

National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

**Balance of Payments
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

for 2019

June 2020

Bishkek

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Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic

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Last day for update of data for the present publication is May 20, 2020.

Annotation symbols and notes:

- ... means the absence of data;
- means, that indicators/ratios are equal to 0 (zero) or insignificant;
- is set between years or months (e.g., 1994-1996 or January-June) and means, that all years and months are covered by the shown dates.

Deviations in last digits may occur because of rounding numbers when summing up.

In regard with the possible changes in accounting methods or historical data, which are used in the given document, correction of earlier published data is acceptable. Therefore, 10 years period can be accounted as “open period”.

For any questions, please contact us:

Tel.: (+996 312) 66-90-07, 66-90-06

Fax: (+996 312) 61-52-85; 61-07-30

Address: 168, Chuy Ave., Bishkek

The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic
Financial Statistics and Survey Department
Balance of Payments and External Debt Division
E-mail: asultanalieva@nbkr.kg

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Other publications of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

Annual Report of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

This document is an overall report of the National Bank for the last year. It includes summary on economic development of the republic and monetary policy, as well as the National Bank financial statements, general information and statistical reviews. It is published in 3 languages: Kyrgyz, Russian and English.

Bulletin of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

Informational publication includes statistical data on the basic macroeconomic indicators and economy sectors of the Kyrgyz Republic. It is published in 3 languages: Kyrgyz, Russian and English.

Monetary Policy Report

The objective of this Report is to inform the public regularly about the main directions of the monetary policy. This document contains the analysis of the external environment and macroeconomic situation development in the country, information about inflation dynamics, factors and forecasts, the data about development in the real and external sectors of economy in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as in the main trading partner countries. It is published quarterly in Kyrgyz, Russian and English.

Report on Stability of the Financial Sector of the Kyrgyz Republic

The Report reflects the general evaluation of the National Bank of foreign and domestic economic factors influencing the financial stability, the conditions of banks and other financial intermediate institutions, as well as the analysis of the current state of affairs in the financial markets and the stability of financial sector of Kyrgyzstan. It is published twice a year in Kyrgyz, Russian and English.

Statutory Acts of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

The purpose of the document is to publish statutory acts of the National Bank in order to provide the commercial banks and public with the statutory acts and official information on the National Bank activity, as well as propaganda of the Kyrgyz Republic banking legislation. Presumable publication frequency is once a month in Kyrgyz and Russian languages.

Publications of the National Bank are distributed in accordance with approved delivery list. They can also be found on the National Bank web-site: <http://www.nbkr.kg>.

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CB	Commercial Banks
CIF	The price at the frontier of the importing country (cost, insurance, freight)
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
FMSRS KR	Financial Market Supervision and Regulation Service of the Kyrgyz Republic
FOB	The price at the frontier of the exporting country (free on board)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	Gross External Debt
HS	Harmonized System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCC	International Standards of Commodity Classification
ITRS	International Transaction Reporting System
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
MA	Monetary Authorities
MF KR	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
MFA KR	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic
MM	Mass media
NBKR	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NFCO	non-banking financial and credit organizations
NSC	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PED	Public External Debt
Private ED	Private External Debt
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
TA	Technical Assistance
TED	Total External Debt
TNEEA	Trade Nomenclature of External Economic Activity
UAE	The United Arab Emirates
USA	The United States of America
VS	Valuable Security

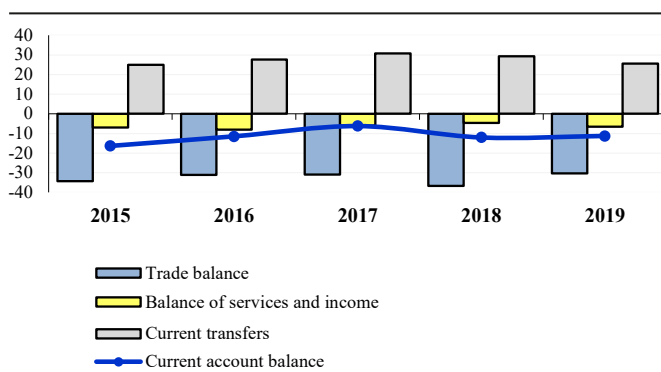
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CURRENT STATUS OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Chart 1. Current account

(in percent of GDP)



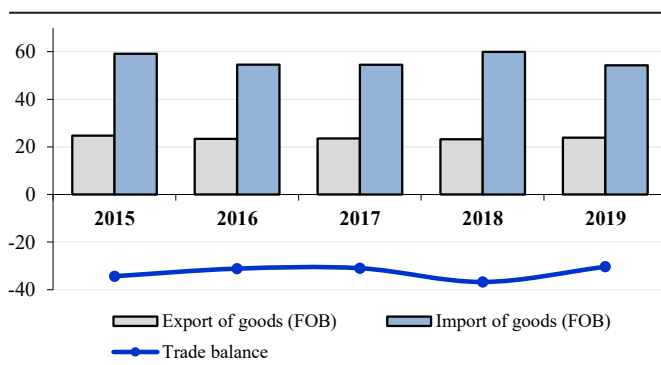
According to the results of 2019, an improvement in the balance of goods and services contributed to a decrease in the negative current account balance down to USD 953.6 million (11.3 percent of GDP).

TRADE BALANCE¹

In 2019, a reduction in imports amid an increase in gold exports conditioned a decrease in the trade balance deficit.

Chart 2. Trade balance of the Kyrgyz Republic

(in percent of GDP)



According to the results of 2019, the negative **trade balance** of the Kyrgyz Republic in FOB prices decreased by 15.4 percent compared to 2018 and constituted USD 2,566.1 million (30.4 percent of GDP).

In the reporting year, **the foreign trade turnover** in FOB prices decreased by 3.7 percent compared to 2018 and constituted USD 6 610.6 million.

The economy openness indicator calculated as the ratio of the country's trade to GDP, decreased by 4.6 percentage points compared to the same indicator in 2018 and amounted to 77.5 percent. The decrease in the indicator was the result of a reduction in foreign trade and growth of GDP in dollar terms.

Table 1. Openness of the economy

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Export of goods (FOB), in mln of USD	1,482.9	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,965.5
Import of goods (FOB), in mln of USD	3,859.8	3,744.4	4,197.2	4,949.9	4,588.3
Openness of the economy, percentage	81.8	77.5	77.4	82.1	77.5

* NBKR calculations based on NSC data, excluding additional estimates of NBKR and NSC

According to the indices of commodity concentration² of exports and imports of goods characterizing the commodity diversification of the external trade transactions, in 2019, there was an increase in the concentration of commodity exports by 5.5 percentage points due to increased share

¹ Hereinafter, information is indicated being generated on the basis of the database of declarations for goods and the NSC additional estimates on a sample survey of mutual trade with the EAEU countries and the National Bank additional estimates on exports, unless otherwise provided.

² Shows a range of the goods exported or imported by the country. The increase of the concentration ratio means a reduction in the number of countries (product types), or an increase in the share of some countries (types of products) in the total volume of external trade.

of gold in the country's exports. A slight increase in the imported product resulted in a decrease in the commodity concentration of imports by 1.5 percentage points.

Table 2. Commodity concentration of trade*
(in percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Export of goods	45.6	46.0	41.3	38.2	43.7
Import of goods	12.2	9.7	10.7	12.3	10.8

* NBKR calculations based on NSC data, excluding additional estimates of NBKR and NSC

Exports of goods in FOB prices constituted USD 2,022.2 million, having increased by 5.5 percent compared to the same indicator in 2018. In the reporting period, **exports excluding gold** constituted USD 1,189.4 million, having decreased by 5.0 percent. **Exports excluding gold and the NBKR additional estimates** decreased by 3.4 percent and constituted USD 1,132.6 million.

Table 3. Export of Major Types of Goods
(mln of USD)

Denomination	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	in percent of exports, 2019	in percent of exports excl. gold, 2019
Total¹	1,619.0	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,022.2	100.0	–
Gold (non-monetary)	665.4	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9	41.2	–
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	19.1	135.7	161.0	130.6	165.2	8.2	13.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	96.8	73.2	119.4	151.7	101.1	5.0	8.5
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	68.1	93.1	75.8	62.9	86.3	4.3	7.3
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	12.6	27.5	34.8	117.2	72.8	3.6	6.1
Kerosene ²	62.0	35.6	39.1	58.1	45.6	2.3	3.8
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	30.6	30.7	34.1	29.1	41.8	2.1	3.5
Cotton	20.0	20.8	24.7	37.6	35.2	1.7	3.0
Portland cement	1.7	4.0	6.2	25.4	31.2	1.5	2.6
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	11.0	14.9	27.4	29.4	28.3	1.4	2.4
Coal, coke and briquettes	6.0	7.4	10.8	20.3	27.6	1.4	2.3
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods	7.8	9.1	5.9	22.7	25.2	1.2	2.1
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	24.5	12.1	14.5	18.7	22.2	1.1	1.9
Petroleum oils and oils, crude	0.0	2.6	4.7	17.3	16.2	0.8	1.4
Other goods	593.4	439.7	555.2	530.9	490.7	19.9	33.9
Total export excluding gold	953.6	906.3	1,113.5	1,251.8	1,189.4	–	100.0
Total export excluding gold and NBKR additional estimates	817.6	871.6	1,063.9	1,172.6	1,132.6		

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

¹ Including the additional estimates of the NSC on agricultural products distributed by months according to the NBKR estimates and the NSC selected survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter)

² Export of on board stock

The products of the industrial and agricultural sectors traditionally made the basis of the exports commodity structure in 2019. In the reporting quarter, the value of these commodity groups increased due to the growth in the output of processing industries and agricultural products.

In 2019, the increase in the production output of the processing sector by 8.3 percent compared to the same period of 2018 was mainly due to the growth in the production of basic metals by 11.8 percent³. In 2019, gold exports increased by 25.4 percent and constituted USD 832.9 million. The aforementioned dynamics was the result of growth in the physical volume of gold supplies by 13.7 percent amid an increase in the cost of supplies by 10.3 percent⁴. In the reporting year, there was also an increase in exports of ores and precious metal concentrates (by USD 34.6 million), iron and steel (by USD 1.2 million), silver and metals of the platinum group (by USD 0.2 million). At the same time, there was a decrease in the exports of non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap (by USD 44.3 million) and ferrous waste and scrap (by USD 4.7 million). The dynamics in the value of these goods was due to a change in the physical volume and the average cost of supplies.

Table 4. Export of major products of metallurgical production*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gold (non-monetary)	tons	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.5	18.7
	mln of USD	665.4	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	thou tons	10.1	98.8	90.5	153.2	185.5
	mln of USD	19.1	135.7	161.0	130.6	165.2
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s. ¹	thou tons	197.8	22.3	21.7	37.5	27.0
	mln of USD	12.6	27.5	34.8	117.2	72.8
Ferrous waste and scrap	thou tons	88.1	42.2	98.7	92.7	85.4
	mln of USD	4.8	2.1	9.3	21.8	17.1
Iron and steel	thou tons	7.2	17.6	29.5	33.3	39.2
	mln of USD	5.3	16.0	17.1	14.6	15.8
Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	tons	5.6	7.6	10.5	8.5	7.9
	mln of USD	3.0	4.2	5.7	4.1	4.3

* NSC data in FOB prices, excluding NSC additional estimates on agricultural products distributed by months according to NBKR estimates and NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

¹ A significant increase of exports in physical volume in 2014-2015 was due to supplies of ashes and residues containing metals, having low cost.

At the end of 2019, there was an increase in the output of the textile sector, in the production of clothes and footwear, leather and other leather goods by 18.2 percent⁵ in the country. Despite this factor, in 2019, export of apparel production totaled USD 101.1 million, having decreased by 50.6 percent compared to 2018. The dynamics of the indicator was mainly due to the decrease in exports of two large commodity items: “women’s and girls’ knitted or crocheted goods” (by USD 47.5 million) and “men’s and boys’ knitted or crocheted goods” (by USD 22.9 million). The reduction in the value of exports of the aforementioned items was mainly due to a decrease in the average prices and in the physical volume of supplies. Changes on other commodity items did not have a significant effect on the dynamics of exports of apparel production.

³ “Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2019)”, NSC KR.

⁴ According to the results of 2019, the average world price for 1 Troy ounce of gold was USD 1,392.8, which is by 9.9 percent higher than the price level of 2018, source: Reuters.

⁵ “Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2019)”, NSC KR.

Table 5. Export of major products of clothing manufacture*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total of articles of apparel and clothing accessories	mln of USD	96.8	73.2	119.4	151.7	101.1
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	<i>mln pieces</i>	7.9	7.5	31.3	33.0	20.6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	9.8	23.1	53.8	101.4	53.9
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers	<i>mln pieces</i>	7.5	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	10.5	5.7	8.0	2.6	15.0
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	5.2	3.8	11.2	3.6	11.4
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and skirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	<i>mln pieces</i>	5.5	8.8	8.1	6.5	3.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	34.3	29.8	33.7	32.0	9.0
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and skirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	<i>mln pieces</i>	33.4	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	34.5	9.6	6.0	3.9	7.4
Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted (other than those for babies)	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	2.2	0.5	6.0	6.1	2.2
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of other than textile fabrics; headgear of all materials	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.2	2.1

* NSC data in FOB prices, excluding NSC additional estimates on agricultural products distributed by months according to NBKR estimates and NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

According to the NSC, in 2019, growth in the gross output of the agricultural products was due to increased production in the crop-growing (by 2.6 percent) and livestock (by 2.5 percent)⁶ sectors. The goods of crop-growing sector prevailed in the commodity structure of agricultural exports. Among large commodity items, there was an increase in the supplies of vegetables (by USD 23.3 million), fruits and nuts (by USD 12.7 million), oils and other fats derived from milk (by USD 6.5 million), fish (by USD 2.7 million) and cheese and curd (by USD 2.6 million). Despite a decrease in the average cost of supplies on most of the aforementioned items, an increase in the physical volume of supplies conditioned an increase in the value of exports. At the same time, a decrease in prices was the main factor for a reduction in the volume of cotton supplied by the Kyrgyz Republic (by USD 2.4 million).

⁶ “Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2019)”, NSC KR.

Table 6. Export of major products of agriculture*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	310.4	176.4	144.1	97.8	150.1
	<i>mln of USD</i>	68.1	93.1	75.8	62.9	86.3
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	36.7	22.1	29.2	33.7	57.8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	30.6	30.7	34.1	29.1	41.8
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	16.1	15.8	16.1	23.2	24.2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	20.0	20.8	24.7	37.6	35.2
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	48.6	17.7	19.9	23.6	23.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	24.5	12.1	14.5	18.7	22.2
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	<i>thou tons</i>	0.6	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	2.2	7.7	12.2	9.5	16.0
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	<i>thou tons</i>	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	1.8	2.9	8.1	12.2	12.5
Cheese and curd	<i>thou tons</i>	1.3	2.1	4.1	2.3	2.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	2.7	5.0	10.2	6.3	8.8
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	20.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	39.0	1.3	2.3	5.3	6.2
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	<i>thou tons</i>	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	2.3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	4.3

* NSC data in FOB prices, excluding NSC additional estimates on agricultural products distributed by months according to NBKR estimates and NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

In 2019, the share of the non-EAEU countries constituted 68.4 percent (in 2018, 65.1 percent) **in the geographic structure of exports**. In the reporting period, goods were mainly exported to Great Britain (62.0 percent of total exports to the non-EAEU countries). In the reporting period Uzbekistan, Turkey, China and Tajikistan were other significant partners of the Kyrgyz Republic from the non-EAEU countries. The goods of the processing industry and agricultural products were mainly supplied to these countries.

In 2019, exports of goods to the EAEU countries amounted to USD 621.1 million and resulted in a reduction in the share thereof from 34.9 percent to 31.6 percent in the total volume of exported goods. The products of agriculture and processing industry dominate among the goods exported to the EAEU countries. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation became the largest trade partners among the EAEU countries, the share thereof in the total volume of exports to the EAEU countries constituted 54.3 and 43.6 percent, respectively.

Table 7. Geographic Structure of Export of some products*
(mln of USD)

Denomination	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	in percent to total, 2019 ¹
Gold (non-monetary)	Total	665.4	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Great Britain	0.0	31.3	186.8	663.9	832.0	99.9
	Switzerland	559.3	644.0	484.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	UAE	85.6	25.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Total	37.0	183.7	205.5	269.8	255.6	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Kazakhstan	20.9	111.2	108.7	97.7	125.0	48.9
	Russia	3.0	17.8	32.2	79.5	62.5	24.4
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	Total	96.8	73.2	119.4	151.7	101.1	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	41.9	40.4	90.2	134.6	72.0	71.2
	Kazakhstan	54.6	31.3	27.6	16.0	28.6	28.3
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	Total	68.1	93.1	75.8	62.9	86.3	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Turkey	24.4	30.4	17.1	21.3	27.7	32.1
	Russia	7.6	21.5	19.9	8.4	14.6	16.9
	Iran	0.3	1.0	8.6	10.1	9.7	11.2
	Kazakhstan	15.3	24.9	12.1	1.9	6.8	7.9
	Bulgaria	4.6	4.3	3.7	5.1	5.0	5.8
Kerosene	Total	62.0	35.6	39.1	58.1	45.6	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Turkey	20.4	17.6	21.3	33.5	22.6	49.6
	China	5.9	5.6	7.0	10.2	10.6	23.3
	Russia	28.7	2.9	2.7	4.5	4.2	9.2
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	Total	30.6	30.7	34.1	29.1	41.8	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	11.1	15.0	18.0	16.5	25.1	60.0
	Kazakhstan	8.4	11.9	6.8	4.3	8.3	19.8
Cotton	Total	20.0	20.8	24.7	37.6	35.2	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Turkey	6.0	10.7	11.5	12.4	21.9	62.3
	Russia	12.5	7.2	10.8	17.7	9.2	26.0
Portland cement	Total	1.7	4.0	6.2	25.4	31.2	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Uzbekistan	0.0	0.1	5.2	24.6	30.8	98.5
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	Total	11.0	14.9	27.4	29.4	28.3	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Kazakhstan	5.2	9.0	17.0	13.3	13.5	47.6
	Russia	0.0	0.3	2.3	2.9	5.1	18.1
	Uzbekistan	2.8	2.4	4.9	9.4	5.0	17.6
Footwear	Total	26.5	21.4	30.7	22.7	16.0	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Kazakhstan	10.5	5.2	6.4	8.0	15.3	95.8

* NSC data in FOB prices, excluding NSC additional estimates on agricultural products distributed by months according to NBKR estimates and NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

¹ In percent to total of each good position

Imports of goods in FOB prices according to the results of 2019 decreased by 7.3 percent compared to the same indicator in 2018 and constituted USD 4,588.3 million.

In 2019, the volume of imports of goods of the largest SITC group – “manufactured goods classified by material” – increased slightly (by 0.4 percent) and totaled USD 1,139.3 million. In the commodity structure of the group, there was an increase on the items “tulle, lace, embroidery and other small articles” (by USD 17.7 million), “structures of iron and steel, n.e.s.” (by USD 14.4 million), “fiberboard of wood” (by USD 9.2 million) and “articles of paper and paperboard, n.e.s.” (by USD 8.6 million). At the same time, there was a significant reduction in imports on certain large commodity items. In particular, there was a decrease in supplies of woven fabrics of man-made textile materials (by USD 68.2 million), locksmiths’ ware, safes and hardware (by USD 20.2 million), iron and steel (by USD 9.7 million).

Table 8. Major products of the group "Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material"*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	<i>mln of USD</i>	781.6	831.7	1,043.7	1,134.6	1,139.3
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	355.2	363.0	362.0	392.2	400.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	243.4	203.4	189.0	240.8	231.0
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>mln sq.m</i>	292.3	712.8	732.3	819.6	445.6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	101.8	200.3	287.4	243.6	175.5
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	<i>thou tons</i>	3.1	8.6	8.2	23.3	32.2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	7.6	22.3	20.6	63.2	69.9
Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal	<i>thou tons</i>	3.7	4.4	6.8	23.8	23.1
	<i>mln of USD</i>	8.7	10.0	15.7	89.1	68.9
Rubber tyres	<i>mln pieces</i>	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	32.0	35.3	45.6	49.3	44.5
Paper and paperboard	<i>thou tons</i>	39.1	24.3	28.3	33.0	32.3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	38.5	32.2	35.0	38.5	38.3
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	6.9	6.9	8.8	10.3	40.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	22.3	20.3	27.0	26.5	35.1
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	10.8	12.8	8.6	24.9	23.2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	20.7	17.7	13.3	13.8	28.3
Densified and reconstituted wood	<i>mln cub m</i>	5.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	5.5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	19.8	15.4	18.2	26.7	27.1
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	<i>mln sq.m</i>	3.9	4.1	7.6	6.4	9.3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	12.2	11.1	16.5	15.9	25.1
Tulles, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings and other smallwares	<i>thou tons</i>	0.6	0.9	3.1	1.7	11.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	0.9	2.1	6.9	3.8	21.5
Textile yarn	<i>thou tons</i>	4.2	5.0	7.2	8.7	9.8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	6.9	11.4	20.5	21.3	19.2
Other goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	266.7	250.3	348.1	302.2	354.8

* NSC data in CIF prices

In the reporting period, the total value of imports of the group “machinery and transport equipment” increased by 6.7 percent and amounted to USD 1,069.8 million. In the commodity structure of the aforementioned group, the most significant increase in supplies was observed on the items “electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy” (by USD 56.5 million), “machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof” (by USD 19.2 million) and “parts of the machinery and related equipment used in civil engineering and construction” (by USD 11.4 million). At the same time, there was a decrease in imports of such items as “motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons” (by USD 9.8 million), “mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders” (by USD 1.3 million), “electrothermic appliances” (by USD 1.1 million) and other commodity items.

Table 9. Major products of the group "Machinery and transport equipment"*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	<i>mln of USD</i>	809.0	902.8	835.1	1,002.9	1,069.8
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	<i>mln pieces</i>	2.7	1.3	3.7	3.6	4.0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	59.9	58.2	95.6	144.0	200.5
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	45.4	44.4	47.7	45.2	51.0
Machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof	<i>thou pieces</i>	5.1	5.5	7.7	7.2	11.2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	34.9	37.9	21.4	24.4	43.6
Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	26.6	23.5	29.4	24.3	35.6
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>thou pieces</i>	3.9	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	68.3	30.2	29.6	31.0	35.6
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	<i>thou pieces</i>	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	34.0	10.4	21.4	32.0	34.0
Automatic data-processing machines	<i>thou pieces</i>	294.5	302.6	220.0	346.6	329.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	23.3	18.1	26.5	21.4	32.0
Machinery and mechanical appliances specialized for particular industries, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	10.3	76.8	125.9	31.1	10.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	6.4	16.1	12.3	29.9	30.9
Electrothermic appliances, n.e.s.	<i>mln pieces</i>	1.2	1.7	3.1	3.5	2.5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	16.9	14.6	20.5	29.9	28.8
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou pieces</i>	2.5	1.7	3.9	3.8	18.5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	40.4	92.7	34.7	35.0	25.1
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders	<i>thou pieces</i>	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	21.0	15.0	14.5	23.3	22.0
Other goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	431.9	541.8	481.4	562.7	530.6

* NSC data in CIF prices

In the reporting year, imports of goods of the group “various manufactured products” decreased by 30.8 percent and amounted to USD 733.3 million. The decrease in value was mainly due to a reduction in imports on the items “articles of apparel and clothing accessories” and “footwear”, the value of supplies of these goods decreased by USD 162.3 million and USD 118.5 million, respectively. Insignificant changes were observed in the supplies value for other commodity items of the group.

Table 10. Miscellaneous manufactured articles*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	<i>mln of USD</i>	450.6	733.0	805.3	1,059.8	733.3
Footwear	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	94.8	258.3	300.5	372.6	254.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	141.6	261.4	263.7	388.9	226.6
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	13.8	18.2	18.5	28.0	25.0
Smallwares and toilet articles, n.e.s.; sieves; tailors' dummies, etc.	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	2.6	3.7	11.2	14.9	24.1
Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	20.2	16.1	16.0	19.3	14.7
Printed matter	<i>thou tons</i>	2.0	1.3	4.3	4.5	4.8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	22.6	7.3	15.1	15.3	13.7
Other travel goods, handbags and similar containers	<i>mln pieces</i>	2.3	4.4	5.8	2.9	5.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	2.2	5.5	8.7	6.9	12.5
Other instruments and appliances	<i>mln pieces</i>	10.7	19.8	13.9	12.4	17.3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	5.8	5.0	7.7	11.1	11.5
Articles of plastics, n.e.s.	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	10.2	7.4	8.2	17.5	10.9
Other goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	137.0	150.1	155.6	185.4	140.1

* NSC data in CIF prices

In 2019, imports of the group “mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials” decreased by 3.0 percent compared to 2018 and amounted to USD 687.6 million. Petroleum products traditionally have the main share in the commodity structure of the imports in this group. In the reporting period, the value of imports of petroleum products decreased by 24.2 percent and amounted to USD 620.5 million. There was a decrease in the supplies of diesel fuel (by USD 121.1 million), gasoline (by USD 80.4 million), kerosene (by USD 11.5 million) and other petroleum products (by USD 8.9 million). At the same time, there was an increase in the supplies of fuel oil and lubricants by USD 17.1 million and USD 7.4 million, respectively.

Table 11. Import of petroleum products*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	in percent to total, 2019
Total petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	1,620.1	1,555.3	1,418.6	1,856.6	1,384.7	100,0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	806.6	463.3	568.1	818.0	620.5	100,0
Gas oil	<i>thou tons</i>	429.7	347.5	541.3	706.3	533.7	38,5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	228.3	131.3	225.2	409.2	288.1	46,4
Motor spirit (gasoline)	<i>thou tons</i>	716.9	719.5	628.9	852.5	655.5	47,3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	355.3	180.3	220.5	302.0	221.5	35,7
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	88.5	181.2	80.0	75.1	60.7	4,4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	52.0	56.6	54.3	48.2	36.7	5,9
Lubricating petroleum oil	<i>thou tons</i>	121.6	13.9	16.2	18.5	24.1	1,7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	85.0	18.6	22.4	25.8	33.2	5,4
Fuel oil	<i>thou tons</i>	205.7	223.5	76.2	13.8	58.3	4,2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	66.9	57.4	17.8	4.5	21.6	3,5
Crude oil	<i>thou tons</i>	1.3	14.7	1.3	2.1	1.2	0,1
	<i>mln of USD</i>	0.7	4.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0,1
Other petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	56.5	54.9	74.8	188.4	51.4	3,7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	18.3	14.7	27.5	27.7	18.8	3,0

* NSC data in CIF prices

According to the results of 2019, the share of non-EAEU countries slightly decreased compared to 2018 and constituted 58.9 percent **in the geographic structure of import**. Such dynamics was mainly due to a reduction in the supplies of consumer goods. China (60.1 percent of the total imports from the non-EAEU countries), Turkey (7.7 percent), Uzbekistan (6.9 percent) and the United States (3.1 percent) were the largest trade partners among the non-EAEU countries.

In the reporting period, the share of supplies from the EAEU countries slightly increased and amounted to 41.1 percent. Fuel and energy products, the bulk of which is supplied from the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, still prevail in the commodity structure of imports from the EAEU countries. Broad list of consumer goods are supplied to the Kyrgyz Republic besides energy carriers.

Table 12. Geographic Structure of Import of some products*
(mln of USD)

Denomination	Countries	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	in percent to total, 2019 ¹
Petroleum products	Total	806.6	463.3	568.1	818.0	620.5	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	725.2	384.0	513.8	676.7	497.1	80.1
	Kazakhstan	63.3	64.6	36.6	115.3	98.2	15.8
Footwear	Total	94.8	258.3	300.5	372.6	254.1	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	78.6	243.0	273.1	344.9	233.8	92.0
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	Total	141.6	261.4	263.7	388.9	226.6	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	95.2	182.3	146.0	247.1	145.9	64.4
	Turkey	36.5	64.0	80.3	107.5	47.9	21.1
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	Total	59.9	58.2	95.6	144.0	200.5	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	49.2	48.1	82.8	130.9	165.3	82.4
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	Total	101.8	200.3	287.4	243.6	175.5	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	97.1	196.3	284.6	241.4	172.8	98.5
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	Total	153.1	114.8	167.7	149.8	168.4	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	India	11.5	13.2	16.2	19.0	24.7	14.7
	Russia	24.1	17.0	27.6	17.7	22.3	13.2
	Turkey	9.2	5.8	9.7	10.1	14.5	8.6
	Germany	6.9	10.4	10.3	12.7	9.6	5.7
	Slovenia	7.2	8.0	9.7	9.0	8.7	5.2
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	Total	206.7	189.5	149.5	161.1	166.9	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	43.0	44.8	34.0	35.8	57.0	34.2
	Lithuania	3.2	0.8	14.6	20.4	20.0	12.0
	Kazakhstan	14.1	53.9	16.9	12.3	14.9	9.0
	Russia	13.1	32.1	20.1	31.5	14.9	8.9
	Germany	26.1	2.7	7.7	10.8	14.2	8.5
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	Total	75.1	80.2	83.8	103.7	89.1	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	27.4	22.7	33.6	31.1	37.7	42.3
	Kazakhstan	15.8	35.2	25.2	21.1	20.9	23.5
	France	4.2	4.3	5.5	6.3	7.6	8.5
	Turkey	4.5	3.1	2.7	5.9	4.3	4.8
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	Total	27.2	33.0	45.2	69.8	83.0	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	12.4	15.1	8.1	13.6	29.6	35.7
	Uzbekistan	0.2	4.3	22.1	36.6	28.9	34.8
	Ecuador	2.0	0.8	1.2	3.6	6.4	7.7
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	Total	7.6	22.3	20.6	63.2	69.9	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	0.4	1.4	4.2	34.2	33.6	48.1
	Turkey	4.0	15.2	9.5	21.6	26.2	37.5
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	Total	64.2	56.9	65.3	65.6	62.0	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	35.3	30.9	38.9	41.2	40.3	64.9
	Kazakhstan	7.4	10.5	13.0	11.7	9.9	15.9
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	Total	35.2	28.7	44.3	44.7	53.3	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	22.1	18.6	26.7	29.5	33.1	62.1
	Kazakhstan	4.8	5.3	12.7	10.0	16.0	30.0

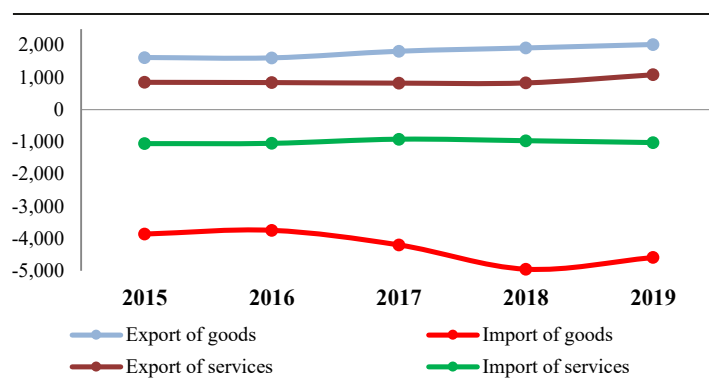
* NSC data in CIF prices, including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), excluding NBKR additional estimates on export.

¹ In percent to total of each good position

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

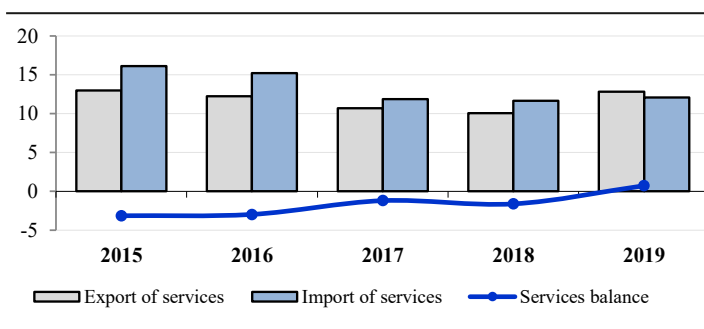
A significant improvement in the balance of travel and transport services caused a positive balance of international services.

Chart 3. External service and goods trade*
(in mln of USD)



* NSC data, including estimates of NBKR and NSC

Chart 4. Balance of international services
(in percent of GDP)



According to the results of 2019, the turnover of international services increased by 17.3 percent and constituted USD 2,103.5 million.

According to the results of 2019, **balance of international services** was positive and constituted USD 61.8 million, meanwhile, in 2018, the balance of services was negative in the amount of USD 133.0 million. Such dynamics was the result of the outstripping growth in export of services (by 30.5 percent) compared to the volume of services rendered by the non-residents (an increase of 6.0 percent).

In the reporting period, **the export of services** constituted USD 1,082.7 million, which corresponded to 53.5 percent of exports of goods. **Import of services** was in the amount of USD 1,020.8 million which constituted 22.5 percent of import of goods.

In 2019, the main services were travels, as well as transport and business services, which in total constituted 89.5 percent of the turnover of international services.

According to the results of 2019, the balance of the item “travels” was formed positive in the amount of USD 252.4 million, having increased by 73.8 percent due to growth of services related to travels of the citizens from the foreign countries to the Kyrgyz Republic by 40.0 percent. The volume of services rendered to the residents during their stay abroad (travel imports) increased by 24.5 percent.

In the reporting period, the balance of transport services was formed negative and amounted to USD 183.6 million, having decreased by 34.4 percent compared to 2018. At the same time, there was an increase in the export of transport services by 26.3 percent (mainly due to the growth of air and road transport services), whereas the volume of import transactions decreased by 8.2 percent (due to the railroad and road transport services).

Net export of business services in the reporting period was formed negative in the amount of USD 25.2 million, having increased by 38.0 percent. In the reporting year, the main factor that affected the change in the balance of business services was an increase of the exports in the sector of the consultation services.

INCOME

Dynamics of the item “income” in the reporting year was defined mainly by the change in the volume of direct investment income.

According to the results of 2018, the balance of the item “income” was found negative in the amount of USD 617.8 million (in 2018, USD 251.0 million). The increase in the incomes of direct foreign investors resulted from the growth in the volume of re-invested profit of the enterprises up to USD 339.5 million and distributed income in the form of dividends up to USD 204.2 million had the main impact on incomes. As a result, at the end of the reporting year, the income of the non-residents on direct investments amounted to USD 547.9 million (in 2018, USD 191.8 million).

In the reporting period, the volume of interest payments on previously received loans increased by 5.3 percent and amounted to USD 81.3 million due to interest payments on loans of the private and public sectors. This dynamics, as well as a decrease in incomes on the item “other incomes on other investments” by 24.2 percent, contributed to increasing the deficit of the item “incomes on other investments” by 25.8 percent (up to USD 57.3 million).

The balance of the item “labor remuneration” was formed negative in the amount of USD 12.6 million, having decreased by 7.8 percent, due to a decrease in the total incomes of the non-residents from labor activity in the Kyrgyz Republic.

TRANSFERS

The volume of the current transfers’ inflow was below the level of the previous year due to a decrease in the inflow of workers’ remittances.

Positive balance of **current transfers** according to the results of 2019 constituted USD 2,168.4 million having decreased by 10.4 percent. Official and private transfers (other sectors) affected the current transfer account.

In the structure of private transfers, as before, the money transfers of labor migrants provided the main share of all inflows. In the reporting period, a reduction in the net inflow of money transfers was due to the decrease in the gross inflow thereof by 10.6 percent, meanwhile the outflow of money transfers increased by 2.2 percent.

Table 13. Structure of workers' remittances*
(mln of USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.1 Workers' remittances	1,478.3	1,796.5	2,231.5	2,356.0	2,036.9
1.1.1 Inflow	1,822.1	2,158.0	2,688.8	2,902.9	2,595.7
of which:					
<i>Inflows through transfer systems</i>	1,683.6	1,991.3	2,482.4	2,685.3	2,406.9
<i>Transfers of individuals through commercial banks¹</i>	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7
<i>Postal populations' remittances</i>	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
<i>Estimates of NBKR²</i>	134.4	163.4	203.1	214.3	185.2
1.1.2 Outflow	-343.8	-361.5	-457.3	-546.9	-558.9

* According to NBKR data including estimates

¹ Remittances exceeding USD 3000 are not taken into account

² Additional estimation coefficient of 10% is used for assessing remittances which migrants inflow in cash

Money transfer systems⁷ remain the main mode of the labor migrants' remittances to the country. In 2019, the net volume of funds received through money transfer systems constituted USD 2,406.9 million⁸, having decreased by 10.4 percent compared to the same indicator in 2018. The volume of remittances transferred from the country increased by 2.3 percent and constituted USD 554.6 million. The geographic structure of money transfers remains almost unchanged. According to the results of the reporting period, the main share of money transfers was received from the Russian Federation (98.0 percent). In the structure of transfers made from the Kyrgyz Republic, the prevailing specific weight also falls on the Russian Federation (98.8 percent).

Chart 5. Balance of remittance and export
(in percent of GDP)



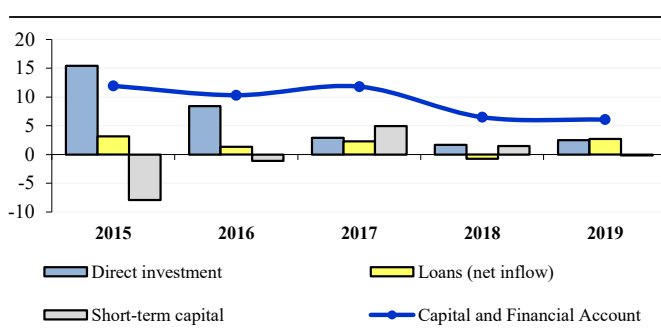
Remittances remain the main source of financing of trade deficit. The balance of remittances still covers net export of consumer goods, which in turn was formed with a negative value of USD 1,470.6 million.

According to the results of 2019, the balance of current transfers in **the sector of state governance** was formed positive in the amount of USD 111.8 million, having significantly exceeded the level of 2018 (USD 45.6 million). Growth in inflows of official transfers was due to the increase in the volume of grants received by the public sector up to USD 117.9 million.

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

In the reporting period, a decrease in the inflows on the capital and financial account was mainly due to the effect of the high base on the capital account in 2018. There was an increase in the flow of funds on the financial account.

Chart 6. Capital and Financial Account
(in percent of GDP)



According to the results of 2019, **the capital and financial account** (analytic presentation of the balance of payments) was formed with a positive balance in the amount of USD 512.9 million, having decreased by 4.4 percent compared to 2018.

In the reporting period, the positive balance of **the capital account** decreased down to USD 88.4 million. The aforementioned decrease in the indicator was due to the debt in the amount of USD 240.0 million written off by the Russian Federation in 2018, which significantly increased the positive balance of the capital account in the basic period.

According to the results of 2019, **the financial account** was formed with a positive balance in the amount of USD 424.5 million, having significantly exceeded the level of 2018 (USD 201.3 million). The financial account experienced major impact of the items “direct investments” and “other investments”.

In the reporting year, the balance of the item “direct investments” was formed positive and amounted to USD 208.6 million, against USD 139.3 million at the end of 2018. This trend experienced major impact of the growth of direct investments to the Kyrgyz Republic resulted from the increase in the volume of

⁷ Anelik, Blizko, Contact, Migom, MoneyGram, Western Union, Unistream, Zolotaya Korona, Leader, Bystraya Pochta (Fast Post), Allure and other money transfer systems and remittances via Kyrgyzpochtasy Public Enterprise.

⁸ Excluding the NBKR additional estimates.

reinvested profit up to USD 339.5 million. In the reporting period, the volume of financial assets invested in the share capital was formed negative and amounted to USD 7.9 million.

According to the results of 2019, the volume of funds received on the item “other investments” amounted to USD 190.9 million (in 2018, USD 71.6 million). In general, in the reporting period, there was an increase in foreign assets and liabilities to the non-residents.

In 2019, the foreign assets of the residents increased by USD 116.0 million. The increase in the volume of the resident enterprises’ accounts receivable (by USD 81.1 million) had the significant impact on the aforementioned dynamics. As of the end of December 2019, in total, more than 80.0 percent of the gross volume of accounts receivable fell on the enterprises that are engaged in the processing industry, professional, scientific and technical activity, as well as the enterprises of the wholesale and retail trade. In the reporting period, the volume of funds deposited on the accounts of the residents in foreign banks increased by USD 1.5 million.

According to the results of 2019, the liabilities to the non-residents increased by USD 306.9. In the reporting period, the net inflow of loans to the public and private sectors was formed with a negative balance and amounted to USD 229.0 million. At the same time, the net inflow of funds in the amount of USD 66.2 million was observed on loans to the public sector (in 2018, the indicator was formed negative in the amount of USD 191.2 million⁹) due to the excess of loans received by the public sector in the reporting period (USD 188.0 million) over payments on the principal amount of debt (USD 122.0 million). The volume of loans received by the private sector also exceeded the repayment rate on the principal amount of debt (USD 478.9 million and USD 316.1 million, respectively), as a result, the net volume of loans to the private sector was formed with a positive balance in the amount of USD 162.8 million. In the reporting period, liabilities of the commercial banks in the form of cash and deposits on the foreign accounts increased by USD 16.4 million.

In the reporting period, the volume of accounts payable of the resident enterprises increased by USD 61.5 million. In general, the prevailing share in the total accounts payable fell on the enterprises of the wholesale and retail trade, processing industry, mining, information and communication to make more than 80.0 percent of the total amount of debt.

According to the results of 2019, **the overall net balance of payments** was formed positive in the amount of USD 46.7 million.

The balance of the item “errors and omissions”, taking into account the additional estimates of the National Bank, was formed positive in the amount of USD 487.3 million. The volume of international gross reserves at the end of 2019 amounted to USD 2,424.1 million, which covers 5.2 months¹⁰ of the future import of goods and services.

⁹ The outflow was due to the reflection of a one-time debt write-off to the Russian Federation in the amount of USD 240.0 million in the total amount of payments on the principal amount of the public sector debt in 2018.

¹⁰ For reference: the volume of reserve assets covers 4.7 months of the future import of goods and services.

Table 14. The Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic (analytic presentation)
(mln of USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Current Account	-1,068.9	-788.0	-481.8	-997.0	-953.6
Goods and services	-2,445.4	-2,340.0	-2,475.3	-3,166.9	-2,504.3
Trade balance ¹	-2,240.8	-2,136.5	-2,383.3	-3,033.8	-2,566.1
Exports (FOB)	1,619.0	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,022.2
EAEU countries	410.2	447.2	541.5	640.6	621.1
Non-EAEU countries	1,208.8	1,160.7	1,272.4	1,275.4	1,401.1
Imports (FOB)	3,859.8	3,744.4	4,197.2	4,949.9	4,588.3
EAEU countries	1,919.8	1,519.8	1,733.4	2,011.0	1,880.9
Non-EAEU countries	1,940.0	2,224.6	2,463.8	2,938.9	2,707.5
Balance of services	-204.6	-203.5	-92.0	-133.0	61.8
Rendered services	848.9	841.0	823.8	829.9	1,082.7
Received services	-1,053.5	-1,044.5	-915.8	-962.9	-1,020.8
Transportation services	-265.4	-239.4	-225.9	-176.3	-183.6
Travels	17.9	-28.6	136.2	130.3	252.4
Construction services	37.2	45.8	8.2	6.3	6.9
Other services	25.6	38.7	9.5	4.5	6.2
Technical assistance	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-15.0	-20.0
Income ¹	-251.0	-350.7	-371.6	-251.0	-617.8
Direct investment income	-181.3	-269.5	-295.9	-191.8	-547.9
Portfolio investment income	0.9	—	—	—	—
Other investment income	-51.8	-64.9	-56.9	-45.6	-57.3
Interest in loans (schedule)	-69.2	-69.8	-76.2	-77.2	-81.3
Compensation of employees	-18.7	-16.3	-18.8	-13.6	-12.6
Current transfers	1,627.5	1,902.7	2,365.1	2,420.9	2,168.4
Capital and financial account	779.2	708.1	909.3	536.3	512.9
Capital account	79.1	112.6	131.3	335.0	88.4
Capital transfers ¹	79.1	112.6	131.3	335.0	88.4
Financial account	700.1	595.5	778.0	201.3	424.5
Direct investment in the KR ¹	1,009.1	579.0	221.9	139.3	208.6
Portfolio investment	-129.0	-7.2	-24.9	-9.2	25.0
Financial derivatives	5.3	6.3	2.8	-0.4	—
Other investment	-185.2	17.5	578.2	71.6	190.9
Assets ("-" accretion)	-409.4	-98.3	424.4	-72.2	-116.0
Banks	-157.1	92.1	-5.5	-3.7	-20.1
Other assets	-252.2	-190.4	429.9	-68.5	-96.0
Liabilities ("+" accretion)	224.2	115.8	153.8	143.8	306.9
Banks	17.4	-33.7	-13.2	47.7	16.4
Loans	206.2	92.1	176.2	-61.3	229.0
General government	234.2	237.4	214.8	-191.2	66.2
Disbursement	305.5	343.5	326.3	150.0	188.1
Amortization (schedule)	-71.3	-106.1	-111.5	-341.2	-122.0
Private sector	-28.0	-145.4	-38.6	130.0	162.8
Disbursement	521.6	342.2	344.6	460.9	478.9
Amortization (schedule)	-549.6	-487.6	-383.2	-330.9	-316.1
Other liabilities	0.6	57.4	-9.2	157.4	61.5
Net errors and omissions	210.4	385.5	-412.1	297.1	487.3
Overall balance	-79.2	305.6	15.3	-163.6	46.7
Financing	79.2	-305.6	-15.3	163.6	-46.7
NBKR reserves ² ("-" accretion)	66.8	-311.8	-43.7	187.9	-16.5
IMF loans	12.5	6.2	1.4	-29.1	-25.5
Exceptional financing	—	—	26.9	4.8	-4.7
Other financing	—	—	—	—	—

¹ According to NSC data including estimates of NBKR² In accordance with the IMF methodology, classification of operations on monetary gold in reserve assets was amended: gold bars were excluded from amendments resulting from operations and attributed to other amendments to be included in reserve assets purchased from the residents of the Kyrgyz Republic

2018				2019				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-486.2	-277.7	-165.4	-67.7	-313.3	-288.9	-214.8	-136.7	Current Account
-848.0	-859.1	-805.2	-654.6	-617.1	-681.0	-665.7	-540.4	Goods and services
-790.8	-800.2	-827.1	-615.8	-608.5	-657.3	-746.3	-554.0	Trade balance ¹
404.7	486.6	377.5	647.3	477.5	476.7	460.7	607.4	Exports (FOB)
149.1	206.8	104.8	179.9	143.8	148.6	167.9	160.7	EAEU countries
255.6	279.8	272.7	467.3	333.7	328.1	292.7	446.6	Non-EAEU countries
1,195.5	1,286.8	1,204.5	1,263.0	1,085.9	1,134.0	1,207.0	1,161.4	Imports (FOB)
429.1	519.9	501.5	560.5	422.8	495.7	502.7	459.6	EAEU countries
766.4	766.9	703.0	702.5	663.1	638.2	704.3	701.8	Non-EAEU countries
-57.2	-58.9	21.9	-38.8	-8.6	-23.8	80.6	13.7	Balance of services
170.0	204.9	259.8	195.2	212.1	260.5	351.4	258.7	Rendered services
-227.2	-263.8	-237.9	-234.0	-220.7	-284.2	-270.9	-245.0	Received services
-69.9	-97.5	-52.1	-60.5	-50.3	-51.4	-49.4	-32.6	Transportation services
20.1	32.1	65.3	27.7	44.8	27.7	125.6	54.4	Travels
2.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.2	1.5	2.4	3.2	Construction services
-4.7	10.8	13.2	-1.5	2.1	3.4	6.9	-6.3	Other services
-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	Technical assistance
-82.0	-72.5	-18.2	-78.2	-196.2	-115.9	-122.1	-183.6	Income ¹
-67.3	-57.7	-1.2	-65.7	-179.8	-99.5	-99.2	-169.4	Direct investment income
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investment income
-11.9	-11.1	-13.5	-9.1	-13.3	-13.3	-20.0	-10.8	Other investment income
-18.7	-19.0	-20.3	-19.2	-19.8	-20.6	-24.2	-16.6	Interest in loans (schedule)
-2.9	-3.8	-3.5	-3.4	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-3.3	Compensation of employees
443.9	653.9	658.0	665.1	500.1	508.1	573.1	587.2	Current transfers
37.8	332.5	23.2	142.8	135.6	120.8	3.6	253.0	Capital and financial account
262.3	20.8	24.6	27.3	14.8	18.6	31.2	23.7	Capital account
262.3	20.8	24.6	27.3	14.8	18.6	31.2	23.7	Capital transfers ¹
-224.5	311.7	-1.4	115.6	120.8	102.2	-27.7	229.3	Financial account
-130.3	139.2	9.6	120.8	0.5	118.0	-57.3	147.4	Direct investment in the KR ¹
-9.6	0.2	—	0.2	10.0	20.0	-0.1	-4.9	Portfolio investment
0.1	-0.3	—	-0.2	0.2	—	—	-0.3	Financial derivatives
-84.7	172.6	-11.1	-5.2	110.1	-35.9	29.7	87.1	Other investment
-26.7	96.3	-67.9	-73.9	81.7	-168.4	-99.9	70.5	Assets ("-" accretion)
-32.6	49.4	-27.7	7.1	34.6	-37.3	-90.9	73.5	Banks
5.9	46.9	-40.2	-81.0	47.1	-131.1	-9.0	-3.0	Other assets
-58.0	76.3	56.8	68.7	28.4	132.4	129.5	16.6	Liabilities ("+" accretion)
37.2	-14.5	12.3	12.7	-6.2	40.2	9.0	-26.5	Banks
-156.4	17.2	8.3	69.7	15.1	57.2	102.9	53.8	Loans
-242.5	-2.4	-11.6	65.3	-25.3	0.4	21.8	69.2	General government
17.7	21.0	21.9	89.3	9.1	23.9	57.8	97.4	Disbursement
-260.2	-23.5	-33.5	-24.0	-34.3	-23.5	-36.0	-28.2	Amortization (schedule)
86.1	19.6	19.9	4.4	40.3	56.8	81.1	-15.4	Private sector
134.1	110.6	66.0	150.2	139.9	117.1	155.5	66.4	Disbursement
-48.0	-91.0	-46.2	-145.8	-99.5	-60.3	-74.4	-81.8	Amortization (schedule)
61.3	73.7	36.2	-13.7	19.5	35.0	17.7	-10.7	Other liabilities
429.0	-114.7	72.2	-89.3	173.5	129.4	179.0	5.4	Net errors and omissions
-19.4	-60.0	-70.0	-14.2	-4.2	-38.7	-32.2	121.7	Overall balance
19.4	60.0	70.0	14.2	4.2	38.7	32.2	-121.7	Financing
22.5	71.6	73.0	20.8	12.0	48.9	35.2	-112.5	NBKR reserves ² ("-" accretion)
-3.2	-11.6	-3.1	-11.2	-3.1	-10.2	-3.0	-9.2	IMF loans
0.1	—	0.2	4.6	-4.7	—	—	—	Exceptional financing
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other financing

Transfer to methodology according to the 6th Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual

Currently, the balance of payments statistics is compiled by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the requirements of the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual, the fifth edition (hereinafter referred to as the BPM5). However, in order to provide compliance of the external sector statistics methodology with the new international standards, the National Bank takes measures on compiling the balance of payments statistics based on the IMF's new methodology – the Balance of Payments Manual, the sixth edition (hereinafter referred to as the BPM6).

This box provides the users with the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic (analytical form), as well as international investment position of the Kyrgyz Republic compiled on the basis of the BPM6 methodology.

Given that the BPM6 has a high degree of continuity with the methodology of the BPM5, the balance of payments statistics which are based on the new methodology generally remain comparable with the data compiled according the methodology of the BPM5. At the same time, the meaning of the balance of payments accounts changed as some items of the balance of payments were regrouped in accordance with the BPM6.

The main changes in the accounting system for transactions in the BPM6 as compared to the BPM5 are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Transactions Recorded in the Balance of Payments

		BPM 5		BPM 6	
Basic items		1. Current account - Goods and services - Income - Current transfers 2. Capital and financial account - Capital account - Financial account		1. Current account - Good and services - Primary income - Secondary income 2. Capital account 3. Financial account	
		<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>
Current and capital account	Recording of transactions in entries	Export of goods and services, income receivable, transfers receivable and disposal of non-production non-financial assets	Import of goods and services, income payable, transfers payable, and acquisition of non-financial assets	Export of goods and services, primary income receivable, secondary income receivable and disposal of non-production non-financial assets	Import of goods and services, primary income payable, secondary income payable and acquisition of non-production non-financial assets
	Use of signs in entries	Credit entries are recorded with a plus sign (+)	Debit entries are recorded with a minus (-)	Credit entries are recorded with a plus sign (+)	Debit entries are recorded with a plus sign (+)
	Balance calculation	Final balance = credit + debit		Final balance = credit - debit	

Financial account	BPM 5		BPM 6	
	<i>Inflow</i>	<i>Outflow</i>	<i>Net acquisition of financial assets</i>	<i>Net incurrance of liabilities</i>
Recording of transactions in entries	Decrease in assets, increase in liabilities	Increase in assets, decrease in liabilities	Acquisition of assets less decrease in assets (net change of financial assets)	Incurrance of liabilities less decrease in liabilities (net change of financial liabilities)
Use of sign in entries	Assets: minus sign (-) -increase, plus sign (+) -decrease Liabilities: plus sign (+) -increase, minus sign (-) -decrease		Assets: plus sign (+) -increase, minus sign (-) -decrease Liabilities: plus sign (+) -increase, minus sign (-) -decrease	
Balance calculation	Final balance of the financial account=change in assets + change in liabilities		Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) = change in assets – change on liabilities	

List of Amendments in Accounts of the Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic according to the BPM6 methodology

Goods

According to the BPM6 methodological requirements, the item “Goods” underwent significant changes, which affected the form of this account’s presentation, regrouping of items and differentiation of individual goods due to their special role in the financial markets. Thus, the following components are recommended to be reflected in the item “Goods”: *export/import of goods according the balance of payments methodology, net exports of goods under merchanting, non-monetary gold.*

In adapting the balance of goods of the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic with the requirements of the BPM6, the following amendments were made:

- export/import of goods and non-monetary gold are introduced as the main components;
- re-export is defined separately as an additional item in the export of goods;
- goods procured in ports by carriers are included in the item of export/import of goods, meanwhile, according to the BPM5 such goods were defined as a separate item under goods;
- migrants’ personal effects are not included in the item of export/import of goods and are not reflected in any other balance of payments accounts, as according to a new interpretation, this concept is not classified as an operation;
- goods acquired to be processed, goods sent abroad for repair are excluded from the item “Goods”, because there is no transfer of ownership for the goods between a resident and a non-resident in accordance with the BPM6 methodology.

Services

Significant amendments were not introduced in the general concept of accounting the international services in the balance of payments. The main adjustments according to the new BPM6 include clarification in the procedure and methodology of accounting for several indicators, as well as rearrangement or renaming of the sections and particular items on services account to bring the services account in line with the conceptual framework of the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) and the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (UN, 2011).

The following adjustments on the service account of the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic were made in order to bring it in line with the BPM6 methodology:

- a new item “Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others”, which includes only the fee charged by an entity that does not own the goods and engaged in the processing of material resources, was introduced in the section of services;
- postal and courier services (previously recorded in the item “Communication services”) are included in the item “Transport services”;
- the item “Construction services” was renamed in “Construction”, which mainly reflects the fact that the construction works, as well as the goods and services purchased by a non-resident enterprise that is building in the country where construction activities are carried out, are accounted in this item. The construction is divided into “construction abroad” and “construction in the Kyrgyz Republic”;
- the item “Royalties and license payments” (previously reflected in the item “Business services”), according to the BPM6 methodology was renamed and represents a separate item entitled “Charges for the use of intellectual property, not classified in other categories”;
- a new item, that combines telecommunication services (previously recorded in the item “Communication services”) with computer and information services, which previously represented a separate item, was introduced.

Primary income

To ensure consistency between the accounts of foreign economic activity and the national accounts, the item “Income” and its components are brought into line with the item “Primary income account” of the SNA 2008. A detailed breakdown of the investment income is introduced; this breakdown allows linking it with the functional and instrumental classifications of the financial instruments. At the same time, generally, the indicators of the item remain comparable with the data compiled using the BPM5 methodology.

Secondary income

In general, the conceptual framework for accounting current transfers in the balance of payments did not change significantly and maintained continuity with the BPM5 methodology. According to the BPM6 methodological requirements, the item “Current transfers” was renamed into “Secondary income”. More detailed classification of the types of current transfers is provided; certain definitions and procedures of accounting for particular sub-items of the secondary income account are clarified and distinguished.

Financial account

Generally, the basic principles for compiling a financial account according to the BPM6 did not change. The new methodology clarifies the concepts of direct investment, which were brought in line with the fourth edition of the “OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment”. In particular, the definitions of control and influence, the recording methods of the investment chains and fellow enterprises, as well as presentation of assets and liabilities on the gross basis and in accordance with the principle of direction were revised. Functional and instrumental categories of the financial account were expanded and supplemented.

In the course of bringing in compliance with the BPM6 requirements, the following amendments were introduced into the financial account of the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic (except for the amendments related to the column names and the interpretation of signs related to the financial account reflected in Table 1):

- name of the item “Reinvested instruments” in direct investments, according to the BPM6 methodology, was renamed to “Reinvestment of earnings”, in order to separate it from the corresponding item on the primary income account;
- credits provided directly to the suppliers of goods and services, as well as advances and prepayments to the customer for goods and services accounted in the item “Accounts receivable

and payable” according to the BPM5, are included in the item “Trade credit and advances”. Moreover, other debts that are not classified as trade credits and advances or other instruments of the financial account are included in the item “other accounts payable/ receivable”;

- other equity instruments not classified as direct investments are included in “other investments” as a separate item;
- liabilities in arrears is still reflected in the original instrument until liquidation of obligation, meanwhile, according to the BPM5, the old liability was assumed to have been repaid and a new one was created instead and that such contingent transaction was reflected in the item “Other assets/other liabilities”.

In addition to the amendments mentioned above, the National Bank will continue to work on further clarifying and improving the statistical recording of the balance of payments accounts in accordance with the BPM6 methodological requirements.

The Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic: analytic presentation*(mln of USD)*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Current Account	-1,071.4	-794.0	-535.6	-961.7	-947.2
Trade balance*	-2,220.0	-2,136.3	-2,410.2	-2,993.8	-2,564.4
Export	1,571.4	1,572.6	1,749.3	1,904.5	2,004.3
Export by balance of payments methodology	906.1	871.0	1,048.9	1,240.3	1,171.5
including Re-export	107.2	47.8	77.6	98.2	86.2
Non-monetary gold	665.4	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9
Import	3,791.4	3,708.9	4,159.5	4,898.3	4,568.7
Balance of services	-218.8	-203.5	-92.0	-133.0	61.8
Export	849.3	841.0	823.8	829.9	1,082.7
Import	1,068.1	1,044.5	915.8	962.9	1,020.8
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	-11.8	-	-	-	-
Transport services	-265.8	-240.3	-227.2	-280.8	-184.4
Travel	17.9	-28.6	136.2	145.3	252.4
Construction	37.2	45.8	8.2	3.9	6.9
Charges for the use of intellectual property, not classified in other categories	-4.6	-4.9	-4.5	-5.3	-3.9
Telecommunication, computer and information services	17.2	37.1	15.3	-1.6	-8.6
Other services	-9.0	-12.7	-20.0	5.6	-0.6
Primary income	-260.7	-357.8	-398.4	-255.8	-613.1
Compensation of employees	-18.7	-16.3	-18.8	-13.6	-12.6
Investment income	-242.0	-341.4	-379.6	-242.2	-600.6
Income receivable	29.2	20.4	32.0	41.8	37.5
Income payable	271.2	361.8	411.6	284.0	638.1
Secondary income	1,628.1	1,903.6	2,365.1	2,420.9	2,168.4
Receivable	1,976.8	2,271.8	2,830.4	2,974.3	2,733.6
Payable	348.7	368.2	465.3	553.4	565.2
Capital account	79.1	112.6	131.3	335.0	88.4
Receivable	97.5	129.4	145.3	351.8	105.7
Payable	18.4	16.8	13.9	16.7	17.3
Financial account balance, excluding reserve assets (net lending (+) / net borrowing (-))	-685.3	-571.9	-813.1	-195.3	-408.4
Direct investment**	-1,009.1	-579.0	-221.9	-139.3	-208.6
Net acquisition of financial assets ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)	135.0	40.3	-29.1	5.0	2.1
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	132.6	36.9	-29.1	5.0	2.1
Reinvested earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments	2.4	3.3	-	-	-
Net incurrence of liabilities ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)	1,144.1	619.2	192.8	144.2	210.7
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	889.8	445.6	-16.9	86.2	331.6
Reinvested earnings	185.8	140.4	-129.9	51.3	339.5
Debt instruments	254.2	173.7	209.7	58.0	-120.9
Portfolio investment	129.0	7.2	24.9	9.2	-25.0
Net acquisition of financial assets ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)	130.0	5.0	25.0	9.8	-24.8
Net incurrence of liabilities ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)	1.0	-2.2	0.0	0.6	0.2
Financial derivatives	-5.3	-6.3	-2.8	0.4	0.0
Other investments	200.1	6.1	-613.3	-65.7	-174.8
Net acquisition of financial assets ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)	410.3	108.7	-424.4	72.2	116.0
Cash and deposits	380.0	-13.8	-129.4	-40.5	34.0
Loans and borrowings	4.9	2.9	-7.3	4.2	-2.1
Trade credits and advances	26.2	174.3	-283.0	109.9	81.1
Other receivables	-0.8	-54.7	-4.7	-1.4	3.0
Net incurrence of liabilities ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)	210.2	102.5	188.9	137.9	290.8
Currency and deposits	18.2	-33.5	-11.4	47.7	16.4
Loans and borrowings	191.4	78.6	188.6	-67.2	212.8
Trade credits and advances	0.6	57.4	-9.2	157.4	61.5
Other receivables	-	-	20.91	-	-
Errors and omissions	240.2	421.3	-365.2	243.5	466.9
Total balance	66.8	-311.8	-43.7	187.9	-16.5
Change of reserve assets ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)	-66.8	311.8	43.7	-187.9	16.5

* Including the additional estimates of the NSC on agrocltural products (up to 2016) distributed by months according to the NBKR estimates and the NSC survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as the NBKR additional estimates

** Including estimates of NBKR

2018				2019				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-453.2	-272.9	-163.9	-71.7	-308.5	-290.2	-213.2	-135.3	Current Account
-757.7	-795.3	-825.4	-615.3	-608.4	-658.6	-744.6	-552.7	Trade balance*
401.3	481.3	377.1	644.8	469.9	471.9	459.4	603.1	Export
279.2	348.1	249.7	363.2	273.8	272.5	291.6	333.6	Export by balance of payments methodology
17.4	33.6	24.1	23.1	20.2	23.2	19.9	22.8	including Re-export
122.1	133.2	127.3	281.6	196.1	199.4	167.8	269.5	Non-monetary gold
1,159.1	1,276.6	1,202.5	1,260.1	1,078.3	1,130.6	1,204.0	1,155.8	Import
-57.2	-58.9	21.9	-38.8	-8.6	-23.8	80.6	13.7	Balance of services
170.0	204.9	259.8	195.2	212.1	260.5	351.4	258.7	Export
227.2	263.8	237.9	234.0	220.7	284.2	270.9	245.0	Import
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-70.1	-97.7	-52.3	-60.7	-50.4	-51.6	-49.5	-32.8	Transport services
20.1	32.1	65.3	27.7	44.8	27.7	125.6	54.4	Travel
2.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.2	1.5	2.4	3.2	Construction
-1.5	-1.2	-1.8	-0.8	-1.3	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	Charges for the use of intellectual property, not classified in other categories
-0.3	0.3	1.0	-2.6	-3.0	-5.2	-0.2	-0.3	Telecommunication, computer and information services
-7.7	6.9	9.2	-2.9	1.5	4.9	3.1	-10.0	Other services
-82.1	-72.5	-18.4	-82.7	-191.5	-116.0	-122.2	-183.6	Primary income
-2.9	-3.8	-3.5	-3.4	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-3.3	Compensation of employees
-79.2	-68.8	-14.9	-79.3	-188.3	-112.9	-119.2	-180.2	Investment income
8.9	11.2	9.9	11.8	8.9	10.4	9.1	9.2	Income receivable
88.1	79.9	24.8	91.1	197.3	123.2	128.2	189.4	Income payable
443.9	653.9	658.0	665.1	500.1	508.1	573.1	587.2	Secondary income
554.3	788.0	810.6	821.4	619.0	642.4	710.1	762.1	Receivable
110.4	134.2	152.6	156.2	119.0	134.3	137.1	174.8	Payable
262.3	20.8	24.6	27.3	14.8	18.6	31.2	23.7	Capital account
264.0	26.7	29.3	31.7	18.2	22.8	35.9	28.7	Receivable
1.7	5.9	4.6	4.5	3.4	4.2	4.7	5.0	Payable
224.4	-305.5	1.2	-115.5	-116.1	-99.9	27.6	-220.1	Financial account balance, excluding reserve assets (net lending (+) / net borrowing (-))
130.3	-139.2	-9.6	-120.8	-0.5	-118.0	57.3	-147.4	Direct investment**
2.0	-0.3	-3.4	6.6	6.4	-4.2	-0.1	0.0	Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)
2.0	-0.3	-3.4	6.6	6.4	-4.2	-0.1	0.0	Equity other than reinvestment of earnings
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reinvested earnings
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Debt instruments
-128.3	138.9	6.2	127.4	6.9	113.8	-57.4	147.4	Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)
44.1	-9.0	3.5	47.6	-8.4	60.6	108.9	170.5	Equity other than reinvestment of earnings
59.2	-43.9	-21.3	57.4	-12.1	86.0	98.6	167.0	Reinvested earnings
-172.4	147.9	2.7	79.8	15.3	53.3	-166.3	-23.2	Debt instruments
9.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-10.0	-20.0	0.1	4.9	Portfolio investment
9.95	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-9.9	-19.9	0.0	5.0	Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)
0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)
-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	Financial derivatives
84.6	-166.5	10.9	5.3	-105.4	38.2	-29.7	-77.9	Other investments
26.7	-96.3	67.9	73.9	-81.7	168.4	99.9	-70.5	Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)
-35.0	-20.4	19.6	-4.8	-28.8	64.6	70.9	-72.7	Cash and deposits
0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	-2.1	3.0	-1.5	-1.4	Loans and borrowings
62.0	-75.8	48.8	74.9	-51.4	101.2	28.6	2.8	Trade credits and advances
-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.6	-0.4	1.9	0.8	Other receivables
-57.9	70.1	57.0	68.6	23.7	130.2	129.6	7.4	Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)
37.2	-16.5	14.3	12.7	-6.2	40.2	9.0	-26.5	Currency and deposits
-156.3	13.0	6.5	69.6	10.4	55.0	102.9	44.6	Loans and borrowings
61.3	73.7	36.2	-13.7	19.5	35.0	17.7	-10.7	Trade credits and advances
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other receivables
392.8	-125.0	67.6	-91.8	165.6	122.8	174.4	4.1	Errors and omissions
22.5	71.6	73.0	20.8	12.0	48.9	35.2	-112.5	Total balance
-22.5	-71.6	-73.0	-20.8	-12.0	-48.9	-35.2	112.5	Change of reserve assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)

International Investment Position of the Kyrgyz Republic*(mln of USD)*

	<i>Position as 31.12.2015</i>	<i>Position as 30.12.2016</i>	<i>Position as 31.12.2017</i>	<i>Position as 31.12.2018</i>	<i>Position as 31.12.2019</i>
A. Assets	4,135.8	4,584.8	4,340.4	4,284.1	4,919.7
Direct investment abroad	629.3	689.3	690.6	630.3	910.1
Equity and investment fund shares	618.6	681.9	690.6	630.3	910.1
Debt instruments	10.7	7.3	-	-	-
Portfolio investment	155.1	160.1	185.0	194.8	170.0
Financial derivatives	46.9	20.0	5.6	5.1	9.7
Other investment	1,836.7	1,942.2	1,488.6	1,534.7	1,653.5
Currency and deposits	1,109.3	1,100.1	1,005.5	946.5	983.4
Depository institutions	521.7	434.8	453.1	440.8	466.1
Other sectors	277.3	469.2	346.5	269.3	269.5
Loans	95.5	52.1	40.7	39.7	40.9
Depository institutions	12.2	13.4	3.9	7.4	8.4
Other sectors	83.3	38.7	36.8	32.4	32.5
Trade credits and advances	631.9	790.1	442.3	548.4	629.2
Other assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserve assets	1,467.9	1,773.3	1,970.7	1,919.2	2,176.4
Monetary gold	144.0	170.6	289.6	460.3	701.2
SDR	184.4	183.5	168.8	136.5	147.1
Other reserve assets	1,139.5	1,419.2	1,512.2	1,322.4	1,328.0
B. Liabilities	10,781.9	11,414.8	11,604.9	11,692.9	12,241.6
Direct investment in KR*	4,648.4	5,252.9	5,221.3	5,300.5	5,590.4
Equity and investment fund shares	3,044.9	3,474.0	3,470.9	3,548.8	3,898.7
Debt instruments	1,603.5	1,778.9	1,750.4	1,751.7	1,691.8
Portfolio investment	3.5	6.8	4.0	4.3	4.4
Financial derivatives	35.7	17.3	5.7	5.1	9.7
Other investment	6,094.3	6,137.8	6,373.8	6,383.0	6,637.1
Currency and deposits	134.2	111.0	116.7	162.2	194.8
Loans	5,182.6	5,157.3	5,411.5	5,209.1	5,353.1
Monetary authorities	38.8	24.8	13.3	2.3	0.0
General government	3,562.3	3,718.0	4,076.5	3,823.4	3,850.7
Depository institutions	210.4	163.8	169.2	192.3	211.6
Other sectors	1,371.2	1,250.8	1,152.5	1,191.1	1,290.8
Trade credits and advances	660.0	755.9	725.0	894.2	972.3
Distributed SDR	117.4	113.6	120.6	117.5	116.8
C. Net International Investment Position (A-B)	-6,646.1	-6,829.9	-7,264.5	-7,408.8	-7,321.9

* Including estimates of NBKR

REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

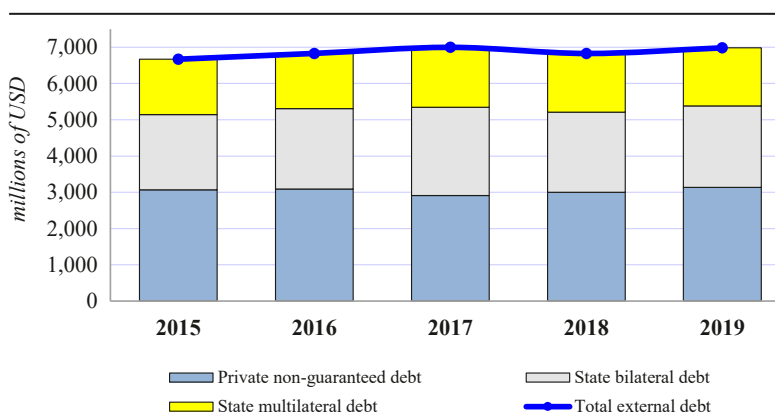
The index of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) of the Kyrgyz som increased by 1.8 percent since the beginning of 2019 and totaled 123.6 at the end of the reporting year. The growth was due to KGS strengthening¹¹ by the end of 2019 compared to the average rate as of the end of 2019 against the Turkish lira (by 10.2 percent), the Kazakh tenge (by 3.5 percent), and to the euro (by 2.5 percent). At the same time, the Kyrgyz som devaluated against the Russian ruble by 6.0 percent.

In the reporting period, the inflation rate in the Kyrgyz Republic was 2.7 percent, meanwhile the average inflation rate in the main trading partner countries constituted 5.7 percent. Despite the increase in the NEER index, the higher inflation rate in the trading partner countries conditioned decline in the real effective exchange rate index (REER), which decreased by 1.1 percent since December 2018 and constituted 116.4 at the end of 2019.

EXTERNAL DEBT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Chart 7. Composition of total external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic at the end of period*

(in mln of USD)



* According to the NBKR data

The total volume of nominal external debt¹² (received and not repaid) increased by 2.3 percent compared to the same indicator of 2018 and amounted to USD 6,983.5 million as of December 31, 2019. The indicated volume of debt is represented by the debt of the public and private sectors:

- public external debt constituted 55.1 percent of the total external debt and amounted to USD 3,850.7 million.
- private sector debt¹³ not guaranteed by the government amounted to USD 3,132.8 million (44.9 percent of the total debt).

As of the end of 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic was characterized by the following basic debt indices:

- total nominal external debt to GDP¹⁴ – 82.4 percent;
- total nominal external debt to exports of goods and services – 224.9 percent.

¹¹ Data are given on the nominal bilateral exchange rate of the Kyrgyz som, the year of 2010 is used as a reference period for index calculation.

¹² Liabilities of the public and private sectors on the loans extended by the official creditors.

¹³ According to the NSC data.

¹⁴ GDP annual value in the Kyrgyz soms converted into the US dollars at the rate of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic as of December 31, 2019 was taken to calculate the indicator.

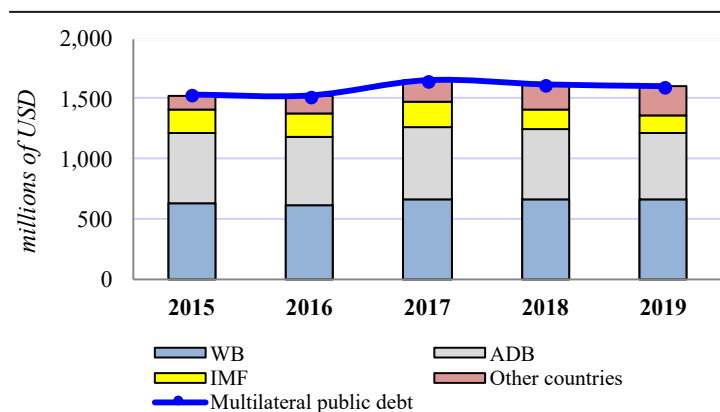
PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT

As of December 31, 2019, the volume of public external debt (PED) of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by 0.7 percent compared to the corresponding indicator in 2018 and amounted to USD 3,850.7 million.

The structure of the public external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic at the end of 2019 was represented by debt to the multilateral and bilateral creditors that take 41.6 and 58.4 percent of the total public external debt, respectively.

Chart 8. The structure of the state of multilateral debt of Kyrgyz Republic on the creditors at the end of period*

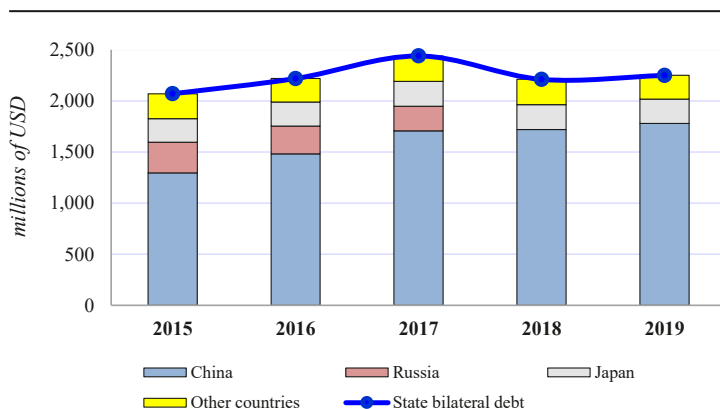
(in millions of USD)



* According to the NBKR data

Chart 9. The structure of the state of bilateral debt of the Kyrgyz Republic on the creditors at the end of the period*

(in millions of USD)



* According to the NBKR data

The nominal amount of the public external debt to the multilateral creditors decreased by 0.9 percent at the end of 2019 and was formed in the amount of USD 1,600.9 million. The international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are the multilateral creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic. At the same time, the structure of multilateral debt to the creditors has not significantly changed over the last years: 85.2 percent of the total amount of debt on the multilateral loans falls on the liabilities to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

In 2019, the nominal amount of the external debt to the bilateral creditors increased by 1.8 percent and amounted to USD 2,249.8 million. At the end of 2019, China and Japan (in total 89.7 percent of bilateral debt) were the main bilateral creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The loans received from the multilateral and bilateral donors are mainly directed to finance infrastructure projects, to develop energy production, the financial system, agriculture and structural transformation.

The structure of the public external debt, according to the financial conditions, is mainly represented by the soft loans (low interest rates and a long repayment period)¹⁵, the volume thereof constitutes more than 98.0 percent of the total volume.

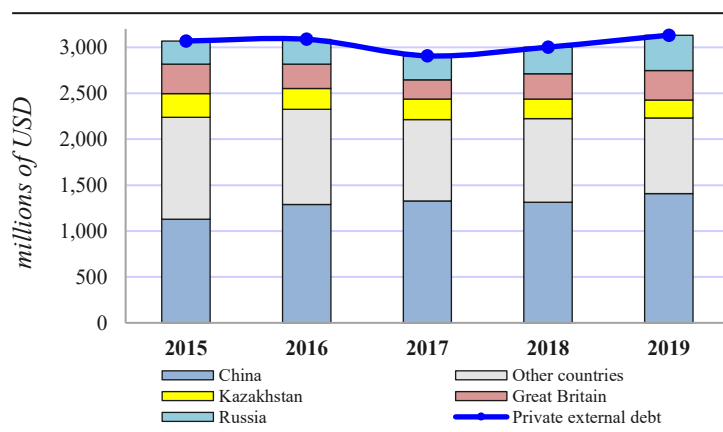
As of the end of 2019, the public external debt was characterized by the main debt indicators as follows:

- nominal PED to GDP – 45.5 percent;
- nominal PED to exports of goods and services – 124.0 percent.

¹⁵ Preference of the loan softness for the Kyrgyz Republic depends on the terms of the loan, the applicable interest rate and is determined based on calculation of the grant element, which should be at least 35.0 percent.

PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT¹⁶

Chart 10. The distribution of private external debt of the countries on the creditors at the end of period*
(in mln of USD)



* According to the NSC data

largest creditors of the private sector.

As of the end of 2019, the gross inflow of external loans to the private sector (including the loans received from the direct investors) decreased by 5.2 percent and amounted to USD 762.0 million, the volume of payments for servicing the principal debt decreased by 3.9 percent and was at USD 648.4 million. As a result, the net inflow of loans to the private sector decreased by 12.0 percent and amounted to USD 113.6 million.

As of the end of 2019, the indicators of private external debt were as follows:

- nominal PED to GDP – 37.0 percent;
- nominal PED to exports of goods and services – 100.9 percent.

As of December 31, 2019, the amount of the private external debt not guaranteed by the government increased by 4.3 percent compared to the same indicator in 2018 and amounted to USD 3,132.8 million.

The structure of the private external debt is represented by the loans received from the direct and other foreign investors, the volume of these loans amounts to USD 1,630.4 million and 1,502.4 million, respectively.

China (45.0 percent of the total private external debt), Russia (12.3 percent), Great Britain (10.2 percent) and Kazakhstan (6.2 percent) were the

¹⁶ Private external debt is the debt of the private sector (commercial banks, non-banking financial-credit organizations and enterprises) in the form of credits and loans not guaranteed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. It is the amount (at any given time) of actually received and outstanding debt obligations of the residents of the given country to the non-residents to pay the principal amount of the debt with or without interest.

Table 15. Structure of the External Debt of the Kyrgyz Republic by creditors
(end of period)

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent
Total external debt (I+II)	6,670.1	100.0	6,830.1	100.0	6,997.5	100.0	6,828.3	100.0	6,983.5	100.0
I. Public and Government-guaranteed debt	3,601.1	54.0	3,742.7	54.8	4,089.8	58.4	3,825.7	56.0	3,850.7	55.1
I.1 Multilateral¹	1,531.3	23.0	1,523.8	22.3	1,650.3	23.6	1,615.1	23.7	1,600.9	22.9
IMF	188.2	2.8	188.0	2.8	200.3	2.9	166.8	2.4	140.3	2.0
World Bank	639.3	9.6	618.2	9.1	666.8	9.5	660.2	9.7	657.7	9.4
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	41.0	0.6	42.5	0.6	50.9	0.7	51.8	0.8	50.8	0.7
Eurasian Development Bank	3.5	0.1	5.5	0.1	11.5	0.2	27.4	0.4	32.2	0.5
European Union	5.4	0.1	15.8	0.2	18.0	0.3	17.2	0.3	16.8	0.2
Asian Development Bank	575.4	8.6	567.9	8.3	600.8	8.6	582.2	8.5	565.6	8.1
European Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	0.2
Islamic Development Bank	59.5	0.9	64.6	0.9	77.0	1.1	79.9	1.2	92.9	1.3
International Fund for Agricultural Development	9.9	0.1	12.2	0.2	15.6	0.2	20.1	0.3	24.3	0.3
OPEC	4.5	0.1	4.8	0.1	4.7	0.1	5.4	0.1	5.1	0.1
Nordic Development Fund	4.6	0.1	4.3	0.1	4.7	0.1	4.3	0.1	4.0	0.1
I.2 Bilateral	2,069.7	31.0	2,219.0	32.5	2,439.6	34.9	2,210.6	32.4	2,249.8	32.2
I.2.1 EAEU countries	300.0	4.5	270.0	4.0	240.0	3.4	—	—	—	—
Russia ²	300.0	4.5	270.0	4.0	240.0	3.4	—	—	—	—
I.2.2 Non-EAEU countries	1,769.7	26.5	1,949.0	28.5	2,199.6	31.4	2,210.6	32.4	2,249.8	32.2
Turkey	97.0	1.5	97.0	1.4	97.0	1.4	97.0	1.4	93.3	1.3
Japan ²	229.0	3.4	236.0	3.5	243.6	3.5	244.4	3.6	239.2	3.4
Germany ²	100.1	1.5	81.7	1.2	93.3	1.3	86.7	1.3	82.0	1.2
China	1,296.4	19.4	1,482.8	21.7	1,708.1	24.4	1,719.4	25.2	1,778.5	25.5
France ²	4.8	0.1	4.7	0.1	5.3	0.1	5.0	0.1	4.7	0.1
Kuwait	9.7	0.1	8.6	0.1	7.6	0.1	11.1	0.2	6.9	0.1
Republic of Korea	15.6	0.2	15.1	0.2	17.0	0.2	16.0	0.2	14.8	0.2
Denmark ²	3.2	—	3.1	—	3.0	—	2.9	—	2.8	—
Saudi Arabia	7.4	0.1	11.2	0.2	15.5	0.2	17.7	0.3	19.6	0.3
UAE	6.4	0.1	8.8	0.1	9.1	0.1	10.6	0.2	8.2	0.1
I.3 Government-guaranteed debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Private non-guaranteed debt	3,069.0	46.0	3,087.4	45.2	2,907.6	41.6	3,002.6	44.0	3,132.8	44.9

¹ Creditors acting on a multilateral basis including international financial institutions

² Paris club members

Table 16. External Debt of the Kyrgyz Republic

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GED end-period (<i>mln of USD</i>)	7,702.4	7,920.7	8,128.2	8,138.9	8,333.0
ED end-period (<i>mln of USD</i>)	6,670.1	6,830.1	6,997.5	6,828.3	6,983.5
ED end-period (<i>percent of GDP</i>) ¹	119.5	99.3	90.8	83.8	82.4
ED end-period (<i>percent of exports</i>) ²	270.3	278.9	265.3	248.7	224.9
Schedule of ED payments (<i>mln of USD</i>) ³	1,042.0	786.5	931.3	901.6	881.4
Actual ED repayment (<i>mln of USD</i>)	1,042.1	786.5	926.5	901.6	881.4
ED service ratio (<i>percent of exports</i>)					
- as scheduled	42.2	32.1	35.3	32.8	28.4
- actual	42.2	32.1	35.1	32.8	28.4
PED end-period (<i>mln of USD</i>)	3,601.1	3,742.7	4,089.8	3,825.7	3,850.7
PED end-period (<i>percent of GDP</i>) ¹	64.5	54.4	53.1	46.9	45.5
PED end-period (<i>percent of exports</i>) ²	145.9	152.8	155.1	139.3	124.0
Schedule of PED (<i>mln of USD</i>) ³	128.5	144.8	157.4	184.0	203.1
Actual PED repayment (<i>mln of USD</i>)	128.5	144.8	157.4	184.0	203.1
PED service ratio (<i>percent of exports</i>)					
- as scheduled	5.2	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.5
- actual	5.2	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.5
Private ED end-period (<i>mln of USD</i>)	3,069.0	3,087.4	2,907.6	3,002.6	3,132.8
Private ED end-period (<i>percent of GDP</i>) ¹	55.0	44.9	37.7	36.8	37.0
Private ED end-period (<i>percent of exports</i>) ²	124.4	126.1	110.2	109.3	100.9
Actual of Private ED (<i>mln of USD</i>)	913.6	641.6	769.1	717.6	678.3
Private ED service ratio (<i>percent of exports</i>)	37.0	26.2	29.2	26.1	21.8

¹ Indicators are calculated on the base of sliding annual data on GDP, which includes the last 4 quarters. USD equivalent of GDP is calculated at end of the quarter rate

² To the annual data on exports of goods and services.

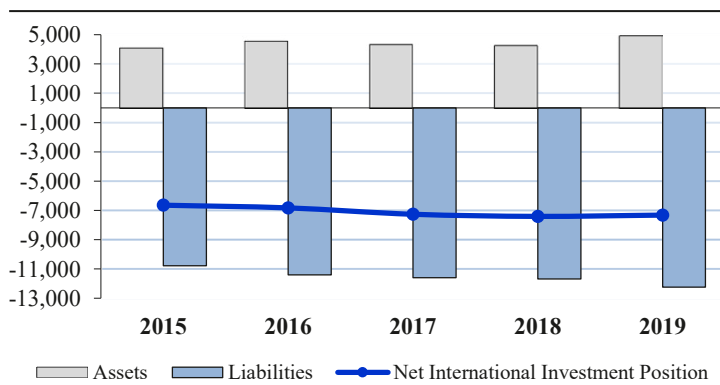
³ Includes payments on interest and principal

Table 17. Geographical structure of the private external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic
(*mln of USD*)

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>percent</i>
Total	3,069.0	100.00	3,087.4	100.00	2,907.6	100.00	3,002.6	100.00	3,132.8	100.00
China	1,128.2	36.76	1,287.9	41.72	1,327.2	45.64	1,313.6	43.7	1,408.5	45.0
Russia	250.9	8.18	272.0	8.81	263.1	9.05	291.6	9.7	385.7	12.3
Kazakhstan	259.0	8.44	226.0	7.32	221.9	7.63	212.6	7.1	195.5	6.2
Turkey	141.2	4.60	107.3	3.48	98.9	3.40	108.9	3.6	46.4	1.5
Australia	100.7	3.28	102.6	3.32	73.4	2.52	72.2	2.4	71.4	2.3
Cyprus	105.3	3.43	84.1	2.72	88.4	3.04	81.0	2.7	81.3	2.6
Netherlands	121.2	3.95	89.7	2.90	83.3	2.86	74.0	2.5	61.3	2.0
Belize	65.2	2.12	63.5	2.06	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands, Great Britain	44.2	1.44	74.9	2.42	72.0	2.48	64.9	2.2	54.5	1.7
USA	61.4	2.00	60.5	1.96	63.2	2.17	51.8	1.7	41.6	1.3
Luxembourg	104.3	3.40	54.5	1.77	61.4	2.11	80.1	2.7	105.8	3.4
Switzerland	50.5	1.64	51.4	1.66	43.7	1.50	22.7	0.8	23.5	0.7
Germany	47.2	1.54	39.8	1.29	53.1	1.83	71.0	2.4	69.7	2.2
Canada	37.9	1.23	37.9	1.23	39.6	1.36	45.2	1.5	29.7	0.9
Republic of Korea	49.3	1.61	54.8	1.78	50.3	1.73	45.3	1.5	50.0	1.6
Great Britain	320.4	10.44	263.7	8.54	207.8	7.15	273.8	9.1	320.1	10.2
Other countries	182.3	5.94	216.7	7.02	160.3	5.51	194.0	6.5	187.8	6.0

Notes: According to the NSC

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Chart 11. Dynamics of IIP*(in mln of USD, at the end of the year)*

According to the results of 2019, the net international investment position (IIP) of the Kyrgyz Republic was formed negative at USD 7,321.9, which was caused by the country's liabilities to the outside world exceeding the available foreign assets.

At the end of 2019, foreign assets of the country increased by 14.8 percent compared to the same indicator in 2018 and amounted to USD 4,919.7 million. This trend is mainly conditioned by the changes resulted from the foreign

economic transactions, changes in prices, foreign exchange rates and changes conditioned by other reasons.

The structure of assets experienced an increase of inventories on the item "direct investments" by 44.4 percent or by USD 279.8 million mainly due to increase in prices of shares owned by the residents of the Kyrgyz Republic. In the reporting period, assets on "other investments" increased by 7.7 percent or by USD 118.8 million. An increase in assets in the form of accounts receivable by 14.7 percent or by USD 80.7 million due to the transactions was the main growth factor. Assets of the residents in the form of cash and deposits increased by 3.9 percent (by USD 36.9 million in absolute terms). In 2019, the amount of the NBKR reserve assets increased by 13.4 percent compared to 2018 and amounted to USD 2,176.4 million.

At the end of 2019, the volume of residents' external liabilities increased by 4.7 percent compared to the same indicator in 2018 and amounted to USD 12,241.6. In the structure of liabilities, the largest increase was observed on direct and other foreign investments, due to changes resulted from transactions.

In 2019, liabilities on the item "direct investments" resulted from the transactions and other changes increased by 5.5 percent and amounted to USD 5,590.4 million. This trend was primarily conditioned by the growth of reinvested profits of direct foreign investors.

At the end of 2019, liabilities to non-residents on "other investments" increased by 4.0 percent compared to 2018 and amounted to USD 6,637.1 million. In the structure of "other investments", changes were observed in loans from all sectors. Thus, the liabilities of the general government sector increased up to USD 3,850.7 million¹⁷, and liabilities of the other sectors on loans (including the banking sector) increased up to USD 1,502.4 million. The liabilities of the monetary authorities on IMF loans in the amount of USD 2.3 million were fully repaid by the end of 2019. At the end of the reporting year, the volume of trade loans increased up to USD 972.3 million, due to changes resulted from transactions.

¹⁷ The IMF loans received by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic refer to the monetary authorities sector.

Table 18. Developments in Foreign Assets and Liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic*(mln of USD)*

	<i>Position as of 31.12.15</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.16</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.17</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.18</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.19</i>
A. Assets	4,125.1	4,577.5	4,340.4	4,284.1	4,919.7
Direct investment abroad ¹	618.6	681.9	690.6	630.3	910.1
Portfolio investments	155.1	160.1	185.0	194.8	170.0
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	155.1	160.1	185.0	194.8	170.0
Financial derivatives	46.9	20.0	5.6	5.1	9.7
Other investments	1,836.7	1,942.2	1,488.6	1,534.7	1,653.5
Currency and deposits	1,109.3	1,100.1	1,005.5	946.5	983.4
Loans	95.5	52.1	40.7	39.7	40.9
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	12.2	13.4	3.9	7.4	8.4
Other sectors	83.3	38.7	36.8	32.4	32.5
Trade credits	631.9	790.1	442.3	548.4	629.2
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve assets	1,467.9	1,773.3	1,970.7	1,919.2	2,176.4
Monetary gold	144.0	170.6	289.6	460.3	701.2
SDR	184.4	183.5	168.8	136.5	147.1
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1,139.5	1,419.2	1,512.2	1,322.4	1,328.0
B. Liabilities	10,771.3	11,407.4	11,604.9	11,692.9	12,241.6
Direct investment in KR ¹	4,637.7	5,245.5	5,221.3	5,300.5	5,590.4
Portfolio investments	3.5	6.8	4.0	4.3	4.4
Joint stock	3.0	2.8	—	—	—
Promissory note	0.5	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4
Financial derivatives	35.7	17.3	5.7	5.1	9.7
Other investments	6,094.3	6,137.8	6,373.8	6,383.0	6,637.1
Currency and deposits	134.2	111.0	116.7	162.2	194.8
Loans	5,182.6	5,157.3	5,411.5	5,209.1	5,353.1
Monetary authorities	38.8	24.8	13.3	2.3	—
General government	3,562.3	3,718.0	4,076.5	3,823.4	3,850.7
Banks	263.4	213.3	196.0	211.6	241.1
Other sectors	1,318.2	1,201.3	1,125.6	1,171.8	1,261.3
Trade credits	660.0	755.9	725.0	894.2	972.3
Other liabilities ²	117.4	113.6	120.6	117.5	116.8
C. Net International Investment position (A-B)	-6,646.1	-6,829.9	-7,264.5	-7,408.8	-7,321.9

¹ Including NBKR estimates² Including the allocations of SDR between the IMF countries-members to support their balance of payments.

Annex I. Tables and charts

Table I.1. Balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic (standart presentation)*(mln of USD)*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Current Account	-1,068.9	-788.1	-481.8	-997.0	-953.6
Goods and services	-2,445.4	-2,340.0	-2,475.3	-3,166.9	-2,504.3
Goods ¹	-2,240.8	-2,136.5	-2,383.3	-3,033.8	-2,566.1
Export of goods (FOB)	1,619.0	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,022.2
exports	953.6	906.3	1,113.5	1,251.8	1,189.4
goods procured in ports	—	—	—	—	—
non-monetary gold	665.4	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9
adjustment to coverage	—	—	—	—	—
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—
Import of goods (FOB)	-3,859.8	-3,744.4	-4,197.2	-4,949.9	-4,588.3
imports (CIF)	-4,152.6	-4,000.2	-4,494.7	-5,291.9	-4,903.8
valuation adjustment	294.0	255.9	297.5	342.1	315.5
goods procured in ports	-1,3	-0,1	—	—	—
adjustment to coverage	—	—	—	—	—
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—
Services	-204.6	-203.5	-92.0	-133.0	61.8
exports	848.9	841.0	823.8	829.9	1,082.7
imports	-1,053.5	-1,044.5	-915.8	-962.9	-1,020.8
Transportation services	-265.4	-239.4	-225.9	-280.0	-183.6
exports	188.7	165.9	206.4	213.3	269.5
imports	-454.0	-405.3	-432.2	-493.4	-453.1
Railroad transport	-272.5	-235.0	-251.8	-276.4	-272.4
exports	46.1	28.8	38.1	43.4	43.8
imports	-318.6	-263.8	-289.8	-319.7	-316.3
Air transport	26.3	29.6	25.2	52.5	99.2
exports	99.7	107.7	102.7	120.8	145.6
imports	-73.4	-78.1	-77.5	-68.3	-46.4
Road transport	-6,0	-27.3	-8,1	-55.6	2.5
exports	36.8	23.1	46.9	36.1	63.2
imports	-42.8	-50.4	-55.0	-91.7	-60.7
Other types of transport	-13.1	-6,7	8,7	-0,5	-12.8
exports	6.1	6.3	18.7	13.1	16.9
imports	-19.2	-13.0	-10.0	-13.6	-29.7
Travel	17.9	-28.6	136.2	145.3	252.4
exports	421.3	432.4	428.6	459.5	643.5
imports	-403.4	-461.0	-292.3	-314.2	-391.1
Business	-32.6	-58.4	29.3	31.0	69.4
exports	181.1	185.9	184.3	197.6	276.7
imports	-213.8	-244.3	-154.9	-166.5	-207.3
Personal	50.5	29.8	106.9	114.2	183.0
exports	240.1	246.5	244.3	261.9	366.8
imports	-189.6	-216.7	-137.4	-147.7	-183.8
Communication services	26.2	42.5	24.0	7.3	1.3
exports	39.4	62.5	37.2	19.3	10.1
imports	-13.1	-20.0	-13.3	-12.0	-8,8
Construction services	37.2	45.8	8,2	3,9	6,9
exports	65.9	61.2	19.0	11.3	14.7
imports	-28.7	-15.4	-10.8	-7,5	-7,8
Insurance services	-8,2	-8,3	-7,9	-6,0	-5,2
exports	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8
imports	-8,4	-8,5	-8,3	-6,4	-6,0
Excursion office services	—	—	—	—	—
exports	—	—	—	—	—
imports	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

2018				2019				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-486.2	-277.7	-165.4	-67.7	-313.3	-288.9	-214.8	-136.7	Current Account
-848.0	-859.1	-805.2	-654.6	-617.1	-681.0	-665.7	-540.4	Goods and services
-790.8	-800.2	-827.1	-615.8	-608.5	-657.3	-746.3	-554.0	Goods ¹
404.7	486.6	377.5	647.3	477.5	476.7	460.7	607.4	Export of goods (FOB)
282.6	353.4	250.1	365.7	281.4	277.3	292.9	337.8	exports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods procured in ports
122.1	133.2	127.3	281.6	196.1	199.4	167.8	269.5	non-monetary gold
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-1,195.5	-1,286.8	-1,204.5	-1,263.0	-1,085.9	-1,134.0	-1,207.0	-1,161.4	Import of goods (FOB)
-1,275.2	-1,377.0	-1,288.3	-1,351.4	-1,156.5	-1,213.0	-1,288.9	-1,245.4	imports (CIF)
79.7	90.3	83.8	88.4	70.6	79.0	81.9	84.0	valuation adjustment
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods procured in ports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-57.2	-58.9	21.9	-38.8	-8.6	-23.8	80.6	13.7	Services
170.0	204.9	259.8	195.2	212.1	260.5	351.4	258.7	exports
-227.2	-263.8	-237.9	-234.0	-220.7	-284.2	-270.9	-245.0	imports
-69.9	-97.5	-52.1	-60.5	-50.3	-51.4	-49.4	-32.6	Transportation services
40.9	49.7	65.6	57.2	50.4	59.9	73.5	85.6	exports
-110.8	-147.2	-117.7	-117.7	-100.8	-111.3	-122.9	-118.2	imports
-64.9	-69.5	-70.0	-72.0	-64.0	-67.3	-71.7	-69.5	Railroad transport
10.6	9.1	11.5	12.2	10.1	9.5	11.0	13.3	exports
-75.5	-78.6	-81.5	-84.2	-74.1	-76.7	-82.7	-82.8	imports
-1.7	9.6	25.1	19.4	17.2	18.9	29.5	33.6	Air transport
17.8	28.9	42.6	31.6	27.4	30.4	41.8	45.9	exports
-19.4	-19.3	-17.5	-12.1	-10.3	-11.5	-12.4	-12.3	imports
-5.2	-36.9	-6.4	-7.1	-5.8	0.7	1.7	5.8	Road transport
7.4	8.8	9.7	10.2	8.4	15.5	17.0	22.4	exports
-12.6	-45.7	-16.1	-17.2	-14.2	-14.8	-15.3	-16.5	imports
1.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	2.3	-3.7	-8.9	-2.5	Other types of transport
5.1	2.9	1.8	3.3	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.0	exports
-3.2	-3.6	-2.6	-4.2	-2.2	-8.3	-12.6	-6.6	imports
20.1	32.1	65.3	27.7	44.8	27.7	125.6	54.4	Travel
98.8	110.9	144.2	105.7	126.6	153.3	233.4	130.2	exports
-78.7	-78.7	-78.9	-77.9	-81.8	-125.6	-107.8	-75.8	imports
0.8	6.0	20.2	4.1	11.1	-0.7	43.2	15.8	Business
42.5	47.7	62.0	45.4	54.4	65.9	100.4	56.0	exports
-41.7	-41.7	-41.8	-41.3	-43.4	-66.6	-57.2	-40.1	imports
19.3	26.2	45.1	23.6	33.7	28.3	82.4	38.6	Personal
56.3	63.2	82.2	60.2	72.2	87.4	133.1	74.2	exports
-37.0	-37.0	-37.1	-36.6	-38.5	-59.0	-50.7	-35.6	imports
2.0	3.6	2.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	1.5	2.5	Communication services
5.5	6.1	5.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	3.9	3.3	exports
-3.5	-2.5	-2.9	-3.2	-2.8	-2.7	-2.4	-0.9	imports
2.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.2	1.5	2.4	3.2	Construction services
4.5	3.1	1.3	2.4	1.2	3.3	4.3	5.9	exports
-2.2	-2.5	-0.9	-1.9	-1.4	-1.8	-1.9	-2.8	imports
-1.2	-1.1	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.6	Insurance services
0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	exports
-1.4	-1.2	-2.1	-1.7	-1.3	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	imports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Excursion office services
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	exports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	imports

Table I.1. (continued)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Financial services	-4,7	-10,7	-2,4	0,9	-10,4
exports	14,7	5,0	26,3	13,8	7,0
imports	-19,4	-15,8	-28,7	-12,9	-17,4
Computer and information services	-9,5	-6,3	-10,0	-9,7	-10,6
exports	3,3	3,4	2,7	2,6	4,9
imports	-12,8	-9,7	-12,7	-12,4	-15,5
Government services	-4,0	-4,0	-6,4	0,1	-12,7
exports	7,6	8,1	8,2	16,9	2,4
imports	-11,6	-12,1	-14,5	-16,8	-15,0
Business services	25,6	11,4	-30,4	-18,3	-25,2
exports	82,7	69,9	38,8	45,2	50,1
imports	-57,0	-58,4	-69,2	-63,5	-75,3
of which Technical assistance	-20,0	-20,0	-20,0	-20,0	-20,0
Other services	-19,8	-5,9	22,6	23,6	49,0
exports	25,2	32,4	56,3	47,5	79,8
imports	-45,0	-38,3	-33,7	-23,9	-30,8
Income ²	-251,0	-350,7	-371,6	-251,0	-617,8
Compensation of employees	-18,7	-16,3	-18,8	-13,6	-12,6
Investment income	-232,3	-334,4	-352,7	-237,4	-605,2
Direct investments	-181,3	-269,5	-295,9	-191,8	-547,9
Distributed profit	4,5	-129,1	-418,6	-121,2	-204,2
Reinvested incomes	-185,8	-140,4	129,9	-51,3	-339,5
Income from debt (interests)	—	—	-7,2	-19,3	-4,1
Portfolio investments	0,9	—	—	—	—
Other investments	-51,8	-64,9	-56,9	-45,6	-57,3
Interest on loans (schedule)	-69,2	-69,8	-76,2	-77,2	-81,3
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	-43,2	-48,0	-50,4	-53,7	-55,6
Banks	-24,3	-25,1	-15,2	-15,9	-15,2
Other investment income	17,4	4,9	19,3	31,6	23,9
Current transfers	1,627,5	1,902,7	2,365,1	2,420,9	2,168,4
General government	113,2	83,8	106,3	45,6	111,8
Humanitarian assistance	—	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions to international organizations	-2,7	-6,1	-6,0	-6,2	-6,1
Other grants	115,9	89,9	112,3	51,8	117,9
Other sectors	1,514,3	1,818,9	2,258,8	2,375,4	2,056,6
Workers' remittances	1,478,3	1,796,5	2,231,5	2,356,0	2,036,9
Inflow	1,822,1	2,158,0	2,688,8	2,902,9	2,595,7
Outflow	-343,8	-361,5	-457,3	-546,9	-558,9
Other transfers	36,0	22,4	27,2	19,4	19,8
Capital and Financial Account	858,5	402,5	893,9	699,9	466,3
Capital account	79,1	112,6	131,3	335,0	88,4
Capital transfers	79,1	112,6	131,3	335,0	88,4
General government	53,3	99,0	130,8	342,3	92,2
Grant in form of goods	—	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
Other transfers	33,3	49,0	80,8	82,3	72,2
Forgiveness of debt	—	30,0	30,0	240,0	—
Other sectors	25,7	13,5	0,6	-7,2	-3,9
Transfers related to migration ³	-10,0	-9,4	-9,3	-12,7	-12,7
Inflow	8,4	7,5	4,7	4,0	4,6
Outflow	-18,4	-16,8	-13,9	-16,7	-17,3
Grant in form of goods	35,7	22,9	9,9	5,5	8,8

² NSC data, including additional estimates of NBKR.³ estimates of NBKR

2018				2019				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-1,2	0,2	2,9	-1,0	-1,2	-2,4	-1,3	-5,5	Financial services
2,5	4,0	4,4	2,8	1,9	2,4	1,7	1,1	exports
-3,7	-3,9	-1,5	-3,8	-3,1	-4,7	-3,0	-6,6	imports
-2,5	-3,5	-2,1	-1,6	-1,8	-4,1	-1,8	-3,0	Computer and information services
0,5	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,0	1,3	exports
-3,0	-3,9	-2,8	-2,6	-3,0	-5,4	-2,8	-4,3	imports
-1,0	-1,9	6,2	-3,2	-3,1	-3,1	-3,5	-3,0	Government services
2,5	2,4	11,4	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,5	exports
-3,5	-4,3	-5,1	-3,8	-3,6	-3,8	-4,1	-3,5	imports
-4,4	-7,1	-2,0	-4,8	-9,3	-4,9	-0,6	-10,4	Business services
9,1	8,0	16,4	11,7	8,2	12,3	14,3	15,3	exports
-13,5	-15,1	-18,4	-16,4	-17,5	-17,2	-14,9	-25,7	imports
-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	of which Technical assistance
-1,3	15,7	2,4	6,9	14,8	15,5	9,0	9,7	Other services
5,6	20,1	10,0	11,8	20,1	25,7	18,6	15,4	exports
-6,9	-4,5	-7,6	-4,9	-5,3	-10,2	-9,7	-5,7	imports
-82,0	-72,5	-18,2	-78,2	-196,2	-115,9	-122,1	-183,6	Income ²
-2,9	-3,8	-3,5	-3,4	-3,2	-3,1	-3,0	-3,3	Compensation of employees
-79,1	-68,8	-14,7	-74,8	-193,0	-112,8	-119,1	-180,2	Investment income
-67,3	-57,7	-1,2	-65,7	-179,8	-99,5	-99,2	-169,4	Direct investments
-5,4	-98,6	-16,6	-0,6	-191,5	-12,8	—	—	Distributed profit
-59,2	43,9	21,3	-57,4	12,1	-86,0	-98,6	-167,0	Reinvested incomes
-2,7	-3,0	-5,9	-7,7	-0,4	-0,8	-0,6	-2,4	Income from debt (interests)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investments
-11,9	-11,1	-13,5	-9,1	-13,3	-13,3	-20,0	-10,8	Other investments
-18,7	-19,0	-20,3	-19,2	-19,8	-20,6	-24,2	-16,6	Interest on loans (schedule)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
-15,03	-11,8	-15,6	-11,3	-14,99	-12,4	-16,8	-11,3	General government
-3,9	-3,7	-4,2	-4,2	-3,8	-3,4	-4,1	-4,0	Banks
6,8	7,9	6,7	10,1	6,5	7,3	4,3	5,8	Other investment income
443,9	653,9	658,0	665,1	500,1	508,1	573,1	587,2	Current transfers
-1,4	0,8	-1,5	47,7	28,6	0,1	-0,6	83,7	General government
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Humanitarian assistance
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Technical assistance
-1,9	-1,7	-1,5	-1,1	-1,4	-2,1	-0,6	-2,0	Contributions to international organizations
0,5	2,5	—	48,8	30,0	2,2	—	85,7	Other grants
445,3	653,1	659,5	617,5	471,5	508,0	573,6	503,5	Other sectors
438,0	650,6	652,0	615,4	466,0	500,3	570,2	500,4	Workers' remittances
546,3	783,0	803,0	770,5	583,5	632,4	706,6	673,2	Inflow
-108,4	-132,4	-151,0	-155,1	-117,5	-132,1	-136,5	-172,8	Outflow
7,3	2,4	7,5	2,1	5,5	7,7	3,5	3,1	Other transfers
57,2	392,5	93,2	157,0	139,7	159,5	35,8	131,3	Capital and Financial Account
262,3	20,8	24,6	27,3	14,8	18,6	31,2	23,7	Capital account
262,3	20,8	24,6	27,3	14,8	18,6	31,2	23,7	Capital transfers
262,1	24,9	25,3	30,0	17,1	19,6	28,4	27,1	General government
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grant in form of goods
5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	Technical assistance
17,1	19,9	20,3	25,0	12,1	14,6	23,4	22,1	Other transfers
240,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Forgiveness of debt
0,2	-4,1	-0,7	-2,7	-2,3	-1,0	2,8	-3,3	Other sectors
-0,8	-4,8	-3,7	-3,4	-2,5	-3,2	-2,8	-4,2	Transfers related to migration ³
0,9	1,1	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,9	0,8	Inflow
-1,7	-5,9	-4,6	-4,5	-3,4	-4,2	-4,7	-5,0	Outflow
1,1	0,8	3,0	0,7	0,1	2,2	5,6	0,9	Grant in form of goods

Table I.1. (continued)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Financial account	779.4	289.9	762.6	364.8	377.9
Direct investment	1,009.1	579.0	221.9	139.3	208.6
Abroad	-132.6	-36.9	29.1	-5.0	-2.1
In the Kyrgyz Republic ⁴	1,141.7	615.9	192.8	144.2	210.7
Inflow	1,573.2	814.0	659.4	695.7	803.1
Outflow	-431.6	-198.1	-466.6	-551.5	-592.4
In the share capital	704.1	305.1	113.0	35.0	-7.9
Inflow	740.7	314.2	191.5	104.3	30.9
Outflow	-36.6	-9.1	-78.5	-69.3	-38.8
Reinvestment income	185.8	140.4	-129.9	51.3	339.5
Other capital	251.8	170.3	209.7	58.0	-120.9
Inflow	646.8	359.3	597.8	540.1	432.6
Outflow	-395.0	-189.0	-388.1	-482.1	-553.5
Portfolio investment	-129.1	-7.2	-25.0	-9.2	25.0
Assets	-130.0	-5.0	-25.0	-9.8	24.8
In the share capital	—	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	-130.0	-5.0	-25.0	-9.8	24.8
Liabilities	0.9	-2.2	—	0.6	0.2
In the share capital	0.1	-1.2	—	—	—
Debt securities	0.8	-1.0	—	0.6	0.2
Financial derivatives	5.3	6.3	2.8	-0.4	-0.1
Assets	1.0	30.0	14.5	0.2	-4.4
Liabilities	4.3	-23.7	-11.7	-0.6	4.4
Other investments	-172.8	23.7	606.6	47.3	160.7
Assets	-409.4	-98.3	424.4	-72.2	-116.0
Currency and deposits	-380.0	13.8	129.4	40.5	-34.0
Banks	-152.3	95.0	-12.8	0.5	-22.1
Monetary authorities	-26.4	112.2	-1.3	-37.8	-10.4
Other sectors	-201.4	-193.4	143.4	77.9	-1.5
Trade credits	-25.3	-163.9	283.0	-109.9	-81.1
Other sectors	-25.3	-163.9	283.0	-109.9	-81.1
Long-term	-16.9	-109.8	189.6	-73.6	-54.3
Short-term	-8.3	-54.1	93.4	-36.3	-26.8
Other assets	-4.1	51.8	12.0	-2.8	-0.9
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities	236.6	122.0	182.1	119.5	276.7
Currency and deposits	18.2	-33.5	-11.4	47.7	16.4
Banks	18.2	-33.5	-11.4	47.7	16.4
Trade credits	0.6	57.4	-9.2	157.4	61.5
Other sectors	0.6	57.4	-9.2	157.4	61.5
Long-term	0.3	31.6	-5.1	86.6	33.8
Short-term	0.3	25.8	-4.2	70.8	27.7
Loans	217.8	98.0	175.9	-90.4	203.5
Disbursement	872.2	741.0	707.2	617.5	667.1
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term	—	—	—	—	—
General government	331.9	370.5	353.2	150.0	188.1
Long-term	331.9	370.5	353.2	150.0	188.1
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—

⁴Including estimates of NBKR

2018				2019				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-205.1	371.7	68.6	129.7	124.9	140.9	4.6	107.5	Financial account
-130.3	139.2	9.6	120.8	0.5	118.0	-57.3	147.4	Direct investment
-2.0	0.3	3.4	-6.6	-6.4	4.2	0.1	—	Abroad
-128.3	138.9	6.2	127.4	6.9	113.8	-57.4	147.4	In the Kyrgyz Republic ⁴
94.9	82.4	43.6	474.8	120.6	202.6	157.1	322.9	Inflow
-223.2	56.5	-37.3	-347.4	-113.7	-88.7	-214.5	-175.5	Outflow
-15.1	34.9	24.9	-9.8	3.7	-25.4	10.3	3.5	In the share capital
17.3	37.1	30.4	19.5	4.7	2.4	14.9	9.0	Inflow
-32.3	-2.2	-5.5	-29.3	-1.0	-27.9	-4.6	-5.4	Outflow
59.2	-43.9	-21.3	57.4	-12.1	86.0	98.6	167.0	Reinvestment income
-172.4	147.9	2.7	79.8	15.3	53.3	-166.3	-23.2	Other capital
18.5	89.2	34.5	397.9	128.0	114.1	43.7	146.9	Inflow
-190.9	58.7	-31.8	-318.1	-112.7	-60.8	-209.9	-170.1	Outflow
-9.6	0.2	—	0.2	10.0	20.0	-0.1	-4.9	Portfolio investment
-10.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	9.9	19.9	—	-5.0	Assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the share capital
-10.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	9.9	19.9	—	-5.0	Debt securities
0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	Liabilities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the share capital
0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	Debt securities
0.1	-0.3	—	-0.2	0.2	—	—	-0.3	Financial derivatives
1.1	4.3	-4.7	-0.6	1.0	0.2	-3.9	-1.7	Assets
-1.0	-4.6	4.6	0.5	-0.8	-0.1	3.9	1.4	Liabilities
-87.8	161.0	-14.0	-11.9	102.3	-46.1	26.7	77.9	Other investments
-26.7	96.3	-67.9	-73.9	81.7	-168.4	-99.9	70.5	Assets
35.0	20.4	-19.6	4.8	28.8	-64.6	-70.9	72.7	Currency and deposits
-32.6	49.4	-27.7	11.3	32.5	-34.3	-92.4	72.1	Banks
0.5	-34.7	1.6	-5.2	1.8	-9.3	-3.3	0.3	Monetary authorities
67.1	5.7	6.5	-1.4	-5.5	-21.1	24.8	0.3	Other sectors
-62.0	75.8	-48.8	-74.9	51.4	-101.2	-28.6	-2.8	Trade credits
-62.0	75.8	-48.8	-74.9	51.4	-101.2	-28.6	-2.8	Other sectors
-41.5	50.8	-32.7	-50.2	34.5	-67.8	-19.1	-1.9	Long-term
-20.4	25.0	-16.1	-24.7	17.0	-33.4	-9.4	-0.9	Short-term
0.2	0.1	0.6	-3.7	1.5	-2.6	-0.4	0.6	Other assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	General government
-61.1	64.7	53.9	62.0	20.6	122.3	126.5	7.4	Liabilities
37.2	-16.5	14.3	12.7	-6.2	40.2	9.0	-26.5	Currency and deposits
37.2	-16.5	14.3	12.7	-6.2	40.2	9.0	-26.5	Banks
61.3	73.7	36.2	-13.7	19.5	35.0	17.7	-10.7	Trade credits
61.3	73.7	36.2	-13.7	19.5	35.0	17.7	-10.7	Other sectors
33.7	40.5	19.9	-7.5	10.8	19.3	9.7	-5.9	Long-term
27.6	33.2	16.3	-6.2	8.8	15.8	8.0	-4.8	Short-term
-159.6	7.6	3.2	58.5	12.0	47.0	99.8	44.6	Loans
153.0	136.1	89.0	239.5	148.9	141.0	213.3	163.8	Disbursement
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Long-term
17.7	21.0	21.9	89.3	9.1	23.9	57.8	97.4	General government
17.7	21.0	21.9	89.3	9.1	23.9	57.8	97.4	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term

Table I.1. (continued)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Banks	122.4	88.0	107.6	100.6	89.4
Long-term	103.7	59.7	98.2	94.0	89.4
Short-term	18.7	28.3	9.3	6.7	—
Other sectors	417.9	282.5	246.4	366.9	389.5
Long-term	417.9	282.5	246.4	366.9	389.5
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization (schedule)	-654.4	-642.9	-531.3	-707.9	-463.6
Monetary authorities	-13.9	-13.2	-12.7	-10.8	-2,3
Long-term	-13.9	-13.2	-12.7	-10.8	-2,3
General government	-71.3	-113.6	-124.3	-359.6	-145.2
Long-term	-71.3	-113.6	-124.3	-359.6	-145.2
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	-168.9	-202.1	-125.7	-84.9	-59.7
Long-term	-149.4	-173.6	-114.6	-78.2	-59.7
Short-term	-19.6	-28.5	-11.1	-6,7	—
Other sectors	-400.2	-314.0	-268.6	-252.7	-256.4
Long-term	-400.2	-314.0	-268.6	-252.7	-256.4
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—
Arrears	—	—	26.9	4.8	-4,7
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Other sectors	—	—	26.9	4.8	-4,7
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
Other sectors	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve assets ⁵	66.8	-311.8	-43.7	187.9	-16.5
Monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—
SDR	-11.0	-5,5	25.2	28.7	-11.2
Foreign exchange	77.8	-306.2	-68.9	159.1	-5,3
Net errors and omissions	210.4	385.6	-412.1	297.1	487.3
Overall Balance	—	—	—	—	—

⁵ According to the IMF methodology, operations with gold bullions to be included in the structure of asset reserves accomplished with residents of the Kyrgyz Republic are excluded from reserve assets.

Comment:

Long-term investments are investments in financial assets, whose initial maturity was set up, in compliance with a contract, as more than one year or has never been stipulated

Short-term investment are investments in financial assets, with maturity of one year or less than one year, pursuant to contract, or paid as short notice

2018				2019				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
7.3	48.4	25.6	19.4	6.9	17.7	23.1	41.6	Banks
6.1	43.9	24.6	19.4	6.9	17.7	23.1	41.6	Long-term
1.2	4.5	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
128.0	66.7	41.5	130.9	132.9	99.4	132.4	24.8	Other sectors
128.0	66.7	41.5	130.9	132.9	99.4	132.4	24.8	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-312.6	-128.5	-85.8	-181.1	-137.0	-94.0	-113.5	-119.2	Amortization (schedule)
—	-6.2	—	-4.6	—	-2.3	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	-6.2	—	-4.6	—	-2.3	—	—	Long-term
-263.4	-28.9	-36.6	-30.6	-37.4	-31.4	-39.1	-37.4	General government
-263.4	-28.9	-36.6	-30.6	-37.4	-31.4	-39.1	-37.4	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-20.6	-28.9	-14.1	-21.4	-10.6	-21.1	-13.5	-14.5	Banks
-19.4	-26.4	-11.1	-21.4	-10.6	-21.1	-13.5	-14.5	Long-term
-1.2	-2.5	-3.0	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-28.6	-64.6	-35.1	-124.4	-89.0	-39.2	-60.9	-67.3	Other sectors
-28.6	-64.6	-35.1	-124.4	-89.0	-39.2	-60.9	-67.3	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
0.1	—	0.2	4.6	-4.7	—	—	—	Arrears
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	General government
0.1	—	0.2	4.6	-4.7	—	—	—	Other sectors
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other liabilities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other sectors
22.5	71.6	73.0	20.8	12.0	48.9	35.2	-112.5	Reserve assets ⁵
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary gold
3.1	11.5	3.0	11.1	3.0	10.2	-33.5	9.1	SDR
19.4	60.1	69.9	9.7	8.9	38.7	68.7	-121.7	Foreign exchange
429.0	-114.7	72.2	-89.3	173.5	129.4	179.0	5.4	Net errors and omissions
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Overall Balance

Table I.2. Structure of Export by the HS sections*(mln of USD)*

Group of Products	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total, including additional estimates¹	1,619.0	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,022.2
Total	1,482.9	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,965.5
Live animals and animal products	71.6	27.0	49.5	46.1	61.4
Vegetable products	101.6	126.6	118.0	96.1	131.3
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8
Food products, strong and soft drinks, vinegar, tobacco	48.1	33.4	50.5	56.0	57.6
Mineral products*	110.6	213.0	240.6	292.6	311.6
Products of chemistry and related industries	23.9	20.2	15.9	17.4	29.3
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	27.3	23.9	22.4	32.8	34.3
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddle products	12.2	9.1	11.9	16.6	12.1
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	4.4
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.7	5.4
Textile and textile products	129.4	101.5	150.0	192.7	146.7
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, canes and whips	26.8	22.0	31.2	24.1	16.5
Products of stone, gyps, cement, asbestos, mica	21.4	26.4	41.1	50.7	51.4
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	669.4	707.5	726.3	684.0	853.5
Non-precious metals and products from them	34.4	53.7	72.5	171.3	122.6
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	80.0	62.7	73.3	59.7	40.6
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	107.2	104.8	138.8	80.2	64.6
Optic devices and appliances, photography and cinematograph	4.3	27.8	6.0	3.1	5.7
Other special industrial products	0.7	3.5	5.2	3.7	5.8
Various industrial goods	8.0	3.8	4.7	3.7	9.6
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export. Indicated additional estimates not shared by the HS sections.

* including energy products

Table I.3. Structure of Export by the SITC sections*(mln of USD)*

Group of Products	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total, including additional estimates¹	1,619.0	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,022.2
Total	1,482.9	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,965.5
Food and live animals	186.2	165.4	181.3	175.3	216.1
Beverages and tobacco	32.9	19.0	28.5	19.1	30.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	72.1	216.9	244.9	317.3	304.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	83.7	49.0	87.1	139.3	119.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	0.3	—	0.5	0.4	0.8
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	30.1	26.3	24.2	23.8	34.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	75.3	84.7	106.8	128.1	141.0
Machinery and transport equipment	186.9	179.9	212.3	140.2	105.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	150.0	130.4	175.7	220.4	172.1
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	665.4	701.6	702.8	672.9	841.3

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015). Indicated additional estimates not shared by the SITC sections.

Table I.4. Structure of Import by the HS sections
(mln of USD)

Group of Products	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total¹	4,153.9	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9	4,903.8
Live animals and animal products	81.4	37.4	102.8	46.9	57.4
Vegetable products	154.7	161.6	152.3	158.0	192.3
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	68.8	55.5	57.5	53.9	53.6
Food products, strong and soft drinks, vinegar, tobacco	318.1	275.7	326.1	337.4	352.2
Mineral products*	960.3	551.1	668.1	942.9	722.4
Products of chemistry and related industries	396.5	336.8	405.1	446.4	465.8
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	167.3	164.2	194.0	236.9	214.3
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddle products	16.4	37.1	44.4	65.2	34.9
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	76.2	74.1	55.0	65.0	91.8
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	77.8	51.3	66.3	77.7	73.2
Textile and textile products	304.5	550.3	674.7	781.7	584.9
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, canes and whips	97.4	261.6	306.4	386.5	266.9
Products of stone, gyps, cement, asbestos, mica	81.1	84.2	118.2	80.3	89.2
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	27.8	5.6	5.1	12.3	11.9
Non-precious metals and products from them	373.2	308.3	333.5	436.5	458.7
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	541.0	624.0	636.3	782.2	857.1
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	261.2	282.9	195.6	220.4	209.0
Optic devices and appliances, photography and cinematograph	57.4	62.1	50.5	55.2	55.6
Other special industrial products	15.1	2.8	7.3	2.1	3.9
Various industrial goods	77.6	73.4	95.4	104.2	108.8
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	—

Note: NSC data in CIF prices

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

* including energy products

Table I.5. Structure of Import by the SITC sections
(mln of USD)

Group of Products	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total¹	4,153.9	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9	4,903.8
Live animals and animal products	451.0	393.1	463.1	404.7	463.5
Beverages and tobacco	107.0	85.6	117.8	134.6	137.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	72.1	66.4	49.9	54.8	62.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	927.4	525.9	637.1	901.4	687.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	56.7	46.8	47.7	45.5	44.6
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	479.5	414.9	494.7	553.4	565.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	781.6	831.7	1,043.7	1,134.6	1,139.3
Machinery and transport equipment	809.0	902.8	835.1	1,002.9	1,069.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	450.6	733.0	805.3	1,059.8	733.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	18.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3

Note: NSC data in CIF prices

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

Table I.6. Functional Structure of Export¹*(mln of USD)*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total, including additional estimates¹	1,619.0	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,022.2
Total	1,482.9	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,965.5
Consumption	380.7	320.2	398.0	429.3	444.8
Raw materials	67.1	177.4	166.8	143.3	178.3
Interim goods	812.9	870.3	956.4	1,043.0	1,166.7
Investment goods	138.6	156.3	155.9	82.0	55.7
Energy products	83.7	49.0	87.1	139.3	119.9

Note: NSC data in FOB prices, by the classification worked out by NBKR

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

Table I.7. Geographic Structure of Export¹*(millions of USD)*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total, including additional estimates¹	1,619.0	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,022.2
Total	1,482.9	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,965.5
EAEU countries	410.2	447.2	541.5	640.6	621.1
Russia	166.8	178.4	265.7	358.2	270.8
Kazakhstan	237.6	265.5	268.6	270.3	337.5
Belarus	5.6	3.3	7.1	12.1	12.7
Armenia	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Non-EAEU countries	1,072.8	1,126.0	1,222.8	1,196.2	1,344.4
Great Britain	1.8	32.0	191.2	670.0	833.2
Uzbekistan	112.1	125.1	146.3	158.5	138.9
Turkey	85.2	90.0	131.2	104.3	89.9
China	36.2	80.1	97.5	61.2	81.5
Tajikistan	35.0	21.8	24.3	47.1	57.2
Ukraine	7.9	3.2	3.5	6.4	13.6
UAE	99.0	36.4	31.5	6.6	10.2
USA	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.6
Afghanistan	9.0	8.2	2.5	1.9	1.9
Switzerland	562.1	648.0	489.3	0.1	4.1
Other non-EAEU countries	123.3	80.8	104.5	138.2	111.3

Note: NSC data in FOB prices, by the classification worked out by NBKR

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

Table I.8. Functional Structure of Import¹
(mln of USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	4,153.9	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9	4,903.8
Consumption	1,318.5	1,527.4	1,811.6	2,115.4	1,915.4
Raw materials	160.1	142.6	113.2	100.8	96.7
Interim goods	1,086.1	1,197.6	1,367.8	1,512.9	1,500.9
Investment goods	662.3	609.2	566.0	661.6	703.4
Energy products	926.9	523.6	636.2	901.2	687.4

Note: NSC data in CIF prices, by the classification worked out by NBKR

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

Table I.9. Geographic Structure of Import¹
(mln of USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	4,153.9	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9	4,903.8
EAEU countries	2,065.1	1,625.9	1,863.7	2,161.2	2,015.6
Russia	1,460.2	1,049.4	1,232.7	1,510.6	1,362.3
Kazakhstan	553.1	531.0	520.5	602.7	610.0
Belarus	51.4	44.7	108.7	47.2	42.7
Armenia	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6
Non-EAEU countries	2,088.8	2,374.5	2,631.1	3,130.8	2,888.3
China	1,049.5	1,468.4	1,500.1	1,942.3	1,734.9
Turkey	166.3	191.1	224.9	290.2	222.5
USA	122.1	153.6	155.3	128.8	89.8
Uzbekistan	56.2	67.2	163.6	178.0	200.7
Germany	89.3	62.4	67.5	74.6	70.2
Japan	59.2	18.6	34.5	48.2	25.3
Republic of Korea	54.0	26.0	46.4	27.7	33.1
Ukraine	89.4	39.9	38.9	29.7	48.5
Canada	11.4	10.5	6.2	10.0	6.3
Netherlands	20.8	11.4	10.9	13.1	10.7
Iran	4.5	6.6	9.1	13.7	17.3
Switzerland	18.3	11.7	18.2	14.7	7.3
UAE	5.9	3.8	8.6	7.5	13.5
Other non-EAEU countries	341.8	303.2	346.9	352.1	408.2

Note: NSC data in CIF prices, by the classification worked out by NBKR

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries.

Table I.10. Export of Major Types of Products

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>unit of measurement</i>	2016		2017	
		<i>in kind</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>in kind</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>
Total, including additional estimates¹			1,607.9		1,813.9
Total			1,573.2		1,764.3
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	17.7	12.1	19.9	14.5
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	<i>thou tons</i>	2.0	7.7	3.0	12.2
Cheese and curd	<i>thou tons</i>	2.1	5.0	4.1	10.2
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn	<i>thou tons</i>	1.8	2.9	2.5	8.1
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	176.4	93.1	144.1	75.8
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	22.1	30.7	29.2	34.1
Cigarettes containing tobacco	<i>bln pieces</i>	1.7	12.5	2.8	22.1
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	15.8	20.8	16.1	24.7
Ferrous waste and scrap	<i>thou tons</i>	42.2	2.1	98.7	9.3
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	22.3	27.5	21.7	34.8
Precious metal ores and concentrates	<i>thou tons</i>	98.8	135.7	90.5	161.0
Coal, coke and briquettes	<i>mln tons</i>	0.3	7.4	0.5	10.8
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	<i>thou tons</i>	7.2	2.6	19.9	4.7
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	55.5	35.6	57.0	39.1
Fuel oil	<i>thou tons</i>	0.0	—	7.2	1.8
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	1.1	8.7	0.7	3.4
Portland cement	<i>thou tons</i>	64.7	4.0	146.2	6.2
Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods	<i>mln sq.m</i>	0.0	—	0.1	0.5
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	<i>mln sq.m</i>	6.3	14.9	10.1	27.4
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	17.6	16.0	29.5	17.1
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			15.8		40.4
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			73.2		119.4
Footwear			21.4		30.7
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods			9.1		5.9
Gold (non-monetary)	<i>tons</i>	17.4	701.6	17.4	700.4

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries.

2018		2019		unit of measurement	Denomination
in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD		
	1,916.0		2,022.2		Total, including additional estimates¹
	1,836.8		1,965.5		Total
23.6	18.7	23.9	22.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese
2.5	9.5	3.5	16.0	<i>thou tons</i>	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk
2.3	6.3	2.9	8.8	<i>thou tons</i>	Cheese and curd
3.1	12.2	3.8	12.5	<i>thou tons</i>	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour
97.8	62.9	150.1	86.3	<i>thou tons</i>	Vegetables, fresh or frozen
33.7	29.1	57.8	41.8	<i>thou tons</i>	Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried
1.2	10.5	2.4	21.8	<i>bln pieces</i>	Cigarettes containing tobacco
23.2	37.6	24.2	35.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Cotton
92.7	21.8	85.4	17.1	<i>thou tons</i>	Ferrous waste and scrap
37.5	117.2	27.0	72.8	<i>thou tons</i>	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.
153.2	130.6	185.5	165.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Precious metal ores and concentrates
0.8	20.3	1.0	27.6	<i>mln tons</i>	Coal, coke and briquettes
70.4	17.3	51.2	16.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude
67.5	58.1	55.2	45.6	<i>thou tons</i>	Kerosene
33.7	7.7	44.1	10.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Fuel oil
0.6	0.8	3.0	12.5	<i>thou tons</i>	Essential oils and cleansing preparations
517.9	25.4	618.6	31.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Portland cement
2.3	7.1	3.8	11.0	<i>mln sq.m</i>	Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods
10.9	29.4	11.2	28.3	<i>mln sq.m</i>	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass
33.3	14.6	39.2	15.8	<i>thou tons</i>	Iron and steel
	42.1		32.4		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
	151.7		101.1		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
	22.7		16.0		Footwear
	22.7		25.2		Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods
16.5	664.2	18.7	832.9	<i>tons</i>	Gold (non-monetary)

Table I.11. Import of Major Types of Products

Denomination	unit of measurement	2016		2017	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total¹			4,000.4		4,494.7
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	33.2	23.5	28.8	37.8
Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled	<i>thou tons</i>	415.2	71.3	240.5	38.9
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	<i>thou tons</i>	28.5	28.7	41.9	44.3
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	26.4	11.1	33.6	14.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	80.3	33.0	77.7	45.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	<i>thou tons</i>	21.8	56.9	28.4	65.3
Food preparations, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	7.7	18.6	13.9	26.1
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	<i>mln litr</i>	36.2	14.5	74.5	26.6
Cigarettes containing tobacco	<i>bln pieces</i>	6.3	48.3	8.9	74.1
Petroleum products	<i>mln tons</i>	1.6	463.3	1.4	568.1
Natural gas	<i>mln cub.m</i>	0.3	40.3	278.5	41.8
Fixed vegetable fats and oils,	<i>thou tons</i>	33.0	43.0	45.8	41.0
Metal salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	<i>thou tons</i>	37.4	22.6	50.3	15.2
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	<i>thou tons</i>	76.9	24.0	43.1	28.1
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	<i>thou tons</i>	9.5	114.8	20.6	167.7
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	42.1	80.2	62.6	83.8
Fertilizers	<i>mln tons</i>	70.9	29.8	55.5	30.2
Plastics in primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	73.0	45.5	40.3	46.3
Plastics in non-primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	412.0	35.3	29.3	45.8
Rubber tyres	<i>mln pieces</i>	0.9	35.3	1.7	45.6
Densified and reconstituted wood	<i>mln cub.m</i>	2.0	15.4	0.7	18.2
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	<i>mln sq.m</i>	4.1	11.1	7.6	16.5
Doors and their frames and thresholds	<i>thou tons</i>	24.3	32.2	28.3	35.0
Paper and paperboard	<i>thou tons</i>	6.9	20.3	8.8	27.0
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	<i>mln sq.m</i>	712.8	200.3	732.3	287.4
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>thou tons</i>	8.6	22.3	8.2	20.6
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	<i>thou tons</i>	0.9	2.1	3.1	6.9
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	363.0	203.4	362.0	189.0
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	12.8	17.7	8.6	13.3
Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal			10.0		15.7
Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.2	15.0	0.4	14.5
Machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof			23.5		29.4
Machinery and mechanical appliances specialized for particular industries, n.e.s.	<i>thou pieces</i>	5.5	37.9	7.7	21.4
Automatic data-processing machines		76.8	16.1	125.9	12.3
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	<i>thou pieces</i>	302.6	18.1	220.0	26.5
Electrothermic appliances, n.e.s.	<i>mln pieces</i>	1.3	58.2	3.7	95.6
Batteries and electric accumulators, and parts thereof	<i>mln pieces</i>	1.7	14.6	3.1	20.5
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou pieces</i>	1.7	92.7	3.9	34.7
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.4	30.2	0.8	29.6
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.8	10.4	0.9	21.4
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			44.4		47.7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			261.4		263.7
Footwear			258.3		300.5
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods			18.2		18.5
Smallwares and toilet articles, n.e.s.; sieves; tailors' dummies, etc.			3.7		11.2

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries.

2018		2019		unit of measurement	Denomination
in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD		
	5,291.9		4,903.8		Total¹
32.3	35.5	42.5	45.1	thou tons	Meat and meat preparations
154.7	22.0	155.0	26.8	thou tons	Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled
43.4	44.7	52.0	53.3	thou tons	Meal and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn
39.2	14.9	75.2	25.4	thou tons	Vegetables, fresh or frozen
117.1	69.8	170.3	83.0	thou tons	Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried
28.8	65.6	29.0	62.0	thou tons	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof
37.7	31.3	14.0	37.2	thou tons	Food preparations, n.e.s.
87.7	39.0	112.3	42.4	mln litr	Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured
6.5	78.5	5.3	71.4	bln pieces	Cigarettes containing tobacco
1.9	818.0	1.4	620.5	mln tons	Petroleum products
307.9	46.2	300.6	45.5	mln cub.m	Natural gas
45.2	40.3	44.4	39.3	thou tons	Fixed vegetable fats and oils,
48.7	22.1	45.5	22.1	thou tons	Metal salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids
88.3	36.3	95.7	32.2	thou tons	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
7.8	149.8	9.0	168.4	thou tons	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)
43.4	103.7	45.6	89.1	thou tons	Essential oils and cleansing preparations
54.9	36.7	66.7	48.6	mln tons	Fertilizers
50.8	61.0	44.3	53.3	thou tons	Plastics in primary forms
28.5	48.0	3,087.0	48.5	thou tons	Plastics in non-primary forms
1.7	49.3	1.6	44.5	mln pieces	Rubber tyres
2.2	26.7	5.5	27.1	mln cub.m	Densified and reconstituted wood
6.4	15.9	9.3	25.1	mln sq.m	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials
33.0	38.5	32.3	38.3	thou tons	Doors and their frames and thresholds
10.3	26.5	40.9	35.1	thou tons	Paper and paperboard
819.6	243.6	445.6	175.5	mln sq.m	Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.
23.3	63.2	32.2	69.9	thou tons	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials
1.7	3.8	11.7	21.5	thou tons	Knitted or crocheted fabrics
392.2	240.8	400.9	231.0	thou tons	Iron and steel
24.9	13.8	23.2	28.3	thou tons	Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.
		89.1	68.9		Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal
0.6	23.3	0.4	22.0	thou pieces	Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction
	24.3		35.6		Machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof
7.2	24.4	11.2	43.6	thou pieces	Machinery and mechanical appliances specialized for particular industries, n.e.s.
31.1	29.9	10.9	30.9		Automatic data-processing machines
346.6	21.4	329.7	32.0	thou pieces	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy
3.6	144.0	4.0	200.5	mln pieces	Electrothermic appliances, n.e.s.
3.5	29.9	2.5	28.8	mln pieces	Batteries and electric accumulators, and parts thereof
3.8	35.0	18.5	25.1	thou pieces	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons
1.3	31.0	1.4	35.6	thou pieces	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles
1.1	32.0	1.7	34.0	thou pieces	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.
	45.2		51.0		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
	388.9		226.6		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
	372.6		254.1		Footwear
	28.0		25.0		Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods
	14.9		24.1		Smallwares and toilet articles, n.e.s.; sieves; tailors' dummies, etc.

Table I.12. Indices of Prices and Physical Volume of Export

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>Index of</i>		
	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>prices</i>	<i>physic. vol</i>	<i>value</i>
	<i>n419*p419</i>	<i>n419*p418</i>	<i>n418*p418</i>			
	A	B	C	A / B	B / C	A / C
Gold (non-monetary)	832.9	754.9	664.2	1,103	1,137	1,254
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	255.6	282.4	269.8	0,905	1,047	0,948
Petroleum products	91.9	91.7	102.3	1,002	0,897	0,898
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	86.3	96.6	62.9	0,894	1,534	1,371
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	53.9	63.1	101.4	0,854	0,622	0,532
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	41.8	49.8	29.1	0,839	1,712	1,436
Cotton	35.2	39.2	37.6	0,897	1,043	0,936
Portland cement	31.2	30.3	25.4	1,030	1,195	1,230
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	28.3	30.2	29.4	0,937	1,029	0,964
Coal, coke and briquettes	27.6	27.1	20.3	1,017	1,335	1,358
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	22.2	19.0	18.7	1,171	1,016	1,190
Cigarettes containing tobacco	21.8	20.8	10.5	1,051	1,972	2,073
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	16.0	13.4	9.5	1,189	1,417	1,686
Iron and steel	15.8	17.2	14.6	0,915	1,179	1,079
Other footwear with uppers of leather or composition leather	15.3	13.2	6.3	1,157	2,108	2,439
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	12.5	14.6	12.2	0,857	1,200	1,028
Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods	11.0	11.8	7.1	0,936	1,656	1,549
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers	9.0	18.2	32.0	0,496	0,569	0,282
Cheese and curd	8.8	8.0	6.3	1,102	1,256	1,384
<i>Full range of goods (in mln of USD)</i>	1,617.0	1,601.5	1,459.5	1,01	1,10	1,11
<i>Full range of goods (in % of total export)</i>	80.0%		76.2%			
<i>Total export¹</i>	2,022.2		1,916.0			

Notes: Based on NSC data in FOB prices excluding additional estimates; first 19 large export items are indicated for the 3 month of 2019

n - physical volume of export

p - estimated export price

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries, as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

Table I.13. Indices of Prices and Physical Volume of Import

Denomination	2019	2018	2018	Index of		
	mln of USD	mln of USD	mln of USD	prices	physic. vol	value
	n419*p419	n419*p418	n418*p418			
A	B	C	A/B	B/C	A/C	
Petroleum products	620.5	610.1	818.0	1,017	0,746	0,758
Iron and steel	231.0	246.1	240.8	0,939	1,022	0,960
Footwear, n.e.s., with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	209.1	180.8	238.3	1,157	0,759	0,878
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	200.5	156.2	144.0	1,284	1,084	1,393
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	175.5	132.5	243.6	1,325	0,544	0,720
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	168.4	174.3	149.8	0,966	1,164	1,124
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	89.1	108.8	103.7	0,819	1,049	0,858
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	83.0	101.5	69.8	0,817	1,454	1,188
Cigarettes containing tobacco	71.4	64.1	78.5	1,115	0,816	0,910
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	69.9	87.2	63.2	0,803	1,379	1,107
Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal	68.9	86.4	89.1	0,798	0,970	0,774
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	62.0	65.9	65.6	0,940	1,006	0,946
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	53.3	53.6	44.7	0,994	1,200	1,192
Plastics in primary forms	53.3	53.2	61.0	1,001	0,873	0,874
Fertilizers	48.6	44.6	36.7	1,090	1,214	1,324
Natural gas	45.5	45.1	46.2	1,010	0,976	0,985
Meat and meat preparations	45.1	46.7	35.5	0,967	1,316	1,272
Rubber tyres	44.5	46.3	49.3	0,961	0,938	0,902
Machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof	43.6	37.8	24.4	1,152	1,552	1,788
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	42.4	49.9	39.0	0,851	1,280	1,089
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	39.3	39.6	40.3	0,992	0,982	0,975
Paper and paperboard	38.3	37.8	38.5	1,015	0,980	0,995
Food preparations, n.e.s.	37.2	11.6	31.3	3,203	0,371	1,188
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	35.6	33.8	31.0	1,053	1,089	1,147
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and similar articles of textile fabrics	35.2	50.4	47.4	0,699	1,063	0,743
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	35.1	105.1	26.5	0,334	3,959	1,324
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	34.0	50.0	32.0	0,679	1,564	1,062
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	32.2	39.4	36.3	0,817	1,084	0,885
Automatic data-processing machines	32.0	20.3	21.4	1,574	0,951	1,497
Machinery and mechanical appliances specialized for particular industries, n.e.s.	30.9	10.5	29.9	2,946	0,351	1,035
Electrothermic appliances, n.e.s.	28.8	21.3	29.9	1,354	0,712	0,964
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	28.3	12.9	13.8	2,191	0,933	2,043
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	28.2	25.1	20.6	1,124	1,216	1,366
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers	27.9	28.7	57.8	0,970	0,497	0,482
Densified and reconstituted wood	27.1	67.3	26.7	0,403	2,523	1,017
Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled	26.8	22.0	22.0	1,215	1,002	1,217
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	26.3	27.5	42.5	0,955	0,648	0,619
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	25.4	28.6	14.9	0,888	1,916	1,702
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	25.1	168.8	35.0	0,149	4,829	0,719
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	25.1	22.9	15.9	1,095	1,445	1,582
Metal salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	22.1	20.6	22.1	1,074	0,935	1,004
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders	22.0	15.6	23.3	1,410	0,670	0,944
Household-type refrigerators and food freezers (electrical and other)	21.1	20.4	22.3	1,036	0,916	0,949
Batteries and electric accumulators, and parts thereof	19.7	13.6	10.4	1,447	1,307	1,893
Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides	19.3	15.5	17.7	1,246	0,875	1,091
Textile yarn	19.2	24.0	21.3	0,800	1,128	0,902
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper	19.1	24.2	13.7	0,790	1,772	1,401
Full range of goods (in mln of USD)	3,187.1	3,348.6	3,385.6	0,95	0,99	0,94
Full range of goods (in % of total import)	65.0%		64.0%			
Total import¹	4,903.8		5,291.9			

Notes:

Based on NSC data in FOB prices excluding additional estimates; first 47 large export items are indicated for 2019

n - physical volume of import

p - estimated import price

¹ Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries.

Tables I.14 - I.21. Export of Basic Goods by Countries
Table I.14. Export of Goods to Russia

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total¹			166.8		178.4		265.7		358.2		270.8
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			93.9		112.8		181.4		214.4		157.1
Raw materials			5.4		1.5		0.6		0.7		1.1
Interim goods			25.8		37.5		74.7		133.3		104.9
Investment goods			13.0		23.7		6.3		5.3		3.4
Energy products			28.7		2.9		2.7		4.5		4.3
SITC sections and large position											
Food and live animals			22.7		50.1		55.3		44.8		73.5
<i>Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese</i>	thou tons		—		0.3		1.2		2.3		3.4
<i>Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk</i>	thou tons		—		1.9		9.0		7.4		2.9
<i>Vegetables, fresh or frozen</i>	thou tons		14.9		38.7		19.9		14.7		32.1
<i>Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried</i>	thou tons		5.9		10.1		18.0		15.8		35.9
Beverages and tobacco			6.8		1.2		0.5		0.7		0.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			15.8		25.1		48.2		97.7		71.9
<i>Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons		2.9		7.9		15.4		16.0		16.5
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			28.7		2.9		2.7		4.5		4.3
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons		34.0		3.2		2.7		4.3		4.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			2.2		0.8		1.8		4.3		3.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			0.8		6.3		9.9		9.8		9.5
Machinery and transport equipment			25.5		30.9		25.1		26.0		20.0
<i>Filament lamps</i>	mln pieces		53.7		49.6		31.1		35.5		16.9
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>			5.0		5.5		2.7		2.8		1.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			6.5		0.7		13.0		15.1		14.7
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			64.4		61.2		119.8		162.1		78.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			41.9		40.4		90.2		134.6		72.0
			—		—		2.3		8.4		8.4

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

¹Including results of NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.15. Export of Goods to Kazakhstan

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total¹			237.6	265.5	268.6	270.3	337.5				
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			158.2	116.6	112.7	107.2	141.3				
Raw materials			32.1	112.5	109.5	98.6	126.4				
Interim goods			29.0	29.4	36.0	48.7	55.4				
Investment goods			17.5	6.5	8.4	13.9	11.9				
Energy products			0.8	0.4	1.9	2.0	2.6				
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			75.1	54.9	61.2	53.2	50.2				
<i>Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese</i>	thou tons	38.1	20.7	17.3	19.2	14.2	14.1				
<i>Cereal preparations and preparations of flour</i>	thou tons	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	7.3	3.3				
<i>Vegetables, fresh or frozen</i>	thou tons	179.3	15.3	63.0	54.8	12.1	28.3				
<i>Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried</i>	thou tons	19.9	8.4	8.9	9.0	6.8	14.1				
Beverages and tobacco			1.0	2.3	4.4	5.9	4.2				
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			22.0	112.8	110.0	98.7	126.2				
<i>Precious metal ores and concentrates</i>	thou tons	9.4	18.5	83.4	76.8	108.7	125.0				
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.8	0.4	1.9	2.0	2.5				
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7				
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			16.2	8.9	5.8	6.7	17.6				
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	thou tons	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.8	11.7				
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	thou tons	1.9	1.8	0.7	3.6	2.0	11.2				
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			26.9	25.4	28.2	35.9	47.2				
<i>Paper and paper-board</i>	thou tons	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.2	3.6				
<i>Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials</i>	mln sq.m	10.8	2.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	3.9				
<i>Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods</i>	mln sq.m	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	10.4				
<i>Float glass and surface ground or polished glass</i>	mln sq.m	1.5	5.2	4.1	6.7	17.0	13.5				
<i>Iron and steel</i>	thou tons	2.7	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	3.7				
<i>Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal</i>	thou tons	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.4				
Machinery and transport equipment			15.2	10.0	11.1	20.1	15.3				
<i>Other harvesting and threshing machinery, mowers (other than those of heading 721.21)</i>	pieces	27.0	0.7	9.0	33.0	0.8	1.8				
<i>Tractors</i>	pieces	8.0	0.6	2.0	28.0	1.1	3.8				
<i>Electric space-heating apparatus and electric soil-heating apparatus</i>	mln pieces	23.6	2.8	29.4	41.7	4.6	2.0				
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>			0.6	2.3	2.0	6.6	2.8				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			80.4	50.8	45.8	47.4	73.6				
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			54.6	31.3	27.6	16.0	28.6				
<i>Footwear</i>			10.5	5.2	6.4	8.0	15.3				
<i>Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods</i>			6.6	7.5	4.0	18.0	19.7				
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—	—	—	0.3	—				

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

¹Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.16. Export of Goods to Uzbekistan

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			112.1		125.1		146.3		158.5		138.9
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			26.9		4.1		6.0		7.8		12.8
Raw materials			3.5		4.4		1.8		2.2		0.4
Interim goods			35.7		47.0		73.0		87.2		80.9
Investment goods			40.2		60.8		30.0		16.0		7.3
Energy products			5.8		8.8		35.5		45.3		37.5
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals											
Live animals											
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	thou pieces		0.5		—		0.1		2.6		19.7
Beverages and tobacco	thou tons		4.1		0.1		0.1		1.5		0.7
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			—		—		—		—		0.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils	thou tons		7.4		5.6		10.1		18.1		16.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	thou tons		87.2		41.4		97.0		69.5		57.2
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	mln tons		0.2		5.9		0.4		0.6		0.8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	thou tons		—		2.6		6.9		10.7		8.8
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			5.3		10.7		11.8		8.2		5.2
Fertilizers	mln tons		0.5		1.5		0.8		0.2		5.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			21.7		27.1		42.6		60.9		59.3
Portland cement	thou tons		—		0.1		122.6		491.5		603.7
Refractory bricks, blocks, glaze and other refractory construction materials	mln sq.m		1.1		2.4		1.3		2.7		1.7
Iron and steel	thou tons		4.4		14.8		29.0		30.4		31.2
Machinery and transport equipment			51.4		60.3		40.9		21.2		14.0
Household-type laundry equipment, n.e.s., whether or not electrical	thou pieces		12.5		0.5		19.1		32.6		64.2
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	pieces		28.0		36.3		21.0		228.0		548.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			0.4		9.5		2.2		1.7		1.3
Lamps and lighting fittings (including searchlights and spotlights), n.e.s.			—		0.7		0.6		0.1		0.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBR

Table I.17. Export of Goods to Belarus

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		
	unit of measurement	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	
Total¹			5.6		3.3		7.1		12.1		12.7
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			0.2		0.6		0.5		0.4		0.6
Raw materials			—		—		—		—		—
Interim goods			3.8		2.7		6.4		11.5		12.0
Investment goods			1.5		—		0.2		0.2		0.1
Energy products			—		—		—		—		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			—		0.1		0.1		—		0.3
Beverages and tobacco			—		—		—		—		—
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			0.6		0.6		0.3		0.2		0.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			—		—		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		—		—		—		—
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			—		—		—		—		—
Machinery and transport equipment			4.9		2.6		6.6		11.6		12.0
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			3.4		2.6		6.4		11.5		11.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			0.1		—		0.1		0.2		0.1
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

¹Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.18. Export of Goods to China

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			36.2		80.1		97.5		61.2		81.5
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			4.4		13.4		27.1		16.4		25.7
Raw materials			12.0		51.3		46.2		27.9		38.3
Interim goods			6.7		3.7		1.9		0.7		1.0
Investment goods			7.0		5.0		13.9		3.1		1.3
Energy products			6.1		6.5		8.4		13.1		15.3
SITC sections and large position											
Food and live animals			2.1		1.9		3.6		5.4		3.6
Live animals			—		3.2		1.3		2.4		0.8
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	thou pieces		0.6		0.6		1.1		1.3		1.5
Sugars, molasses and honey	thou tons		0.2		0.2		0.7		0.2		0.6
Beverages and tobacco			2.0		10.8		22.3		10.5		21.7
Cigarettes containing tobacco	bill. pieces		0.3		1.4		2.7		1.2		2.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			5.4		45.5		38.0		22.4		29.7
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	thou tons		0.6		14.9		34.8		8.3		14.4
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			6.1		6.5		8.4		13.1		15.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	thou tons		0.2		74.6		1.3		120.6		4.6
Kerosene	thou tons		7.9		9.2		7.0		12.1		10.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		0.4		0.1		0.1		—
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			12.9		8.9		10.0		6.4		8.9
Leather	mln tons		0.6		5.9		8.9		1.0		3.0
Lead	thou tons		—		—		—		—		5.8
Machinery and transport equipment			7.2		4.2		14.2		3.1		2.0
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders	pieces		1.6		0.2		4.4		1.7		0.1
Construction and mining machinery, n.e.s.	pieces		—		2.0		1.7		5.0		0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			0.4		1.9		0.8		0.1		0.1
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—		—		—		0.1		—

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.19. Export of Goods to Turkey

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019			
		in kind		mln of USD		in kind		mln of USD		in kind		mln of USD	
Total			85.2		90.0		131.2		104.3		89.9		
<u>Functional distribution*</u>													
Consumption			30.6		33.1		20.6		25.8		31.2		
Raw materials			0.6		0.9		1.2		6.8		6.7		
Interim goods			9.9		12.6		14.1		15.0		28.4		
Investment goods			23.8		25.9		73.9		23.1		1.0		
Energy products			20.4		17.6		21.3		33.5		22.6		
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>													
Food and live animals			28.4		31.6		19.7		25.2		30.4		
<i>Vegetables, fresh or frozen</i>	thou tons	38.9	24.4	44.6	30.4	19.3	17.1	27.7	21.3	30.9	27.7		
Beverages and tobacco			0.3		—		0.1		—		0.5		
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			7.9		11.4		14.8		21.3		30.4		
<i>Cotton</i>	thou tons	4.7	6.0	8.1	10.7	7.6	11.5	7.9	12.4	15.2	21.9		
<i>Precious metal ores and concentrates</i>	thou tons	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.7	9.8	6.5	5.8	6.1		
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils	thou tons	20.4	20.4	29.9	17.6	21.3	21.3	33.5	33.5	22.6	22.6		
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons	28.1	20.4	29.9	17.6	31.8	21.3	39.9	33.5	28.3	22.6		
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		—		—		—		—		
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			1.3		0.8		—		—		—		
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			0.8		1.0		0.8		0.4		0.4		
Machinery and transport equipment			25.4		26.5		74.0		23.3		1.0		
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			0.4		0.5		0.4		0.4		3.7		
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			0.5		0.6		0.2		0.1		0.8		

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.20. Export of Goods to Tajikistan

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total¹			35.0		21.8		24.3		47.1		57.2
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			16.7		6.6		6.6		8.8		14.1
Raw materials			0.1		0.1		0.2		0.1		0.3
Interim goods			5.7		8.6		6.3		8.6		13.3
Investment goods			3.6		3.9		0.9		0.8		3.5
Energy products			8.9		2.7		10.2		28.7		26.0
SITC sections and large position											
Food and live animals											
Live animals											
Food preparations, n.e.s.	thou pieces	2.3	14.2	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	6.7	0.2	3.3	0.5
Beverages and tobacco	thou tons	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			0.1		0.1		0.6		0.8		0.3
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	mln sq.m										
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			8.9		2.7		10.2		28.7		26.0
Petroleum oils and oils, crude	thou tons			0.3	0.1	13.1	3.0	21.9	6.6	22.9	7.3
Motor spirit (gasoline)	thou tons	14.8	7.2	2.3	0.7	9.1	3.2	39.0	15.8	23.3	8.3
Gas oil	thou tons	0.6	0.3			2.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	9.7	5.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes											
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.5		1.0		1.6		1.2		6.3
Fertilizers	mln tons	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.9
Safety fuses; detonating fuses; percussion or detonating caps; igniters; electric detonators	mln tons					0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			6.6		8.6		5.4		8.0		8.2
Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods	mln sq.m							0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	mln sq.m	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.2	1.5	3.9	1.9	4.7
Iron and steel	thou tons				0.1				0.1	1.7	1.0
Machinery and transport equipment			3.2		4.5		1.7		2.1		5.6
Machinery specialized for particular industries			2.1		1.7		0.5		0.1		1.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances										16.1	0.9
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)			0.5		2.4		0.9		0.9		1.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			1.4		2.7		2.1		3.6		5.6
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods			1.2		1.5		1.9		3.4		5.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories											

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

¹Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBRK

Table I.21. Export of Goods to Great Britain

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			1.8		32.0		191.2		670.0		833.2
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			—		—		0.1		0.1		0.1
Raw materials			—		—		1.8		1.3		0.4
Interim goods			0.2		31.6		188.3		668.2		832.3
Investment goods			1.5		0.4		1.1		0.4		—
Energy products			—		—		—		—		0.4
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			—		—		—		—		—
Beverages and tobacco			—		—		—		—		—
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			—		—		0.1		0.1		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			—		—		—		—		0.4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		—		0.1		—		—
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			0.1		0.3		3.2		5.5		0.7
Machinery and transport equipment			1.7		0.4		0.9		0.4		0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			—		—		—		—		—
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—		31.3		186.8		663.9		832.0
Gold (non-monetary)	tons		—		0.8		4.6		16.5		18.6

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Tables I.22 - I.33. Import of Basic Goods by Countries
Table I.22. Import of Goods from Russia

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total¹		1,460.2		1,049.4		1,232.7		1,510.6		1,362.3
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		261.3		237.4		304.1		313.9		336.0
Raw materials		44.3		56.3		34.2		36.5		34.2
Interim goods		277.7		282.0		279.8		374.7		383.0
Investment goods		108.7		47.3		62.6		65.0		70.5
Energy products		768.3		426.4		552.1		720.5		538.6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food and live animals		131.4		122.6		152.6		153.3		160.7
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>		7.0		6.4		18.7		20.0		15.7
<i>Cereal preparations and preparations of flour</i>		20.7		17.4		24.2		28.1		28.7
<i>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</i>		10.7		30.9		15.9		15.9		40.3
<i>Food preparations, n.e.s.</i>		4.0		2.0		4.1		6.0		15.4
Beverages and tobacco		34.0		31.1		21.8		26.8		30.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		32.0		36.9		11.1		9.7		11.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		768.8		426.8		552.2		720.5		538.6
<i>Motor spirit (gasoline)</i>		714.3		717.7		624.4		687.4		193.5
<i>Gas oil</i>		403.6		344.5		519.4		563.5		249.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		37.6		34.6		28.4		29.5		25.4
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		99.3		91.4		107.1		128.4		137.8
<i>Metal salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids</i>		14.5		20.8		27.6		38.0		16.1
<i>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</i>		8.0		7.4		9.6		8.8		7.7
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>		3.1		5.3		3.6		1.7		22.3
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>		22.5		15.9		36.1		19.9		37.7
<i>Fertilizers</i>		8.8		6.2		8.3		21.3		13.7
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>		2.5		3.5		5.6		5.4		11.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		221.0		204.1		235.0		302.1		329.9
<i>Densified and reconstituted wood</i>		5.3		1.1		0.5		1.8		22.6
<i>Doors and their frames and thresholds</i>		0.8		0.5		1.9		1.3		2.5
<i>Paper and paperboard</i>		13.1		11.0		16.6		15.2		19.8
<i>Iron and steel</i>		195.2		223.6		213.8		265.1		164.0
Machinery and transport equipment		91.2		82.0		85.6		102.1		88.0
<i>Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy</i>		9.1		2.6		1.0		43.4		16.5
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances</i>		24.6		21.9		28.2		33.8		29.7
<i>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</i>		13.1		32.1		20.1		31.5		14.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		45.0		20.0		39.0		38.2		40.1
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>		0.7		0.4		1.9		1.7		2.3
<i>Footwear</i>		3.2		0.3		1.8		2.1		2.2
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

¹Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.23. Import of Goods from Kazakhstan

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total¹			553.1		531.0		520.5		602.7		610.0
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			184.6		235.1		241.4		244.4		254.9
Raw materials			98.4		76.7		68.6		53.7		51.8
Interim goods			118.1		116.3		123.2		129.8		138.3
Investment goods			15.1		20.5		25.4		24.7		46.9
Energy products			136.9		82.4		61.9		150.1		118.0
SITC sections and large position											
Food and live animals			133.8		141.1		142.5		104.5		126.9
Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled	thou tons	340.0	63.1	314.9	53.8	232.5	37.4	153.6	21.8	144.1	24.4
Mead and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn	thou tons	56.3	19.3	84.7	21.2	68.4	15.9	61.3	13.3	73.2	17.4
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	thou tons	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.3	13.6	12.7	10.8	10.0	19.2	16.0
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	thou tons	2.8	0.5	1.4	0.5	6.8	2.0	6.9	3.4	30.7	10.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	thou tons	2.0	7.4	2.7	10.5	4.1	13.0	4.5	11.7	6.0	9.9
Beverages and tobacco			48.3		28.4		53.3		77.6		68.4
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	mln litr	28.2	15.8	15.3	7.0	54.8	14.1	62.1	23.1	80.5	23.9
Cigarettes containing tobacco	bill. pieces	2.6	28.9	1.7	20.4	3.9	38.1	3.5	53.6	2.6	43.5
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			22.7		18.1		23.9		25.6		23.9
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			136.9		84.4		62.7		150.0		118.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	mln tons	1.4	41.3	0.8	15.7	1.0	21.0	0.8	21.1	0.4	10.0
Motor spirit (gasoline)	thou tons	2.6	1.5	1.7	0.2	3.7	0.8	163.3	31.7	95.2	27.5
Gas oil	thou tons	26.0	14.5	2.3	0.8	18.7	7.3	139.6	69.5	89.9	37.8
Fuel oil	thou tons	138.7	46.9	223.0	57.3	75.9	17.7	13.4	4.4	57.1	21.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			9.3		6.8		13.4		10.7		13.4
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			59.9		69.9		59.1		62.2		75.2
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	thou tons	42.9	9.0	64.5	7.2	24.2	5.8	67.9	11.2	65.1	10.1
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons	0.4	7.7	0.4	3.1	12.0	3.5	0.6	2.7	1.2	4.8
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	thou tons	6.9	15.8	16.9	35.2	17.2	25.2	11.9	21.1	12.1	20.9
Fertilizers	mln tons	9.1	9.5	16.1	10.3	4.5	3.3	5.9	7.1	8.0	8.6
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons	1.7	4.4	394.1	5.8	6.1	9.6	3.8	8.4	688.2	9.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			78.1		86.4		97.8		107.8		110.4
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	thou tons	0.8	4.9	2.1	7.5	2.5	11.4	2.4	11.4	3.6	19.7
Portland cement	thou tons	25.2	1.7	37.3	4.5	142.2	5.8	188.1	10.3	210.5	9.9
Iron and steel	thou tons	81.8	44.4	72.0	41.0	99.5	49.2	76.9	51.4	54.5	35.6
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	thou tons	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	3.1	4.2	13.0
Machinery and transport equipment			26.0		83.6		51.6		46.0		60.9
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	thou pieces	2.0	1.0	6.0	2.5	8.7	2.9	10.9	3.3	8.6	5.2
Insulated wire, cable and other insulated electric conductors	thou tons	0.6	1.7	1.5	4.9	1.9	4.2	1.3	3.1	1.9	3.3
Electric accumulators (storage batteries)	thou pieces	40.0	1.3	167.5	3.7	252.7	5.1	257.4	3.3	141.7	12.9
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)			14.1		53.9		16.9		12.3		14.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			19.9		11.9		15.9		18.0		12.4
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			18.2		0.4		0.2		0.2		0.3

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

¹Including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.24. Import of Goods from Uzbekistan

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			56.2	67.2	163.6	178.0	200.7				
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			15.5	30.4	87.5	97.3	94.5				
Raw materials			0.6	0.7	2.1	1.7	2.4				
Interim goods			36.9	33.7	62.9	60.4	81.1				
Investment goods			3.1	2.3	3.7	4.5	9.5				
Energy products			—	0.2	7.5	14.0	13.1				
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			1.3	7.3	33.9	49.0	41.4				
<i>Vegetables, fresh, chilled or simply preserved</i>	thou tons	0.5	0.4	1.2	16.9	6.9	7.9	29.7	7.2		
<i>Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried</i>	thou tons	0.1	0.2	4.3	33.5	22.1	36.6	54.5	28.9		
Beverages and tobacco			2.1	1.1	3.1	5.7	5.1				
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			0.9	1.7	2.7	2.8	2.5				
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			—	0.2	7.5	14.3	13.1				
<i>Other light petroleum oils and light oils obtained from bituminous minerals</i>	thou tons	—	—	—	0.9	0.4	3.7	12.2	5.3		
<i>Natural gas</i>	mln cub.m	—	—	—	29.5	4.4	32.5	36.3	5.4		
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—	—	—	—	0				
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			24.4	19.5	36.5	30.1	42.2				
<i>Fertilizers</i>	mln tons	22.9	17.1	11.6	42.7	21.5	13.7	41.4	25.7		
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	thou tons	1.6	2.4	3.6	5.4	7.0	7.9	4.3	6.4		
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			18.6	23.3	41.8	44.0	48.4				
<i>Textile yarn</i>	thou tons	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.3	1.0	2.8		
<i>Knitted or crocheted fabrics (including tubular knit fabrics, n.e.s., pile fabrics and openwork fabrics), n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	0.6	2.7	5.1	1.7	5.2	6.0	3.0	9.8		
<i>Floor coverings, etc.</i>											
<i>Copper</i>	mln sq.m	0.9	3.4	6.5	3.2	10.5	9.3	2.8	8.5		
<i>Aluminium</i>	thou tons	0.4	2.4	0.9	0.6	3.8	3.8	0.5	3.0		
Machinery and transport equipment	thou tons	0.6	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.4	5.2	1.4	4.3		
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances</i>			3.4	4.8	10.5	9.3	23.5				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			0.5	2.3	6.4	6.4	18.4				
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			5.5	9.4	27.6	22.7	24.3				
<i>Footwear</i>			0.6	3.9	17.0	13.7	16.1				
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			2.7	3.2	4.9	4.3	3.5				
			—	—	—	—	—				

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NNBKR

Table I.25. Import of Goods from Ukraine

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			89.4		39.9		38.9		29.7		48.5
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			70.6		29.4		27.0		23.4		34.5
Raw materials			2.3		0.4		0.2		—		—
Interim goods			9.7		6.1		4.8		2.1		2.1
Investment goods			6.7		4.0		6.9		4.2		11.9
Energy products			—		—		—		—		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			55.1		18.4		17.9		16.2		26.9
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	thou tons	3.7	5.4	1.3	1.5	3.1	3.3	4.8	5.1	8.7	9.1
<i>Sugars, molasses and honey</i>	thou tons	44.2	23.9	6.4	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.6	15.4	6.7
<i>Sugar confectionery</i>	thou tons	3.5	5.0	2.9	4.2	3.0	4.7	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.1
<i>Food preparations, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.1
Beverages and tobacco			2.6		0.6		0.2		0.2		0.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			0.1		—		—		—		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			—		—		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			2.2		0.4		0.2		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			5.2		5.6		6.4		6.4		6.9
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	thou tons	0.3	2.9	0.3	4.3	0.4	5.2	0.4	5.7	0.4	6.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			12.3		8.3		4.3		1.6		1.7
<i>Paper and paperboard</i>	thou tons	1.3	4.5	1.1	3.5	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9
Machinery and transport equipment			7.6		4.1		8.0		3.8		11.3
<i>Electric accumulators (storage batteries)</i>	thou pieces		0.8	14.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	24.9	1.2	17.3	0.8
<i>Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles</i>			—		—		—		—		7.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			4.2		2.5		1.9		1.5		1.4
<i>Gas meters</i>	thou pieces		—		—		—	26.3	0.4	48.2	0.9
<i>Printed matter</i>	thou tons		0.5	0.1	1.2		0.6		0.4		0.2
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.26. Import of Goods from Belarus

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		mln of USD		mln of USD		mln of USD		mln of USD		mln of USD	
		in kind	in kind	in kind	in kind	in kind	in kind	in kind	in kind	in kind	in kind
Total¹		51.4	44.7	108.7	47.2	42.7					
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption		15.8	10.4	68.9	20.1	15.2					
Raw materials		0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2					
Interim goods		16.0	13.3	26.2	14.8	16.0					
Investment goods		19.1	19.8	12.6	11.6	10.2					
Energy products		0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2					
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals		7.9	4.0	56.8	6.7	7.3					
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons	0.2	0.1	4.4	3.8	4.9					
Beverages and tobacco		—	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1					
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		1.4	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7					
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2					
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		—	0.4	—	—	—					
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		2.6	1.5	6.1	6.1	7.7					
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	tons	0.9	0.5	1.2	2.9	3.1					
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	thou tons	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.0					
Plastics in primary forms	thou tons	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.4	2.5					
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		13.0	10.3	19.4	13.5	11.3					
Rubber tyres	thou pieces	6.7	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.6					
Densified and reconstituted wood	thou cub.m	8.6	1.68.3	5.3	177.5	2.5					
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	mln sq.m	0.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.0					
Paper and paperboard	thou tons	0.1	0.9	2.6	2.4	2.2					
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	tons	56.4	28.4	1.0	265.8	0.7					
Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods	mln sq.m	15.2	0.1	1.7	360.1	1.1					
Machinery and transport equipment		24.2	25.1	19.2	14.7	11.1					
Other harvesting and threshing machinery; mowers	pieces	19.0	—	3.9	1.1	1.9					
Tractors	pieces	58.0	—	4.9	6.7	5.0					
Insulated wire, cable and other insulated electric conductors	thou tons	—	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.6					
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		2.2	2.0	5.3	4.7	3.4					
Furniture, n.e.s., of wood		0.9	0.6	3.5	1.9	1.4					
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3					
Gas meters	thou pieces	—	—	—	9.0	0.3					
Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods		—	—	0.2	0.1	0.6					
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		—	—	—	—	—					

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

¹Including results of NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.27. Import of Goods from China

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			1,049.5		1,468.4		1,500.1		1,942.3		1,734.9
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			377.3		644.6		651.6		940.8		764.9
Raw materials			3.8		2.3		1.9		2.3		2.3
Interim goods			415.0		551.0		629.3		698.1		633.4
Investment goods			253.1		269.4		216.7		300.2		333.6
Energy products			0.4		1.2		0.6		0.8		0.7
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			59.7		42.1		18.4		23.1		42.3
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	thou tons	24.7	33.2	22.9	11.9	0.2	0.1	—	—	5.9	3.1
<i>Fruit and nus, fresh or dried</i>	thou tons	19.8	12.4	38.4	15.1	15.8	8.1	29.0	13.6	66.3	29.6
Beverages and tobacco			0.4		1.2		1.1		0.1		3.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			4.9		3.1		4.4		6.7		15.8
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.4		1.1		0.6		0.8		0.7
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			0.2		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			84.7		75.6		79.2		99.8		80.8
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	thou tons	19.1	22.5	23.0	24.2	23.9	24.4	27.8	33.5	25.3	28.1
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	thou tons	8.8	14.4	7.6	11.3	8.8	12.0	10.2	15.4	9.0	10.8
<i>Insecticides</i>	thou tons	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.6	3.2	0.7	4.8	0.7	5.0
<i>Weed-killers (herbicides), anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles</i>	thou tons	0.4	3.2	1.0	6.3	0.8	5.2	0.9	7.0	1.0	7.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			340.7		396.3		542.8		551.6		517.8
<i>Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials</i>	mln sq m	285.9	97.1	704.2	196.3	730.0	284.6	817.5	241.4	442.5	172.8
<i>Knitted or crocheted fabrics (including tubular knit fabrics, n.e.s., pile fabrics and openwork fabrics), n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.7	4.2	12.9	34.2	13.0	33.6
<i>Iron and steel</i>	thou tons	74.8	74.6	64.3	42.3	46.3	24.8	48.4	25.4	58.8	27.2
<i>Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal</i>	thou tons	2.8	5.4	3.4	6.9	5.4	11.4	20.2	84.3	20.0	63.9
Machinery and transport equipment			305.6		390.7		314.9		489.9		559.5
<i>Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy</i>	mln pieces	2.6	49.2	1.2	48.1	3.0	82.8	3.4	130.9	3.4	165.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			252.9		558.1		538.7		770.2		514.9
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			95.2		182.3		146.0		247.1		145.9
<i>Footwear</i>			78.6		243.0		273.1		344.9		233.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.28. Import of Goods from the USA

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		
	unit of measurement	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			122.1		153.6		155.3		128.8		89.8
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			31.1		7.1		22.3		13.9		17.8
Raw materials			0.3		0.2		0.4		0.5		0.7
Interim goods			34.2		36.7		52.2		41.7		44.0
Investment goods			55.8		108.7		79.4		71.9		26.8
Energy products			0.8		1.0		1.1		0.8		0.5
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			13.5		1.8		2.7		4.3		9.5
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons	8.9	12.0			0.5	0.4	2.8	2.2	7.7	6.0
Food preparations, n.e.s.	thou tons	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.3
Beverages and tobacco			1.2		0.8		0.8		1.0		1.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			0.3		0.2		0.3		0.4		0.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.8		1.0		1.1		0.8		0.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			0.1				0.1		0.1		0.2
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			7.3		3.8		17.7		7.5		7.1
Glycosides; glands or other organs and their extracts; antisera, vaccines and similar products	tons	8.1	2.7	3.9	0.7	7.5	1.9	5.9	0.9	3.0	1.4
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	tons	13.4	2.5	12.7	1.2	15.3	14.0	2.5	4.8	2.0	3.0
Prepared additives for mineral oils and the like; prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission; anti-freezing preparations and prepared de-icing fluids; lubricating preparations	tons	48.4	0.2	35.4	0.2	26.3	0.2	50.5	0.3	185.5	0.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			4.5		4.2		9.3		5.1		6.8
Materials of rubber (e.g. pastes, plates, sheets, rods, thread, tubes, of rubber)	tons	16.8	0.5	20.8	0.5	23.3	0.7	16.7	0.6	16.7	0.5
Rubber tyres	thou pieces	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.5	0.1	1.7	0.2	3.8
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper	tons	40.4	1.1	17.9	0.5	17.9	0.7	22.2	1.0	14.6	0.9
Machinery and transport equipment			83.9		138.2		116.5		104.5		60.1
Internal combustion piston engines for vehicles	pieces	56.0	7.5	37.0	8.6	52.0	17.9	36.0	13.2	22.0	6.3
Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction			6.0		7.4		7.5		5.9		10.3
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			10.8		13.4		22.6		16.7		12.6
Aircraft and associated equipment: spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles			32.0		75.0		30.5		38.7		9.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			10.5		3.8		6.9		5.0		4.3
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.			3.7		2.0		4.0		2.4		2.0
Photographic plates and film in the flat	thou tons	84.1	0.6		0.3	76.9	0.5	90.7	0.6	54.6	0.4
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories											

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.29. Import of Goods from Turkey

unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total		166.3		191.1		224.9		290.2		222.5
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		100.1		115.1		146.1		186.1		121.7
Raw materials		0.3		1.2		0.6		1.0		0.6
Interim goods		45.4		50.9		50.1		69.7		72.3
Investment goods		19.6		23.2		27.4		32.0		26.4
Energy products		0.9		0.6		0.7		1.5		1.4
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food and live animals		7.9		6.9		6.5		6.7		6.9
Beverages and tobacco		0.1		—		0.1		0.1		0.4
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		0.6		0.8		0.2		0.4		0.4
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		0.9		0.6		0.7		1.5		1.4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		—		0.1		—		0.1		0.1
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		29.3		21.8		26.3		33.3		32.4
<i>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	3.1		1.7		2.7		3.1		2.7
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.4
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	2.5		1.5		2.7		2.6		2.1
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	3.4		2.2		3.9		2.0		2.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		37.8		44.5		41.2		57.3		64.2
<i>Paper, paperboard and articles of paper or paperboard</i>		8.7		8.0		9.7		8.6		8.8
<i>Fabrics, woven, of silk or of silk waste</i>	<i>mln sq.m</i>	—		1.0		2.4		4.6		7.8
<i>Knitted or crocheted fabrics (including tubular knit fabrics, n.e.s., pile fabrics and openwork fabrics), n.e.s.</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	1.9		6.0		9.5		8.1		16.0
Machinery and transport equipment		27.9		29.9		40.4		46.9		38.5
<i>Parts, n.e.s., for the internal combustion piston engines</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	0.1		0.2		1.8		2.5		1.4
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>		7.4		10.3		11.3		15.6		9.2
<i>Other packing or wrapping machinery</i>	<i>pieces</i>	47.0		35.0		0.3		0.1		32.0
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances</i>		7.5		6.4		13.5		9.9		10.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		61.7		86.5		109.6		143.9		78.3
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>		36.5		64.0		80.3		107.5		47.9
<i>Footwear</i>		8.6		10.1		16.8		18.6		12.4
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.30. Import of Goods from Germany

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			89.3		62.4		67.5		74.6		70.2
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			20.1		16.9		23.2		23.9		18.7
Raw materials			0.8		0.7		1.4		2.3		1.3
Interim goods			23.4		12.8		15.4		15.2		18.6
Investment goods			41.4		30.0		25.3		31.6		29.9
Energy products			3.5		2.0		2.3		1.6		1.6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			2.2		1.9		3.3		3.1		2.2
Beverages and tobacco			0.5		0.7		0.6		1.4		0.5
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			0.9		1.1		1.3		2.4		1.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			3.5		2.0		2.3		1.6		1.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		—		0.1		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			18.7		15.0		14.5		17.6		14.7
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>											
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	thou tons	0.1	6.9	0.2	10.4	0.2	10.3	0.2	12.7	0.3	9.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	thou tons	0.5	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.1
<i>Materials of rubber (e.g., pastes, plates, sheets, rods, thread, tubes, of rubber)</i>	thou tons	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.1	1.4
Rubber tyres	thou pieces	151.3	1.9	0.1	9.2	43.7	0.3	119.1	0.7	188.8	0.5
Iron and steel	tons	359.1	1.2	0.3	70.1	30.7	0.2	—	—	85.8	0.4
Aluminium	tons	62.5	0.7	0.2	42.9	50.1	0.4	37.9	0.3	49.1	0.3
Machinery and transport equipment			48.5		33.0		27.0		34.6		37.2
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>											
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)			5.3		15.2		5.4		9.4		8.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			26.1		2.7		7.7		10.8		14.2
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus</i>											
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			6.0		4.6		14.0		9.2		8.0
			3.7		2.9		3.9		6.6		5.5
			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.31. Import of Goods from Japan

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total		59.2	18.6	34.5	48.2	25.3					
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption		16.7	3.3	4.4	22.1	2.2					
Raw materials		—	—	—	—	—					
Interim goods		17.1	10.7	16.8	14.9	13.8					
Investment goods		24.0	4.5	13.0	11.1	8.1					
Energy products		1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1					
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals		—	—	—	—	—					
Beverages and tobacco		—	—	—	—	—					
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		—	—	—	—	—					
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1					
<i>Lubricating petroleum oils</i>	tons	324.2	0.1	96.4	54.7	264.4					
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		—	—	—	—	—					
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		0.8	0.6	2.7	19.1	0.8					
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	tons	—	—	—	25.9	31.4					
<i>Prepared additives for mineral oils and the like; prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission; anti-freezing preparations and prepared de-icing fluids; lubricating preparations</i>	tons	130.7	0.1	392.7	312.1	0.2					
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material											
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces	6.3	6.6	7.4	8.3	10.5					
<i>Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.</i>	tons	200.8	6.0	196.2	302.1	7.1					
Machinery and transport equipment		8.4	—	23.3	7.6	2.0					
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>		49.9	10.4	22.9	19.5	10.7					
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances</i>		12.7	1.3	4.4	4.2	2.0					
<i>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</i>		5.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7					
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		24.3	5.2	7.1	6.6	3.6					
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.</i>		0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	2.1					
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.6					
		—	—	—	—	—					

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.32. Import of Goods from the Republic of Korea

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			54.0	26.0	46.4	27.7	33.1				
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			13.0	8.5	14.9	6.7	7.6				
Raw materials			—	—	0.1	—	—				
Interim goods			16.4	11.5	20.7	8.5	9.9				
Investment goods			23.3	4.9	9.3	10.6	13.8				
Energy products			1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7				
SITC sections and large position											
Food and live animals			1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1				
Beverages and tobacco			4.8	3.0	3.1	1.9	0.2				
<i>Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured</i>	mln litr	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2				
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4				
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7				
<i>Lubricating petroleum oils</i>	thou tons	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.7				
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		—	—	—	—	—	—				
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		11.2	11.2	5.2	3.0	4.1	6.0				
<i>Glycosides; glands or other organs and their extracts; antisera, vaccines and similar products</i>	tons	6.4	1.3	1.1	—	1.5	0.5				
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	1.8	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.8				
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	thou tons	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1				
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	thou tons	6.5	8.6	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.4				
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material											
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces	25.3	5.3	4.4	7.2	3.0	2.2				
<i>Knitted or crocheted fabrics</i>	tons	—	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4				
<i>Iron and steel</i>	thou tons	1.5	1.7	1.3	4.0	0.5	0.1				
<i>Springs and leaves for springs, of iron, steel or copper</i>	thou tons	—	—	—	447.1	0.5	51.2				
Machinery and transport equipment		28.3	28.3	9.8	22.9	14.4	19.4				
<i>Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders</i>	pieces	79.0	3.2	0.4	4.1	4.8	6.4				
<i>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</i>		14.5	14.5	1.4	2.8	2.9	5.6				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		1.9	1.9	1.6	7.7	1.2	2.0				
<i>Prefabricated buildings</i>		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2				
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		—	—	—	—	—	—				

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.33. Import of Goods from the UAE

	unit of measurement	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total			5.9		3.8		8.6		7.5		13.5
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			4.1		2.8		7.0		5.8		11.5
Raw materials			—		—		—		0.1		0.1
Interim goods			0.6		0.3		0.7		1.0		1.4
Investment goods			1.1		0.6		0.9		0.5		0.4
Energy products			0.1		0.1		—		0.1		0.1
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			0.9		0.6		0.4		0.4		0.4
<i>Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried</i>	thou tons		—		—		—		—		0.1
<i>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</i>	thou tons		0.1		0.1		0.4		0.1		0.1
Beverages and tobacco			0.3		0.4		0.5		0.2		1.0
<i>Cigarettes containing tobacco</i>	mln pieces		14.4		0.2		29.6		0.1		40.5
<i>Tobacco, manufactured (whether or not containing tobacco substitutes)</i>	tons		54.9		66.5		0.3		30.9		139.0
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			—		—		—		—		0.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.1		0.1		—		0.1		0.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			0.1		0.1		—		0.1		0.1
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			1.0		0.7		1.4		1.1		1.5
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	thou tons		0.3		0.2		0.8		0.3		1.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			1.1		0.2		0.3		0.3		0.4
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces		—		—		—		7.7		0.3
<i>Glassware</i>	thou pieces		69.1		—		—		68.9		62.0
Machinery and transport equipment			0.3		1.3		5.9		4.7		9.7
<i>Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy</i>	thou pieces		2.4		0.8		4.7		97.5		8.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			2.0		0.3		0.2		0.5		0.2
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—		—		—		—		0.1

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.34. Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices: total, by EAEU countries and non-EAEU countries*(based period - 2010)*

	<i>REER</i>	<i>NEER</i>	<i>REER (EAEU countries)</i>	<i>REER (EAEU countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-EAEU countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-EAEU countries)</i>	<i>Exchange rate (USD for 1 som)</i>
January'10	99.2	102.7	99.4	102.5	98.9	102.9	0,0226
February	100.8	102.8	101.2	102.7	100.2	102.8	0,0224
March	100.0	101.3	99.4	100.5	100.8	102.5	0,0223
April	97.3	99.9	96.2	98.7	98.8	101.6	0,0221
May	97.8	100.7	97.3	100.1	98.7	101.5	0,0218
June	98.3	101.2	98.1	101.1	98.7	101.3	0,0217
July	96.9	99.1	96.8	99.1	97.1	99.1	0,0214
August	97.9	98.8	97.7	98.5	98.3	99.1	0,0215
September	100.2	98.9	100.5	99.3	99.7	98.3	0,0214
October	101.3	98.0	101.9	98.8	100.4	97.0	0,0214
November	103.8	98.3	104.8	99.5	102.4	96.7	0,0214
December	105.5	98.3	105.9	99.2	105.0	97.2	0,0213
January'11	104.6	96.4	103.5	96.5	105.9	96.3	0,0211
February	103.6	95.1	101.7	94.4	106.0	96.0	0,0211
March	103.8	93.7	101.0	92.3	107.6	95.7	0,0211
April	103.5	93.5	100.5	91.9	107.5	95.7	0,0212
May	103.9	94.9	100.6	93.1	108.3	97.1	0,0216
June	107.9	98.2	105.1	97.2	111.7	99.6	0,0221
July	107.9	98.7	104.8	97.6	111.9	100.3	0,0222
August	108.7	101.0	106.7	100.8	111.4	101.2	0,0224
September	108.1	102.1	107.6	103.4	108.9	100.5	0,0222
October	109.0	104.1	110.1	107.1	107.7	100.2	0,0221
November	107.1	102.0	107.8	105.0	106.2	98.3	0,0217
December	107.9	102.3	109.0	105.7	106.5	97.9	0,0214
January'12	107.6	101.8	108.7	105.2	106.0	97.6	0,0214
February	104.9	99.7	104.8	101.8	105.1	97.0	0,0214
March	103.9	99.2	102.9	100.5	105.3	97.5	0,0214
April	103.2	99.1	102.0	100.4	104.7	97.4	0,0214
May	104.6	100.0	104.1	102.4	105.3	97.1	0,0213
June	107.2	103.2	108.3	107.8	105.8	97.4	0,0212
July	106.4	102.8	106.7	107.2	106.0	97.4	0,0212
August	107.4	103.1	107.5	107.2	107.3	98.1	0,0214
September	106.7	101.8	106.3	105.5	107.2	97.3	0,0213
October	107.2	100.7	106.4	104.3	108.2	96.4	0,0212
November	108.0	101.0	107.5	105.0	108.8	96.2	0,0212
December	107.9	99.9	106.5	103.0	109.7	96.0	0,0211
January'13	106.9	99.1	104.8	101.7	109.7	96.0	0,0210
February	106.0	98.6	103.7	100.8	109.1	95.9	0,0209
March	107.0	99.7	104.8	102.3	109.9	96.5	0,0209
April	106.4	99.6	104.6	102.7	108.8	95.8	0,0208
May	106.4	99.5	104.3	102.7	109.3	95.7	0,0207
June	107.1	100.3	105.9	104.6	108.7	95.3	0,0206
July	106.5	100.5	105.4	105.1	108.0	95.0	0,0205
August	106.9	101.1	106.2	106.2	107.7	95.3	0,0205
September	106.3	100.5	105.4	105.1	107.5	95.2	0,0204
October	105.9	100.2	104.5	104.4	107.7	95.4	0,0206
November	106.9	100.8	105.6	105.4	108.6	95.5	0,0205
December	107.3	100.5	106.1	105.4	108.8	94.9	0,0203
January'14	106.6	100.1	105.7	105.0	107.9	94.5	0,0201
February	107.5	100.8	109.1	108.6	105.7	92.3	0,0195
March	108.8	100.5	113.5	111.7	103.4	88.5	0,0184
April	107.9	99.4	110.5	108.6	105.1	89.5	0,0184
May	109.2	100.3	109.5	107.6	109.0	92.4	0,0189
June	110.2	101.0	109.5	107.6	111.1	93.8	0,0192
July	109.5	101.6	108.9	108.4	110.4	94.3	0,0193
August	110.3	102.9	110.8	110.9	109.8	94.3	0,0192
September	108.8	101.7	110.3	110.6	107.2	92.2	0,0186
October	110.6	102.0	113.9	113.0	107.0	90.6	0,0182
November	113.0	102.7	119.7	117.6	105.7	87.8	0,0174
December	120.2	108.8	132.2	130.5	107.7	88.3	0,0172

Table I.34. (continue)

	<i>REER</i>	<i>NEER</i>	<i>REER</i> (<i>EAEU</i> countries)	<i>REER</i> (<i>EAEU</i> countries)	<i>NEER</i> (<i>non-EAEU</i> countries)	<i>NEER</i> (<i>non-EAEU</i> countries)	<i>Exchange rate</i> (<i>USD for 1 som</i>)
January'15	123.6	112.2	139.4	139.5	107.7	87.3	0,0168
February	124.1	113.8	140.5	142.3	107.6	88.0	0,0165
March	117.9	109.2	129.5	132.4	105.8	87.4	0,0161
April	110.8	102.9	117.6	120.1	103.5	86.1	0,0158
May	114.8	107.9	120.4	124.4	108.7	91.5	0,0169
June	115.6	109.6	123.6	128.8	106.9	90.9	0,0167
July	112.1	107.3	120.8	127.0	102.7	87.9	0,0161
August	119.7	114.6	135.6	142.5	103.1	88.3	0,0159
September	117.1	111.4	137.0	143.4	97.1	82.6	0,0148
October	112.9	108.2	130.6	138.9	95.2	80.7	0,0145
November	111.0	106.2	130.1	139.3	92.5	77.8	0,0139
December	109.3	104.3	130.7	139.9	89.0	74.5	0,0132
January'16	114.0	109.6	141.0	152.5	89.4	75.2	0,0132
February	115.8	112.5	145.1	158.4	89.3	76.0	0,0134
March	113.8	111.8	138.6	153.4	90.8	78.0	0,0138
April	113.9	113.0	136.1	152.3	93.2	80.8	0,0144
May	114.5	113.5	135.4	151.9	94.9	82.0	0,0146
June	115.3	114.4	136.5	153.7	95.7	82.6	0,0147
July	115.0	115.1	135.6	154.2	96.1	83.7	0,0148
August	112.8	113.3	133.5	152.4	93.9	82.1	0,0146
September	111.9	112.3	131.8	150.5	93.8	82.0	0,0145
October	111.8	112.1	129.4	147.7	95.6	83.4	0,0146
November	113.2	113.3	130.7	149.3	97.1	84.5	0,0145
December	113.2	112.7	127.9	145.5	99.5	86.1	0,0144
January'17	111.7	111.1	124.4	141.0	100.0	86.6	0,0144
February	110.6	109.6	121.8	137.9	100.1	86.3	0,0144
March	110.5	109.1	121.0	136.6	100.8	86.5	0,0145
April	110.6	109.5	119.6	135.5	102.2	88.0	0,0147
May	111.2	110.3	120.8	137.2	102.2	88.2	0,0148
June	110.4	109.4	120.6	137.1	101.1	86.9	0,0146
July	110.6	109.7	122.8	140.0	99.5	85.7	0,0145
August	110.8	110.3	124.6	142.1	98.4	85.4	0,0145
September	111.6	111.9	123.1	141.1	101.3	88.7	0,0146
October	113.1	113.2	123.3	141.3	104.0	90.9	0,0146
November	112.9	112.6	123.0	140.4	103.9	90.5	0,0144
December	112.6	112.3	122.6	139.8	103.5	90.4	0,0144
January'18	110.9	110.4	120.8	137.4	102.1	89.3	0,0145
February	110.8	110.0	121.6	137.7	101.5	88.8	0,0146
March	110.9	110.1	121.5	138.5	101.9	88.8	0,0147
April	111.2	111.2	124.0	142.6	100.5	88.2	0,0146
May	112.7	113.4	126.3	146.4	101.4	89.7	0,0146
June	114.0	115.4	127.4	148.4	103.0	91.5	0,0146
July	115.5	117.8	128.1	150.7	105.1	94.2	0,0147
August	118.2	121.6	131.8	155.8	107.4	97.5	0,0146
September	118.9	123.3	134.1	158.9	106.8	98.4	0,0145
October	117.7	122.5	132.1	156.7	106.2	98.3	0,0144
November	117.2	121.5	131.3	155.6	105.9	97.2	0,0143
December	117.7	121.4	132.8	157.4	105.6	96.2	0,0143
January'19	117.4	121.4	134.1	159.6	104.3	95.2	0,0143
February	115.2	120.3	131.3	157.3	102.8	95.1	0,0143
March	114.2	119.6	129.3	155.9	102.4	95.0	0,0143
April	113.7	120.3	127.9	155.4	102.5	96.0	0,0143
May	114.6	121.8	127.8	155.8	104.2	98.0	0,0143
June	115.6	122.2	127.8	154.8	105.8	99.0	0,0143
July	114.6	121.7	126.4	153.4	105.0	98.9	0,0144
August	116.3	124.2	129.1	156.7	105.9	100.6	0,0143
September	117.1	125.1	129.4	156.5	106.9	102.1	0,0143
October	116.7	125.1	129.0	155.6	106.6	102.5	0,0143
November	116.4	124.2	128.8	154.7	106.2	101.7	0,0143
December	116.4	123.6	127.7	152.9	107.0	101.9	0,0143

Chart I.1. Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices

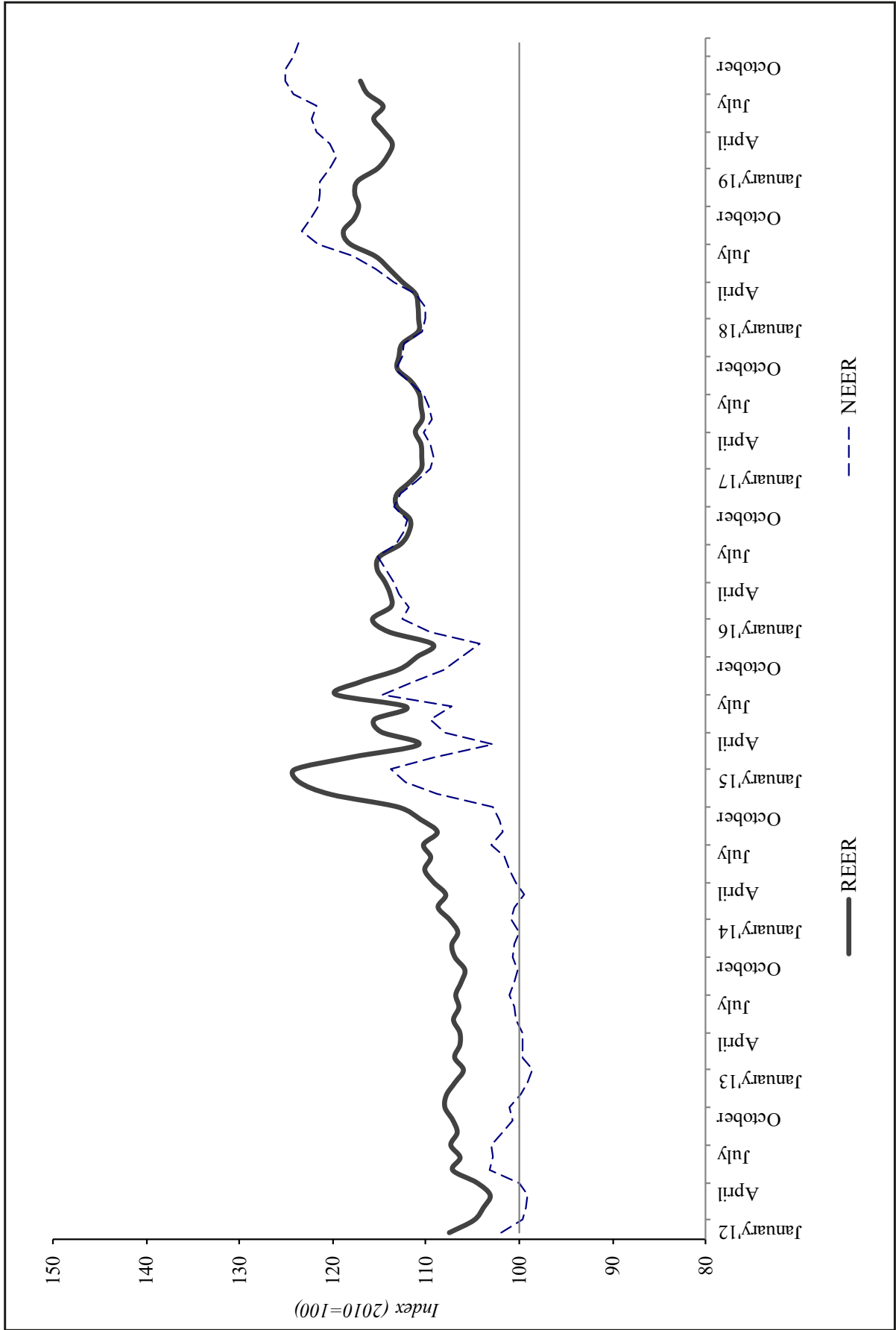


Table I.35. Geographic Distribution of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic*
(mln of USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	1,141.7	615.9	192.8	144.2	210.7
Non-EAEU countries	629.2	336.3	125.7	184.3	214.5
Azerbaijan	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7
Great Britain	9.7	0.2	-24.6	-21.6	41.7
Virgin Islands, Great Britain	-3.3	0.1	-1.9	5.9	7.1
Germany	5.0	-0.4	32.8	7.2	-0.2
Canada	130.1	103.1	121.5	92.2	110.3
Cyprus	26.3	12.5	2.7	1.0	23.6
China	360.9	174.9	36.0	67.2	-94.7
Qatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Netherlands	13.2	9.4	15.2	48.2	48.9
Other international organizations	0.0	0.0	-7.2	-5.7	7.5
USA	9.0	2.2	0.3	-10.0	4.0
Turkey	72.2	25.6	10.1	-20.2	-41.1
Ukraine	—	-0.1	0.5	—	-0.4
Switzerland	4.6	2.7	4.8	13.8	102.4
Japan	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.3	5.8
Other countries	1.5	6.2	-72.8	-1.1	-0.9
EAEU countries	512.5	279.6	67.1	-40.1	-3.8
Russia	17.6	-17.6	—	—	0.2
Kazakhstan	5.3	16.0	-7.3	-33.2	-8.5
Russia	489.7	281.1	74.4	-6.9	4.5

* NSC data including NBKR estimates, according to "State classifier of economic activity made" (version 3)

Table I.36. Foreign Direct Investments by Kinds of Economic Activities in the Kyrgyz Republics*
(mln of USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	1,141.7	615.9	-107.2	144.2	210.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	0.1	-0.6	2.2	-2.2
Mining	13.2	26.2	27.7	28.8	53.9
Manufacture	478.6	169.0	-68.6	152.2	105.5
Providing (supply of) electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	127.1	120.6	65.3	-5.0	3.9
Construction	59.2	22.3	-19.0	10.1	-37.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31.9	-17.5	13.3	7.6	20.2
Transport activities and storage of goods	-2.1	—	-11.9	3.2	-15.7
Hotels and restaurants	—	2.0	-0.9	-12.1	—
Information and communication	4.5	0.9	11.6	42.1	119.0
Financial intermediation and insurance	287.3	172.8	37.5	11.8	28.0
Operations with the real estate	2.8	-0.2	-3.9	-28.4	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	139.8	119.8	-162.3	-65.0	-66.9
Administrative and support service activities	—	—	0.1	-2.0	2.1
Health and social services for the population	-0.8	—	-0.2	-1.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	—	—	4.7	-0.2	0.1

* NSC data including NBKR estimates, according to "State classifier of economic activity made" (version 3)

Table I.37. International reserves (end of period)¹

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Reserves (<i>mln of USD</i>)	1,778.3	1,969.1	2,176.5	2,155.5	2,424.1
Liquid part of reserves* (<i>mln of USD</i>)	1,467.9	1,773.3	1,970.7	1,919.2	2,176.4
Reserves in months of import of goods and facility	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.2
Liquid part of reserves in months of import of goods and facility	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.7

¹ Including the IMF reserve position

* In accordance with the IMF methodologies, the international reserve assets comprise the assets only in convertible currencies (US dollar, Euro, British pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, Australian dollar and Canadian dollar).

Table I.38. Balance of International Investment Position of the Kyrgyz Republic
(mln of USD)

<i>A</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.18</i>	<i>Transactions</i>	<i>Price changes</i>	<i>Exchange rate changes</i>	<i>Other adjustments</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.19</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
A. Assets	4,284.1	114.1	357.1	22.1	142.2	4,919.7
Direct investment abroad ¹	630.3	2.1	258.6	18.9	0.2	910.1
Portfolio investments	194.8	-24.8	—	—	—	170.0
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	194.8	-24.8	—	—	—	170.0
Financial derivatives	5.1	4.4	—	0.3	—	9.7
Other investments	1,534.7	116.0	-0,1	2.1	0.8	1,653.5
Currency and deposits	946.5	34.0	-0,1	3.0	—	983.4
Loans	39.7	0.9	—	0.2	0.1	40.9
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	7.4	0.9	—	0.2	—	8.4
Other sectors	32.4	—	—	—	0.1	32.5
Trade credits	548.4	81.1	—	-1,0	0.7	629.2
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve assets	1,919.2	16.5	98.6	0.8	141.2	2,176.4
Monetary gold	460.3	—	99.7	—	141.2	701.2
SDR	136.5	11.2	—	-0,5	—	147.1
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1,322.4	5.3	-1,0	1.3	—	1,328.0
Currency and deposits	856.2	7.8	—	-1,0	—	863.0
Foreign securities	466.2	-2,5	-1,0	2.3	—	465.0
B. Liabilities	11,692.9	496.7	—	1.9	50.1	12,241.6
Direct investment in KR ¹	5,300.5	210.7	—	2.1	77.1	5,590.4
Portfolio investments	4.3	0.2	—	-0,2	0.2	4.4
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	4.3	0.2	—	-0,2	0.2	4.4
Financial derivatives	5.1	4.4	—	0.2	—	9.7
Other investments	6,383.0	281.4	—	-0,2	-27.1	6,637.1
Currency and deposits	162.2	16.4	—	16.2	—	194.8
Loans	5,209.1	203.5	—	-16.0	-43.5	5,353.1
Monetary authorities	2.3	-2,3	—	—	—	—
General government	3,823.4	42.9	—	-15.6	—	3,850.7
Banks	211.6	29.7	—	—	-0,2	241.1
Other sectors	1,171.8	133.1	—	-0,3	-43.3	1,261.3
Trade credits	894.2	61.5	—	0.2	16.4	972.3
Other liabilities ²	117.5	—	—	-0,7	—	116.8
C. Net International Investment position (A-B)	-7,408.8	-382.6	357.1	20.2	92.1	-7,321.9

¹ Including NBKR estimates² Including the allocations of SDR between the IMF countries-members to support their balance of payments.

Annex II. The Kyrgyz Republic Balance of Payments Compilation Technique

1. Introduction

The balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic reflects the aggregate data on external economic transactions with other countries of the world for a certain period of time. These transactions, mainly conducted between residents and non-residents of the country, cover transactions with goods, services, incomes, and transactions with financial assets and liabilities.

The balance of payments is compiled in accordance with the fifth edition of the “Balance of Payments Manual”, worked out by the IMF.

The balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic is compiled by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic and is based on data received from the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, internal sources of the National Bank, commercial banks, the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, the State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other organizations and enterprises.

The laws “On the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, Banks and Banking Activity” as well as the normative act of the Government and the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic provide for the legislative basis for collection of data and maintenance of their confidentiality.

The balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic is compiled on a quarterly basis in millions of US dollars in one quarter upon completion of a reporting period. In addition to this periodical, the balance of payments data are published in the following publications of the NBKR: “Bulletin of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic”, issued on the monthly basis and the “Annual Report of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic”. The balance of payments data are also published in the annual periodicals of the National Statistical Committee “External Trade of the Kyrgyz Republic”, “Statistics Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic”. The data of the balance of payments and the international investment position are submitted to the IMF for publications in the periodicals “Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook” and in the “International Financial Statistics”.

2. Major Balance of Payments Compilation Rules

According to the definition of residence in the balance of payments, individuals residing or intending to reside in an economic territory of a country for a year or more are considered to be residents, as well as legal entities engaged in production of goods and/or services in Kyrgyzstan in significant volumes, or holding big land plots, possessing facilities and industrial units located in the territory of the republic.

In compliance with the balance of payments compilation rules each transaction is recorded in two entries, credit and debit entries. Financial transactions are reflected on the accrual basis, that is, the amounts to have been calculated, though might not have been paid in fact.

Table II.1. Major Balance of Payments Compilation Rules

Transactions	Credit, plus (+)	Debit, minus (-)
Goods and services	<i>Export of goods and services</i>	<i>Import of goods and services</i>
Income	<i>Receipt of income</i>	<i>Payments of income</i>
Transfers	<i>Receipts of transfers</i>	<i>Commitment</i>
Transactions with financial instruments	<i>Decrease in foreign assets (demands)</i> <i>Increase in foreign liabilities</i>	<i>Increase in foreign assets (demands)</i> <i>Decrease in foreign liabilities</i>

One should note that in accordance with the above principle of a double entry, the sum of all credit entries should be equal to the sum of all debit entries that is why an overall balance should be equal to zero. Though, in practice the balance of account is never equal to zero. The reason is that data used to compile the balance of payments come from various sources. For instance, information on exports of goods is formed on the basis of customs statistics, whereas those on foreign exchange earnings for exported goods comes from bank reporting. Thus, a non-zero balance as a result of the use of data from various independent sources is balanced by an additional item that is called “*net errors and omissions*” which is equal in its value to the above balance, but with an opposite sign.

3. Structure and Information Base for the Balance of Payments Compilation

Comprehensive information is used to compile the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic, several sources of information being used at the same time to compile one item. Table II.2 gives a description of what data and from which sources are applied to compile the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The balance of payments transactions are accumulated in two major groups of accounts: a current account and a capital and financial account. The current account reflects transactions involving goods, services, income, and current transfers. The capital and financial account consists of the capital account and the financial account, and shows how the goods and services are financed being presented in the current account.

Trade Balance. The difference between the volume of exports and imports of goods in FOB prices is the trade balance. Data on export of FOB valued goods and on import of CIF valued goods are provided by the National Statistical Committee and are based on customs information and information from enterprises, including information on export and import of gas, electricity, bunker fuel, imports and exports of which are not taken into account by the customs authorities, as well as the National Statistical Committee’s own surveys in the cattle markets (bazars) located on the border territory of the republic with neighboring countries. Data on exports of goods are supplemented by the National Statistics Committee with data on goods procured by foreign airline companies in airports of the Kyrgyz Republic, while the data on imports of goods are supplemented with data on goods procured by national airline or railway companies in ports of foreign states.

Recalculation of the cost of imports in CIF prices into FOB prices is made by allocating transportation and insurance costs related to imports of goods, based on the results of the National Statistical Committee’s own survey.

During the period from 2006 to 2015, the National Statistics Committee implemented adjustment of the item of export of goods in respect of the amount of exports of the main types of agricultural products not taken into account by the customs statistics. The one-time adjustment was applied to the data for the reporting year and was based on the balance method: “resources” minus “use”, where “resources” are production plus imports, and “use” is personal consumption plus production consumption plus export plus losses. Starting from the 3rd quarter of 2015 and till present, the National Statistical Committee adds to the total volume of exports and imports of goods the results of the NSC selective survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries as a result of the Kyrgyz Republic joining the EAEU and formation of a common customs territory.

In its turn, the National Bank, in accordance with the requirements of the balance of payments compilation, supplements the official data of the National Statistical Committee on foreign trade with its own revaluation: the data on re-export of “shuttle trade”, which were applied until 2015, and, since 2011 till present, data on re-export petroleum products.

Services. The export and import of international services are calculated on the basis of data collected by the National Statistical Committee (Form 8-WES “Report on export and import of services” and estimates) and banking statistics provided by the National Bank.

Transportation services are determined mainly on the basis of data from the National Statistical Committee. The National Bank collects data on automobile passenger transportations, other railway

services, transportation of other types of transport and services of freight transport agencies on the basis of banking statistics.

The item “Travels” is estimated by the National Statistical Committee in compliance with the methods based on the number of residents arriving (leaving) the republic. In addition to these data, services in the field of education and health care are taken into account, compiled on the basis of banking statistics and enterprise data collected by the National Statistical Committee.

Data on **construction, computer and information, state, financial and other business services** are compiled by the National Bank on the basis of reports presented by the commercial banks, the data of the enterprises, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Bank internal sources.

Other services include different international services that were not covered by the above mentioned items and the source of this item is the National Statistical Committee and the banking statistics data.

Income. This item includes payments and receipts for utilization or provision of production factors, namely, labor and capital, and is divided into two accounts: labor remuneration and investment income. Employees’ compensation includes wages and salaries received by non-residents from residents of the Kyrgyz Republic, or vice versa. Direct, portfolio, and other investment income include receipts and payments on external financial assets and liabilities of residents. The data on income from direct and portfolio investment are collected from the National Statistical Committee based on the reports of enterprises and non-banking financial-credit organizations, as well as from banking statistics. Data on other investment income are collected from internal sources of the National Bank (interests on IMF loans and loans served by the National Bank), from the Ministry of Finance (interests on state credits) and from enterprises (interests on non-public credits). Data on compensation of employees are collected by the National Statistical Committee and by the National Bank from enterprises that hire foreign employees.

Transfers. Transfers are identified as current transfers reflected in the current account, and capital transfers reflected in the capital account. **Capital transfers** include the following: the transfer of ownership of a fixed asset; the creditor’s repudiation, the transfer of cash related to the acquisition or selling of a fixed asset; transfers related to migration of the population reflected as offsets to flows of property and financial assets that accompany movements of migrants when they change their residence. All other types of transfers are referred to **current transfers**. The typical example of current transfers for our country is humanitarian assistance recorded in the balance of payments as a debit entry for import of commodities, then – as a credit offset entry for transfers. Current official transfers are commodity grants and technical assistance, as well as contributions to the funds of international organizations. Data on humanitarian assistance together with imports data are obtained from the National Statistical Committee. Assessments of technical assistance are based on data from the IMF. Data on contributions to the funds of international organizations are collected by the National Bank. Private current transfers are represented, mainly, by cash transfers of the population to and from abroad, the data on which are collected by the National Bank based on the data of banking statistics and postal transfers submitted by the National Statistical Committee. To assess capital official transfers, the National Bank singles out capital goods from the total volume of commodity grants, the data on which is obtained from the National Statistical Committee. The transfers from migrants are estimated by the National Bank based on the data on the migrants received from the National Statistics Committee and through the assessment of the average value of assets imported/exported by the migrants.

Since 2000 the National Bank has been revising the item “remittances of workers abroad”. The amount of the revision is defined as the product of the officially registered remittances and the revision factor. The world community conducts many inspections of remittances of those, who work abroad, with each inspection containing the estimation of the inflow of capital in cash. In its estimations, the National Bank can be guided by the findings of these inspections and annually change the factor.

Financial Account. The financial account includes transactions resulting in an increase or decrease in foreign assets and liabilities of residents. So far as a resident may procure a foreign financial asset not only from a non-resident, but from a resident as well, the financial account may reflect transactions with foreign assets between residents. Transactions by each type of assets are registered on a net basis in the financial account. Thus, its entries reflect a net aggregate change for a certain period in all positive

and negative transactions with assets or liabilities of a given type. The net decrease in total assets and the net increase in total liabilities are registered as a credit entry, while the net increase in assets and the net decrease in liabilities – as a debit entry. Components of the financial account are classified by their functional features and are divided into direct investments, portfolio investments, other investments, and reserve assets.

Direct Investments are investments by individuals and legal entities of one country (a direct investor) in order to participate in management of an economic enterprise of another country (an enterprise with direct investments). Not only capital investments of the direct investor as a participation in ownership capital of the enterprise, but also all other forms of investments between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise are classified as direct investments. Credits provided by the direct investor to the direct investment enterprise and tenure also considered as direct investments could serve as an example. Direct investments are subdivided into investments abroad, or in the domestic economy. Data on direct investments are received by the National Bank from the National Statistical Committee, as well as directly from some large-scale joint enterprises. Started with the annual publication of the Balance of Payments for 2015 (revision from 2011) data of the National Statistical Committee on foreign direct investments to the country and abroad are additionally assessed by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Portfolio Investment reflects transactions with securities and debt securities, which are traded only for the purpose of earning income. A conventional criterion to distinguish the direct investments and portfolio investments is stock ownership by an investor of 10 or more percent of ordinary shares of an enterprise. Portfolio investments are classified, in their turn, as transactions with assets and liabilities, as well as by the type of the financial instrument (securities, ensuring participation in capital, and debt securities). Data on portfolio investments are obtained by the National Bank from its internal sources, from the National Statistical Committee, commercial banks, the State Service for Financial Market Regulation and Supervision under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, and large joint ventures.

Financial Derivatives are financial instruments, which functioning conditions “are tied” to some other financial instruments or characteristics (such as foreign exchange, government bonds, price indices for shares, interest rates, etc.) or to any stock exchange goods (gold, sugar, coffee, etc.), which might be purchased or sold later. The financial derivatives provide to owners formerly agreed rights to receive definite assets on fixed term in future, e.g. in the form of cash, primary financial instrument, etc. Options (currency, interest, commodity, etc.), circulating financial futures, warrants, and such instruments, as agreements on currency or interest swaps are the derivative financial instruments. Transactions with derivative instruments are segregated into a separate group of operations (mainly financial), their accounting is done separately from registration of operations with those securities or goods, which underlie the derivative contracts and to which characteristic features they “are tied”. In the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic, the financial derivatives are presented by the derivative instruments of the commercial banks

Other Investments are classified as transactions with assets and liabilities and include credits, creditor and debtor indebtedness, deposits and foreign and national currency in cash, and other assets and liabilities not included in the previous categories. Data on foreign assets/liabilities of the commercial banks are collected by the National Bank from reports of the commercial banks. Data on foreign loans received or guaranteed by the Government, as well as information on servicing them, are collected by the National Bank from the Ministry of Finance, enterprises and internal sources. Information on loans serviced by the National Bank is received from its internal sources. Data on non-public loans are collected from the National Statistical Committee. Data on accounts receivable and payable of resident enterprises (trade credits) and information on the accounts of the enterprises abroad are received by the National Bank from the National Statistical Committee, which collects these data from enterprises. Data on accounts of enterprises abroad is collected by the National Bank from enterprises. Data on other assets, representing, mainly, contributions of Kyrgyzstan to the funds of the international financial organizations are received by the National Bank from the Ministry of Finance and its internal sources. So far as the balance of payments statement is compiled on an accrual basis, principal and interest for repayment on credits reflect accrued amounts for a certain period, though these amounts could be overdue, that is not paid in time. The difference between

accrued and actually paid amounts is reflected in the item “other investments” as changes in outstanding. In case of rescheduling of outstanding amounts as a new loan, the balance of payments statement reflects a reduction in outstanding amounts and the restructuring of debt as a new loan.

Reserve Assets comprise foreign assets of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic that may be used to finance the balance of payments deficit. The balance of payments reflects changes in reserve assets related to transactions with monetary gold (transactions only between the National Bank and foreign monetary authorities), SDR (special drawing rights), assets in freely convertible currencies, liquid foreign securities, and with other foreign liquid assets. Data on reserve assets and IMF loans, as well as on other assets and liabilities of the National Bank reflected in the balance of payments are based on information obtained from internal sources of the National Bank. Started with the annual publication of the Balance of Payments for 2015 (revision from 2011) data on international reserves of the National Bank were revised in accordance with the IMF methodology, according to which the international reserve assets include the assets only in convertible currencies. Assets in other currencies are given as other assets in “other investments” item.

Starting from the annual publication of the Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2018, in accordance with the IMF methodology, operations on purchasing gold bars were excluded from reserve assets to be included in the reserve assets of the residents of the Kyrgyz Republic.

4. The Balance of Payments Presentation Formats

The balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic is compiled according to standard and analytic formats of presentation. **Standard format** of presentation (Annex I. Table I.2) is characterized by reflection of all of the items of the balance of payments either in two columns, separate for credit and debit entries, and the total amount of credit entries as equal to that of the debit entries including net errors and omissions, or in the balanced format. The standard format of presentation shows that the total balance of payments is always equal to zero. Under the **analytic format** (Table 14) all items are balanced. The total balance of payments is formed as the sum of certain items which are calculated proceeding from characteristic features of a particular country. These items should reflect transactions which are conducted autonomously (that is, they meet their own purposes), thus influence on the size of the total balance of payments. These items are called “above the line” items. All other transactions recorded in the “below the line” items are conducted to finance this balance of payments. These transactions are forced, dependable, and are related to regulatory actions of the National Bank and the Government. Thus, the balance of payments involves a certain degree of subjective judgment, though, nevertheless, it enables to measure the value of the balance of payments, and to identify financing needs.

Table II.2. Sources of Information Used by the National Bank for Compilation of the Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic

Items of the Balance of Payments	Sources of information	Contents of information
Current account		
Commodities		
Export of goods (FOB)		
export	NSC	
commodities purchased	NSC	
nonmonetary gold	NSC	
Import of goods (FOB)		
import (CIF)	NSC	
value adjustment	NSC	NSC estimate of the share of transport and insurance services in import at CIF prices on the basis of survey of enterprises
commodities purchased in ports	NSC	data on import of bunker fuel based on reports of enterprises
Services		
Transportation services	NSC, CB	
Travels	NSC, CB	estimate in compliance with the methodology based on the number of residents arriving (leaving) to the Republic (from the Republic)
Telecommunication services	NSC	
Construction services	CB	
Insurance and pensions services	CB	
Financial services	CB	
Computer and information services	CB	
Government services	MFA, CB, NBKR	data on maintenance expenses of the KR representative offices abroad; data on expenses of foreign representative offices in the KR
Other business services	CB	
including	IMF, MF	the estimated data
technical assistance		
Other services	NSC, CB	
Income		
Employee compensation	NSC, CB, enterprises	
Income on investment		
Income on direct investment	NSC, CB	data on direct investment income collected from joint ventures and foreign enterprises according to reporting form 1-INVEST
Income on portfolio investment	NBKR, CB	
Other investment income		
Interest on loans		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	
General government sector	MF, NBKR	
Banks	CB	
Other sectors	NSC	
Other investment income	NBKR, CB	data on profit and expenses of the NBKR, relating to international reserve management; incomes and expenses of the commercial banks from abroad assets and liabilities

Table II.2. (continued)

Items of the Balance of Payments	Sources of information	Contents of information
Current transfers		
Humanitarian aid	NSC, enterprises	
Technical assistance	IMF	the estimated data
Other grants	NBKR	
Contributions to international organizations	NBKR	
Workers' remittances	CB, NSC, NBKR estimate	
Current and financial account		
Capital transfers		
Commodity grants	NSC	estimate of the share of capital goods in the total volume of commodity grants
Migration related transfers	NSC	NSC estimate of migrants' transfers based on official data on the number of arriving and departing migrants
Debt forgiveness	Enterprises, MF	
Direct investment		
Abroad	NSC	
To the Kyrgyz Republic	NSC, CB	data on direct investment collected from joint ventures and foreign enterprises according to reporting form I-INVEST
Portfolio investment		
Promissory notes	NSC, NBKR, CB SSFMRSG KR CB	
Financial derivative		
Other investment		
Assets		
Money in cash and deposits		
Banks	CB	
Other sectors	NSC	
Trade loans	NSC	
Other assets		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	
General government sector	MF	
Liabilities		
Money in cash and deposits		
Banks	CB	
Trade loans	NSC	
Loans		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	data on IMF loans
General government sector	MF, NBKR	data on loans received/repaid by the public sector or under guarantee of the Government
Banks	CB	data from banking statistics on loans received by commercial banks
Other sectors	NSC	data on loans received/repaid under no guarantee of the Government
Overdue debts	MF, CB, NSC	
Reserve assets	NBKR	

Annex III. Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate Calculation Technique

The exchange rate, which is a weighted average of nominal exchange rates of a national currency excluding tendencies for change in prices of a country under consideration with respect to prices in the countries-partners in trading, is called a **nominal effective exchange rate** (NEER).

The nominal effective exchange rate allows defining the extent by which the exchange rate of the national currency changed relatively to exchange rates of the trading partner countries compared to the reference period. However, the change in the nominal effective exchange rate does not reflect changes in the purchasing power of the currency, nor to what extent the competitiveness of goods produced in this country and showing an export potential changed during a specific period of time. In order to define the extent by which the purchasing power of the currency changed during some period of time, a real effective exchange rate (REER) is calculated.

The nominal effective exchange rate adjusted to the change in price levels corresponding to a relative change in prices in countries – partners in trading is called the **real effective exchange rate**.

The real effective exchange rate is calculated as the weighted real exchange rates of the national currency to the currencies of its main trading partners. For example, if the exchange rate of one country appreciates relative to the currency of the neighboring country with the higher inflation rate and depreciates at the same time relative to the currency of another country-partner with the lower inflation rate, the real effective exchange rate will reflect the exchange rate of the national currency of the country as a weighted average of these changes.

The most widely-spread formula for the nominal and real effective exchange rate indices calculations is a formula for deriving a weighted average of the two exchange rate changes for a certain time period relative to the reference period.

The specific weights of countries in total foreign trade of the country under consideration are defined in order to calculate effective exchange rate indices. The specific weights reflect a relative importance of this or that currency for the particular country. The effective exchange rate indices are calculated on the basis of the specific weights of bilateral trade (specific weights of export and import could be also used or their total average index). When calculating the real effective exchange rate of the Kyrgyz som, the total average index of export and import is used. The formula for calculating the specific weights is as follows:

$$W_i = \frac{M_i + X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i + \sum_{i=1}^n M_i} \quad (1)$$

Where, W_i – weight of country i in the overall trade volume of the country, $\sum_{i=1}^n W_i = 1$.
 M_i – import of the Kyrgyz Republic from country i ,
 X_i – export of the Kyrgyz Republic to the country i ,

$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ - is total export of the Kyrgyz Republic to its main trading partners,

$\sum_{i=1}^n M_i$ - total import of the Kyrgyz Republic from its main trading partners,

n - the number of countries included in this selection.

The countries with the largest specific weights in total foreign trade of the Kyrgyz Republic are considered as its trading partners, with the selection of countries to cover 90 percent of the total volume of external trade. Several import and export goods, which are not traded according to the principles of comparative advantages (these are gold, natural gas, electricity, commodity grants, that is, the state trades these products at the contractual fixed price) are removed from the latter. The basket of countries is reviewed by the NBKR each five years.

In 2016, the year of 2010 was taken as the reference period.

The index of the bilateral nominal exchange rate is calculated in the following way (for example, to the US dollar):

$$NBER_{US_t} = 100 \times \left(\frac{ER_{US_t}}{ER_{US_0}} \right) \quad (2)$$

Where, ER_{US_t} – the geometric average of the nominal exchange rates of the Kyrgyz som (the US dollars per 1 Kyrgyz som) for the t-period. The average exchange rate of the Kyrgyz som in the t-estimated period is determined as the geometric average of the nominal exchange rates of the Kyrgyz som effective during the calendar days of the t-period.

ER_{US_0} – relevant geometric average of the nominal exchange rates for the reference period 0.

The formula for calculation of the real bilateral exchange rate is as follows (for instance, for the US dollar):

$$RBER_{US_t} = 100 \times \left(\frac{ER_{US_t}}{ER_{US_0}} \right) \times \left(\frac{CPI_{KYR_t}}{CPI_{US_t}} \right) \quad (3)$$

Where, ER_{US_t} – geometric average of the nominal exchange rates of the Kyrgyz som (the US dollars per 1 Kyrgyz som) for the t-period.

ER_{US_0} – relevant geometric average of the nominal exchange rate for the reference period 0.

CPI_{KYR_t} and CPI_{US_t} – changes in the CPI index in the Kyrgyz Republic and the USA, correspondingly, for a period t relative to the reference period 0.

The nominal effective exchange rate is a weighted geometric average of the nominal bilateral exchange rates of major trading partner countries covered by the basket of the countries under the consideration. For the t-period it is calculated as follows:

$$NEER_t = (NBER_{1_t})^{W_{1_t}} \times (NBER_{2_t})^{W_{2_t}} \dots (NBER_{n_t})^{W_{n_t}} \quad (4)$$

Where, $NBER_{i_t}$ – nominal bilateral exchange rate index of the country i for the t-period, calculated on the basis of the formula (2),

W_{i_t} – the relevant weight

The geometric weighted average of bilateral real exchange rates of major trading partner countries covered by the basket of the countries under the consideration is the real effective exchange rate of the KGS som. For the t-period it is calculated as follows:

$$REER_t = (RBER_{1_t})^{W_{1_t}} \times (RBER_{2_t})^{W_{2_t}} \dots (RBER_{n_t})^{W_{n_t}} \quad (5)$$

Where, $RBER_{i_t}$ – the real bilateral index of the country i for the t-period calculated according to the formula (3),

W_{i_t} – the weight of the country, calculated on the basis of the formula (1).

Developments of the nominal and real effective exchange rates depend on the three factors. The first factor is the nominal exchange rate. The depreciation (appreciation) of the Kyrgyz som relative to other currencies entails an increase (decrease) in indices of both nominal and real effective exchange rates. The second factor is the price level in the country under consideration and in the countries – partners in trade. The outreaching rate of inflation in the Kyrgyz Republic compared to the inflation rate in the countries-trading partners leads to the appreciation of the real effective exchange rate and vice versa. The consumer price index is used only when calculating the real effective exchange rate. The third factor shows the specific weights of the major countries-trading partners in the total foreign trade turnover of the Kyrgyz Republic. The greater the specific weight of the country in the total foreign trade turnover of Kyrgyzstan, the greater the impact of the exchange rate of the Kyrgyz som to the currency of that country is, as well as the impact of price developments on indices of the effective exchange rates of the Kyrgyz som.

Thus, the reduction of the index of real effective exchange rate indicates, as a rule, the increase in the price competitiveness of domestic products in the markets of this countries and vice versa.

The impact of the real effective exchange rate on the price competitiveness of Kyrgyz good is aggregated in Table 1.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{E \times P}{P^*} \quad (6)$$

Where,

ε – real effective exchange rate of the Kyrgyz som

E – nominal exchange rate of the Kyrgyz som (units of foreign currency per 1 Kyrgyz som)

P – the price level in Kyrgyzstan

P^* – the price level in foreign country

Table III.1. Basic facts of the REER behavior

<i>Index</i>	<i>Change of Variable</i>	<i>REER Behavior</i>	<i>Changes in the competitiveness of Kyrgyz goods</i>	<i>Note (all other conditions being equal)</i>
E , exchange rate	↑ Nominal appreciation	↑ Real appreciation	↓ Worsening of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become cheaper, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively more expensive
E , exchange rate	↓ Nominal depreciation	↓ Real depreciation	↑ Improvement of the competitiveness	Foreign goods becomes more expensive, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively cheaper
P , the price level in KR (in Kyrgyz soms)	↑	↑ Real appreciation	↓ Worsening of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become cheaper, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively more expensive
P , the price level in KR (in Kyrgyz soms)	↓	↓ Real depreciation	↑ Improvement of the competitiveness	Foreign goods becomes more expensive, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively cheaper
P[*] , the price level in the foreign country (in its own currency)	↑	↓ Real depreciation	↑ Improvement of the competitiveness	Foreign goods becomes more expensive, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively cheaper
P[*] , the price level in the foreign country (in its own currency)	↓	↑ Real appreciation	↓ Worsening of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become cheaper, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively more expensive

Annex IV. International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS)

In February 1997 a new system of International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS)¹⁸ was introduced by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. This system serves to reflect the balance of payments transactions conducted through the banking system and to provide for collection of detailed and timely statistical information on external economic transactions. The system covers transactions of the commercial banks conducted through their correspondent accounts with foreign banks, and through the accounts of the foreign banks with the banks of the Kyrgyz Republic, transactions with cash foreign currency and transactions of non-residents with foreign and national currency. Full coverage of international transactions conducted through correspondent accounts of commercial banks with their foreign partners is a distinctive feature of the ITRS in Kyrgyzstan. It is ensured by no minimal threshold, below which transactions would not be accounted. Information is an important source of data used for the balance of payments compilation and formulation of the international investment position of the Kyrgyz Republic. The reporting data are classified and reflected according to the list of transactions determined on the basis of the balance of payments standard components. Currently, the requirements for collecting and accounting of information on transactions reporting by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic to compile statistics on the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic are governed by the Instruction on the International Transactions Reporting System¹⁹ (hereinafter referred to as the Instruction).

Monthly reports are submitted by the commercial banks to the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic in electronic and paper forms by the 15th day of a month following the reporting month. Information on each account in the report starts from and ends by indicating a balance on the account at the beginning and at the end of the period, then movements of resources on the account during the reporting period. The balance at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period is indicated depending on the nature of the account. For nostro accounts and cash foreign currency, the balance at the beginning and at the end of the period is reflected as a credit entry, while for loro accounts and the accounts of non-residents in foreign and national currencies, on the contrary, as a debit entry. After processing, all of the reports are grouped into a general database and are classified by standard balance of payments components.

In the electronic form, which is filled by the commercial banks according to this system, each transaction is classified with a breakdown by correspondent banks, currency of transaction, date of transaction, type of transaction, country of a partner (contractor) of the bank's client, specific sector of the economy, country of the client, on which account the transaction is conducted. The type of the transaction, name of the country, currency and sector of the economy are presented in the coded form. The PB-1 electronic form of the report is given in 14 fields, the description of which is given below.

¹⁸ International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS) – in English

¹⁹ Approved by the Resolution of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic Board N 30/5 dated November 25, 2004, published on the official website of the National Bank as amended by the Resolutions of the National of the Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic Board No. 52/10 dated December 23, 2013, No. 2017-II-10/24–1 dated June 14, 2017, No. 2017-II-12/25–12 dated June 15, 2017, No. 2018-II–12/43–2 dated October 17, 2018.

Box number	Box	Content of the box
1	Partner	The correspondent bank abroad is indicated in this box. The “currency in cash” is indicated in this box in case of accounting transactions in cash. “Accounts of non-resident clients” are indicated herein in accounting transactions of non-residents in the Kyrgyz Republic.
2	Code of the partner’s residence country	The code of the country of location of the correspondent bank is indicated in this box. The National Statistical Committee (NSC) codifier country codes are used herein. When accounting cash foreign currency transactions or transactions of non-residents in the national and foreign currency conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic, the code of the Kyrgyz Republic would be given herein as well.
3	Account	The account code is indicated herein according to its classification (“1 – nostro”, “2-loro”, “3-foreign currency in cash”, “4-accounts of non-resident clients”)
4	Currency	The code of the currency used in the transaction is indicated herein. Letter codes of currencies listed in this interstate currency classifier MK (ISO 4217003–97) approved by the NBKR Board Resolution No. 26/9 of July 5, 2000 are used at the same time.
5	Date of transaction	The date of the accounting entry of the transaction is indicated in this box.
6	Code of transaction	The code of transaction in accordance with the list of standard balance of payments items is indicated in this box.
7	Code of the country of the payer-receiver	When accounting the non-cash transactions: on the outgoing payments the code of the beneficiary’s (receiver) country is indicated in this field, while on the incoming payments – the code of the remitter’s country. The transactions with the cash foreign currency are accounted similarly. For instance, when depositing cash for the transfer through other systems (Western Union, Contact, Money Gram, Anelik, etc.), the code of the receiver’s country is indicated in this box, and the code of the remitter’s country when receiving cash via other systems (Western Union, Contact, Money Gram, Anelik, etc.). The codes of the countries specified in the NSC’s country codifier are used herein.
8	Code of sector	The code of the economic sector the client of the bank in the Kyrgyz Republic belongs to, whose account is used to conduct the transaction in the bank, is indicated in this box. The codes of economic sectors are used herein in accordance with the classifier developed in accordance with the Balance of Payments Manual.
9	Code of the client’s country	The code of the country, which resident is the client of the bank in the Kyrgyz Republic, whose account is used to conduct the transaction in the bank, is indicated in this box. The codes of the countries listed in the NSC codifier are used herein.
10 11	Credit Debit	The flow of funds on the accounts is posted as debit and credit entries. The data are entered as follows: for the transactions on the nostro accounts and the transactions in foreign currency in cash – as credit receipt of funds, and debit entry – their write-off, for the transactions on the loro accounts and the transactions on the accounts of non-resident clients in the national and foreign currency and vice versa: as credit entries – for the write-offs from the account, as the debit entries – for receipt of funds on the account. The amount is indicated at the nominal value, in monetary units with two digits after a comma.
12	Amount in Kyrgyz soms	The equivalent amount in Kyrgyz soms at the NBKR’s exchange rate as of the date of entry of transactions in the bank accounting is indicated herein. The amount is indicated in monetary units with two digits after comma.
13	Amount in US dollars	The equivalent amount in US dollars at the NBKR’s exchange rate as of the date of entry of transaction in the bank accounting is indicated herein. The amount is indicated in monetary units with two digits after the comma.
14	Transaction	Full information is given herein to indicate the destination of each transfer of funds. Information in this column should not repeat transactions already entered into the standard balance of payments classification, it should give contents of each specific transaction. It is required for exercising control over the correctness of the codification of transactions. Therefore such explanations as “financial services”, “other business services”, “export of goods” do not meet the reporting completeness requirements. When indicating the transfer of funds as a payment for the delivery of goods, a specific commodity should be indicated in the presence of such information.

In addition to the PB-1 form information on the balances at the beginning and at the end of the accounting month is provided in writing. These data should correspond to the data on the balances at the beginning and at the end of the period entered in the PB-1 form reports. Additionally, the reports are submitted according to the following forms:

- PB-1K – information on the balances on the correspondent accounts with foreign banks and the accounts of the foreign banks in the Kyrgyz banks.
- PB-1H – information on the balances in foreign currency in cash.
- PB-1C – information on the balances on the accounts in the national and foreign currency of non-resident clients.

Annex V. External Debt Ratio-Specific Calculation (Kyrgyz Republic)

External debt (EDT) – the aggregate of debt liabilities to non-residents to be repaid in foreign currency, goods or services.

Disbursed resources (DISB) – use of the resources from total credit guarantees of a creditor for the reporting period.

Amortization payments (AMT) – payments in foreign currency, in goods or services as repayment of principal debt for the reporting period.

Interest payments (INT) – actual interest payments in foreign currency, in goods or services for the reporting period.

External debt service (TDS) – amortization and interest payments to be made by the borrower.

Write-off (WRTOFF) – cancellation of outstanding debt.

Gross external debt (GED) at any given time represents the balance of outstanding actual current and unconditional obligations requiring repayment of principal amount of debt and / or interest by the debtor at some future time and that represents the obligations of residents of a given country to non-residents

Total external debt is determined as the aggregate of state external debt, private external debt, and debt on IMF loans.

$$EDT = EDT_G + EDT_P \quad (1)$$

Where, *EDTG* – *Public external debt* – foreign liabilities of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic including debts to the IMF, plus foreign liabilities of individual borrowers, guaranteed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. It is calculated based on the data from the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic and internal sources of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic.

EDTP – *Private external debt* – foreign liabilities of individual borrowers, not guaranteed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. It is calculated based on the data of private enterprises, which attracted credit resources not guaranteed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The volume of external debt at the end of the reporting period is defined according to the following formula:

$$EDT_t = EDT_{(t-1)} + DISB_t - AMT_t - WRTOFF_t \quad (2)$$

Where, $EDT_{(t-1)}$ – volume of external debt at the end of the previous period;

$DISB_t$ – resources actually received in the reporting period t;

AMT_t – amortization payments actually made in the reporting period t; $WRTOFF_t$ – principal amount written off in the reporting period t;

Data on the total external debt are used to calculate parameters necessary for the analysis of the external economic position of the country:

$(EDT / GDP) \times 100\%$ – ratio of total external debt to the gross domestic product;

$(EDT / XGS) \times 100\%$ – ratio of total external debt to export of goods and services;

$TDS_{prg} = AMT_{prg} + INT_{prg}$ – scheduled payments as total external debt service;

$TDS_{act} = AMT_{act} + INT_{act}$ – actual payments as total external debt service;

$K_{prg} = \frac{TDS_{prg}}{XGS}$ – ratio of scheduled external debt service, where XGS is export of goods and services;

$K_{act} = \frac{TDS_{act}}{XGS}$ – ratio of actual external debt service;

These parameters allow the assessment of the debt burden of the country or its debt service ability. The debt burden and ability to serve it are measured by the share in currency receipts of the country and in the volume of production.

Annex VI. International Investment Position Estimation Technique

Balance of international investment represents a statistical report, which reflects the accumulated stock of foreign assets and foreign liabilities of the country on a particular date (for example, at the end of the year) as well as their changes as a result of financial transactions, price changes, re-estimations and other adjustment calculations.

The balance of international investments consists of two basic classification groups: foreign assets and foreign liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic. The items of these groups correspond to the items of the financial account of the balance of payments and reflect corresponding functional categories. The data of sections “Assets” and “Liabilities” give the size of foreign assets (requirements) and foreign liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic, their composition and reasons for changes in the reporting period.

The net international investment position of the country represents the difference between its foreign assets and liabilities.

The international investment position is published in a table in the following form:

Variables	The balance at the beginning of the period	Changes due to the transactions conducted	Price change	Exchange rate change	Other changes	The balance at the end of the period
A	1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Assets						
B. Liabilities						
C. Net international investment position						

In the rows, the data on the basic classification groups are shown as foreign assets and foreign liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic. The items of these groups correspond to the items of the financial account of the balance of payments and reflect the functional categories.

The assets are subdivided into direct investments, portfolio investments, financial derivatives, other investments and reserve assets; the similar classification is applied to liabilities (excluding reserve assets).

The columns of the examined table show the factors causing changes in the components of the balance of international investments during the reporting period.

Columns 1 and 6 reflect condition of foreign assets and liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic at the beginning and at the end of the period.

Column 2 shows the changes as a result of the real operations with the financial components of international investment position.

Columns 3 and 4 reflect the changes in the cost estimations of foreign assets and liabilities due to price changes and exchange rate fluctuations.

Column 5 reflects all other changes conditioned by:

- revision of classification (for example, shifting from portfolio investments to direct investments due to an increase in the investor’s share in the capital of the invested object);
- unilateral cancellation of debts by a creditor;
- other changes.

Data on the international investment position is important for an analysis of external economic position of the country, they characterize the volume of foreign assets (liabilities) of the Kyrgyz Republic, their composition and reasons for changes in the reporting period.

The net international investment position of the country is used to define developments and tendencies in foreign economic relations of the given country with other countries in the world.

A deficit or a surplus of the net international investment position describing a ratio between the country resources and its debts to other states, reflects the status of the country as either a “net creditor” or a “net debtor”, which plays an important role in development of the government economic policy (development and realization of economic stabilization programs, definition of the need for financing).

Calculation of the net international investment position allows to estimate a major macroeconomic indicator – the national wealth, the size of which is defined by summing up the net international investment position and net non-financial assets of the country.

Annex VII. Economy Openness and Foreign Trade Concentration Calculation Technique

The openness of the economy is assessed, according to the NBKR method, as the ratio of the average external trade turnover value of the republic to the gross domestic product. The economy openness assessment formula applied by the National Bank is as follows:

$$Opns = \frac{(Ex + Im)}{GDP}$$

where, Ex – export of goods in f.o.b prices,
 Im – import of goods in f.o.b. prices,
 GDP – gross domestic product

The concentration ratio is calculated as a square root of the sum of squared ratios of the volume of country – specific export-import transactions (types of products) to their cumulative volume. Geographical or commodity concentration of foreign trade is calculated according to the following formula.

$$K = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}{X}$$

where, K – ratio of the concentration,
 x_i – volume of exports (imports) of the good i or export (import) to (from) the country (ies) i ,
 X – total volume of exports and imports of Kyrgyzstan.

The increase in the concentration ratio means the reduction of the number of countries (types of products), or the increase in the share of the some of the countries (types of products) in the total volume.