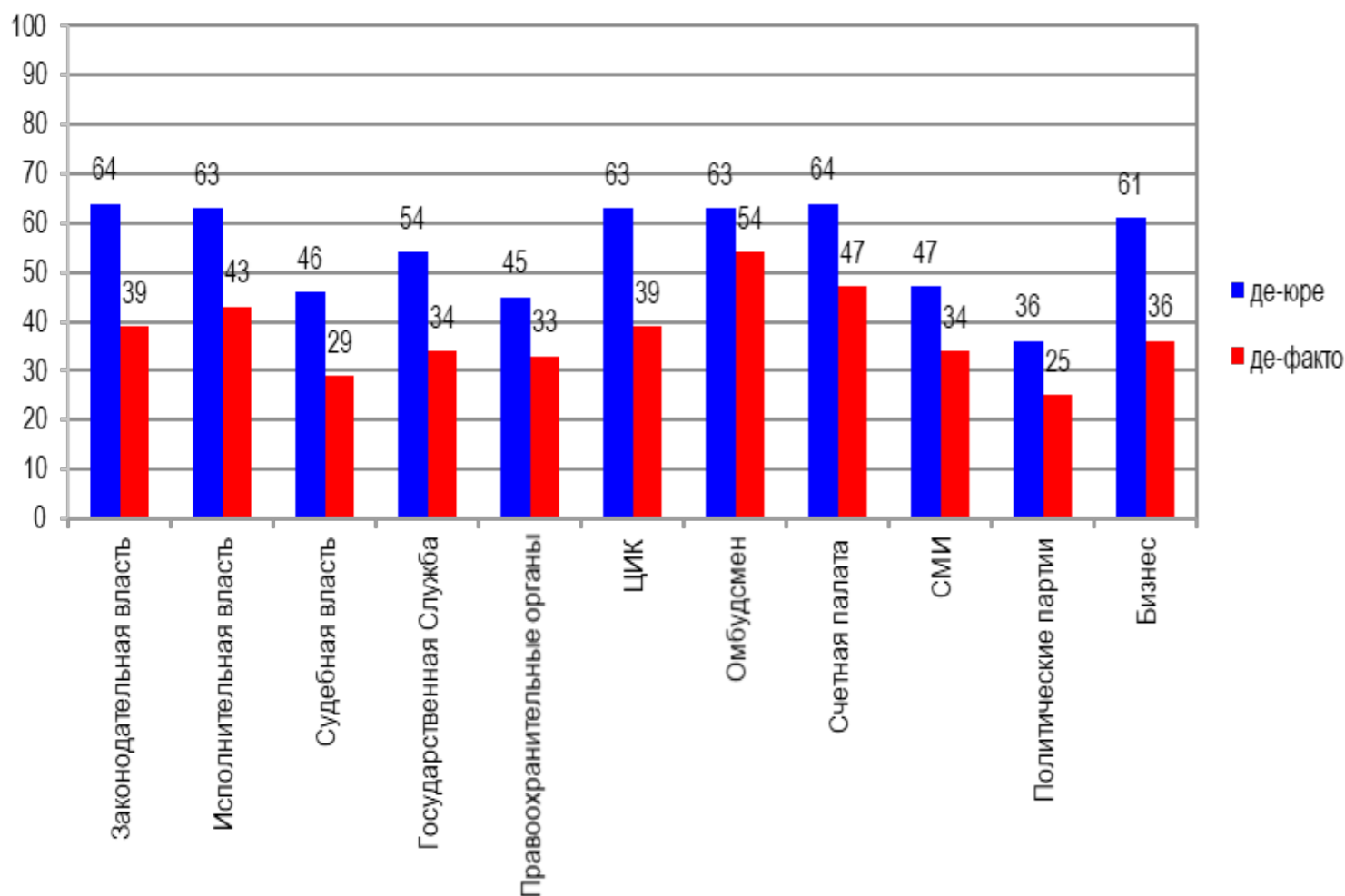
Some studies have found a strong correlation between trust in society and trust in legal institutions such as law enforcement agencies and courts. The

explanation is that, compared to other political institutions exercising public administration functions, the courts, police and other legal institutions of the state have a special mission: they take action against people who should not be trusted. So, for example, if they believe that most of their fellow citizens will pay bribes to officials in order to obtain the desired benefit or advantage, then they will act in the same way so as not to be the loser.

Lack of independence of government allows parties associated with the government to abuse the administrative resource, which in turn creates unequal conditions during elections. A large number of dependent media have had a similar impact, giving parties associated with the government a significant advantage in terms of access to media resources. The ongoing multimillion-dollar lawsuits against media journalists and bloggers have led to self-censorship and the emergence of new forms of pressure on the media, including criminal ones. The pressure on the media is also exacerbated by the lack of an independent judiciary, since even contrary to what is contained in the procedural codes and the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court to determine the amount of compensation for moral damage, the courts must take into account the requirements of reasonableness and fairness.

The weak Business sector, dominated by the shadow economy, undermines the country's budget, which does not allow the collection of sufficient volumes of taxes, forces the state to maintain a high tax rate, low salaries of civil servants, which reduces their potential and available resources to work effectively.

In the National Integrity System research, after each pillar, recommendations were developed, which can be found in the report on our website - <https://transparency.kg/>.



PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Transparency International Kyrgyzstan continues to monitor public procurement. Unfortunately, 2020 was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, as a result of which numerous changes took place, which led to a more closed mode of operation in many areas, in particular in the public procurement system and an increase in the prices of medicines. TI Kyrgyzstan decided to conduct a comparative analysis of drug prices in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and came to disappointing conclusions. Unfortunately, TI Kyrgyzstan was unable to conduct a full-scale study, as it turned out that the available data from the web portal did not allow such a comparison. At first glance, there is the

state web platform in Kyrgyzstan where all information about tenders is posted, but in fact, due to the lack of completeness of the necessary information and the imperfection of the web portal itself, we were not able to conduct this kind of research. The following problems were highlighted:

- nullification of data (amount, quantity) of purchases previously published on the portal for failed lots or disqualified suppliers;
- some procuring organizations, despite the fact that the lot includes several different items (drugs) in the procurement publication, indicate only the total cost of the lot.
- very often in the lot itself there is a discrepancy between the name of the lot, state classifier and the technical specification of the medicinal product. There is no information on the volume, dosage, quantity and form of the drug or only part of the required information is indicated;
- fictitious competition or participation in a tender to comply with a quota, expressed in competition with an affiliated company.

These problems did not allow identifying the cost of a specific drug and monitoring prices and.

The introduction of an emergency situation in the country on March 22, 2020 made it possible to carry out purchases by the Method of Direct Conclusion of a contract (MDC) - (clause 6 of part 4 of article 21 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On public

KEY FIGURES

TOTAL NUMBER OF TENDERS

100,454

AVERAGE NUMBER OF TENDERS PER MONTH

8,371

PROPORTION OF RE-ENDERING

10%

TOTAL VALUE OF COMPLETED TENDERS

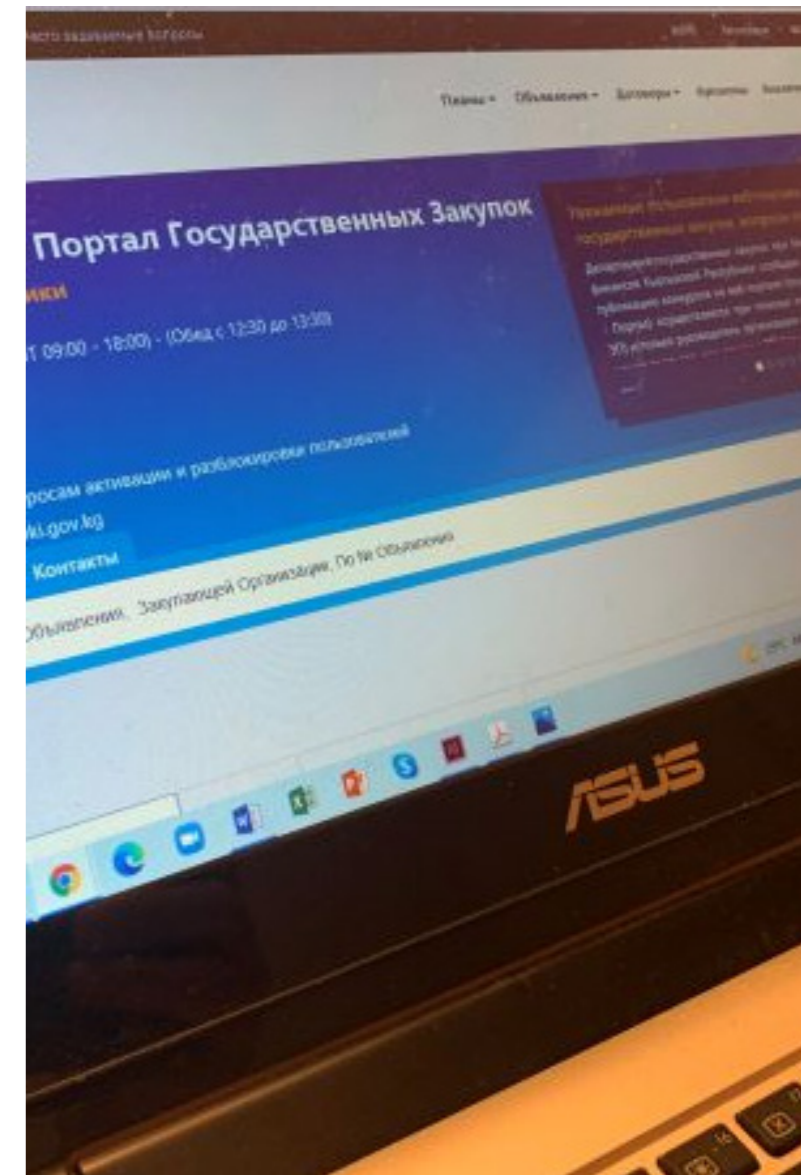
KGS 36,5 BN

MOST POPULAR PROCUREMENT ITEM

**Medical equipment,
pharmaceutical products
and personal care items**

TOTALED

KGS 181 042 270 232



procurement» dated April 3, 2015 No. 72, on the purchase of goods, works and services in case of emergency prevention in case of urgent medical intervention). The analysis showed that the prices in such purchases differ from the prices that were carried out by a Competitive Method, sometimes 2-3 times higher, which indicates the presence of corruption risks when using the MPC. Thus, the most economical purchases were carried out on the public procurement portal through the use of competitive methods, and the most costly purchases were made using the MPC. Sometimes the prices for the procurement of MPC were even higher than the market ones. Therefore, it is necessary to cancel the state of emergency in the country.



ACCOUNTABLE MINING

focuses on understanding the problem by identifying and assessing corruption risks in the process and practice of granting subsoil use licences, permits and contracts. By understanding the nature and causes of corruption risk, national chapter will develop and implement solutions to address priority corruption risks during the advocacy phase of the programme. We will work with key stakeholders from

process of granting subsoil use rights and discussing ways to solve the problems identified during the study. In June the official presentation of the study results was held, after which the national plan for further actions for the medium-term period was discussed and developed.

In light of the evolving situation with the coronavirus pandemic and the



The Accountable Mining Programme is the new name for the Mining for Sustainable Development program. It better reflects our vision of promoting transparency and accountability in the sector. The programme is implemented in the frame of a global thematic network initiative led by Transparency International Australia in more than 20 resource-rich countries around the world.

The Accountable Mining Programme complements existing efforts to improve transparency and accountability in the extractive industries by focusing specifically on the start of the mining decision chain: the point at which governments grant and award mining permits and licences, negotiate contracts and make agreements.

The programme is implemented in two phases: the research phase (2018-2020)

government, the mining industry, civil society and affected communities to improve transparency, accountability and integrity in mining project approval decisions.

The work of the Programme in 2020 was aimed at disseminating the findings and data obtained during the research phase among stakeholders, in particular government agencies involved in the

introduction of restrictions on movement and crowding, the chapter decided to focus on disseminating information through the development of electronic information materials and posting them on the Internet. Information leaflets on the most important areas to reduce the risks of corruption in the process of granting subsoil use rights were prepared and posted.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AWARENESS

Transparency International Kyrgyzstan conducts educational seminars, lectures for officials, non-governmental organizations, students, etc.

In 2020, Transparency International Kyrgyzstan conducted trainings on corruption prevention in the following state bodies:



МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Главная » Инструкции » Здравоохранение

// Здравоохранение

Бесплатные медицинские услуги по Программе госгарантий

Иструкции

24 Январь 2019

Условием предоставления бесплатной и льготной медико-санитарной помощи в рамках Программы государственных гарантий является наличие документа, удостоверяющего право на льготы (паспорт, свидетельство о рождении для детей в возрасте до 16 лет, справка о рождении ребенка до получения свидетельства о рождении, пенсионное удостоверение, полис обязательного медицинского страхования (далее - Полис ОМС), а также направления на лабораторно-диагностические исследования, госпитализацию в стационар, выписываемые специалистами...

ЧИТАТЬ ПОДРОБНЕЕ

Как встать на учет по беременности

Иструкции

24 Январь 2019

Транспаренси Интернешнл Кыргызстан

Библиотека

FAQ

Категориям

ГРС: Личные документы

Государственные закупки

Земельная сфера

Здравоохранение

Миграция

Налоги

Образование

Органы местного самоуправления

Правоохранительные органы

Судебная система

Социальные службы

- State Agency for Youth, Physical Education and Sports,
- Ministry of Transport and Roads,
- State Committee for Information Technologies and Communications,
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation, State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use,
- State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic,
- Ministry of Justice,
- Ministry of Education and Science.

