Population Finances as an Investment Potential Kyrgyz Republic

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Abstract: The article presents a comprehensive study of the determinants of population finances Kyrgyz Republic using statistical and econometric methods of analysis. The dynamics of the population's savings rates and their role in the development of investments are shown. On the basis of correlation and regression analysis, an assessment of the relationship between the savings of the population and the main factors of influence is made. The dependence of investments on the main factors of savings formation with the construction of a multiple regression model is revealed. The model of investment relations of the population for the purposes of using forecast indicators of investments of the population of Kyrgyzstan in fixed assets is determined. The qualitative differences between the parameters of the linear analysis of the dependence of the savings of the population and investments as effective variables on the main factors are revealed. The results of the study may be useful in developing the concept of socio-economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic.

1 INTRODUCTION

An urgent problem of our time is the decline in the income of the population under the influence of various factors. Among them, we note the impact of global epidemiological, political and internal socio-economic challenges. The decline in the income of the population directly affects the economic development of the country, the indicator of its growth is GDP. Due to the interdependence of these macroeconomic indicators, the analysis of financial issues of the population is relevant.

In the developing economy of Kyrgyzstan, certain measures are being taken to create an attractive investment climate in order to attract the necessary investments through various financial instruments. Over the past decade, there has been a significant fluctuation in the growth rate of investments in fixed assets in Kyrgyzstan. So in 2012 it amounted to 165% (in real prices) against the background of a decrease in the previous year at the level of 97.5%, then in 2020 a decrease to 76.5% was noted.

Russian researchers determine that investments are formed primarily from national savings. They analyzed the ratio between gross savings and gross accumulation in the Russian Federation. As a result, it was found that "since 2010, there has been a trend towards the formation of a balanced share of gross savings and the share of gross accumulation in GDP. This is primarily due to a reduction in the share of savings in the income of the population" (Takmakova, 2017). A similar trend is observed in Kyrgyzstan, but there is no reason to talk about a balanced ratio of the shares of gross savings and gross savings. The savings quota has decreased since 2010 from 9.1% to – 6.2%, if we do not take into account the growth of the savings rate to 12.7% in 2020. This milestone can be noted as a pre-crisis period, when the hypothesis is confirmed that in the pre-crisis period, the savings of the population prevail over investments (Tyutyukina, Timofeeva, 2015).

Such development undoubtedly leads to a deterioration in the financing of investment activities in Kyrgyzstan, given that the population is one of the sources of investment formation. This is more than

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35% of all domestic investment resources in non-financial assets. At the same time, there is a systematic increase in the share of investments of the population (from 28.4% in 2012 to 35.6% in 2020).

In this article, a comparative correlation and regression analysis of the savings of the population and investments in fixed assets is performed, a model of the regression equation is constructed. It allows us to assess the quantitative relationship of the volume of investments of the population in fixed assets with the factors of influence and use it for the purposes of forecasting investments of the population of Kyrgyzstan in fixed assets.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted on analytical and statistical materials of Kyrgyzstan using basic statistical and econometric methods).

The comparative analysis was carried out based on the materials of analytical studies and publications of foreign authors and publications.

The statistical analysis was carried out according to the data of the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan (publications National Accounts, Investments and Standard of Living of the population), as well as publications of the NBKR (Bulletin of the NBKR, etc.). During the correlation and regression analysis (methods of paired and multiple regression), the main calculations were made using the Microsoft Office Application Software Package (MS Excel).

The correlation and regression analysis of the degree of interdependence of the main determinants of the finances of the population of Kyrgyzstan proceeds from the recognition of the fact that the use of mathematical and statistical tools will have a significant impact on the formulation of new concepts (Florin, Boldeanu, 2015).

3 RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1 Savings of the Population and their Dynamics in Modern Conditions of Development

Keynes J. M. in his work "The General theory of Employment, interest and money" rightly noted: "Apart from the savings accumulated by individuals, there is also the large amount of income, varying perhaps from one-third to two-thirds of the total accumulation in a modern industrial community…, which is withheld by central" (Keynes, 1936). In Kyrgyzstan, the savings of the population occupies an appropriate place in the savings of society. Their dynamics are as follows (Table 1).

Table 1: Savings of the population in total savings of Kyrgyzstan.

	Gross savings in total, million soms	including: household savings	
		million soms	% of the total amount
2010	45777.4	18442.1	40.3
2015	53983.7	-17304.5	-32.1
2016	106189.5	24029.2	22.6
2017	140859.9	31341.4	22.3
2018	157079.2	22565.9	14.4
2019	153936.8	27343,3	17.8
2020	193690.7	64804,7	33.5
2021	152036.1	-9419,3	-6.2

Source: calculated according to (National Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic 2010-2021. Bishkek. NSC KR, 2010-2023. http://www.stat.kg/ru/).

If in 2010 the savings of households of the Kyrgyz Republic accounted for more than 40% of all savings, then in subsequent years there was a significant reduction of them up to negative values. However, in recent years, there has been a stabilization of the dynamics of household savings to 17.8% in 2019 (adjusted for restrictions on Covid-19).

Meanwhile, at present, 30-37% of the domestic investment resources of Kyrgyzstan are formed due to the savings of the population.

In connection with the above, it is relevant to study the factors influencing the level of savings of the population. Here it is necessary to analyze the household savings rate as a link between savings and household income (Table 2).

Table 2: Dynamics of the savings rate of the population of Kyrgyzstan.

	Gross disposable income of the population, million soms	Gross household savings	
		million soms	% of income
2005	81130.9	-2340.4	-2.9
2010	201766.8	18442.1	9.1
2015	366813.2	-17304.5	-4.7
2016	413168.4	24029.2	5.8
2017	46249.8	31341.4	6.8

2018	486217.1	22565.9	4.6
2019	493007.5	27343.3	5.6
2020	510616.1	64804.7	12.7
2021	610857.6	-9419.3	-0.02

Source: calculated according to (National Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic 2010-2021. Bishkek. NSC KR, 2010-2023. http://www.stat.kg/ru/).

The share of savings in the income of the population as an indicator of the savings rate has tended to increase since 2006 and has fluctuated in the range of 8-2% in different years, a decrease in the savings rate has been observed since 2012 to 0.2%, when there was a tendency to decrease the income of the population due to the deterioration of the socio-economic situation in the light of political events. The calculated correlation coefficient between the gross disposable income of the population and the savings of the population in the period from 2005 to 2019 characterizes a moderate dependence (0.324) of the savings of the population and the disposable income of the population. For a detailed analysis of the savings of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic since the 90s of the XX century, see (Fynchina, 2012).

In general, the current trend corresponds to the basic psychological law of J.M. Keynes, that "men are disposed, as a rule and on the average, to increase their consumption as their income increases, but not by as much as the increase in their income" (Keynes, 1936).

The dynamics of the savings rates of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic shows a moderate decline in recent years. However, in comparison with 2010, savings rates were sharply reduced to negative values from 2012 to 2014.

Available foreign sources cite the following research results: savings rates were slightly negative in Denmark (0.2%), in Greece the negative savings rate was 11.1% in 2010. At the same time, of the 27 countries for which data are available for 2010, more than two-thirds showed a decrease in the savings rate compared to 2009. However, already in 2011 (in the most recent available year, but in most cases in 2010) savings rates above 10% were recorded in France, Germany, Slovenia, Switzerland and the Russian Federation. The household savings rate in Japan declined markedly in 2001, with a much more moderate decline in subsequent years. Savings rates have also declined in Canada, although to a much lesser extent. They remained generally stable, at fairly high levels, in Germany (10-12%) and France (11-13%) (Hüfner, Koske, 2010).

When researching the topic of population savings, it should be noted that in the Kyrgyz Republic, the savings of the population are formed mainly in the form of deposits. Let's consider the dynamics of deposits of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic (Table 3).

Table 3: Dynamics of deposits of the population of Kyrgyzstan.

	Growth rate of deposits of individuals, percentage compared to the previous year, million soms		Average NBKR discount rate, %	The ratio of money outside banks (MO) to the total volume of deposits, index	The ratio of deposits to mo-ney sup-ply (M2X), index
	in national currency	in foreign currency			
2005	124.1	129.9	4.3	1.6	0.4
2010	121.7	113.6	2.8	1.5	0.4
2015	113.3	151.7	9.9	0.6	0.6
2016	168.0	83.2	6.9	0.7	0.6
2017	141.2	101.0	5	0.8	0.6
2018	121.6	98.1	4.8	0.7	0.6
2019	124.8	103.7	4.4	0.7	0.6
2020	109.2	128.8	4.9	0.8	0.6
2021	117.1	118.3	6.8	0.6	0.6

Source: calculated according to (NBKR Bulletin. Bishkek. 2004, 2009. https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=137&lang=RUS)

Since 2015, there has been a sharp increase in the volume of deposits to the total money supply in Kyrgyzstan and, accordingly, a decrease in the share of money to the total volume of deposits. If the ratio of money outside banks to the total volume of deposits in 2007-2011 was 1.6 - 1.5, then in 2021 it is only 0.6. This is to some extent an indicator of stability in the development of the banking system of Kyrgyzstan and increasing public confidence in it.

The analysis of the currency structure of deposits shows a rapidly changing dynamics. So, if in 2011 51.3% of the total volume of deposits accounted for foreign currency deposits, and 48.7% for deposits in national currency, then by 2016 the structure changed and the share of national deposits increased to 51%, and foreign currency deposits decreased to 49%. And in the future, this ratio changed towards an increase in the share of deposits in the national currency to 75 % by the beginning of 2019. At the same time, in general, during the period under review, there was a tendency to significantly outpace the growth rate of deposits in national currency compared to the same indicator in foreign currency (124.8% versus 103.7% in 2019).

This is mainly due to the NBKR's monetary policy, the mechanism for determining the discount rate and, accordingly, obtaining a more or less predictable level of profitability of deposits in the national currency. The reason for the current trend of preferences in the choice of forms of savings by the population in the form of deposits in Kyrgyzstan is the noticeable underdevelopment of the stock market, as one of the components of the financial market, and, at the same time, a strong banking sector. It is considered obvious that "the amount of savings positively depends on the degree of development of the financial market of the region. The number of credit institutions per 100 thousand inhabitants is an institutional indicator that can be considered not only as a prerequisite, but also as a consequence of the development of the banking sector (Malkina, Khramova, 2017).

According to the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan, in 2019, 25 commercial banks and 587 non-bank financial and credit organizations (NFCs) operated in Kyrgyzstan, the share of the population owning deposit accounts has increased from 17.8% to 79.7% since 2011.

The formation of household savings in Kyrgyzstan is not stable. As it was investigated, during the analysis of the structure of household savings in the new conditions of economic development in Kyrgyzstan, significant fluctuations in the dynamics of household savings were noted (Fynchina, 2012). In recent periods from 2013 to 2015, negative values of household savings up to 7% of disposable income were noted, which is primarily due to a decrease in disposable income and an increase in household consumer spending. This conclusion comes primarily from the classical definition of J. M. Keynes, that saving is an excess of income over consumer spending, "thus any doubts about the meaning of saving must arise from doubts about the meaning either of *income* or of *consumption*" (Keynes, 1936).

It is also important to understand other subjective factors influencing the dynamics of savings that determine the saving behavior of the population. One of these factors, which has more or less quantitative expression, is also defined by the classic as one of the motivating motives for savings It is "to enjoy interest and appreciation, i.e. because a larger real consumption at a later date is preferred to a smaller immediate consumption" (Keynes, 1936)

3.2 Econometric Analysis of the Model of the Influence of the Main Factors on the Savings of the Population

In modern conditions of a decline in the pace of economic development due to insufficient financial resources in all institutional sectors of the economy, knowledge of the degree of influence of factors on the formation of the level of savings of the population is important if we proceed from the position that "the economic nature of the savings of the population performing various socio-economic functions is manifested primarily through their transformation into investments" (Kolesnikov, 2007). At the same time, it should be noted that a significant part of the savings of the population is outside the financial market and is not involved in the investment process. Let's check this fact by conducting a correlation and regression analysis of the dependence of the population's savings on the main factors of their formation with the construction of a multiple regression model (Table 4).

Table 4: The main parameters of the linear analysis of the savings of the population (y) of Kyrgyzstan.

	Gross disposable income of the population, million soms (x_1)	Consumer spending of the population, million soms (x_2)	NBKR average discount rate, % (x_3)
Linear multiple regression equation	y= - 8369.46 + 0.01619x_1 + 0.07768x_2 - 525.55x_3		
Equation in standardized form	t_y = 0.1536x_1 + 0.3358x_2 – 0.2554x_3		
Multiple correlation coefficient	0.389		
Coefficient of determination	0.152		
Coefficient of elasticity (E)	0.495	1.325	- 0.11
General F-criterion (Ffact/Ftable)	0.656 <3.59		

The equation shows an increase in disposable income by 1 million soms increases the volume of savings by 0.016 million soms, with an increase in consumer spending by 1 million som. the growth of savings increases by 0.078 million soms with unchanged levels of disposable income and the average NBKR discount rate. At the same time, an increase in the average NBKR discount rate by 1% causes a decrease in savings by 525.55 million soms.

The regression equation using standardized coefficients ($t_y = 0.1536x_1 + 0.3358x_2 - 0.2554x_3$) allowed us to compare the degree of influence of the factors under consideration on the amount of savings: The increase in the amount of savings is positively influenced by an increase in consumer demand of the population (greater influence) and the growth of disposable income (slightly less influence). At the same time, the regression equation on a standardized scale shows that an increase in the average refinancing rate at constant levels of disposable income and consumer spending causes a decrease in the amount of savings of the population. A certain feedback can be explained, for example, by the influence of the NBKR discount rate on the interest rate on loans, the growth of which contributes to an increase in the cost of loans and reduces household disposable incomes and, accordingly, their savings. As the researchers summarize: "It also seems quite logical that there is a negative relationship between the level of savings and the interest rate on housing loans. The higher cost of loans increases the debt burden and reduces the size of the available financial resources of households" (Malkina, Khramova, 2017).

Classical economics justifies this conclusion as follows: "The rise in the rate of interest might induce us to save more, *if* our incomes were unchanged. But ifthe higher rate of interest retards investment, our incomes will not, and cannot, be unchanged. They must necessarily fall, until the declining capacity to save has sufficiently offset the stimulus to savegiven by the higher rate of interest" (Keynes, 1936).

The multiple correlation coefficient at the level of 0.4 shows a moderate closeness of the relationship of a combination of factors to the change in the volume of savings of the population. And the coefficient of determination suggests that only 15.2% of the variation in the result is explained by changes in the factors included in the equation.

In this context, it is possible to compare the impact of income on the savings of the population in the Russian Federation. Thus, Russian researchers note: "If we do not take into account other factors affecting savings other than income, the elasticity of savings by income on average in Russia turns out to be less than one. An increase in income by 10% in the country causes an increase in current savings by 7.74%" (Malkina, Khramova, 2017).

The coefficient of elasticity according to the percentage rate is significantly lower than 1. These conclusions are also confirmed by the coefficients of paired correlation: a fairly moderate correlation (less than 0.4) between the savings of the population and two factors: consumer spending (0.335) and disposable income (0.324), an insignificant level of correlation according to the rate of interest.

Such conclusions on correlation and regression analysis are also supported by the position of J. M. Keynes that savings do not depend on the rate of interest: "It should be obvious that the rate of interest cannot be a return to saving or waiting as such. For if aman hoards his savings in cash, he earns no interest, though he saves just as much as before" (Keynes, 1936).

The significance of the equation according to the compiled regression model is estimated using the F-criterion indicator equal to 0.656. Since it is less than the tabular one (3.59), we conclude that the resulting regression equation is insignificant.

Based on the definition of J. According to Keynes, the savings of the population directly depend on the incomes of subjects, but ultimately on GDP, since in reality such a philosophical and psychological term as the saving behavior of the population is influenced by the level of inflation, economic stability, which directly form GDP. It really seems that this concept "reflects both the level of income and accumulated wealth of the population in the country, and the peculiarities of the behavior of the population in a specific institutional environment" (Malkina, Khramova, 2016).

3.3 Analysis of the Model of Dependence of Investments on The Factors of Formation of Savings of the Population

Investments in the economy are transformed at the expense of the savings of the population, are formed from the funds of the state budget, as well as from the savings and depreciation fund of enterprises. With successful economic development and a high level of social development, most of the savings of economic sectors are invested in the economy, human capital and welfare.

As the analysis shows (Table 5), the share of budget investments in Kyrgyzstan is not high.

Table 5: Investment structure in non-financial assets in Kyrgyzstan, (% of total).

	2005	*2010*	*2015*	*2016*

Domestic investments	100	100	100	100
Including those financed by:				
state administration	9.6	12.7	8.9	17.1
of enterprises and organizations	58.9	49.2	62.5	49.6
loans from banks	-	8.4	1.2	1.1
funds of the population	31.5	29.7	27.4	32.2
	2017	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*
Domestic investments	100	100	100	100
Including those financed by:				
state administration	16.5	11.5	9.9	10.3
of enterprises and organizations	47.7	49.2	50.7	53.0
loans from banks	2.8	4.3	2.5	1.1
funds of the population	34.0	35.0	36.9	35.6

Source: calculated according to (Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic 2004-2020: – Bishkek. National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC KR). http://www.stat.kg/ru/).

The main sources of investment formation are organizations (about 50%) and the population – more than 35% of all domestic investment resources in non-financial assets. There is a growing trend in the share of investments of the population. This makes it possible to consider the population of the country as one of the main potential investors in fixed assets.

At the same time, it should be assumed that investments in a developed economy with strong financial markets are mostly carried out at the expense of the savings of the population through the banking system and the securities market. The savings of the population through certain financial market instruments turn into investment resources of organizations, the state, as well as the population itself. However, in Kyrgyzstan, the share of investments in non-financial assets at the expense of borrowed funds has decreased since 2010 from 8.4% to 1.1% in 2020 against the background of a decrease in the growth rate of deposits.

The study of the savings of the population in conjunction with investments can be useful for the development of the theory of savings in order to increase the investment potential for economic development and is based on the position of an English economist of the twentieth century. Keynes J. about the practical equality of savings and investments, which "have been so defined that they are necessarily equal in amount, being, for the community as a whole, merely different aspects of the same thing" (Keynes, 1936).

This provision is proved as follows: "Income is created by the value in excess of user cost which the producer obtains for the output he has sold; but the whole of this output must obviously have been sold either to a consumer or to another entrepreneur; and each entrepreneur's current investment is equal to the excess of the equipment which he has purchased from other entrepreneurs over his own user cost. Hence, in theaggregate the excess of income over consumption, which we call saving, cannot differ from the addition to capital equipment which we call investment" (Keynes, 1936).

Russian researchers proceed from Fischer's theorem (the interest rate at which money is placed is less than the interest rate on loans) and justify this position as follows: "When the marginal utility of future consumption becomes greater than the utility of current consumption, an economic entity or individual prefers to save rather than consume. Logically, it is quite clear that in the long term, the amount of investments will be equal to the amount of savings, since you can invest only what you saved, "did not eat" in the last period" (Zaretskaya, Kondratieva, 2011).

Based on these considerations and based on the assumption of the equality of investments and savings, we will conduct a correlation and regression analysis of the dependence of investments on the main factors of savings formation with the construction of a multiple regression model (Table 6).

Table 6: The main parameters of the linear analysis of investments of the population of the KR in fixed assets (y_2).

	Gross disposable income of the population, million soms (x_1)	Consumer spending of the population, million soms (x_2)	NBKR average discount rate, % (x_3)
Linear multiple regression equation	$y_2 = -12985.6 + 0.0544x_1 + 0.1166 x_2 - 127.8x_3$		

Equation in standardized form	$ty_2 = 0.507x_1 + 0.496x_2 - 0.061x_3$		
Multiple correlation coefficient	0.96		
Coefficient of determination	0.926		
Coefficient of elasticity (E)	0.744	0.89	- 0.012
General F-criterion (Ffact/Ftable)	46.14 > 3.59		

Note that the dependence of savings and investments on factors generally has the same trend. However, the qualitative parameters of the compiled models differ markedly.

Growth of disposable income by 1 million som. increases the amount of investments by 0.054 million som. The growth of consumer spending by 1 million soms causes an increase in the volume of investments by 0.1166 million soms. An increase in the average NBKR discount rate by 1% causes a decrease in the level of investments by 127.8 million soms. This is essentially caused by the similar effect of the rate of interest on the change in savings. This influence is justified by the provisions of the classical economist: "For aggregate saving is governed by aggregate investment; a rise in the rate of interest (unless it is offset by a corresponding change in the demand-schedule for investment) will diminish investment; hence a rise in the rate of interest must have the effect of reducing incomes to a level at which saving is decreased in the same measure as investment" (Keynes, 1936).

The regression equation in a standardized form allows you to compare the degree of influence of the factors under consideration on the level of investment. The growth of disposable incomes of the population and consumer demand is expected to have a positive impact on the amount of investments. In terms of the impact on investment changes, the growth of the NBKR's average discount rate is in last place. This conclusion is also confirmed by the elasticity coefficients, which in terms of disposable income and consumer spending of the population are close to 1 (0.74 and 0.89), and the percentage rate is significantly lower than 1 (0.012).

The multiple correlation coefficient (0.96) shows a close relationship between the totality of the factors considered on the change in the volume of investments of the population and 93% of the investment variation is explained by changes in the factors included in the model. These indicators determine the high quality of the constructed regression, and the actual value of the Fisher criterion (46.14), exceeding the tabular value (3.59), shows the significance of the regression equation.

4 THE DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The study of the factors influencing the savings of the population, considering them as investment resources in Kyrgyzstan was conducted on the basis of the provisions of J. M. Keynes. Bearing in mind that "a reference to authority is not an argument," an econometric analysis of the dependence of the determinants of the finances of the population, including the savings of the population, is made. The analysis showed that with the theoretical equality between savings and investments, which Keynes proved mathematically clearly (Income = value of output = consumption + investment. Saving = income − consumption. Therefore saving = investment (Keynes, 1936)), the parameters of the correlation and regression analysis of the dependence of investments differ in quality and show a greater relationship between investments and income and consumption than savings. In practice, equality between these determinants of the finances of the population is possible when there is a correspondence between the production of goods and the effective demand for them, that is, with macroeconomic equilibrium.

The transformation of the population's savings into investments is a complex mechanism and has internal contradictions. The idea that there is no automatic conversion of savings into investments in the modern market economy was defended by J. M. Keynes, believing that savings and investments are influenced by different factors.

In fact, the investment resources of the population consist of the amount of the increase in bank deposits, the increase in the funds of individuals deposited in banks for settlements using plastic cards, the purchase of government and other securities, the purchase of foreign currency, changes in loan debt and the amount of excess income over expenses (Abbas, 2013). That is, investment is a more specific economic category, but it determines the savings potential, which can be transformed into investments due to certain socio-economic conditions. And the inefficiency of social policy is an obstacle to a sustainable investment resource. The phenomenon that spread in the post-Soviet space in the 90s, when a huge part of savings with a very high savings rate of 25-26% (Kozlova, Tukhtarova, 2014) revolved outside financial institutions, is still taking place today. It is caused by many factors, among which the following can be distinguished: uncertainty in the activities of financial institutions and instruments; instability of pension and fiscal policy, affecting the level of income of the population, including from entrepreneurship; low level of financial literacy; underdevelopment of financial markets and, as a consequence, low public confidence in the banking system in the economy of Kyrgyzstan. And, finally, the strengthening of all these factors by inflationary expectations.

The economic nature of these phenomena is complex and their relationship with the main factors allows us to conclude that the mechanism of transformation of savings into investments is effective mainly with the strengthening of the national financial system.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Investments, being an important component of GDP, along with consumer and government spending, form the material basis for the production of goods and services in the economy. With their help, conditions are created for the implementation of simple and expanded reproduction, and opportunities for economic growth of Kyrgyzstan. The effect of the investment multiplier is characterized by Keynes' theory as follows: "when there is an increment of aggregate investment, income will increase by an amount which is k times the increment of investment" (Keynes, 1936).

As a result of a linear analysis of the main indicators of the population 's finances, it was established:

1. The presence of a moderate closeness of the relationship of household savings between both consumer demand of the population and disposable incomes;

2. The practical absence of a link between the savings of the population and the rate of interest (NBKR discount rate);

3. The results of the analysis of the dependence of the savings of the population indicate the great influence of random factors on the formation of the savings of the population in the conditions of the developing unstable market economy of Kyrgyzstan.

4. Based on Keynes' position on the equality of savings of the population with investments, a qualitative model of the regression equation of the relationship between the volume of investments of the population of Kyrgyzstan in fixed assets and the factors of savings of the population is constructed. The model is statistically significant, which allows it to be used in forecasting investment activity and developing concepts for the development of sectors of the economy of Kyrgyzstan.

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