

Sub-program (Target Priority Area)	2. Strengthening Policy Making Capacity for Economic Development
Component (CP) (Development Issues)	2-1. Economic Policy / Business Management
Expected Research Areas	Economics, Economic Policy, Fiscal Policy, Tax Policy, Monetary Policy, Privatization and Creating a Market Economy, Development of an Environment to Attract Investment, Industrial Promotion Policy, Business Environment Improvement, Business Administration, Project Financing through Public-Private Partnerships
Accepting University	<p>International University of Japan (2) GS of International Management (GSIM) (1) MBA Program (2) Japan-Global Development Program (JGDP) - Master of Business Administration (MBA) <u>If applicants do not fulfill a regular period of school education (16 years from primary school to university), the eligibility will be assessed.</u></p> <p>Ritsumeikan University (3) GS of Economics Master's Program in Economic Development (MPED) - Master of Economics <u>If applicants do not fulfill a regular period of school education (16 years from primary school to university), the eligibility will be assessed.</u></p> <p>Rikkyo University (2) GS of Business Master of Public Management and Administration Course (MPMA) Master of International Business Program - Master of Public Management and Administration <u>If applicants do not fulfill a regular period of school education (16 years from primary school to university), the eligibility will be assessed.</u></p>
<u>Purpose of the Study:</u>	
<p>Since its independence in 1991, the Kyrgyz Republic has been the first nation in central Asia to start developing a market economy, such as the participation in WTO in 1998. On the other hand, due to lacking of promising industry and lagging of diversification of industries, in the country's economic structure, much of its GDP still relies on mineral resources, such as gold and overseas remittances by migrant workers. Remaining serious problems in the rule of law and corruption, the share of shadow economy is still very high and accounted about 39% of the GDP. The country still faces chronic budget deficits and large amount of state debts (which calculated approximately about 60% to GDP). Even though the ratio of small and medium enterprises in the GDP is as high as around 40%, the business environment still needs improvement. Although licensing procedures for businesses were much improved and their number was reduced, and significant reforms were undertaken for simplification and transparency of inspections procedures and rules, many challenges are still remain.</p> <p>The country's landlocked location and the small size production scales affect the economic growth and export potential. In August 2015 the country became the 5th member after Armenia of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) that was transformed from the Customs Union initially formed by Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. The accession to EEU gives a lot of positive impacts, such as extension of market (with population from 6 mil to more than 180 mil), free customs regime with the main trade partners, supply of oil and gas resources by attractive conditions and prices, better working conditions for migrants. At the same time, the accession brings new challenges, such as necessity to improve internal regulations regarding business development, and improve such issues as lack of information, access to finance, system for compliance with technical regulations, especially regarding food safety, and so on.</p> <p>In the DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC FOR the period 2018-2022 "UNITY, TRUST, CREATION" which was announced in April 2018, "Economic basis of population's well-being" and "Development of strategic branches of economy" were noted as important sections. Therefore it is necessary to foster administrative officials who will tackle above challenges of the country.</p>	