

National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

**Balance of Payments
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

for 2020

June 2021

Bishkek

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Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic

“Balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic” is issued by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. The legislative basis for the balance of payments is the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of December 16, 2016 No. 206 “On the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, banks and banking activity”. This document reflects the last tendencies in external sector development of the economy and shows statistical data on the balance of payments, external trade, international reserves, external debt and international investment position, as well as construction methods of balance of payments and informational database. This document is published 4 times a year in February, June, August and November and has 3 language versions: Kyrgyz, Russian and English.

Last day for update of data for the present publication is May 20, 2021.

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”.

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Publication is registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic

State file number - 605.

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Published by Publishing House OJSC “M-Maxima” 197/1, Tynystanova Street, Bishkek city

Tel.: (+996 312) 90 04 35

e-mail: office@maxima.kg

Other publications of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

Annual Report of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

The report on the activity of the National Bank for the reporting year contains assessment of changes in the real, financial and external sectors of economy, the description of decisions and actions of the National Bank in the monetary sphere, in the banking and payment systems, in the non-banking financial-credit organizations; it includes financial statements and general information on the National Bank, as well as the statistical appendices. It is published in Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages.

Bulletin of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

The publication includes statistical data on the basic macroeconomic indicators and economy sectors of the Kyrgyz Republic. It is published in Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages. Electronic version is published monthly on the official website of the National Bank.

Monetary Policy Report

The objective of the Report is to inform the public of the decisions made by the National Bank in the monetary policy area based on the analysis and forecast of the key inflation factors and assessment of the economic development in the external and internal environment of the Kyrgyz Republic. It is published quarterly in Kyrgyz, Russian and English on the official website of the National Bank.

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

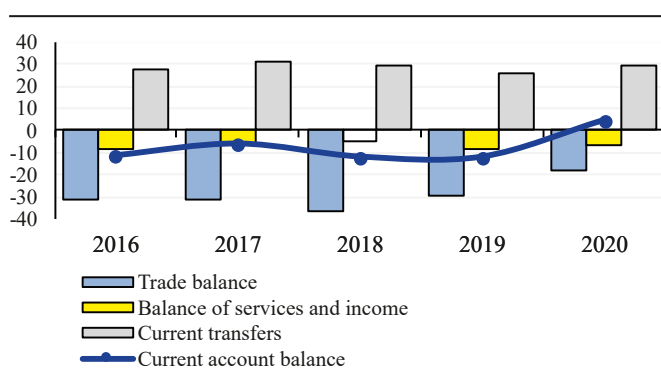
List of Abbreviations

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
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCC	International Standards of Commodity Classification
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 KR	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PED	Public External Debt
Private ED	Private External Debt
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SE	State Enterprise
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TED	Total External Debt
TNEEA	Trade Nomenclature of External Economic Activity
UAE	The United Arab Emirates
USA	The United States of America

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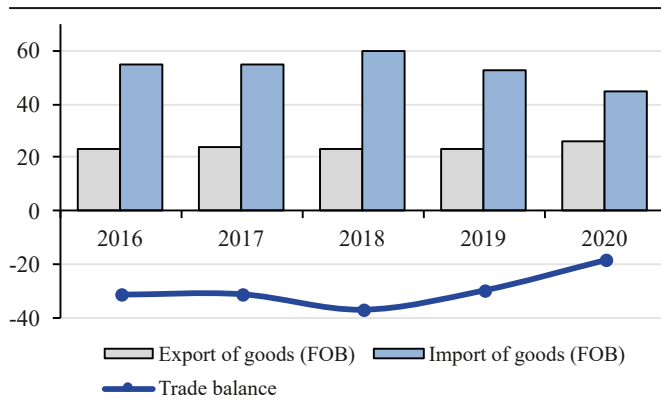
CURRENT STATUS OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Chart 1. Current account*(in percent of GDP)*

According to the results of 2020, under the influence of global trends caused by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the current account balance was formed positive in the amount of USD 327.7 million (4.3 percent of GDP). The indicator was formed with a positive value due to decreased deficit in the trade balance and the income balance. There was also a decrease in the inflow of current transfers and an increase in the deficit of the services balance.

TRADE BALANCE¹

According to the results of 2020, 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)*

In 2020, the negative **trade balance** of the Kyrgyz Republic in FOB prices decreased by 46.2 percent compared to 2019 and amounted to USD 1,412.9 million.

In the reporting period, **the foreign trade turnover** in FOB prices decreased by 19.1 percent compared to 2019 and amounted to USD 5,432.0 million.

The economy openness indicator calculated as the ratio of the country's trade turnover to GDP, decreased by 5.0 percentage points compare to the same indicator in 2019 and amounted to 70.0 percent. The decrease in the indicator was the result of a more significant reduction in foreign trade turnover compared to a decrease in GDP in dollar terms.

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.

Table 1. Openness of the economy*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Export of goods (FOB), <i>in mln of USD</i>	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,986.1	1,964.5
Import of goods (FOB), <i>in mln of USD</i>	3,744.4	4,197.2	4,949.9	4,669.0	3,422.5
Openness of the economy, <i>percentage</i>	77.5	77.4	82.1	75.0	70.0

* 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 2020 there was an increase in the concentration of commodity exports by 7.9 percentage points due to increased share of gold in the country's exports amid decreased supplies of other goods. A decrease in the imported products resulted in an increase in the commodity concentration of imports by 0.2 percentage points.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Export of goods	46.0	41.3	38.2	43.4	51.2
Import of goods	9.7	10.7	12.3	10.7	10.9

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

Exports of goods in FOB prices decreased by 1.6 percent and amounted to USD 2,009.6 million. In the reporting period, **exports excluding gold** constituted USD 1,022.6 million, having decreased by 15.5 percent. **Exports excluding gold and the NBKR additional estimates** decreased by 15.2 percent and constituted USD 977.5 million.

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.

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

Denomination	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	in percent of exports, 2020	in percent of exports excl. gold, 2020
Total¹	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,042.9	2,009.6	100.0	–
Gold (non-monetary)	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9	987.0	49.1	–
Precious metal ores and concentrates	135.7	161.0	130.6	169.7	168.4	8.4	16.5
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	93.1	75.8	62.9	89.7	78.3	3.9	7.7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	73.2	119.4	151.7	103.4	59.7	3.0	5.8
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	30.7	34.1	29.1	42.8	38.7	1.9	3.8
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	27.5	34.8	117.2	72.8	32.5	1.6	3.2
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	15.8	40.4	42.1	33.8	30.5	1.5	3.0
Kerosene ²	35.6	39.1	58.1	45.6	30.3	1.5	3.0
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods	9.1	5.9	22.7	25.2	28.0	1.4	2.7
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	14.9	27.4	29.4	28.3	27.6	1.4	2.7
Coal, coke and briquettes	7.4	10.8	20.3	27.6	26.8	1.3	2.6
Cotton	20.8	24.7	37.6	35.7	26.8	1.3	2.6
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	12.1	14.5	18.7	22.4	22.9	1.1	2.2
Portland cement	4.0	6.2	25.4	31.2	22.2	1.1	2.2
Ferrous waste and scrap	2.1	9.3	21.8	17.1	21.2	1.1	2.1
Live animals	1.7	8.4	5.8	4.1	20.5	1.0	2.0
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	7.7	12.2	9.5	16.5	17.2	0.9	1.7
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	2.9	8.1	12.2	12.6	14.7	0.7	1.4
Cheese and curd	5.0	10.2	6.3	9.2	9.8	0.5	1.0
Other goods	407.2	471.3	450.5	422.1	346.4	17.2	33.9
Total export excluding gold	906.3	1,113.5	1,251.8	1,210.1	1,022.6	–	100.0
Total export excluding gold and NBKR additional estimates	871.6	1,063.9	1,172.6	1,153.2	977.5		

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

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

² Export of on board stock

According to the results of 2020, the products of the industrial and agricultural sectors traditionally made the basis of the exports commodity structure.

In the reporting period, there was a decrease in the production output of basic metals and finished metal products³. In 2020, gold exports increased by 18.5 percent and amounted to USD 987.0 million. The aforementioned dynamics was the result of rise in prices by 25.6 percent amid a decrease in the physical volume of gold supplies by 5.6 percent⁴.

In the reporting year, there was also an increase in exports of ferrous waste and scrap (by USD 4.1 million), silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group (by USD 3.2 million). At the same time, there was a decrease in the exports of non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap (by USD 40.3 million), iron and steel (by USD 5.9 million). The dynamics in the value of these goods was due to a change in the physical volume and the average cost of supplies.

³ “Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2020)”, NSC KR.

⁴ According to the results of 2020, the average world price for 1 Troy ounce of gold was USD 1,769.6, which is by 21.3 percent higher than the price level of 2019, source: Reuters.

Table 4. Export of major products of metallurgical production*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gold (non-monetary)	<i>tons</i>	17.4	17.4	16.5	18.7	17.7
	<i>millions of USD</i>	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9	987.0
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	<i>thou tons</i>	98.8	90.5	153.2	218.2	251.3
	<i>millions of USD</i>	135.7	161.0	130.6	169.7	168.4
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	22.3	21.7	37.5	27.0	8.4
	<i>millions of USD</i>	27.5	34.8	117.2	72.8	32.5
Ferrous waste and scrap	<i>thou tons</i>	42.2	98.7	92.7	85.4	79.4
	<i>millions of USD</i>	2.1	9.3	21.8	17.1	21.2
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	17.6	29.5	33.3	39.2	27.1
	<i>millions of USD</i>	16.0	17.1	14.6	15.8	9.9
Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	<i>tons</i>	7.6	10.5	8.5	8.3	12.1
	<i>millions of USD</i>	4.2	5.7	4.1	4.3	7.5

* NSC data in FOB prices, including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries, excluding NBKR additional estimates on export.

In 2020, there was a decrease in the output of the textile sector, in the production of clothes and footwear, leather and other leather goods by 21.5 percent⁵. As a result, export of the main apparel production decreased by 42.3 percent and amounted to USD 59.7 million. The decline was mainly due to the decrease in exports of such items as “women’s and girls’ knitted or crocheted goods” (by USD 40.8 million), “men’s and boys’ goods of textile fabrics” (by USD 13.2 million) and “men’s and boys’ knitted or crocheted goods” (USD 6.1 million). At the same time, there was an increase in the value of exports of the commodity item “articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted” (by USD 16.3 million). Changes on other commodity items did not have a significant effect on the dynamics of exports of apparel production.

Table 5. Export of major products of clothing manufacture*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total of articles of apparel and clothing accessories	<i>mln of USD</i>	73.2	119.4	151.7	103.4	59.7
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	3.8	11.2	3.6	12.1	28.3
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	<i>mln pieces</i>	7.5	31.3	33.0	22.1	15.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	23.1	53.8	101.4	54.2	13.4
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>	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	9.6	6.0	3.9	8.6	8.0
Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	0.5	6.0	6.1	2.3	3.6
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers	<i>mln pieces</i>	8.8	8.1	6.5	3.7	4.0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	29.8	33.7	32.0	9.1	2.9
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>	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	5.7	8.0	2.6	15.1	1.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of other than textile fabrics; headgear of all materials	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	0.7	0.6	2.2	2.1	1.6

* NSC data in FOB prices, including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries, excluding NBKR additional estimates on export.

⁵ “Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2020)”, NSC KR.

According to the NSC KR, in January-December 2020, growth in the gross output of the agricultural products was due to increased production of the livestock sector⁶. There was an increase in the supplies of live animals (by USD 16.4 million), fish, various crustaceans and aquatic invertebrates (by USD 3.3 million) in the commodity structure of agricultural exports. At the same time, there was a decrease in the supplies of vegetables (by USD 11.4 million), cotton (by USD 9.0 million), fruits and nuts (by USD 4.1 million).

Table 6. Export of major products of agriculture*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	176.4	144.1	97.8	172.0	216.3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	93.1	75.8	62.9	89.7	78.3
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	22.1	29.2	33.7	62.5	84.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	30.7	34.1	29.1	42.8	38.7
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	17.7	19.9	23.6	24.1	28.3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	12.1	14.5	18.7	22.4	22.9
Live animals ¹	<i>thou pieces</i>	7.5	25.9	58.9	69.3	92.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	1.7	8.4	5.8	4.1	20.5
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	<i>thou tons</i>	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.6	5.0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	7.7	12.2	9.5	16.5	17.2
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	15.8	16.1	23.2	24.6	18.6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	20.8	24.7	37.6	35.7	26.8
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	<i>thou tons</i>	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	2.9	8.1	12.2	12.6	14.7
Cheese and curd	<i>thou tons</i>	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.0	4.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	5.0	10.2	6.3	9.2	9.8
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	<i>thou tons</i>	0.2	1.0	0.7	2.3	3.1
	<i>mln of USD</i>	0.1	0.7	1.5	4.3	7.5
Sugars, molasses and honey	<i>thou tons</i>	6.0	7.8	34.5	2.4	1.8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	1.5	3.5	12.6	2.9	2.2

* NSC data in FOB prices, including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries, excluding NBKR additional estimates on export

The share of the non-EAEU countries (72.2 percent) prevailed in the geographic structure of exports of goods. In the reporting period, goods were mainly exported to Great Britain (69.8 percent of total exports to the non-EAEU countries). In the reporting period, Uzbekistan, Turkey and China 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.

The overall share of the EAEU countries in the total exports of goods amounted to 27.8 percent. The commodity structure of exports to the EAEU countries is mainly represented by the products of the textile industry and agriculture. The goods were mainly supplies to Kazakhstan (53.8 percent) and Russia (44.2 percent).

⁶ "Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2020)", NSC KR.

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

Denomination	Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	in percent to total, 2020 ¹
	Total	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9	987.0	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Gold (non-monetary)	Great Britain	31.3	186.8	663.9	832.0	986.8	100.0
	Switzerland	644.0	484.7	—	—	—	—
	UAE	25.7	28.6	—	—	—	—
	Total	183.7	205.5	269.8	260.2	222.5	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Kazakhstan	111.2	108.7	97.7	129.6	142.2	63.9
	Russia	17.8	32.2	79.5	62.5	39.9	17.9
	Total	93.1	75.8	62.9	89.7	78.3	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	Russia	21.5	19.9	8.4	16.9	18.7	23.9
	Turkey	30.4	17.1	21.3	27.7	18.0	23.0
	Serbia	4.1	5.6	5.6	4.6	5.5	7.0
	Bulgaria	4.3	3.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.7
	Kazakhstan	24.9	12.1	1.9	7.6	3.1	3.9
	Total	73.2	119.4	151.7	103.4	59.7	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	Russia	40.4	90.2	134.6	74.2	56.0	93.8
	Kazakhstan	31.3	27.6	16.0	28.6	2.7	4.5
	Total	30.7	34.1	29.1	42.8	38.7	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	Russia	15.0	18.0	16.5	25.7	27.5	71.1
	Kazakhstan	11.9	6.8	4.3	8.7	3.0	7.7
	Total	35.6	39.1	58.1	45.6	30.3	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Kerosene	Turkey	17.6	21.3	33.5	22.6	16.6	54.9
	China	5.6	7.0	10.2	10.6	8.5	28.2
	Total	14.9	27.4	29.4	28.3	27.6	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	Kazakhstan	9.0	17.0	13.3	13.5	15.8	57.2
	Uzbekistan	2.4	4.9	9.4	5.0	6.5	23.7
	Total	20.8	24.7	37.6	35.7	26.8	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Cotton	Turkey	10.7	11.5	12.4	21.9	20.0	74.7
	Russia	7.2	10.8	17.7	9.7	4.0	15.1
	Total	12.1	14.5	18.7	22.4	22.9	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	Kazakhstan	11.3	13.2	14.2	14.1	18.7	81.6
	Russia	0.7	1.2	3.7	8.0	3.4	15.0
	Total	4.0	6.2	25.4	31.2	22.2	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Portland cement	Uzbekistan	0.1	5.2	24.6	30.8	22.2	99.9
	Total	21.4	30.7	22.7	16.0	3.9	
	<i>of which:</i>						
Footwear	Kazakhstan	5.2	6.4	8.0	15.3	3.1	80.4
	Russia	16.1	24.3	14.6	0.5	0.5	14.1

* NSC data in FOB prices, including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries, excluding NBKR additional estimates on export

¹ In percent to total of each good position.

In 2020, **imports of goods** in FOB prices decreased by 26.7 percent and constituted USD 3,422.5 million amid the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the imposed restrictive measures. There was a decrease in the volume of supplies in value terms for all SITC commodity groups.

In 2020, the volume of imports of goods of the largest SITC group – “manufactured goods classified by type of material” – decreased by 25.0 percent and amounted to USD 873.4 million. Among the large commodity items, there was a decrease in woven fabrics of man-made textile materials (by USD 102.6 million), knitted or crocheted fabrics (by USD 22.6 million), paper and cardboard (by USD 15.1 million). At the same time, there was a significant increase in imports of iron and steel (by USD 20.3 million).

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

Denomination	unit of measurement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	<i>mln of USD</i>	831.7	1,043.7	1,134.6	1,164.4	873.4
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	363.0	362.0	392.2	413.0	374.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	203.4	189.0	240.8	238.9	259.2
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	712.8	732.3	819.6	445.6	491.0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	200.3	287.4	243.6	177.0	74.4
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	<i>thou tons</i>	8.6	8.2	23.3	32.2	25.4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	22.3	20.6	63.2	70.0	47.4
Rubber tyres	<i>mln. pieces</i>	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	35.3	45.6	49.3	44.5	45.2
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	6.9	8.8	10.3	41.3	9.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	20.3	27.0	26.5	37.7	35.3
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	12.8	8.6	24.9	23.3	13.4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	17.7	13.3	13.8	28.6	26.8
Paper and paperboard	<i>thou tons</i>	24.3	28.3	33.0	32.4	19.5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	32.2	35.0	38.5	38.5	23.4
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	4.1	7.6	6.4	9.9	7.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	11.1	16.5	15.9	25.9	20.9
Floor coverings, etc.	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	5.3	7.1	6.7	10.7	10.8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	13.2	18.4	16.4	20.5	18.7
Densified and reconstituted wood	<i>mln cub m</i>	2.0	0.7	2.2	5.7	0.2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	15.4	18.2	26.7	27.9	18.7
Other goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	260.5	372.7	399.9	454.9	303.5

*NSC data in CIF prices

In the reporting period, the total value of imports of the group “machinery and transport equipment” decreased by 27.2 percent and amounted to USD 785.9 million. In the commodity structure of the aforementioned group, the most significant reduction in supplies was observed on the items “electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy” (by USD 69.1 million) and “parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction” (by USD 18.4 million). At the same time, there was an increase in imports of such items as “motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons” (by USD 49.1 million) and “motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles” (by USD 26.6 million).

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

Denomination	unit of measurement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	<i>mln of USD</i>	902.8	835.1	1,002.9	1,079.1	785.9
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	<i>mln pieces</i>	1.3	3.7	3.6	4.1	2.5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	58.2	95.6	144.0	202.1	133.0
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou pieces</i>	1.7	3.9	3.8	18.5	25.6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	92.7	34.7	35.0	25.2	74.3
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.4	3.6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	30.2	29.6	31.0	35.6	62.2
Machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof	<i>thou pieces</i>	5.5	7.7	7.2	12.2	9.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	37.9	21.4	24.4	43.9	45.0
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	44.4	47.7	45.2	51.0	38.9
Automatic data-processing machines	<i>thou pieces</i>	302.6	220.0	346.6	330.9	287.7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	18.1	26.5	21.4	32.2	20.3
Internal combustion piston engines for propelling vehicles of division	<i>thou pieces</i>	9.8	71.7	22.5	23.9	32.1
	<i>mln of USD</i>	17.1	23.7	16.9	10.2	19.4
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	15.0	14.5	23.3	22.1	17.4
Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction	—					
	<i>mln of USD</i>	23.5	29.4	24.3	35.6	17.2
Household-type refrigerators and food freezers (electrical and other)	<i>thou pieces</i>	57.9	117.7	200.6	183.8	97.0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	9.4	13.6	22.3	21.1	13.8
Other goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	556.3	498.3	615.3	600.1	344.4

*NSC data in CIF prices

According to the results of 2020, imports of commodity items in the section “mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials” decreased by 21.3 percent compared to 2019 and amounted to USD 551.2 million. Petroleum products had 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 474.6 million. There was a decrease in the supplies of diesel fuel (by USD 67.9 million), gasoline (by USD 37.6 million), kerosene (by USD 16.3 million), fuel oil (by USD 7.9 million), lubricants (by USD 6.5 million) and other petroleum products (by USD 14.8 million).

Table 10. Import of petroleum products*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	in percent to total, 2020
Total petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	1,555.3	1,418.6	1,856.6	1,397.7	1,543.0	100.0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	463.3	568.1	818.0	625.9	474.6	100.0
Gas oil	<i>thou tons</i>	347.5	541.3	706.3	535.4	577.1	37.4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	131.3	225.2	409.2	288.9	221.0	46.6
Motor spirit (gasoline)	<i>thou tons</i>	719.5	628.9	852.5	655.8	794.5	51.5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	180.3	220.5	302.0	221.7	184.1	38.8
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	181.2	80.0	75.1	63.4	56.2	3.6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	56.6	54.3	48.2	38.7	22.4	4.7
Lubricating petroleum oil	<i>thou tons</i>	13.9	16.2	18.5	24.2	18.9	1.2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	18.6	22.4	25.8	33.4	26.8	5.7
Fuel oil	<i>thou tons</i>	223.5	76.2	13.8	58.3	68.5	4.4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	57.4	17.8	4.5	21.6	13.7	2.9
Crude oil	<i>thou tons</i>	14.7	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	4.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
Other petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	54.9	74.8	188.4	59.5	27.6	1.8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	14.7	27.5	27.7	21.1	6.3	1.3

*NSC data in CIF prices

In the reporting year, imports of goods of the group “various manufactured products” decreased by 55.7 percent and amounted to USD 327.4 million. The decrease in value was mainly due to a reduction in imports on the items “footwear” and “articles of apparel and clothing accessories”, the value of supplies of these goods decreased by USD 194.1 million and USD 129.5 million, respectively. Measures to combat the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic conditioned an increase in supplies on the item “mechanical and therapeutic units; therapeutic respiratory devices” by USD 11.4 million. There was a slight change in the value of supplies on other commodity items of the group.

Table 11. Miscellaneous manufactured articles*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	<i>mln of USD</i>	733.0	805.3	1,059.8	739.3	327.4
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	<i>mln of USD</i>	261.4	263.7	388.9	226.8	97.3
Footwear	<i>mln of USD</i>	258.3	300.5	372.6	255.3	61.3
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	18.2	18.5	28.0	25.3	20.5
Mechanotherapy appliances, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus	<i>mln of USD</i>	2.0	3.6	2.2	2.6	14.0
Articles of plastics, n.e.s.	<i>mln of USD</i>	7.4	8.2	17.5	10.9	10.2
Other instruments and appliances	<i>mln pieces</i>	19.8	13.9	12.4	17.3	23.5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	5.0	7.7	11.1	11.6	9.8
Builders' ware of plastics	<i>thou tons</i>	2.9	6.5	4.0	3.9	6.4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	5.0	9.3	7.0	7.0	9.5
Printed matter	<i>thou tons</i>	1.3	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	7.3	15.1	15.3	14.0	9.0
Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	16.1	16.0	19.3	14.9	7.9
Smallwares and toilet articles, n.e.s.; sieves; tailors' dummies, etc.	<i>mln of USD</i>	3.7	11.2	14.9	24.1	7.8
Other goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	148.7	151.4	183.0	146.8	80.2

*NSC data in CIF prices

In the reporting period, the share of supplies from the EAEU countries increased and amounted to 50.3 percent amid a decrease in the share of the non-EAEU countries **in the geographic structure of imports** (in CIF prices). Fuel and energy products, the bulk of which is supplied from the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, prevail in the commodity structure of imports from the EAEU countries. In the reporting period, there was a decrease in the supplies of intermediate, investment and consumer goods besides energy carriers.

According to the results of 2020, the share of the non-EAEU countries significantly decreased compared to 2019 and amounted to 49.7 percent. This dynamics was mainly caused by closure of the borders and suspension of the transport communication with China due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, which conditioned a decrease in the supplies of consumer goods. However, China remained the largest trading partner for imports of goods (40.3 percent of total imports from the non-EAEU countries). In 2020, goods were also supplied from Turkey (10.6 percent), Uzbekistan (10.3 percent) and the USA (6.6 percent).

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

Denomination	Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	in percent to total, 2020 ¹
Petroleum products	Total	463.3	568.1	818.0	625.9	474.6	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	384.0	513.8	676.7	501.1	390.1	82.2
	Kazakhstan	64.6	36.6	115.3	99.6	65.6	13.8
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	Total	189.5	149.5	161.1	167.0	201.8	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	USA	14.6	22.9	17.0	13.1	45.8	22.7
	Russia	32.1	20.1	31.5	15.0	41.0	20.3
	Korea	1.4	2.8	2.9	5.6	24.4	12.1
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	Total	114.8	167.7	149.8	172.7	186.7	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	17.0	27.6	17.7	25.7	32.0	17.2
	India	13.2	16.2	19.0	24.7	27.8	14.9
	Turkey	5.8	9.7	10.1	14.5	15.9	8.5
	Germany	10.4	10.3	12.7	9.6	11.0	5.9
	Slovenia	8.0	9.7	9.0	8.7	11.0	5.9
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	Total	58.2	95.6	144.0	202.1	133.0	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	48.1	82.8	130.9	165.4	121.2	91.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	Total	261.4	263.7	388.9	226.8	97.3	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	182.3	146.0	247.1	145.9	47.9	49.2
	Turkey	64.0	80.3	107.5	47.9	23.1	23.8
	Uzbekistan	3.9	17.0	13.7	16.1	14.1	14.5
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	Total	80.2	83.8	103.7	90.5	74.6	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	22.7	33.6	31.1	38.3	34.5	46.2
	Kazakhstan	35.2	25.2	21.1	21.7	16.9	22.6
	France	4.3	5.5	6.3	7.6	7.5	10.1
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	Total	200.3	287.4	243.6	177.0	74.4	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	196.3	284.6	241.4	172.8	71.5	96.1
Footwear	Total	258.3	300.5	372.6	255.3	61.3	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	China	243.0	273.1	344.9	233.8	49.1	80.2
	Turkey	10.1	16.8	18.6	12.4	6.7	11.0
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	Total	56.9	65.3	65.6	62.6	54.0	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	30.9	38.9	41.2	40.8	32.5	60.2
	Kazakhstan	10.5	13.0	11.7	10.0	11.0	20.3
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	Total	33.0	45.2	69.8	83.4	53.1	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Uzbekistan	4.3	22.1	36.6	28.9	21.5	40.5
	China	15.1	8.1	13.6	29.6	9.9	18.7
	Ecuador	0.8	1.2	3.6	6.4	7.2	13.5
	Iran	1.2	1.6	2.3	4.1	6.9	13.0
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	Total	28.7	44.3	44.7	54.1	48.7	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Russia	18.6	26.7	29.5	33.7	33.8	69.5
	Kazakhstan	5.3	12.7	10.0	16.1	11.1	22.8
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	Total	22.3	20.6	63.2	70.0	47.4	
	<i>of which:</i>						
	Turkey	15.2	9.5	21.6	26.2	18.8	39.7
	Uzbekistan	5.1	5.2	6.0	9.8	14.0	29.5
	China	1.4	4.2	34.2	33.6	13.0	27.5

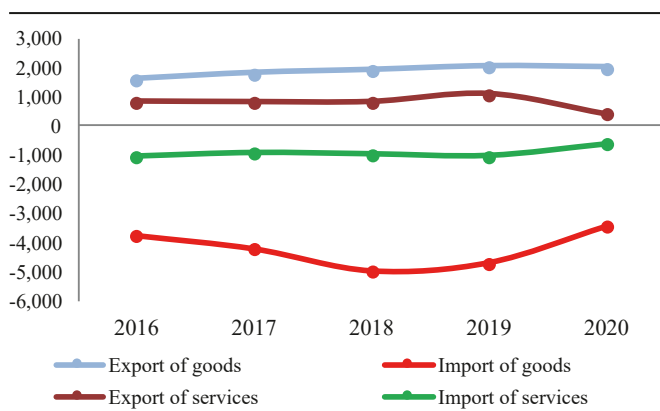
* NSC data in CIF prices, including the results of the NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries

¹ in percent to total of each good position.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

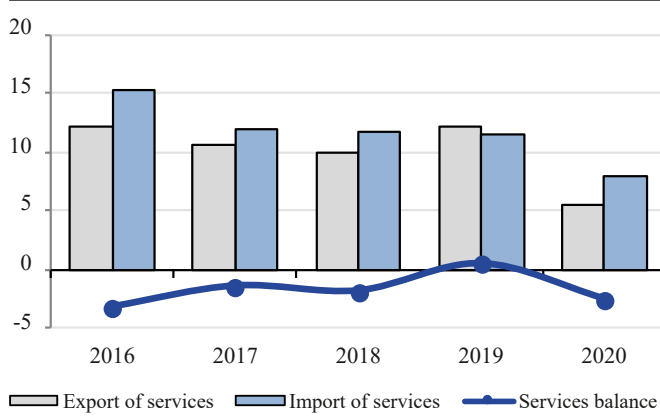
Restrictive measures taken to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic also conditioned a significant decrease in transport services and travels.

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



* NSC data, including additional estimates of NBKR and NSC

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



The restrictions imposed due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic also conditioned a significant reduction in the flow of tourists. In the reporting period, the total volume of services related to travels of the citizens from the foreign countries to the Kyrgyz Republic (service exports) decreased by 76.5 percent. The volume of services rendered to the residents during their stay abroad (travel imports) decreased by 77.3 percent. As a result, the positive balance of the item “travels” amounted to USD 62.5 million, having decreased by 75.3 percent compared to 2019.

Net export of business services in the reporting period was formed negative and amounted to USD 33.8 million, having increased by 34.0 percent.

According to the results of 2020, the turnover of international services decreased by 50.9 percent and constituted USD 1,032.3 million.

According to the results of 2020, the negative **balance of international services** constituted USD 175.9 million, meanwhile, in 2019, the balance of services was positive in the amount of USD 61.8 million. There was a decrease in import (by 40.8 percent) and export of services (by 60.4 percent).

In the reporting period, **the export of services** constituted USD 428.2 million, which corresponded to 21.3 percent of the total exports of goods. **The import of services** was formed in the amount of USD 604.1 million, which constituted 17.7 percent of import of goods.

In 2020, the main services were travels, transport and business services, which in total constituted 84.9 percent of the international services turnover.

In the reporting period, the balance of transport services was formed negative and amounted to USD 200.1 million, having increased by 8.9 percent compared to 2019. At the same time, there was a decrease in exports by 43.6 percent (mainly due to air transport services) and imports of transport services by 22.3 percent (due to railway transport services).

INCOME

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

According to the results of 2020, the balance of the item “income” was found negative in the amount of USD 329.6 million, having decreased by 57.7 percent compared to the same indicator in 2019. The volumes of re-invested income of the resident companies attributed to the direct foreign investors influenced the item formation. In 2019, the reinvested income of non-residents amounted to USD 498.1 million, meanwhile this item was characterized by losses in the current year. The volume of distributed profit increased by 25.9 percent and amounted to USD 257.4 million due to dividend payments to the direct investors. As a result, the balance of the item “income of non-residents on direct investments” was formed negative in the amount of USD 220.2 million.

The volume of interest payments on previously received loans increased by 24.7 percent and amounted to USD 101.6 million. This dynamics, as well as a decrease in incomes on the item “other incomes on other investments” by 78.4 percent, contributed to an increase in the deficit of the item “incomes on other investments” by 67.5 percent (up to USD 96.5 million).

The balance of the item “labor remuneration” was formed negative in the amount of USD 13.0 million, having decreased by 13.6 percent, due to a decrease in the total incomes of the non-residents from labor activity in the Kyrgyz Republic.

TRANSFERS

A decrease in the volume of official transfers conditioned the negative dynamics of current transfers, meanwhile private transfers were equal to the level of 2019.

Positive balance of **current transfers** according to the results of 2020 constituted USD 2,246.1 million, having decreased by 1.1 percent. The inflow of official transfers decreased by USD 31.4 million compared to 2019.

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, the gross inflow and outflow of money transfers decreased by 2.5 and 11.5 percent, respectively. As a result, the net inflow of money transfers decreased by 0.1 percent compared to the same indicator of the previous year and amounted to USD 2,136.1 million.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.1. Workers' remittances	1,796.5	2,231.5	2,356.0	2,138.7	2,136.1
1.1.1. Inflow	2,158.0	2,688.8	2,902.9	2,697.6	2,630.6
of which:					
<i>Inflows through transfer systems</i>	<i>1,991.3</i>	<i>2,482.4</i>	<i>2,685.3</i>	<i>2,406.9</i>	<i>2,377.2</i>
<i>Transfers of individuals through commercial banks¹</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>45.0</i>
<i>Postal populations' remittances</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Estimates of NBKR²</i>	<i>163.4</i>	<i>203.1</i>	<i>214.3</i>	<i>287.1</i>	<i>207.8</i>
1.1.2. Outflow	-361.5	-457.3	-546.9	-558.9	-494.5

* According to NBKR data including estimates

¹ Remittances exceeding USD 3000 are not taken into account; since 2020, transfers by phone number are also taken into account.

² Additional estimation coefficient of 10% is used for assessing remittances which migrants bring in cash (from the first quarter of 2019 to the first quarter of 2020 - 15.5%).

Money transfer systems⁷ remain the main mode of the labor migrants' remittances to the country. In January-December 2020, the net volume of funds received through the money transfer systems amounted to USD 2,377.2 million⁸, having decreased by 1.2 percent compared to 2019. The volume of transfers outflow from the country decreased by 12.0 percent and amounted to USD 488.2 million.

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



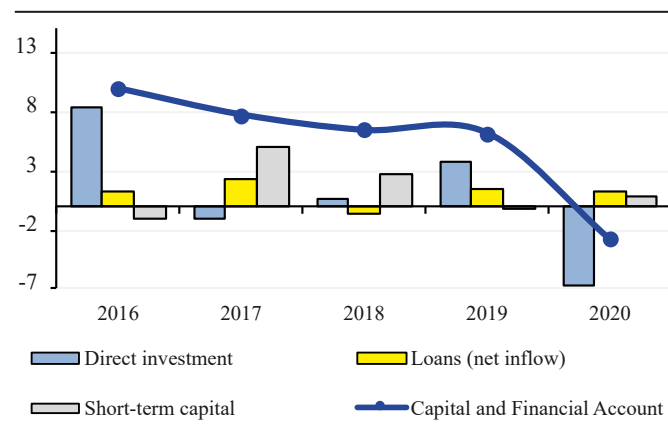
The geographic structure of remittances remains unchanged. According to the results of the reporting period, the main share of remittances was received from the Russian Federation (97.8 percent). In the structure of remittances forwarded from the Kyrgyz Republic, the prevailing specific weight also falls on the Russian Federation (97.2 percent).

Remittances remain the main source of financing the trade deficit. The balance of remittances still covers net export of consumer goods, which, in turn, was formed with a negative value in the amount of USD 1,002.4 million.

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The negative dynamics in foreign direct investment conditioned a deficit in the capital and financial account.

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



According to the results of 2020, **the capital and financial account** (analytic presentation of the balance of payments) was formed with a negative balance in the amount of USD 268.5 million against a positive value in the amount of USD 554.2 million at the end of 2019, which was also a consequence of trends conditioned by the spread of the coronavirus pandemic.

The balance of **the capital account** was formed positive in the amount of USD 79.8 million, having decreased by 9.8 percent compared to the level of the same period in the previous year due to lower receipt

of program grants to the public sector and reduced transfers in the form of goods to the private sector.

According to the results of 2020, **the financial account** was formed with a negative balance in the amount of USD 348.2 million against a positive balance in the amount of USD 465.7 million at the end of 2019. The financial account experienced major impact of the item "direct investments". In the reporting period, the balance of the item "direct investments" was formed negative and amounted to USD 511.6 million, meanwhile, in January-December 2019, this balance was formed positive in the amount of USD 336.7 million⁹. The volume of financial assets invested in other capital was formed negative and amounted to USD 460.9 million, mainly due to an increase in payments on the principal amount of loans received by direct investment enterprises from the foreign co-owners. Net outflows 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.

⁹ Including the NBKR estimates.

funds in the amount of USD 4.0 million and USD 44.5 million, respectively, was also observed on the share capital and reinvested earnings. In general, the reporting year was characterized by a decrease in the gross inflow of direct investments into the country by 20.1 percent amid an increase in outflow by 55.6 percent on previously received funds.

At the end of the reporting period, the balance on the item “other investments” was positive in the amount of USD 148.6 million. The balance of this item was formed positive due to a decrease in transfers of residents’ assets abroad, and an increase in liabilities to the non-residents.

In January-December 2020, the foreign assets of the residents increased by USD 80.3 million, having decreased by 25.1 percent compared to the previous year. A decrease in accounts receivable to the non-residents and other assets of the residents abroad had a significant impact on the decrease in the volume of foreign assets. Accounts receivable of the resident enterprises decreased by USD 35.6 million. At the end of 2020, the prevailing volume of accounts receivable fell on the enterprises of the wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs, as well as the enterprises engaged in the processing industry, professional, scientific and technical activity. It is also worth noting that the commercial banks of the country increased their foreign assets in the form of cash and deposits on the foreign accounts by USD 175.6 million.

According to the results of 2020, the liabilities to the non-residents increased by USD 228.2 million. The net inflow of loans to the public and private sectors in the analytic presentation of the balance of payments decreased by 29.9 percent compared to 2019 and amounted to USD 94.7 million. The net inflow of funds in the amount of USD 41.2 million was observed on loans to the public sector due to the excess of loans received by the public sector (USD 195.5 million) over payments on the principal amount of debt (USD 154.3 million)¹⁰.

According to the results of 2020, the volume of loans received by the private sector decreased by 24.4 percent compared to 2019 and amounted to USD 436.8 million. The volume of payments on the principal amount of the private sector debt decreased by 24.6 percent (down to USD 383.2 million). As a result, the net volume of loans to the private sector decreased by 22.4 percent compared to the same indicator in 2019 and amounted to USD 56.9 million.

In the reporting period, liabilities of the commercial banks in the form of cash and deposits decreased by USD 3.5 million.

In the reporting period, the volume of accounts payable of the resident enterprises increased by USD 137.6 million, which is by 2.4 times more compared to 2019 to have a decisive influence on the trend of the item “other investments”. 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 2020, the overall net balance of payments was formed negative in the amount of USD 122.7 million.

The balance of the item “errors and omissions”, taking into account the additional assessments of the National Bank, was formed negative in the amount of USD 181.9 million. The volume of international gross reserves at the end of 2020 amounted to USD 2,808.1 million, which covers 6.9 months¹¹ of the future import of goods and services.

¹⁰ Excluding the IMF loans. In 2020, the funds allocated by the IMF under the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) and the Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI), in accordance with the balance of payments methodology, are reflected in the analytic presentation of the balance of payments (Table 14) in the items “below the line”. In 2020, the net inflow of the IMF loans amounted to USD 216.9 million.

¹¹ For reference: the volume of reserve assets covers 6.4 months of the future import of goods and services.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Current Account	-788.0	-481.8	-997.0	-1,073.2	327.7
Goods and services	-2,340.0	-2,475.3	-3,166.9	-2,564.2	-1,588.8
Trade balance ¹	-2,136.5	-2,383.3	-3,033.8	-2,626.0	-1,412.9
Exports (FOB)	1 607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,042.9	2,009.6
EAEU countries	447.2	541.5	640.6	641.7	546.3
Non-EAEU countries	1,160.7	1,272.4	1,275.4	1,401.3	1,463.2
Imports (FOB)	3,744.4	4,197.2	4,949.9	4,669.0	3,422.5
EAEU countries	1,519.8	1,733.4	2,011.0	1,961.5	1,731.6
Non-EAEU countries	2,224.6	2,463.8	2,938.9	2,707.5	1,690.8
Balance of services	-203.5	-92.0	-133.0	61.8	-175.9
Rendered services	841.0	823.8	829.9	1,082.7	428.2
Received services	-1,044.5	-915.8	-962.9	-1,020.8	-604.1
Transportation services	-239.4	-225.9	-280.0	-183.6	-200.1
Travels	-28.6	136.2	145.3	252.4	62.5
Construction services	45.8	8.2	3.9	6.9	0.6
Other services	38.7	9.5	17.9	6.2	-18.8
Technical assistance	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0
Income ¹	-350.7	-371.6	-251.0	-779.3	-329.6
Direct investment income	-269.5	-295.9	-191.8	-706.7	-220.2
Portfolio investment income	—	—	—	—	—
Other investment income	-64.9	-56.9	-45.6	-57.6	-96.5
Interest in loans (schedule)	-69.8	-76.2	-77.2	-81.5	-101.6
Compensation of employees	-16.3	-18.8	-13.6	-15.0	-13.0
Current transfers	1,902.7	2,365.1	2,420.9	2,270.3	2,246.1
Capital and financial account	708.1	609.3	536.3	554.2	-268.5
Capital account	112.6	131.3	335.0	88.5	79.8
Capital transfers ¹	112.6	131.3	335.0	88.5	79.8
Financial account	595.5	478.0	201.3	465.7	-348.2
Direct investment in the KR ¹	579.0	-78.1	44.3	336.7	-511.6
Portfolio investment	-7.2	-24.9	-9.2	25.0	15.1
Financial derivatives	6.3	2.8	-0.4	—	-0.3
Other investment	17.5	578.2	166.6	104.1	148.6
Assets ("-" accretion)	-98.3	424.4	22.8	-107.1	-80.3
Banks	92.1	-5.5	-3.7	-20.1	-175.4
Other assets	-190.4	429.9	26.5	-87.0	95.1
Liabilities ("+" accretion)	115.8	153.8	143.8	211.2	228.8
Banks	-33.7	-13.2	47.7	19.4	-3.5
Loans	92.1	176.2	-61.3	135.1	94.7
General government	237.4	214.8	-191.2	66.2	41.2
Disbursement	343.5	326.3	150.0	188.1	195.5
Amortization (schedule)	-106.1	-111.5	-341.2	-122.0	-154.3
Private sector	-145.4	-38.6	130.0	69.0	53.6
Disbursement	342.2	344.6	460.9	577.5	436.8
Amortization (schedule)	-487.6	-383.2	-330.9	-508.5	-383.2
Other liabilities	57.4	-9.2	157.4	56.6	137.6
Net errors and omissions	385.5	-112.1	297.1	565.7	-181.9
Overall balance	305.6	15.3	-163.6	46.7	-122.7
Financing	-305.6	-15.3	163.6	-46.7	122.7
NBKR reserves ² ("-" accretion)	-311.8	-43.7	187.9	-16.5	-108.4
IMF loans	6.2	1.4	-29.1	-25.5	216.9
Exceptional financing	—	26.9	4.8	-4.7	14.2
Other financing	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Including estimates of NBKR.² 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.

2019				2020				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-294.1	-274.4	-201.7	-303.1	-25.4	177.0	182.5	-6.5	Current Account
-620.7	-690.9	-680.5	-572.2	-447.8	-199.0	-411.9	-530.0	Goods and services
-612.0	-667.1	-761.0	-585.9	-440.6	-135.1	-356.3	-480.9	Trade balance ¹
483.0	479.9	463.0	617.0	483.5	545.9	544.7	435.5	Exports (FOB)
149.3	151.8	170.2	170.3	146.3	126.4	151.7	122.0	EAEU countries
333.7	328.1	292.8	446.7	337.2	419.5	393.0	313.5	Non-EAEU countries
1,095.0	1,147.0	1,224.1	1,202.9	924.1	681.0	901.0	916.4	Imports (FOB)
431.9	508.8	519.8	501.0	527.4	363.9	424.5	415.8	EAEU countries
663.1	638.2	704.3	701.8	396.7	317.1	476.5	500.5	Non-EAEU countries
-8.6	-23.8	80.6	13.7	-7.2	-63.9	-55.6	-49.2	Balance of services
212.1	260.5	351.4	258.7	164.7	69.5	94.5	99.7	Rendered services
-220.7	-284.2	-270.9	-245.0	-171.9	-133.3	-150.1	-148.8	Received services
-50.3	-51.4	-49.4	-32.6	-35.8	-48.4	-57.2	-58.7	Transportation services
44.8	27.7	125.6	54.4	36.2	3.3	-0.3	23.3	Travels
-0.2	1.5	2.4	3.2	0.6	3.5	-0.6	-3.0	Construction services
2.1	3.4	6.9	-6.3	-3.3	-17.3	7.5	-5.8	Other services
-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	Technical assistance
-196.8	-116.6	-122.8	-343.2	13.5	-121.6	-143.8	-77.7	Income ¹
-179.8	-99.5	-99.2	-328.2	34.2	-102.0	-111.8	-40.6	Direct investment income
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investment income
-13.3	-13.3	-20.0	-11.0	-17.7	-15.6	-29.7	-33.5	Other investment income
-19.8	-20.6	-24.2	-16.9	-21.6	-19.6	-28.6	-31.9	Interest in loans (schedule)
-3.8	-3.7	-3.6	-3.9	-3.0	-4.0	-2.4	-3.6	Compensation of employees
523.4	533.0	601.6	612.3	408.9	497.6	738.3	601.3	Current transfers
135.6	120.8	6.6	291.3	-407.6	214.9	9.9	-85.6	Capital and financial account
14.8	18.6	31.2	23.8	10.4	16.5	19.8	33.1	Capital account
14.8	18.6	31.2	23.8	10.4	16.5	19.8	33.1	Capital transfers ¹
120.8	102.2	-24.7	267.5	-418.0	198.3	-9.8	-118.7	Financial account
101.0	40.0	-37.3	232.9	-345.2	-57.6	-16.9	-92.0	Direct investment in the KR ¹
10.0	20.0	-0.1	-4.9	15.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	Portfolio investment
0.2	—	—	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	-1.1	0.4	Financial derivatives
9.6	42.1	12.7	39.8	-87.8	255.2	8.0	-27.0	Other investment
-18.8	-90.4	-119.9	121.9	-91.7	48.6	-46.7	9.5	Assets ("-" accretion)
34.6	-37.3	-90.9	73.5	-75.1	5.6	-46.5	-59.4	Banks
-53.4	-53.1	-29.0	48.4	-16.6	43.1	-0.2	68.9	Other assets
28.4	132.4	132.5	-82.2	3.9	206.6	54.8	-36.5	Liabilities ("+" accretion)
-6.2	40.2	12.0	-26.5	7.9	-2.2	10.0	-19.2	Banks
15.1	57.2	102.9	-40.0	-9.3	164.8	-55.5	-5.3	Loans
-25.3	0.4	21.8	69.2	12.7	16.3	14.0	-1.9	General government
9.1	23.9	57.8	97.4	48.3	73.5	26.4	47.3	Disbursement
-34.3	-23.5	-36.0	-28.2	-35.6	-57.1	-12.4	-49.2	Amortization (schedule)
40.3	56.8	81.1	-109.3	-22.0	148.5	-69.6	-3.3	Private sector
139.9	117.1	155.5	165.0	121.1	217.5	42.0	56.2	Disbursement
-99.5	-60.3	-74.4	-274.2	-143.1	-69.0	-111.6	-59.6	Amortization (schedule)
19.5	35.0	17.7	-15.6	5.3	44.0	100.3	-12.0	Other liabilities
154.3	114.9	162.9	133.6	378.2	-303.6	-177.2	-79.3	Net errors and omissions
-4.2	-38.7	-32.2	121.7	-54.8	88.2	15.3	-171.5	Overall balance
4.2	38.7	32.2	-121.7	54.8	-88.2	-15.3	171.5	Financing
12.0	48.9	35.2	-112.5	-62.8	-203.1	-23.0	180.7	NBKR reserves ² ("-" accretion)
-3.1	-10.2	-3.0	-9.2	117.6	113.2	-4.4	-9.5	IMF loans
-4.7	—	—	—	—	1.7	12.2	0.3	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 statistic 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 balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic (analytical form), as well as international investment position of the Kyrgyz Republic compiled based on the BPM6 methodology.

Given that the BPM6 has high degree of continuity with the methodology of the BPM5, 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

		BPM5		BPM6	
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	BPM5		BPM6	
	<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;
- migrant’s 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 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)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Current Account	-787.8	-535.6	-961.7	-1,066.8	327.9
Trade balance*	-2,136.3	-2,410.2	-2,993.8	-2,624.3	-1,412.7
Export	1,572.6	1,749.3	1,904.5	2,025.0	2,000.9
Export by balance of payments methodology including <i>Re-export</i>	871.0	1,048.9	1,240.3	1,192.2	1,013.9
Non-monetary gold	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9	987.0
Import	3,708.9	4,159.5	4,898.3	4,649.4	3,413.6
Balance of services	-203.5	-92.0	-133.0	61.8	-175.9
Export	841.0	823.8	829.9	1,082.7	428.2
Import	1,044.5	915.8	962.9	1,020.8	604.1
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	-	-	-	-	-
Transport services	-240.3	-227.2	-280.8	-184.4	-199.6
Travel	-28.6	136.2	145.3	252.4	62.5
Construction	45.8	8.2	3.9	6.9	0.6
Charges for the use of intellectual property, not classified in other categories	-4.9	-4.5	-5.3	-3.9	-4.3
Telecommunication, computer and information services	37.1	15.3	-1.6	-8.6	-7.2
Other services	-12.7	-20.0	5.6	-0.6	-27.8
Primary income	-350.7	-398.4	-255.8	-774.6	-329.6
Compensation of employees	-16.3	-18.8	-13.6	-15.0	-13.0
Investment income	-334.4	-379.6	-242.2	-759.6	-316.6
Income receivable	20.4	32.0	41.8	37.5	20.6
Income payable	354.8	411.6	284.0	797.1	337.2
Secondary income	1,902.7	2,365.1	2,420.9	2,270.3	2,246.1
Receivable	2,271.8	2,830.4	2,974.3	2,835.6	2,744.6
Payable	369.1	465.3	553.4	565.3	498.6
Capital account	112.6	131.3	335.0	88.5	79.8
Receivable	129.4	145.3	351.8	105.7	93.5
Payable	16.8	13.9	16.7	17.3	13.8
Financial account balance, excluding reserve assets (net lending (+) / net borrowing (-))	-601.7	-527.2	-177.0	-435.6	117.2
Direct investment**	-579.0	78.1	-44.3	-336.7	511.6
Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	40.3	-29.1	-90.0	-57.8	-176.9
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	36.9	-29.1	5.0	4.7	2.1
<i>Reinvested earnings</i>	-	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments	3.3	0.0	-95.0	-62.5	-179.0
Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	619.2	-107.2	-45.8	278.9	-688.5
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	445.6	-16.9	86.2	489.7	-48.6
<i>Reinvested earnings</i>	140.4	-129.9	51.3	498.1	-44.5
Debt instruments	173.7	-90.3	-132.0	-210.8	-639.9
Portfolio investment	7.2	24.9	9.2	-25.0	-15.1
Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	5.0	25.0	9.8	-24.8	-15.0
Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	-2.2	0.03	0.6	0.2	0.1
Financial derivatives	-6.3	-2.8	0.4	(0.00)	0.27
Other investments	-23.7	-627.5	-142.3	-73.9	-379.6
Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	98.3	-424.4	-22.8	107.1	80.3
Cash and deposits	-13.8	-129.4	-40.5	33.8	116.5
Loans and borrowings	2.9	-7.3	4.2	-2.1	-0.3
Trade credits and advances	163.9	-283.0	14.9	72.3	-35.6
Other receivables	-54.7	-4.7	-1.4	3.0	-0.4
Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	122.0	203.0	119.5	181.0	459.8
Currency and deposits	-33.5	-11.4	47.7	16.4	-0.5
Loans and borrowings	98.0	202.7	-85.6	108.0	322.7
Trade credits and advances	57.4	-9.2	157.4	56.6	137.6
Other receivables	-	20.9	-	-	-
Errors and omissions	385.3	-79.3	261.9	559.3	-182.1
Total balance	-311.8	-43.7	187.9	-16.5	-108.4
Change of reserve assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	311.8	43.7	-187.9	16.5	108.4

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

**Including estimates of NBKR

2019				2020				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-289.3	-275.7	-200.0	-301.8	-27.5	179.9	182.5	-7.0	Current Account
-612.0	-668.5	-759.4	-584.5	-442.7	-132.3	-356.4	-481.4	Trade balance*
475.4	475.1	461.7	612.7	480.9	541.2	544.3	434.5	Export
279.3	275.7	293.9	343.2	268.0	216.0	274.7	255.2	Export by balance of payments methodology
20.2	23.2	19.9	22.8	16.6	20.6	17.7	12.8	including Re-export
196.1	199.4	167.8	269.5	212.9	325.2	269.6	179.3	Non-monetary gold
1,087.4	1,143.6	1,221.1	1,197.3	923.6	673.5	900.6	915.9	Import
-8.6	-23.8	80.6	13.7	-7.2	-63.9	-55.6	-49.2	Balance of services
212.1	260.5	351.4	258.7	164.7	69.5	94.5	99.7	Export
220.7	284.2	270.9	245.0	171.9	133.3	150.1	148.8	Import
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-50.4	-51.6	-49.5	-32.8	-35.9	-48.4	-57.3	-58.0	Transport services
44.8	27.7	125.6	54.4	36.2	3.3	-0.3	23.3	Travel
-0.2	1.5	2.4	3.2	0.6	3.5	-0.6	-3.0	Construction
-1.3	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-1.2	-0.8	-1.3	-1.1	Charges for the use of intellectual property, not classified in other categories
-3.0	-5.2	-0.2	-0.3	-2.4	0.0	-3.0	-1.7	Telecommunication, computer and information services
1.5	4.9	3.1	-10.0	-4.5	-21.5	6.9	-8.7	Other services
-192.1	-116.6	-122.8	-343.2	13.5	-121.6	-143.8	-77.7	Primary income
-3.8	-3.7	-3.6	-3.9	-3.0	-4.0	-2.4	-3.6	Compensation of employees
-188.3	-112.9	-119.2	-339.3	16.5	-117.6	-141.5	-74.1	Investment income
8.9	10.4	9.1	9.2	6.2	6.0	4.0	4.4	Income receivable
197.3	123.2	128.2	348.4	-10.3	123.5	145.5	78.5	Income payable
523.4	533.0	601.6	612.3	408.9	497.6	738.3	601.3	Secondary income
642.4	667.4	738.6	787.1	524.4	597.8	881.0	741.4	Receivable
119.0	134.4	137.1	174.8	115.5	100.3	142.7	140.1	Payable
14.8	18.6	31.2	23.8	10.4	16.5	19.8	33.1	Capital account
18.2	22.8	35.9	28.8	14.7	17.7	23.8	37.4	Receivable
3.4	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.3	1.1	4.0	4.3	Payable
-113.0	-92.0	27.7	-258.3	300.4	-313.2	2.1	128.0	Financial account balance, excluding reserve assets (net lending (+) / net borrowing (-))
-101.0	-40.0	37.3	-232.9	345.2	57.6	16.9	92.0	Direct investment**
106.9	-82.2	19.9	-102.4	-85.7	119.0	-134.4	-75.8	Net acquisition of financial assets ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)
6.4	-4.2	-0.1	2.6	-2.7	1.0	0.6	3.2	Equity other than reinvestment of earnings
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reinvested earnings
100.5	-78.0	20.0	-105.0	-83.0	118.0	-135.0	-79.0	Debt instruments
207.9	-42.2	-17.4	130.5	-430.9	61.4	-151.2	-167.8	Net incurrence of liabilities ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)
-8.4	60.6	108.9	328.6	-45.4	-147.7	117.2	27.3	Equity other than reinvestment of earnings
-12.1	86.0	98.6	325.6	-37.3	-146.4	111.7	27.5	Reinvested earnings
216.3	-102.7	-126.3	-198.1	-385.6	209.2	-268.5	-195.0	Debt instruments
-10.0	-20.0	0.1	4.9	-15.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	Portfolio investment
-9.9	-19.9	0.01	5.0	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Net acquisition of financial assets ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)
0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	Net incurrence of liabilities ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)
-0.2	0.0	(0.04)	0.3	0.1	-0.5	1.1	-0.4	Financial derivatives
-1.8	-31.9	-9.7	-30.6	-29.9	-370.2	-15.8	36.2	Other investments
18.8	90.4	119.9	-121.9	91.7	-48.6	46.7	-9.5	Net acquisition of financial assets ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)
-28.8	64.6	70.9	-72.9	74.3	6.9	52.7	-17.4	Cash and deposits
-2.1	3.0	-1.5	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.4	1.7	Loans and borrowings
49.1	23.2	48.6	-48.4	18.5	-54.2	-4.4	4.5	Trade credits and advances
0.6	-0.4	1.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.8	-1.2	1.8	Other receivables
20.6	122.3	129.5	-91.4	121.5	321.5	62.5	-45.7	Net incurrence of liabilities ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)
-6.2	40.2	9.0	-26.5	7.9	0.8	10.0	-19.2	Currency and deposits
7.3	47.0	102.9	-49.2	108.3	276.8	-47.8	-14.5	Loans and borrowings
19.5	35.0	17.7	-15.6	5.3	44.0	100.3	-12.0	Trade credits and advances
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other receivables
149.5	116.2	161.2	132.2	380.3	-306.5	-177.1	-78.8	Errors and omissions
12.0	48.9	35.2	-112.5	-62.8	-203.1	-23.0	180.7	Total balance
-12.0	-48.9	-35.2	112.5	62.8	203.1	23.0	-180.7	Change of reserve assets ("+" - increase, "-" - decrease)

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

	<i>Position as 30.12.2016</i>	<i>Position as 30.12.2017</i>	<i>Position as 30.12.2018</i>	<i>Position as 30.12.2019</i>	<i>Position as 30.12.2020</i>
A. Assets	4,584.8	4,338.9	4,282.5	4,973.8	5,937.1
Direct investment abroad	689.3	689.1	723.7	1,069.0	1,517.8
Equity and investment fund shares	681.9	689.1	628.7	911.5	1,181.3
Debt instruments	7.3	-	95.00	157.50	336.50
Portfolio investment	160.1	185.0	194.8	170.0	155.1
Financial derivatives	20.0	5.6	5.1	9.7	1.1
Other investment	1,942.2	1,488.6	1,439.7	1,548.7	1,635.1
Currency and deposits	1,100.1	1,005.5	946.5	983.2	1,092.0
Depository institutions	434.8	453.1	440.8	466.1	640.6
Other sectors	469.2	346.5	269.3	269.3	271.4
Loans	52.1	40.7	39.7	40.9	40.8
Depository institutions	13.4	3.9	7.4	8.4	7.5
Other sectors	38.7	36.8	32.4	32.5	33.3
Trade credits and advances	790.1	442.3	453.4	524.5	502.3
Other assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserve assets	1,773.3	1,970.7	1,919.2	2,176.4	2,628.0
Monetary gold	170.6	289.6	460.3	701.2	1,017.9
SDR	183.5	168.8	136.5	147.1	125.3
Other reserve assets	1,419.2	1,512.2	1,322.4	1,328.0	1,484.8
B. Liabilities	11,414.8	11,604.9	11,691.5	12,486.4	12,643.2
Direct investment in KR*	5,252.9	5,221.3	5,299.2	5,912.0	5,513.8
Equity and investment fund shares	3,474.0	3,470.9	3,548.8	4,056.1	3,948.9
Debt instruments	1,778.9	1,750.4	1,750.4	1,855.9	1,564.9
Portfolio investment	6.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.5
Financial derivatives	17.3	5.7	5.1	9.7	1.1
Other investment	6,137.8	6,373.8	6,383.0	6,560.3	7,124.9
Currency and deposits	111.0	116.7	162.2	194.8	188.8
Loans	5,157.3	5,411.5	5,209.1	5,282.2	5,714.2
Monetary authorities	24.8	13.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
General government	3,718.0	4,076.5	3,823.4	3,850.7	4,217.4
Depository institutions	163.8	169.2	192.3	211.6	146.1
Other sectors	1,250.8	1,152.5	1,191.1	1,219.9	1,350.7
Trade credits and advances	755.9	725.0	894.2	966.4	1,101.0
Distributed SDR	113.6	120.6	117.5	116.8	120.9
C. Net International Investment Position (A-B)	-6,829.9	-7,265.9	-7,409.0	-7,512.6	-6,706.1

*Including estimates of NBKR

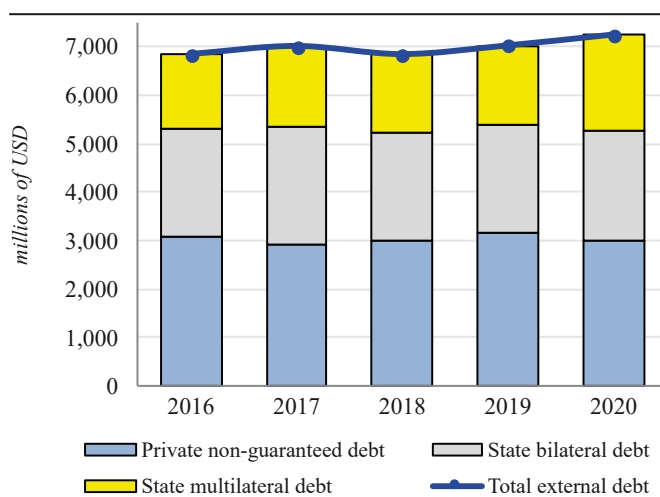
REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

The index of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) of the Kyrgyz som decreased by 6.0 percent since the beginning of 2020 and totaled 116.4 at the end of the reporting year. The decrease was due to KGS depreciation¹² by the end of 2020 compared to the average rate as of the end of 2019 against the euro (by 23.6 percent), the Chinese yuan (by 22.1 percent), the Japanese yen (by 20.8 percent), the US dollar (by 16.6 percent), and the Kazakh tenge (by 8.5 percent). At the same time, the Kyrgyz som strengthened against the Turkish lira by 11.9 percent.

In the reporting period, the inflation rate in the Kyrgyz Republic was 9.7 percent, meanwhile the average inflation rate in the main trading partner countries constituted 6.9 percent. Despite the higher inflation rate in the Kyrgyz Republic, the reduction in the NEER index conditioned the decline in the real effective exchange rate index (REER), which decreased by 3.5 percent since December 2019 and constituted 112.4 at the end of 2020.

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

As of the end of 2020, the Kyrgyz Republic was characterized by the following main debt indicators:

- total nominal external debt to GDP¹⁵ – 99.9 percent;
- total nominal external debt to exports of goods and services – 296.8 percent.

The total volume of nominal external debt¹³ (received and not repaid) increased by 3.2 percent compared to the same indicator of 2019 and amounted to USD 7,234.4 million as of December 31, 2020. The indicated volume of debt is represented by the debt of the public and private sectors:

- public external debt constituted 58.3 percent of the total external debt and amounted to USD 4,217.4 million.
- private sector debt¹⁴ not guaranteed by the government amounted to USD 3,017.0 million (41.7 percent of the total debt).

¹² 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.

¹³ Liabilities of the public and private sectors on the loans extended by the official creditors.

¹⁴ According to the NSC data.

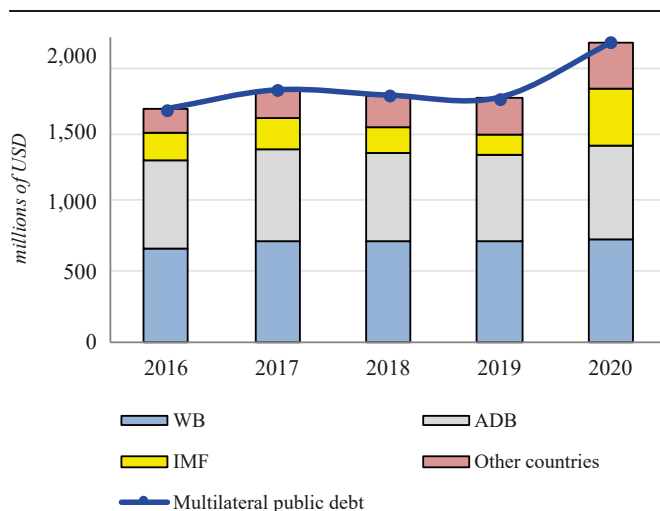
¹⁵ GDP annual value in the Kyrgyz soms converted into the US dollars at the rate of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic as of December 31, 2020 was taken to calculate the indicator.

PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT

As of December 31, 2020, the volume of the public external debt (PED) of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by 9.5 percent compared to the corresponding indicator in 2019 and amounted to USD 4,217.4 million.

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

(in mln of USD)

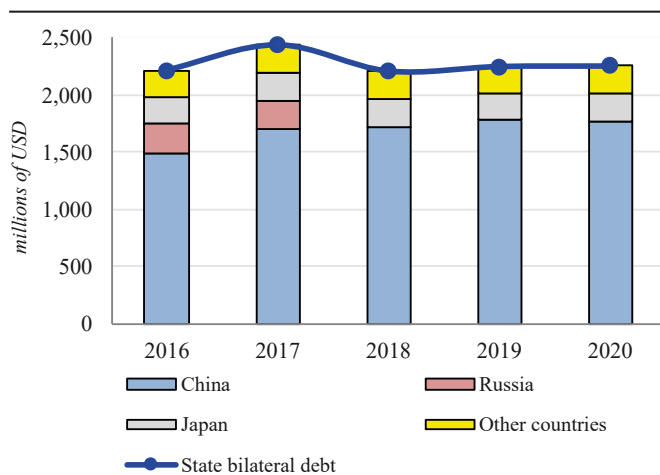


* According to the NBKR data

84.5 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.

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

(in mln of USD)



* According to the NBKR data

As of the end of 2020, the public external debt was characterized by the main debt indicators as follows:

- nominal PED to GDP – 58.3 percent;
- nominal PED to exports of goods and services – 173.0 percent.

¹⁶ 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.

The structure of the public external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic as of the end of 2020 was represented by debt to the multilateral and bilateral creditors that take 46.6 and 53.4 percent of the total public external debt, respectively.

The nominal amount of the public external debt to the multilateral creditors decreased by 22.6 percent at the end of 2020 and was formed in the amount of USD 1,963.3 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. The structure of multilateral debt to the creditors has not significantly changed over the last years:

In 2020, the nominal amount of the external debt to the bilateral creditors increased by 0.2 percent and amounted to USD 2,254.1 million. At the end of 2020, China and Japan (in total 89.1 percent of bilateral debt) were the main bilateral creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic.

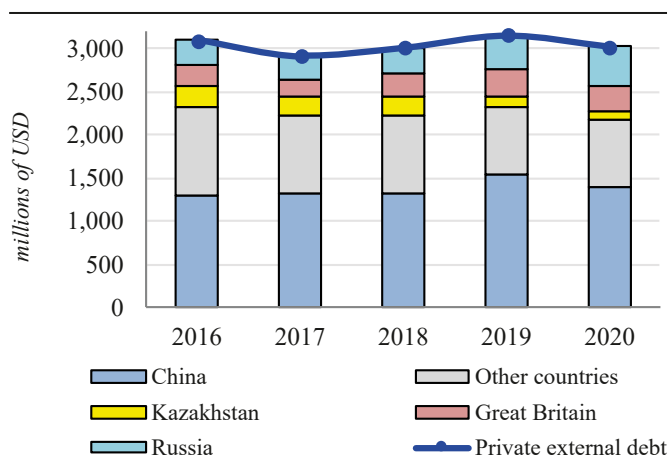
The loans received from the multilateral and bilateral donors are mainly directed to finance the infrastructure projects, to develop energy production, the financial system, agriculture and structural transformation.

The structure of the public external debt, according to the financial conditions, is mainly represented by loans (low interest rates and a long repayment period)¹⁶, the volume thereof constitutes more than 98.0 percent of the total volume.

PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT¹⁷

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

decreased by 34.2 percent and amounted to USD 588.6 million, the volume of payments for servicing the principal debt decreased by 18.7 percent and was at USD 739.6 million.

As of the end of 2020, the indicators of private external debt were as follows:

- nominal PED to GDP – 41.7 percent;
- nominal PED to exports of goods and services – 123.8 percent.

As of December 31, 2020, the amount of the private external debt not guaranteed by the government decreased by 4.4 percent compared to the same indicator in 2019 and amounted to USD 3,017.0 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 1,496.8 million and USD 1,520.2 million, respectively.

China (46.5 percent of the total private external debt), Russia (15.5 percent) and Great Britain (9.6 percent) were the largest creditors to the private sector.

As of the end of 2020, the gross inflow of external loans to the private sector (including the loans received from the direct investors)

¹⁷ 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)

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	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)	6,830.1	100.0	6,997.5	100.0	6,828.3	100.0	7,007.9	100.0	7,234.4	100.0
I. Public and Government-guaranteed debt	3,742.7	54.8	4,089.8	58.4	3,825.7	56.0	3,850.7	54.9	4,217.4	58.3
I.1 Multilateral¹	1,523.8	22.3	1,650.3	23.6	1,615.1	23.7	1,600.9	22.8	1,963.3	27.1
IMF	188.0	2.8	200.3	2.9	166.8	2.4	140.3	2.0	376.4	5.2
World Bank	618.2	9.1	666.8	9.5	660.2	9.7	657.7	9.4	677.4	9.4
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	42.5	0.6	50.9	0.7	51.8	0.8	50.8	0.7	50.3	0.7
Eurasian Development Bank	5.5	0.1	11.5	0.2	27.4	0.4	32.2	0.5	43.6	0.6
European Union	15.8	0.2	18.0	0.3	17.2	0.3	16.8	0.2	18.2	0.3
Asian Development Bank	567.9	8.3	600.8	8.6	582.2	8.5	565.6	8.1	605.4	8.4
European Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	0.2	36.5	0.5
Islamic Development Bank	64.6	0.9	77.0	1.1	79.9	1.2	92.9	1.3	118.3	1.6
International Fund for Agricultural Development	12.2	0.2	15.6	0.2	20.1	0.3	24.3	0.3	28.6	0.4
OPEC	4.8	0.1	4.7	0.1	5.4	0.1	5.1	0.1	4.5	0.1
Nordic Development Fund	4.3	0.1	4.7	0.1	4.3	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.1	0.1
I.2 Bilateral	2,219.0	32.5	2,439.6	34.9	2,210.6	32.4	2,249.8	32.1	2,254.1	31.2
I.2.1 EAEU countries	270.0	4.0	240.0	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia ²	270.0	4.0	240.0	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.2.2 Non-EAEU countries	1,949.0	28.5	2,199.6	31.4	2,210.6	32.4	2,249.8	32.1	2,254.1	31.2
Turkey	97.0	1.4	97.0	1.4	97.0	1.4	93.3	1.3	89.5	1.2
Japan ²	236.0	3.5	243.6	3.5	244.4	3.6	239.2	3.4	242.0	3.3
Germany ²	81.7	1.2	93.3	1.3	86.7	1.3	82.0	1.2	88.8	1.2
China	1,482.8	21.7	1,708.1	24.4	1,719.4	25.2	1,778.5	25.4	1,766.0	24.4
France ²	4.7	0.1	5.3	0.1	5.0	0.1	4.7	0.1	4.9	0.1
Kuwait	8.6	0.1	7.6	0.1	11.1	0.2	6.9	0.1	8.0	0.1
Republic of Korea	15.1	0.2	17.0	0.2	16.0	0.2	14.8	0.2	14.9	0.2
Denmark ²	3.1	—	3.0	—	2.9	—	2.8	—	2.6	—
Saudi Arabia	11.2	0.2	15.5	0.2	17.7	0.3	19.6	0.3	28.9	0.4
UAE	8.8	0.1	9.1	0.1	10.6	0.2	8.2	0.1	8.5	0.1
I.3 Government-guaranteed debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Private non-guaranteed debt	3,087.4	45.2	2,907.6	41.6	3,002.6	44.0	3,157.2	45.1	3,017.0	41.7

¹ creditors acting on a multilateral basis including international financial institutions.

² Paris club members.

Table 16. External Debt of the Kyrgyz Republic

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GED end-period (<i>mln of USD</i>)	7,920.7	8,128.2	8,137.6	8,420.2	8,693.0
ED end-period (<i>mln of USD</i>)	6,830.1	6,997.5	6,828.3	7,007.9	7,234.4
ED end-period (<i>per cent of GDP</i>) ¹	99.3	90.8	83.8	78.8	99.9
ED end-period (<i>per cent of exports</i>) ²	278.9	265.3	248.7	224.2	296.8
Schedule of ED payments (<i>mln of USD</i>) ³	786.5	931.3	901.6	1,143.0	942.8
Actual ED repayment (<i>mln of USD</i>)	786.5	926.5	901.6	1,143.0	942.8
ED service ratio (<i>per cent of exports</i>)					
- as scheduled	32.1	35.3	32.8	36.6	38.7
- actual	32.1	35.1	32.8	36.6	38.7
PED end-period (<i>mln of USD</i>)	3,742.7	4,089.8	3,825.7	3,850.7	4,217.4
PED end-period (<i>per cent of GDP</i>) ¹	54.4	53.1	46.9	43.3	58.3
PED end-period (<i>per cent of exports</i>) ²	152.8	155.1	139.3	123.2	173.0
Schedule of PED (<i>mln of USD</i>) ³	144.8	157.4	184.0	203.1	205.3
Actual PED repayment (<i>mln of USD</i>)	144.8	157.4	184.0	203.1	205.3
PED service ratio (<i>per cent of exports</i>)					
- as scheduled	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.5	8.4
- actual	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.5	8.4
Private ED end-period (<i>mln of USD</i>)	3,087.4	2,907.6	3,002.6	3,157.2	3,017.0
Private ED end-period (<i>per cent of GDP</i>) ¹	44.9	37.7	36.8	35.5	41.7
Private ED end-period (<i>per cent of exports</i>) ²	126.1	110.2	109.3	101.0	123.8
Actual of Private ED (<i>mln of USD</i>)	641.6	769.1	717.6	940.0	779.5
Private ED service ratio (<i>per cent of exports</i>)	26.2	29.2	26.1	30.1	32.0

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.

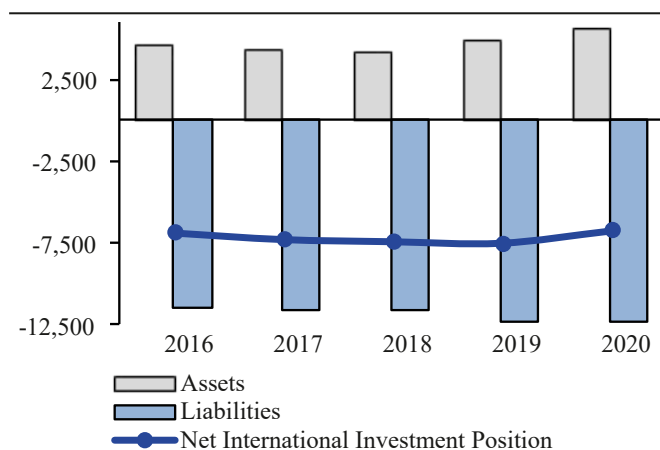
Table 17. Geographical structure of the private external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic
(*mln of USD*)

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	<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	3,087.4	100.00	2,907.6	100.00	3,002.6	100.00	3,157.2	100.00	3,017.0	100.00
China	1,287.9	41.7	1,327.2	45.6	1,313.6	43.7	1,525.9	48.3	1,402.2	46.5
Russia	272.0	8.8	263.1	9.0	291.6	9.7	402.6	12.8	466.3	15.5
Kazakhstan	226.0	7.3	221.9	7.6	212.6	7.1	126.0	4.0	82.1	2.7
Turkey	107.3	3.5	98.9	3.4	108.9	3.6	48.4	1.5	45.1	1.5
Australia	102.6	3.3	73.4	2.5	72.2	2.4	69.8	2.2	59.8	2.0
Cyprus	84.1	2.7	88.4	3.0	81.0	2.7	47.5	1.5	62.1	2.1
Netherlands	89.7	2.9	83.3	2.9	74.0	2.5	62.7	2.0	48.0	1.6
Virgin Islands, Great Britain	74.9	2.4	72.0	2.5	64.9	2.2	49.3	1.6	28.1	0.9
USA	60.5	2.0	63.2	2.2	51.8	1.7	38.0	1.2	34.1	1.1
Luxembourg	54.5	1.8	61.4	2.1	80.1	2.7	105.5	3.3	106.3	3.5
Switzerland	51.4	1.7	43.7	1.5	22.7	0.8	19.3	0.6	55.5	1.8
Germany	39.8	1.3	53.1	1.8	71.0	2.4	67.7	2.1	54.7	1.8
Canada	37.9	1.2	39.6	1.4	45.2	1.5	30.2	1.0	29.7	1.0
Republic of Korea	54.8	1.8	50.3	1.7	45.3	1.5	48.5	1.5	40.1	1.3
Great Britain	263.7	8.5	207.8	7.1	273.8	9.1	308.3	9.8	288.7	9.6
Other countries	280.3	9.1	160.3	5.5	194.0	6.5	207.4	6.6	214.1	7.1

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 NBKR data

According to the results of 2020, the net international investment position (IIP) of the Kyrgyz Republic was formed negative at USD 6,706.1 million, which was caused by the country's liabilities to the outside world exceeding the available foreign assets.

At the end of 2020, the foreign assets of the country increased by 16.3 percent compared to the same indicator in 2019 and amounted to USD 5,606.6 million. This trend was mainly determined 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 29.6 percent or by USD 269.8 million mainly due to an increase in prices for shares owned by the residents of the Kyrgyz Republic. In the reporting period, assets on "other investments" increased by 5.6 percent or by USD 86.4 million. An increase in assets in the form of cash and deposits by 11.1 percent or by USD 108.8 million due to the transactions was the main growth factor. Assets of the residents in the form of accounts receivable decreased by 4.2 percent (by USD 22.2 million in absolute terms). In 2020, the amount of the NBKR reserve assets increased by 20.8 percent compared to 2019 and amounted to USD 2,628.0 million.

At the end of 2020, the volume of residents' external liabilities decreased by 0.2 percent compared to the same indicator in 2019 and amounted to USD 12,306.7 million. In the structure of liabilities, a decrease was observed on direct foreign investments due to changes resulted from transactions and exchange rates. In 2020, liabilities on the item "direct investments" decreased by 10.0 percent and amounted to USD 5,177.3 million. This trend was primarily conditioned by a decrease in the volume of financial assets invested in other capital due to an increase in payments on the principal amount of loans received by the direct investment enterprises from the foreign co-owners.

At the end of 2020, liabilities to non-residents on "other investments" increased by 8.6 percent compared to 2019 and amounted to USD 7,124.9 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 4,217.4 million, and the liabilities of other sectors on loans (including the banking sector) increased up to USD 1,496.8 million. At the end of the reporting year, the volume of trade loans increased up to USD 1,101.0 million due to changes resulted from transactions.

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

	<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>	<i>Position as of 31.12.20</i>
A. Assets	4,577.5	4,338.9	4,187.5	4,816.3	5,600.6
Direct investment abroad ¹	681.9	689.1	628.7	911.5	1,181.3
Portfolio investments	160.1	185.0	194.8	170.0	155.1
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	160.1	185.0	194.8	170.0	155.1
Financial derivatives	20.0	5.6	5.1	9.7	1.1
Other investments	1,942.2	1,488.6	1,439.7	1,548.7	1,635.1
Currency and deposits	1,100.1	1,005.5	946.5	983.2	1,092.0
Loans	52.1	40.7	39.7	40.9	40.8
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	13.4	3.9	7.4	8.4	7.5
Other sectors	38.7	36.8	32.4	32.5	33.3
Trade credits	790.1	442.3	453.4	524.5	502.3
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve assets	1,773.3	1,970.7	1,919.2	2,176.4	2,628.0
Monetary gold	170.6	289.6	460.3	701.2	1,017.9
SDR	183.5	168.8	136.5	147.1	125.3
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1,419.2	1,512.2	1,322.4	1,328.0	1,484.8
B. Liabilities	11,407.4	11,604.9	11,596.5	12,328.9	12,306.7
Direct investment in KR ¹	5,245.5	5,221.3	5,204.2	5,754.5	5,177.3
Portfolio investments	6.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.5
Joint stock	2.8	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.5
Financial derivatives	17.3	5.7	5.1	9.7	1.1
Other investments	6,137.8	6,373.8	6,383.0	6,560.3	7,124.9
Currency and deposits	111.0	116.7	162.2	194.8	188.8
Loans	5,157.3	5,411.5	5,209.1	5,282.2	5,714.2
Monetary authorities	24.8	13.3	2.3	—	—
General government	3,718.0	4,076.5	3,823.4	3,850.7	4,217.4
Banks	213.3	196.0	211.6	241.1	174.6
Other sectors	1,201.3	1,125.6	1,171.8	1,190.4	1,322.1
Trade credits	755.9	725.0	894.2	966.4	1,101.0
Other liabilities ²	113.6	120.6	117.5	116.8	120.9
C. Net International Investment position (A-B)	-6,829.9	-7,265.9	-7,409.0	-7,512.6	-6,706.1

¹ including NBKR estimates.² 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)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Current Account	-788.1	-481.8	-997.0	-1,073.2	327.7
Goods and services	-2,340.0	-2,475.3	-3,166.9	-2,564.2	-1,588.8
Goods ¹	-2,136.5	-2,383.3	-3,033.8	-2,626.0	-1,412.9
Export of goods (FOB)	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,042.9	2,009.6
exports	906.3	1,113.5	1,251.8	1,210.1	1,020.6
goods procured in ports	—	—	—	—	2.0
non-monetary gold	701.6	700.4	664.2	832.9	987.0
adjustment to coverage	—	—	—	—	—
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—
Import of goods (FOB)	-3,744.4	-4,197.2	-4,949.9	-4,669.0	-3,422.5
imports (CIF)	-4,000.2	-4,494.7	-5,291.9	-4,989.0	-3,684.1
valuation adjustment	255.9	297.5	342.1	320.0	261.7
goods procured in ports	-0.1	—	—	—	—
adjustment to coverage	—	—	—	—	—
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—
Services	-203.5	-92.0	-133.0	61.8	-175.9
exports	841.0	823.8	829.9	1,082.7	428.2
imports	-1,044.5	-915.8	-962.9	-1,020.8	-604.1
Transportation services	-239.4	-225.9	-280.0	-183.6	-200.1
exports	165.9	206.4	213.3	269.5	152.0
imports	-405.3	-432.2	-493.4	-453.1	-352.1
Railroad transport	-235.0	-251.8	-276.4	-272.4	-199.1
exports	28.8	38.1	43.4	43.8	41.6
imports	-263.8	-289.8	-319.7	-316.3	-240.7
Air transport	29.6	25.2	52.5	99.2	23.5
exports	107.7	102.7	120.8	145.6	57.1
imports	-78.1	-77.5	-68.3	-46.4	-33.6
Road transport	-27.3	-8.1	-55.6	2.5	-14.6
exports	23.1	46.9	36.1	63.2	31.7
imports	-50.4	-55.0	-91.7	-60.7	-46.3
Other types of transport	-6.7	8.7	-0.5	-12.8	-9.8
exports	6.3	18.7	13.1	16.9	21.6
imports	-13.0	-10.0	-13.6	-29.7	-31.4
Travels	-28.6	136.2	145.3	252.4	62.5
exports	432.4	428.6	459.5	643.5	151.3
imports	-461.0	-292.3	-314.2	-391.1	-88.8
Business	-58.4	29.3	31.0	69.4	18.0
exports	185.9	184.3	197.6	276.7	65.1
imports	-244.3	-154.9	-166.5	-207.3	-47.1
Personal	29.8	106.9	114.2	183.0	44.5
exports	246.5	244.3	261.9	366.8	86.2
imports	-216.7	-137.4	-147.7	-183.8	-41.8
Communication services	42.5	24.0	7.3	1.3	6.6
exports	62.5	37.2	19.3	10.1	9.9
imports	-20.0	-13.3	-12.0	-8.8	-3.3
Construction services	45.8	8.2	3.9	6.9	0.6
exports	61.2	19.0	11.3	14.7	14.2
imports	-15.4	-10.8	-7.5	-7.8	-13.7
Insurance services	-8.3	-7.9	-6.0	-5.2	-6.7
exports	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1
imports	-8.5	-8.3	-6.4	-6.0	-6.9
Excursion office services	—	—	—	—	—
exports	—	—	—	—	—
imports	—	—	—	—	—

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.

2019				2020				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-294.1	-274.4	-201.7	-303.1	-25.4	177.0	182.5	-6.5	Current Account
-620.7	-690.9	-680.5	-572.2	-447.8	-199.0	-411.9	-530.0	Goods and services
-612.0	-667.1	-761.0	-585.9	-440.6	-135.1	-356.3	-480.9	Goods ¹
483.0	479.9	463.0	617.0	483.5	545.9	544.7	435.5	Export of goods (FOB)
286.9	280.5	295.2	347.5	270.6	220.7	274.1	255.2	exports
—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	goods procured in ports
196.1	199.4	167.8	269.5	212.9	325.2	269.6	179.3	non-monetary gold
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-1,095.0	-1,147.0	-1,224.1	-1,202.9	-924.1	-681.0	-901.0	-916.4	Import of goods (FOB)
-1,166.1	-1,226.9	-1,307.0	-1,289.1	-994.0	-733.3	-967.1	-989.7	imports (CIF)
71.1	79.8	83.0	86.2	69.9	52.3	66.1	73.3	valuation adjustment
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods procured in ports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-8.6	-23.8	80.6	13.7	-7.2	-63.9	-55.6	-49.2	Services
212.1	260.5	351.4	258.7	164.7	69.5	94.5	99.7	exports
-220.7	-284.2	-270.9	-245.0	-171.9	-133.3	-150.1	-148.8	imports
-50.3	-51.4	-49.4	-32.6	-35.8	-48.4	-57.2	-58.7	Transportation services
50.4	59.9	73.5	85.6	38.0	34.6	39.6	39.8	exports
-100.8	-111.3	-122.9	-118.2	-73.8	-82.9	-96.8	-98.5	imports
-64.0	-67.3	-71.7	-69.5	-40.8	-46.0	-56.0	-56.3	Railroad transport
10.1	9.5	11.0	13.3	11.2	11.7	9.2	9.5	exports
-74.1	-76.7	-82.7	-82.8	-52.0	-57.7	-65.2	-65.8	imports
17.2	18.9	29.5	33.6	6.8	4.4	8.7	3.6	Air transport
27.4	30.4	41.8	45.9	14.2	10.4	17.8	14.8	exports
-10.3	-11.5	-12.4	-12.3	-7.4	-6.0	-9.1	-11.2	imports
-5.8	0.7	1.7	5.8	-3.3	-3.4	-5.1	-2.8	Road transport
8.4	15.5	17.0	22.4	7.0	7.3	7.8	9.6	exports
-14.2	-14.8	-15.3	-16.5	-10.3	-10.8	-12.9	-12.4	imports
2.3	-3.7	-8.9	-2.5	1.6	-3.4	-4.8	-3.2	Other types of transport
4.5	4.6	3.7	4.0	5.6	5.1	4.8	6.0	exports
-2.2	-8.3	-12.6	-6.6	-4.1	-8.5	-9.7	-9.2	imports
44.8	27.7	125.6	54.4	36.2	3.3	-0.3	23.3	Travels
126.6	153.3	233.4	130.2	100.1	6.5	16.4	28.4	exports
-81.8	-125.6	-107.8	-75.8	-63.9	-3.2	-16.7	-5.1	imports
11.1	-0.7	43.2	15.8	9.2	1.1	-1.8	9.5	Business
54.4	65.9	100.4	56.0	43.0	2.8	7.0	12.2	exports
-43.4	-66.6	-57.2	-40.1	-33.9	-1.7	-8.8	-2.7	imports
33.7	28.3	82.4	38.6	27.0	2.2	1.5	13.8	Personal
72.2	87.4	133.1	74.2	57.0	3.7	9.3	16.2	exports
-38.5	-59.0	-50.7	-35.6	-30.0	-1.5	-7.8	-2.4	imports
-1.3	-1.3	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.2	Communication services
1.5	1.3	3.9	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.0	exports
-2.8	-2.7	-2.4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	imports
-0.2	1.5	2.4	3.2	0.6	3.5	-0.6	-3.0	Construction services
1.2	3.3	4.3	5.9	3.2	4.7	2.6	3.7	exports
-1.4	-1.8	-1.9	-2.8	-2.5	-1.2	-3.2	-6.7	imports
-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7	-1.6	-2.0	Insurance services
0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	exports
-1.3	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	-1.6	-2.1	imports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Excursion office services
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	exports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	imports

Table I.1. (continued)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Financial services	-10.7	-2.4	0.9	-10.4	3.9
exports	5.0	26.3	13.8	7.0	14.7
imports	-15.8	-28.7	-12.9	-17.4	-10.9
Computer and information services	-6.3	-10.0	-9.7	-10.6	-13.3
exports	3.4	2.7	2.6	4.9	5.0
imports	-9.7	-12.7	-12.4	-15.5	-18.2
Government services	-4.0	-6.4	0.1	-12.7	-14.3
exports	8.1	8.2	16.9	2.4	1.5
imports	-12.1	-14.5	-16.8	-15.0	-15.8
Business services	11.4	-30.4	-18.3	-25.2	-33.8
exports	69.9	38.8	45.2	50.1	49.1
imports	-58.4	-69.2	-63.5	-75.3	-82.9
of which Technical assistance	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0
Other services	-5.9	22.6	23.6	49.0	18.9
exports	32.4	56.3	47.5	79.8	30.3
imports	-38.3	-33.7	-23.9	-30.8	-11.4
Income ²	-350.7	-371.6	-251.0	-779.3	-329.6
Compensation of employees	-16.3	-18.8	-13.6	-15.0	-13.0
Investment income	-334.4	-352.7	-237.4	-764.3	-316.6
Direct investments	-269.5	-295.9	-191.8	-706.7	-220.2
Distributed profit	-129.1	-418.6	-121.2	-204.4	-257.4
Reinvested incomes	-140.4	129.9	-51.3	-498.1	44.5
Income from debt (interests)	—	-7.2	-19.3	-4.1	-7.4
Portfolio investments	—	—	—	—	—
Other investments	-64.9	-56.9	-45.6	-57.6	-96.5
Interest on loans (schedule)	-69.8	-76.2	-77.2	-81.5	-101.6
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	-48.0	-50.4	-53.7	-55.6	-69.1
Banks	-25.1	-15.2	-15.9	-15.2	-13.9
Other investment income	4.9	19.3	31.6	23.9	5.2
Current transfers	1,902.7	2,365.1	2,420.9	2,270.3	2,246.1
General government	83.8	106.3	45.6	111.8	80.4
Humanitarian assistance	—	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions to international organizations	-6.1	-6.0	-6.2	-6.1	-3.5
Other grants	89.9	112.3	51.8	117.9	83.8
Other sectors	1,818.9	2,258.8	2,375.4	2,158.5	2,165.7
Workers' remittances	1,796.5	2,231.5	2,356.0	2,138.7	2,136.1
Inflow	2,158.0	2,688.8	2,902.9	2,697.6	2,630.6
Outflow	-361.5	-457.3	-546.9	-558.9	-494.5
Other transfers	22.4	27.2	19.4	19.8	29.6
Capital and Financial Account	402.5	593.9	699.9	507.6	-145.7
Capital account	112.6	131.3	335.0	88.5	79.8
Capital transfers	112.6	131.3	335.0	88.5	79.8
General government	99.0	130.8	342.3	92.2	87.9
Grant in form of goods	—	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Other transfers	49.0	80.8	82.3	72.2	67.9
Forgiveness of debt	30.0	30.0	240.0	—	—
Other sectors	13.5	0.6	-7.2	-3.8	-8.1
Transfers related to migration ³	-9.4	-9.3	-12.7	-12.7	-11.5
Inflow	7.5	4.7	4.0	4.6	2.3
Outflow	-16.8	-13.9	-16.7	-17.3	-13.8
Grant in form of goods	22.9	9.9	5.5	8.9	3.4

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

2019				2020				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-1.2	-2.4	-1.3	-5.5	0.6	-0.1	1.8	1.5	Financial services
1.9	2.4	1.7	1.1	3.1	2.6	3.8	5.2	exports
-3.1	-4.7	-3.0	-6.6	-2.5	-2.7	-2.0	-3.7	imports
-1.8	-4.1	-1.8	-3.0	-3.9	-1.4	-4.9	-3.2	Computer and information services
1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	exports
-3.0	-5.4	-2.8	-4.3	-5.0	-2.4	-6.1	-4.8	imports
-3.1	-3.1	-3.5	-3.0	-2.8	-4.2	-4.5	-2.7	Government services
0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	exports
-3.6	-3.8	-4.1	-3.5	-3.3	-4.5	-4.9	-3.2	imports
-9.3	-4.9	-0.6	-10.4	-6.2	-21.7	5.4	-11.3	Business services
8.2	12.3	14.3	15.3	8.7	9.6	21.0	9.8	exports
-17.5	-17.2	-14.9	-25.7	-14.9	-31.3	-15.6	-21.1	imports
-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	of which Technical assistance
14.8	15.5	9.0	9.7	4.2	5.4	4.5	4.7	Other services
20.1	25.7	18.6	15.4	7.8	8.1	6.8	7.7	exports
-5.3	-10.2	-9.7	-5.7	-3.6	-2.6	-2.3	-2.9	imports
-196.8	-116.6	-122.8	-343.2	13.5	-121.6	-143.8	-77.7	Income ²
-3.8	-3.7	-3.6	-3.9	-3.0	-4.0	-2.4	-3.6	Compensation of employees
-193.0	-112.8	-119.1	-339.3	16.5	-117.6	-141.5	-74.1	Investment income
-179.8	-99.5	-99.2	-328.2	34.2	-102.0	-111.8	-40.6	Direct investments
-191.5	-12.8	—	-0.2	-2.5	-247.7	4.9	-12.1	Distributed profit
12.1	-86.0	-98.6	-325.6	37.3	146.4	-111.7	-27.5	Reinvested incomes
-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-2.4	-0.6	-0.7	-5.1	-1.0	Income from debt (interests)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investments
-13.3	-13.3	-20.0	-11.0	-17.7	-15.6	-29.7	-33.5	Other investments
-19.8	-20.6	-24.2	-16.9	-21.6	-19.6	-28.6	-31.9	Interest on loans (schedule)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
-14.99	-12.4	-16.8	-11.3	-15.81	-12.4	-16.7	-24.3	General government
-3.8	-3.4	-4.1	-4.0	-4.4	-3.2	-3.6	-2.7	Banks
6.5	7.3	4.3	5.8	3.9	4.0	-1.0	-1.7	Other investment income
523.4	533.0	601.6	612.3	408.9	497.6	738.3	601.3	Current transfers
28.6	0.1	-0.6	83.7	6.2	25.0	29.8	19.3	General government
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Humanitarian assistance
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Technical assistance
-1.4	-2.1	-0.6	-2.0	—	—	-0.7	-2.8	Contributions to international organizations
30.0	2.2	—	85.7	6.2	25.0	30.5	22.1	Other grants
494.8	532.9	602.2	528.5	402.7	472.6	708.5	581.9	Other sectors
489.3	525.4	598.7	525.4	396.3	471.0	697.9	570.9	Workers' remittances
606.8	657.5	735.1	698.2	511.8	570.9	839.8	708.1	Inflow
-117.5	-132.1	-136.5	-172.8	-115.4	-99.9	-142.0	-137.2	Outflow
5.6	7.6	3.5	3.1	6.4	1.6	10.6	11.0	Other transfers
139.8	159.5	38.8	169.5	-352.8	126.6	-5.4	85.8	Capital and Financial Account
14.8	18.6	31.2	23.8	10.4	16.5	19.8	33.1	Capital account
14.8	18.6	31.2	23.8	10.4	16.5	19.8	33.1	Capital transfers
17.1	19.6	28.4	27.1	13.6	16.7	20.7	36.9	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
12.1	14.6	23.4	22.1	8.6	11.7	15.7	31.9	Other transfers
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Forgiveness of debt
-2.3	-1.0	2.8	-3.3	-3.2	-0.1	-1.0	-3.8	Other sectors
-2.5	-3.2	-2.8	-4.2	-3.4	-0.6	-3.4	-4.2	Transfers related to migration ³
0.9	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	Inflow
-3.4	-4.2	-4.7	-5.0	-4.3	-1.1	-4.0	-4.3	Outflow
0.1	2.2	5.6	1.0	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.3	Grant in form of goods

Table I.1. (continued)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Financial account	289.9	462.6	364.8	419.1	-225.5
Direct investment	579.0	-78.1	44.3	336.7	-511.6
Abroad	-36.9	29.1	-5.0	-4.7	-2.1
In the Kyrgyz Republic ⁴	615.9	-107.2	49.2	341.4	-509.5
Inflow	814.0	659.4	785.7	1,116.7	261.5
Outflow	-198.1	-766.6	-736.5	-775.4	-771.0
In the share capital	305.1	113.0	35.0	-8.5	-4.0
Inflow	314.2	191.5	104.3	32.7	13.8
Outflow	-9.1	-78.5	-69.3	-41.2	-17.8
Reinvestment income	140.4	-129.9	51.3	498.1	-44.5
Other capital	170.3	-90.3	-37.0	-148.3	-460.9
Inflow	359.3	597.8	630.1	585.9	292.3
Outflow	-189.0	-688.1	-667.1	-734.2	-753.2
Portfolio investment	-7.2	-25.0	-9.2	25.0	15.1
Assets	-5.0	-25.0	-9.8	24.8	15.0
In the share capital	—	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	-5.0	-25.0	-9.8	24.8	15.0
Liabilities	-2.2	—	0.6	0.2	0.1
In the share capital	-1.2	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	-1.0	—	0.6	0.2	0.1
Financial derivatives	6.3	2.8	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
Assets	30.0	14.5	0.2	-4.4	7.6
Liabilities	-23.7	-11.7	-0.6	4.4	-7.9
Other investments	23.7	606.6	142.3	73.9	379.7
Assets	-98.3	424.4	22.8	-107.1	-80.3
Currency and deposits	13.8	129.4	40.5	-33.8	-116.5
Banks	95.0	-12.8	0.5	-22.1	-175.6
Monetary authorities	112.2	-1.3	-37.8	-10.4	61.2
Other sectors	-193.4	143.4	77.9	-1.3	-2.1
Trade credits	-163.9	283.0	-14.9	-72.3	35.6
Other sectors	-163.9	283.0	-14.9	-72.3	35.6
Long-term	-109.8	189.6	-10.0	-48.5	23.9
Short-term	-54.1	93.4	-4.9	-23.9	11.8
Other assets	51.8	12.0	-2.8	-0.9	0.7
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities	122.0	182.1	119.5	181.0	459.9
Currency and deposits	-33.5	-11.4	47.7	16.4	-0.5
Banks	-33.5	-11.4	47.7	16.4	-0.5
Trade credits	57.4	-9.2	157.4	56.6	137.6
Other sectors	57.4	-9.2	157.4	56.6	137.6
Long-term	31.6	-5.1	86.6	31.2	75.7
Short-term	25.8	-4.2	70.8	25.5	61.9
Loans	98.0	175.9	-90.4	112.6	322.8
Disbursement	741.0	707.2	617.5	768.6	888.4
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term	—	—	—	—	—
General government	370.5	353.2	150.0	188.1	451.6
Long-term	370.5	353.2	150.0	188.1	451.6
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—

⁴ Including the NBKR additional estimates.

2019				2020				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
124.9	140.9	7.6	145.7	-363.2	110.1	-25.1	52.8	Financial account
101.0	40.0	-37.3	232.9	-345.2	-57.6	-16.9	-92.0	Direct investment
-6.4	4.2	0.1	-2.6	2.7	-1.0	-0.6	-3.2	Abroad
107.4	35.8	-37.4	235.5	-347.9	-56.6	-16.2	-88.8	In the Kyrgyz Republic ⁴
221.1	202.6	177.1	516.0	-12.3	20.6	197.4	55.8	Inflow
-113.7	-166.7	-214.5	-280.5	-335.6	-77.2	-213.7	-144.5	Outflow
3.7	-25.4	10.3	3.0	-8.1	-1.3	5.6	-0.2	In the share capital
4.7	2.4	14.9	10.8	3.3	1.1	7.9	1.5	Inflow
-1.0	-27.9	-4.6	-7.8	-11.4	-2.4	-2.3	-1.7	Outflow
-12.1	86.0	98.6	325.6	-37.3	-146.4	111.7	27.5	Reinvestment income
115.8	-24.7	-146.3	-93.1	-302.6	91.2	-133.5	-116.0	Other capital
228.5	114.1	63.7	179.6	21.6	166.0	77.9	26.8	Inflow
-112.7	-138.8	-209.9	-272.7	-324.2	-74.8	-211.4	-142.8	Outflow
10.0	20.0	-0.1	-4.9	15.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	Portfolio investment
9.9	19.9	—	-5.0	15.0	—	—	—	Assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the share capital
9.9	19.9	—	-5.0	15.0	—	—	—	Debt securities
0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	Liabilities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the share capital
0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	Debt securities
0.2	—	—	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	-1.1	0.4	Financial derivatives
1.0	0.2	-3.9	-1.7	2.9	-0.4	-10.5	15.6	Assets
-0.8	-0.1	3.9	1.4	-3.1	1.0	9.4	-15.2	Liabilities
1.8	31.9	9.7	30.6	29.9	370.2	15.8	-36.2	Other investments
-18.8	-90.4	-119.9	121.9	-91.7	48.6	-46.7	9.5	Assets
28.8	-64.6	-70.9	72.9	-74.3	-6.9	-52.7	17.4	Currency and deposits
32.5	-34.3	-92.4	72.1	-76.1	5.1	-46.9	-57.7	Banks
1.8	-9.3	-3.3	0.3	2.0	1.7	29.3	28.1	Monetary authorities
-5.5	-21.1	24.8	0.5	-0.3	-13.7	-35.1	47.0	Other sectors
-49.1	-23.2	-48.6	48.4	-18.5	54.2	4.4	-4.5	Trade credits
-49.1	-23.2	-48.6	48.4	-18.5	54.2	4.4	-4.5	Other sectors
-32.9	-15.5	-32.5	32.4	-12.4	36.3	2.9	-3.0	Long-term
-16.2	-7.6	-16.0	16.0	-6.1	17.9	1.4	-1.5	Short-term
1.5	-2.6	-0.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	-3.4	Other assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	General government
20.6	122.3	129.5	-91.4	121.5	321.5	62.5	-45.7	Liabilities
-6.2	40.2	9.0	-26.5	7.9	0.8	10.0	-19.2	Currency and deposits
-6.2	40.2	9.0	-26.5	7.9	0.8	10.0	-19.2	Banks
19.5	35.0	17.7	-15.6	5.3	44.0	100.3	-12.0	Trade credits
19.5	35.0	17.7	-15.6	5.3	44.0	100.3	-12.0	Other sectors
10.8	19.3	9.7	-8.6	2.9	24.2	55.2	-6.6	Long-term
8.8	15.8	8.0	-7.0	2.4	19.8	45.1	-5.4	Short-term
12.0	47.0	102.8	-49.2	108.3	276.8	-47.8	-14.5	Loans
148.9	141.0	216.3	262.4	290.2	413.7	80.6	103.8	Disbursement
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Long-term
9.1	23.9	57.8	97.4	169.2	196.2	38.6	47.6	General government
9.1	23.9	57.8	97.4	169.2	196.2	38.6	47.6	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term

Table I.1. (continued)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Banks	88.0	107.6	100.6	89.4	25.0
Long-term	59.7	98.2	94.0	86.4	25.0
Short-term	28.3	9.3	6.7	3.0	—
Other sectors	282.5	246.4	366.9	491.1	411.8
Long-term	282.5	246.4	366.9	491.1	411.8
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization (schedule)	-642.9	-531.3	-707.9	-656.0	-565.6
Monetary authorities	-13.2	-12.7	-10.8	-2.3	—
Long-term	-13.2	-12.7	-10.8	-2.3	—
General government	-113.6	-124.3	-359.6	-145.2	-179.3
Long-term	-113.6	-124.3	-359.6	-145.2	-179.3
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	-202.1	-125.7	-84.9	-59.7	-78.1
Long-term	-173.6	-114.6	-78.2	-59.7	-75.1
Short-term	-28.5	-11.1	-6.7	—	-3.0
Other sectors	-314.0	-268.6	-252.7	-448.8	-308.1
Long-term	-314.0	-268.6	-252.7	-448.8	-308.1
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	-311.8	-43.7	187.9	-16.5	-108.4
Monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—
SDR	-5.5	25.2	28.7	-11.2	26.6
Foreign exchange	-306.2	-68.9	159.1	-5.3	-135.0
Net errors and omissions	385.6	-112.1	297.1	565.7	-181.9
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.

2019				2020				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
6.9	17.7	23.1	41.6	0.6	14.9	1.9	7.7	Banks
6.9	17.7	20.1	41.6	0.6	14.9	1.9	7.7	Long-term
—	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
132.9	99.4	135.4	123.4	120.5	202.6	40.2	48.5	Other sectors
132.9	99.4	135.4	123.4	120.5	202.6	40.2	48.5	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-137.0	-94.0	-113.5	-311.6	-181.9	-137.0	-128.4	-118.3	Amortization (schedule)
—	-2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	-2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Long-term
-37.4	-31.4	-39.1	-37.4	-38.8	-65.0	-16.8	-58.7	General government
-37.4	-31.4	-39.1	-37.4	-38.8	-65.0	-16.8	-58.7	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-10.6	-21.1	-13.5	-14.5	-12.3	-25.6	-12.4	-27.8	Banks
-10.6	-21.1	-13.5	-14.5	-12.3	-22.6	-12.4	-27.8	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	-3.0	—	—	Short-term
-89.0	-39.2	-60.9	-259.7	-130.8	-46.3	-99.2	-31.8	Other sectors
-89.0	-39.2	-60.9	-259.7	-130.8	-46.3	-99.2	-31.8	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrears
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	General government
-4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other sectors
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other liabilities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other sectors
12.0	48.9	35.2	-112.5	-62.8	-203.1	-23.0	180.7	Reserve assets ⁵
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary gold
3.0	10.2	-33.5	9.1	3.5	8.3	4.9	9.9	SDR
8.9	38.7	68.7	-121.7	-66.3	-211.5	-27.9	170.7	Foreign exchange
154.3	114.9	162.9	133.6	378.2	-303.6	-177.2	-79.3	Net errors and omissions
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Overall Balance

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

Group of Products	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total, including additional estimates¹	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,042.9	2,009.6
Total	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,986.1	1,964.5
Live animals and animal products	27.0	49.5	46.1	62.9	79.2
Vegetable products	126.6	118.0	96.1	135.8	121.2
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3
Food products, strong and soft drinks, vinegar, tobacco	33.4	50.5	56.0	58.4	49.8
Mineral products*	213.0	240.6	292.6	316.2	269.7
Products of chemistry and related industries	20.2	15.9	17.4	29.9	22.4
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	23.9	22.4	32.8	35.4	43.4
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddle products	9.1	11.9	16.6	12.1	7.6
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	0.1	0.8	0.7	4.4	6.2
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	5.8	4.6	4.7	6.2	9.3
Textile and textile products	101.5	150.0	192.7	149.7	89.9
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, canes and whips	22.0	31.2	24.1	16.5	4.6
Products of stone, gyms, cement, asbestos, mica	26.4	41.1	50.7	51.9	38.3
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	707.5	726.3	684.0	853.5	1,010.8
Non-precious metals and products from them	53.7	72.5	171.3	122.9	78.4
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	62.7	73.3	59.7	41.4	51.7
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	104.8	138.8	80.2	66.0	56.2
Optic devices and appliances, photography and cinematograph	27.8	6.0	3.1	5.7	3.3
Other special industrial products	3.5	5.2	3.7	6.2	13.6
Various industrial goods	3.8	4.7	3.7	9.7	8.2
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

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. 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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total, including additional estimates¹	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,042.9	2,009.6
Total	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,986.1	1,964.5
Food and live animals	165.4	181.3	175.3	222.3	226.9
Beverages and tobacco	19.0	28.5	19.1	30.6	18.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	216.9	244.9	317.3	309.5	262.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	49.0	87.1	139.3	119.9	81.7
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	—	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	26.3	24.2	23.8	35.8	28.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	84.7	106.8	128.1	142.7	112.4
Machinery and transport equipment	179.9	212.3	140.2	107.4	106.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	130.4	175.7	220.4	175.8	129.7
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	701.6	702.8	672.9	841.3	998.0

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

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. Indicated additional estimates not shared by the HS sections.

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

Group of Products	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total¹	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9	4,989.0	3,684.1
Live animals and animal products	37.4	102.8	46.9	58.2	61.3
Vegetable products	161.6	152.3	158.0	204.3	188.2
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	55.5	57.5	53.9	53.7	48.2
Food products, strong and soft drinks, vinegar, tobacco	275.7	326.1	337.4	357.1	296.8
Mineral products*	551.1	668.1	942.9	736.2	586.1
Products of chemistry and related industries	336.8	405.1	446.4	474.8	431.7
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	164.2	194.0	236.9	220.2	188.8
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddle products	37.1	44.4	65.2	34.9	10.1
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	74.1	55.0	65.0	96.7	68.3
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	51.3	66.3	77.7	74.7	49.9
Textile and textile products	550.3	674.7	781.7	589.5	309.1
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, canes and whips	261.6	306.4	386.5	268.1	62.3
Products of stone, gyps, cement, asbestos, mica	84.2	118.2	80.3	92.5	61.8
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	5.6	5.1	12.3	12.1	4.9
Non-precious metals and products from them	308.3	333.5	436.5	468.1	403.0
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	624.0	636.3	782.2	866.6	558.1
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	282.9	195.6	220.4	209.3	221.3
Optic devices and appliances, photography and cinematograph	62.1	50.5	55.2	56.7	55.4
Other special industrial products	2.8	7.3	2.1	3.9	6.1
Various industrial goods	73.4	95.4	104.2	111.2	72.7
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	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.

* including energy products

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

Group of Products	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total¹	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9	4,989.0	3,684.1
Live animals and animal products	393.1	463.1	404.7	478.9	429.3
Beverages and tobacco	85.6	117.8	134.6	139.5	115.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	66.4	49.9	54.8	63.1	49.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	525.9	637.1	901.4	700.8	551.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	46.8	47.7	45.5	44.7	37.7
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	414.9	494.7	553.4	578.9	514.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	831.7	1,043.7	1,134.6	1,164.4	873.4
Machinery and transport equipment	902.8	835.1	1,002.9	1,079.1	785.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	733.0	805.3	1,059.8	739.3	327.4
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	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.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total, including additional estimates¹	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,042.9	2,009.6
Total	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,986.1	1,964.5
Consumption	320.2	398.0	429.3	455.5	382.6
Raw materials	177.4	166.8	143.3	182.9	175.0
Interim goods	870.3	956.4	1,043.0	1,170.8	1,271.9
Investment goods	156.3	155.9	82.0	57.0	53.1
Energy products	49.0	87.1	139.3	120.0	81.7

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

¹Including 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.7. Geographic Structure of Export¹*(mln of USD)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total, including additional estimates¹	1,607.9	1,813.9	1,916.0	2,042.9	2,009.6
Total	1,573.2	1,764.3	1,836.8	1,986.1	1,964.5
EAEU countries	447.2	541.5	640.6	641.7	546.3
Russia	178.4	265.7	358.2	281.3	241.6
Kazakhstan	265.5	268.6	270.3	347.1	293.9
Belarus	3.3	7.1	12.1	13.1	10.7
Armenia	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Non-EAEU countries	1,126.0	1,222.8	1,196.2	1,344.4	1,418.1
Great Britain	32.0	191.2	670.0	833.2	990.0
Uzbekistan	125.1	146.3	158.5	138.9	152.5
Turkey	90.0	131.2	104.3	89.9	74.6
China	80.1	97.5	61.2	81.5	43.2
Tajikistan	21.8	24.3	47.1	57.2	28.1
Ukraine	3.2	3.5	6.4	13.6	8.6
UAE	36.4	31.5	6.6	10.2	9.1
USA	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.6
Afghanistan	8.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.3
Switzerland	648.0	489.3	0.1	4.1	7.4
Other non-EAEU countries	80.8	104.5	138.2	111.3	100.8

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, as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9	4,989.0	3,684.1
Consumption	1,527.4	1,811.6	2,115.4	1,941.8	1,385.0
Raw materials	142.6	113.2	100.8	107.5	97.0
Interim goods	1,197.6	1,367.8	1,512.9	1,527.5	1,114.2
Investment goods	609.2	566.0	661.6	711.5	536.5
Energy products	523.6	636.2	901.2	700.7	551.4

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.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	4,000.4	4,494.7	5,291.9	4,989.0	3,684.1
EAEU countries	1,625.9	1,863.7	2,161.2	2,100.8	1,854.6
Russia	1,049.4	1,232.7	1,510.6	1,404.3	1,316.0
Kazakhstan	531.0	520.5	602.7	649.4	500.2
Belarus	44.7	108.7	47.2	46.5	35.2
Armenia	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	3.2
Non-EAEU countries	2,374.5	2,631.1	3,130.8	2,888.3	1,829.5
China	1,468.4	1,500.1	1,942.3	1,735.0	736.8
Turkey	191.1	224.9	290.2	222.8	194.8
USA	153.6	155.3	128.8	90.1	120.3
Uzbekistan	67.2	163.6	178.0	200.9	188.8
Germany	62.4	67.5	74.6	70.8	51.6
Japan	18.6	34.5	48.2	25.3	22.1
Republic of Korea	26.0	46.4	27.7	33.1	47.6
Ukraine	39.9	38.9	29.7	48.5	50.2
Canada	10.5	6.2	10.0	6.3	5.3
Netherlands	11.4	10.9	13.1	11.2	9.3
Iran	6.6	9.1	13.7	17.5	17.9
Switzerland	11.7	18.2	14.7	7.3	7.0
UAE	3.8	8.6	7.5	13.6	8.1
Other non-EAEU countries	303.2	346.9	352.1	405.7	369.6

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>Products</i>	<i>unit of measurement</i>	2017		2018	
		<i>in kind</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>in kind</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>
Total, including additional estimates¹			1,813.9		1,916.0
Total			1,764.3		1,836.8
Live animals	<i>thou pieces</i>	25.9	8.4	58.9	5.8
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	19.9	14.5	23.6	18.7
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	<i>thou tons</i>	3.0	12.2	2.5	9.5
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	<i>thou tons</i>	2.5	8.1	3.1	12.2
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	144.1	75.8	97.8	62.9
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	29.2	34.1	33.7	29.1
Cigarettes containing tobacco	<i>bln pieces</i>	2.8	22.1	1.2	10.5
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	16.1	24.7	23.2	37.6
Ferrous waste and scrap	<i>thou tons</i>	98.7	9.3	92.7	21.8
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	21.7	34.8	37.5	117.2
Precious metal ores and concentrates	<i>thou tons</i>	90.5	161.0	153.2	130.6
Coal, coke and briquettes	<i>mln tons</i>	0.5	10.8	0.8	20.3
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	57.0	39.1	67.5	58.1
Portland cement	<i>thou tons</i>	146.2	6.2	517.9	25.4
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	<i>mln sq.m</i>	10.1	27.4	10.9	29.4
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			40.4		42.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			119.4		151.7
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods			5.9		22.7
Gold (non-monetary)	<i>tons</i>	17.4	700.4	16.5	664.2

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

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

2019		2020		unit of measurement	Products
in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD		
	2,042.9		2,009.6		Total, including additional estimates¹
	1,986.1		1,964.5		Total
69.3	4.1	92.7	20.5	<i>thou pieces</i>	Live animals
24.1	22.4	28.3	22.9	<i>thou tons</i>	Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese
3.6	16.5	5.0	17.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk
3.8	12.6	3.0	14.7	<i>thou tons</i>	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour
172.0	89.7	216.3	78.3	<i>thou tons</i>	Vegetables, fresh or frozen
62.5	42.8	84.7	38.7	<i>thou tons</i>	Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried
2.4	21.8	1.4	12.2	<i>bln pieces</i>	Cigarettes containing tobacco
24.6	35.7	18.6	26.8	<i>thou tons</i>	Cotton
85.4	17.1	79.4	21.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Ferrous waste and scrap
27.0	72.8	8.4	32.5	<i>thou tons</i>	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.
218.2	169.7	251.3	168.4	<i>thou tons</i>	Precious metal ores and concentrates
1.0	27.6	1.0	26.8	<i>mln tons</i>	Coal, coke and briquettes
55.2	45.6	54.9	30.3	<i>thou tons</i>	Kerosene
618.6	31.2	417.7	22.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Portland cement
11.2	28.3	11.5	27.6	<i>mln sq.m</i>	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass
	33.8		30.5		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
	103.4		59.7		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
	25.2		28.0		Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods
18.7	832.9	17.7	987.0	<i>tons</i>	Gold (non-monetary)

Table I.11. Import of Major Types of Products

<i>Products</i>	<i>unit of measurement</i>	2017		2018	
		<i>in kind</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<i>in kind</i>	<i>mln of USD</i>
Total¹			4,494.7		5,291.9
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	28.8	37.8	32.3	35.5
Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled	<i>thou tons</i>	240.5	38.9	154.7	22.0
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn	<i>thou tons</i>	72.9	17.3	62.4	14.0
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	<i>thou tons</i>	41.9	44.3	43.4	44.7
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	33.6	14.1	39.2	14.9
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	77.7	45.2	117.1	69.8
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	<i>thou tons</i>	28.4	65.3	28.8	65.6
Food preparations, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	13.9	26.1	37.7	31.3
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	<i>mln litr</i>	74.5	26.6	87.7	39.0
Cigarettes containing tobacco	<i>bln pieces</i>	8.9	74.1	6.5	78.5
Petroleum products	<i>mln tons</i>	1.4	568.1	1.9	818.0
Natural gas	<i>mln cub.m</i>	278.5	41.8	307.9	46.2
Fixed vegetable fats and oils,	<i>thou tons</i>	45.8	41.0	45.2	40.3
Metal salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	<i>thou tons</i>	50.3	15.2	48.7	22.1
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	<i>thou tons</i>	43.1	28.1	88.3	36.3
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	<i>thou tons</i>	20.6	167.7	7.8	149.8
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	62.6	83.8	43.4	103.7
Fertilizers	<i>mln tons</i>	55.5	30.2	54.9	36.7
Plastics in primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	40.3	46.3	50.8	61.0
Plastics in non-primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	29.3	45.8	28.5	48.0
Rubber tyres	<i>mln pieces</i>	1.7	45.6	1.7	49.3
Densified and reconstituted wood	<i>mln cub.m</i>	0.7	18.2	2.2	26.7
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	<i>mln sq.m</i>	7.6	16.5	6.4	15.9
Paper and paperboard	<i>thou tons</i>	28.3	35.0	33.0	38.5
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	8.8	27.0	10.3	26.5
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>mln sq.m</i>	732.3	287.4	819.6	243.6
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	<i>thou tons</i>	8.2	20.6	23.3	63.2
Floor coverings, etc.	<i>mln sq.m</i>	7.1	18.4	6.7	16.4
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	362.0	189.0	392.2	240.8
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	8.6	13.3	24.9	13.8
Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal			15.7		89.1
Internal combustion piston engines for vehicles	<i>thou pieces</i>	71.7	23.7	22.5	16.9
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.4	14.5	0.6	23.3
Machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof	<i>thou pieces</i>	7.7	21.4	7.2	24.4
Automatic data-processing machines	<i>thou pieces</i>	220.0	26.5	346.6	21.4
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	<i>mln pieces</i>	3.7	95.6	3.6	144.0
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>mln pieces</i>	3.9	34.7	3.8	35.0
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>mln pieces</i>	0.8	29.6	1.3	31.0
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			47.7		45.2
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			263.7		388.9
Footwear			300.5		372.6
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods			18.5		28.0

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

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

2019		2020		unit of measurement	Products
in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD		
	4,989.0		3,684.1		Total¹
42.5	45.3	37.3	36.7	thou tons	Meat and meat preparations
201.1	37.0	163.6	35.0	thou tons	Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled
79.6	19.4	94.9	24.0	thou tons	Meal and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn
52.5	54.1	43.8	48.7	thou tons	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour
79.3	25.7	106.4	38.0	thou tons	Vegetables, fresh or frozen
177.9	83.4	119.9	53.1	thou tons	Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried
29.3	62.6	37.3	54.0	thou tons	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof
19.1	37.6	12.3	34.0	thou tons	Food preparations, n.e.s.
113.6	42.6	122.8	37.8	mln liter	Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured
5.4	73.4	6.1	63.1	bln pieces	Cigarettes containing tobacco
1.4	625.9	1.5	474.6	mln tons	Petroleum products
300.6	45.5	318.0	47.8	mln cub.m	Natural gas
44.5	39.4	39.6	33.7	thou tons	Fixed vegetable fats and oils,
45.6	22.2	47.2	20.6	thou tons	Metal salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids
95.8	32.4	78.0	30.6	thou tons	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
9.5	172.7	10.5	186.7	thou tons	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)
46.1	90.5	47.8	74.6	thou tons	Essential oils and cleansing preparations
67.4	49.2	48.2	35.9	mln tons	Fertilizers
45.3	54.2	43.9	41.6	thou tons	Plastics in primary forms
3,088.1	51.7	38.6	43.2	thou tons	Plastics in non-primary forms
1.6	44.5	1.2	45.2	mln pieces	Rubber tyres
5.7	27.9	0.2	18.7	mln cub.m	Densified and reconstituted wood
9.9	25.9	7.7	20.9	mln sq.m	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials
32.4	38.5	19.5	23.4	thou tons	Paper and paperboard
41.3	37.7	9.7	35.3	thou tons	Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.
445.6	177.0	491.0	74.4	mln sq.m	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials
32.2	70.0	25.4	47.4	thou tons	Knitted or crocheted fabrics
10.7	20.5	10.8	18.7	mln sq.m	Floor coverings, etc.
413.0	238.9	374.9	259.2	thou tons	Iron and steel
23.3	28.6	13.4	26.8	thou tons	Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.
	69.1		17.7		Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal
23.9	10.2	32.1	19.4	thou pieces	Internal combustion piston engines for vehicles
0.4	22.1	0.3	17.4	thou pieces	Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled
12.2	43.9	9.9	45.0	thou pieces	Machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof
330.9	32.2	287.7	20.3	thou pieces	Automatic data-processing machines
4.1	202.1	2.5	133.0	mln pieces	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy
18.5	25.2	25.6	74.3	mln pieces	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons
1.4	35.6	3.6	62.2	mln pieces	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles
	51.0		38.9		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
	226.8		97.3		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
	255.3		61.3		Footwear
	25.3		20.5		Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods

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

<i>Products</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</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>n420*p420</i>	<i>n420*p419</i>	<i>n419*p419</i>			
	A	B	C	A / B	B / C	A / C
Gold (non-monetary)	987.0	785.8	832.9	1.256	0.944	1.185
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	222.5	266.9	260.2	0.834	1.026	0.855
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	78.3	112.8	89.7	0.695	1.257	0.873
Petroleum products	54.7	75.5	91.9	0.725	0.822	0.596
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	38.7	58.0	42.8	0.667	1.356	0.904
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	27.6	29.3	28.3	0.942	1.034	0.974
Coal, coke and briquettes	26.8	26.7	27.6	1.005	0.969	0.974
Cotton	26.8	27.1	35.7	0.989	0.757	0.749
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	22.9	26.4	22.4	0.865	1.177	1.018
Portland cement	22.2	21.1	31.2	1.051	0.675	0.710
Live animals	20.5	5.5	4.1	3.740	1.337	5.001
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	17.2	22.9	16.5	0.749	1.387	1.039
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	14.7	9.9	12.6	1.481	0.789	1.169
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	13.4	39.0	54.2	0.345	0.719	0.248
Cigarettes containing tobacco	12.2	12.7	21.8	0.958	0.582	0.557
Iron and steel	9.9	10.9	15.8	0.910	0.691	0.629
Cheese and curd	9.8	14.6	9.2	0.672	1.583	1.064
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	8.0	16.2	8.6	0.493	1.870	0.922
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	7.5	5.7	4.3	1.318	1.341	1.768
Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	7.5	6.3	4.3	1.189	1.452	1.728
<i>Full range of goods (in mln of USD)</i>	1,628.3	1,573.3	1,614.2	1.03	0.97	1.01
<i>Full range of goods (in % of total export)</i>	81.0%		79.0%			
<i>Total export¹</i>	2,009.6		2,042.9			

Notes:

Based on NSC data in FOB prices excluding additional estimates; first 20 large export items are indicated for the 2020

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

Products	2020	2019	2019	Index of		
	mln of USD	mln of USD	mln of USD	prices	physic. vol	value
	n420*p420	n420*p419	n419*p419	A/B	B/C	A/C
Petroleum products	474.6	690.9	625.9	0.687	1.104	0.758
Iron and steel	259.2	216.9	238.9	1.195	0.908	1.085
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	186.7	191.5	172.7	0.975	1.109	1.081
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	133.0	124.0	202.1	1.073	0.614	0.658
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	74.6	93.8	90.5	0.795	1.036	0.824
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	74.4	195.0	177.0	0.382	1.102	0.421
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	74.3	34.8	25.2	2.133	1.384	2.952
Cigarettes containing tobacco	63.1	81.8	73.4	0.771	1.114	0.859
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	62.2	87.5	35.6	0.711	2.459	1.748
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	54.0	80.0	62.6	0.676	1.276	0.862
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	53.1	56.2	83.4	0.945	0.674	0.637
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	48.7	45.1	54.1	1.078	0.835	0.900
Natural gas	47.8	48.2	45.5	0.992	1.058	1.049
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	47.4	55.3	70.0	0.857	0.790	0.677
Footwear, n.e.s., with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	46.4	31.0	209.5	1.495	0.148	0.222
Rubber tyres	45.2	33.1	44.5	1.367	0.744	1.016
Machinery for sorting, screening earth, stone, ores; parts thereof	45.0	35.8	43.9	1.256	0.817	1.026
Plastics in primary forms	41.6	52.4	54.2	0.794	0.968	0.769
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	38.0	34.5	25.7	1.099	1.342	1.475
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	37.8	46.1	42.6	0.820	1.081	0.886
Meat and meat preparations	36.7	39.8	45.3	0.922	0.878	0.810
Fertilizers	35.9	35.2	49.2	1.021	0.715	0.730
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	35.3	8.9	37.7	3.971	0.235	0.934
Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled	35.0	30.1	37.0	1.163	0.813	0.946
Food preparations, n.e.s.	34.0	24.3	37.6	1.399	0.647	0.905
Fixed vegetable fats and oils,	33.7	35.1	39.4	0.961	0.891	0.856
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	30.6	26.4	32.4	1.158	0.814	0.943
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	26.8	16.5	28.6	1.622	0.577	0.936
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn	24.0	23.2	19.4	1.036	1.192	1.235
Paper and paperboard	23.4	23.1	38.5	1.014	0.600	0.608
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	21.0	15.5	28.3	1.358	0.547	0.743
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	20.9	20.0	25.9	1.046	0.770	0.805
Metal salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	20.6	23.0	22.2	0.898	1.034	0.928
Automatic data-processing machines	20.3	28.0	32.2	0.723	0.869	0.628
Internal combustion piston engines for vehicles	19.4	13.6	10.2	1.425	1.342	1.911
Floor coverings, etc.	18.7	20.7	20.5	0.905	1.010	0.914
Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal	17.7	23.7	69.1	0.745	0.343	0.255
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, selfpropelled	17.4	14.6	22.1	1.191	0.662	0.789
Aluminium	14.9	9.6	15.6	1.550	0.613	0.950
Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides	14.5	16.6	19.4	0.871	0.858	0.747
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and skirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics	14.4	9.8	35.3	1.466	0.278	0.408
Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods	14.2	19.1	16.0	0.741	1.192	0.883
Household-type refrigerators and food freezers (electrical and other)	13.8	11.2	21.1	1.240	0.528	0.654
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper	13.8	14.2	19.1	0.973	0.742	0.722
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	13.7	19.1	26.3	0.718	0.727	0.522
Textile yarn	13.6	14.8	19.2	0.921	0.770	0.709
Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	13.1	11.2	14.1	1.170	0.792	0.927
Sugar confectionery	12.6	14.2	15.9	0.891	0.890	0.793
Glycosides; glands or other organs and their extracts; antisera, vaccines and similar products	12.6	8.6	12.0	1.465	0.716	1.050
Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases	12.3	9.6	13.3	1.278	0.723	0.924
Insulated wire, cable and other insulated electric conductors	12.1	7.5	17.3	1.614	0.433	0.698
Coal, coke and briquettes	11.8	17.3	17.9	0.681	0.967	0.658
Cotton fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics)	11.5	10.6	5.6	1.079	1.902	2.052
Full range of goods (in mln of USD)	2,577.2	2,849.0	3,241.1	0.90	0.88	0.80
Full range of goods (in % of total import)	70.0%		65.0%			
Total import¹	3,684.1		4,989.0			

Notes:

Based on NSC data in CIF prices excluding additional estimates; first 53 large import items are indicated for 2020

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

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	unit of measurement	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	
Total¹		178.4	265.7		358.2		281.3		241.6	
Functional distribution*										
Consumption		112.8	181.4		214.4		164.2		156.1	
Raw materials		1.5	0.6		0.7		1.1		0.9	
Interim goods		37.5	74.7		133.3		107.5		77.5	
Investment goods		23.7	6.3		5.3		4.1		6.4	
Energy products		2.9	2.7		4.5		4.3		0.6	
SITC sections and large position										
Food and live animals		50.1	55.3		44.8		77.7		80.1	
<i>Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	1.9	7.3	2.2	1.9	7.4	3.0	14.0	3.3	
<i>Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	—	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	2.5	1.5	5.8	
<i>Vegetables, fresh or frozen</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	38.7	21.5	29.6	14.7	8.4	52.6	16.9	18.7	
<i>Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	10.1	15.0	14.2	15.8	16.5	39.9	25.7	27.5	
Beverages and tobacco		1.2	0.5		0.7		0.8		0.4	
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		25.1	48.2		97.7		72.5		44.4	
<i>Ferrous waste and scrap</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	—	0.8	0.4	21.2	7.7	25.9	3.4	18.5	
<i>Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	7.9	17.8	6.3	16.0	67.0	16.5	54.4	31.2	
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		2.9	2.7		4.5		4.3		0.6	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		—	—		—		—		—	
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		0.8	1.8		4.3		4.5		2.8	
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		6.3	9.9		9.8		9.6		10.8	
Machinery and transport equipment		30.9	25.1		26.0		21.8		26.9	
<i>Transformers, electrical</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>	1.7	26.2	1.8	23.1	1.8	13.7	1.2	214.6	
<i>Electric accumulators (storage batteries)</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>	—	4.9	0.1	—	—	1.3	0.3	23.1	
<i>Filament lamps</i>	<i>mln pieces</i>	5.5	31.1	2.7	35.5	2.8	16.9	1.5	18.4	
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>		0.7	13.0		15.1		15.9		15.3	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		61.2	119.8		162.1		81.6		64.7	
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>		40.4	90.2		134.6		74.2		56.0	
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		—	2.3		8.4		8.4		11.0	

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.15. Export of Goods to Kazakhstan

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			265.5		268.6		270.3		347.1		293.9
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			116.6		112.7		107.2		144.4		98.8
Raw materials			112.5		109.5		98.6		130.9		143.1
Interim goods			29.4		36.0		48.7		56.7		44.8
Investment goods			6.5		8.4		13.9		12.5		5.3
Energy products			0.4		1.9		2.0		2.6		1.9
SITC sections and large position											
Food and live animals											
Live animals			54.9		61.2		53.2		51.9		56.9
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	thou pieces		1.0		5.8		2.7		1.4		0.6
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	thou tons		17.3		19.2		20.5		20.2		26.1
Cheese and curd	thou tons		0.1		0.8		0.5		0.6		1.7
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	thou tons		0.5		3.1		1.0		0.9		2.8
Beverages and tobacco	thou tons		1.5		1.9		2.7		3.3		11.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			2.3		4.4		5.9		4.3		5.1
Precious metal ores and concentrates			112.8		110.0		98.7		130.7		142.7
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.4		1.9		2.0		2.5		1.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		0.1		0.1		0.7		0.1
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			8.9		5.8		6.7		17.8		5.5
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	thou tons		0.5		0.1		0.1		0.3		0.1
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons		0.7		3.6		6.5		4.2		3.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			25.4		28.2		35.9		48.8		31.4
Rubber tyres	thou pieces		—		7.7		0.6		3.3		11.1
Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods	mln sq.m		—		0.1		0.5		2.0		6.4
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	mln sq.m		4.1		6.7		17.0		5.5		13.3
Machinery and transport equipment			10.0		11.1		20.1		15.6		7.8
Electric space-heating apparatus and electric soil-heating apparatus	mln pieces		3.1		41.7		4.6		17.9		2.0
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			2.3		2.0		6.6		2.9		1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			50.8		45.8		47.4		74.5		42.3
Lamps and lighting fittings (including searchlights and spotlights), n.e.s.			0.3		0.1		0.2		3.2		4.0
Footwear			5.2		6.4		8.0		15.3		3.1
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods			7.5		4.0		18.0		19.8		22.6
Articles of plastics, n.e.s.			—		0.1		0.2		0.2		4.2
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.

*in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.16. Export of Goods to Uzbekistan

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			125.1		146.3		158.5		138.9		152.5
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			4.1		6.0		7.8		12.8		31.1
Raw materials			4.4		1.8		2.2		0.4		1.2
Interim goods			47.0		73.0		87.2		80.9		71.0
Investment goods			60.8		30.0		16.0		7.3		9.5
Energy products			8.8		35.5		45.3		37.5		39.8
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals											
Live animals			3.2		3.2		3.0		5.2		23.4
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	thou pieces		—	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	19.7	2.1	47.7	13.3
Beverages and tobacco	thou tons	1.3	0.2	3.1	1.4	—	—	1.2	0.2	45.2	4.7
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			—		—		—		0.1		0.1
Ferrous waste and scrap			5.6		10.1		18.1		16.3		19.6
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils	thou tons	41.4	1.8	97.0	8.6	69.5	12.8	57.2	12.2	60.3	15.5
Coal, coke and briquettes			8.8		35.5		45.3		37.5		39.8
Petroleum oils and oils, crude	mln tons	0.2	5.9	0.4	8.8	0.6	16.9	0.8	21.6	0.9	25.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	thou tons	6.9	2.6	6.9	1.7	48.6	10.7	28.3	8.8	43.5	8.5
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		—		0.1		—		—
Fertilizers			10.7		11.8		8.2		5.2		4.1
Plastics in primary forms	mln tons	1.5	2.7	0.8	1.5	0.2	3.7	5.1	4.1		0.4
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	thou tons	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	thou tons	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.5	1.1	0.5	—	—	0.2	1.8
Portland cement			27.1		42.6		60.9		59.3		48.5
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	thou tons	2.5	0.1	122.6	5.2	491.5	24.6	603.7	30.8	417.5	22.2
Iron and steel	mln sq.m	0.8	2.4	1.3	4.9	2.7	9.4	1.7	5.0	2.6	6.5
Machinery and transport equipment	thou tons	16.6	14.8	29.0	16.1	30.4	12.1	31.2	10.8	22.7	7.8
Heating and cooling equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.			60.3		40.9		21.2		14.0		15.4
Household-type laundry equipment, n.e.s., whether or not electrical	thou pieces		1.3		3.5		1.4		—		2.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			0.5	19.1	1.1	32.6	2.4	64.2	3.2	54.7	4.8
Lamps and lighting fittings (including searchlights and spotlights), n.e.s.			9.5		2.2		1.7		1.3		1.7
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			0.7		0.6		0.1		0.8		0.6
			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.17. Export of Goods to Belarus

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			3.3	7.1	12.1	13.1	10.7				
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2				
Raw materials			—	—	—	—	—				
Interim goods			2.7	6.4	11.5	12.2	10.5				
Investment goods			—	0.2	0.2	0.1	—				
Energy products			—	—	—	—	—				
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			0.1	0.1	—	0.5	0.1				
Beverages and tobacco			—	—	—	—	—				
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2				
<i>Cotton</i>	tons		39.5	—	—	—	58.9	0.1			
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	tons		—	—	—	—	43.1	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			2.6	6.6	11.6	12.2	10.2				
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>			2.6	6.4	11.5	12.1	10.2				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1				
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			—	—	—	—	—				

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.18. Export of Goods to China

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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		80.1	97.5	61.2	81.5	43.2					
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption		13.4	27.1	16.4	25.7	14.1					
Raw materials		51.3	46.2	27.9	38.3	19.4					
Interim goods		3.7	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.3					
Investment goods		5.0	13.9	3.1	1.3	0.3					
Energy products		6.5	8.4	13.1	15.3	9.1					
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals											
<i>Live animals</i>		1.9	3.6	5.4	3.6	2.0					
<i>Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried</i>	thou pieces	0.2	16.8	1.3	24.9	2.4	7.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	
<i>Sugars, molasses and honey</i>	thou tons	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	
Beverages and tobacco	thou tons	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	
<i>Cigarettes containing tobacco</i>	bill. pieces	10.8	22.3	10.5	21.7	11.8					
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		9.9	2.7	21.5	1.2	10.2	2.3	20.8	1.3	11.5	
<i>Precious metal ores and concentrates</i>		45.5	38.0	22.4	29.7	18.0					
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils	thou tons	14.9	11.1	34.8	8.3	20.4	14.4	26.5	10.4	17.1	
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons	6.5	8.4	13.1	15.3	9.1					
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		5.6	10.2	12.1	13.2	10.6	16.1	8.5			
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	
<i>Leather</i>		8.9	10.0	6.4	8.9	1.7					
Machinery and transport equipment		5.9	1.5	8.9	1.0	5.8	0.4	3.0	0.2	1.3	
<i>Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders</i>		4.2	14.2	3.1	2.0	0.3					
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	pieces	0.2	4.4	1.7	0.1	0.2					
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2					

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	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			90.0		131.2		104.3		89.9		74.6
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			33.1		20.6		25.8		31.2		20.7
Raw materials			0.9		1.2		6.8		6.7		6.8
Interim goods			12.6		14.1		15.0		28.4		30.3
Investment goods			25.9		73.9		23.1		1.0		0.2
Energy products			17.6		21.3		33.5		22.6		16.6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			31.6		19.7		25.2		30.4		20.0
<i>Vegetables, fresh or frozen</i>	thou tons	44.6	30.4	19.3	17.1	27.7	21.3	30.9	27.7	17.4	18.0
Beverages and tobacco			—		0.1		—		0.5		—
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			11.4		14.8		21.3		30.4		25.7
<i>Cotton</i>	thou tons	8.1	10.7	7.6	11.5	7.9	12.4	15.2	21.9	13.9	20.0
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils	thou tons	17.6	17.6	31.8	21.3	39.9	33.5	28.3	22.6	16.6	16.6
<i>Kerosene</i>		29.9	17.6	31.8	21.3	39.9	33.5	28.3	22.6	16.6	16.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.8		—		—		—		0.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			1.0		0.8		0.4		0.4		2.0
Machinery and transport equipment			26.5		74.0		23.3		1.0		2.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			0.5		0.4		0.4		3.7		7.6
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			0.6		0.2		0.1		0.8		0.2

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.20. Export of Goods to the Tajikistan

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			21.8	24.3	47.1	57.2	28.1				
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			6.6	8.8	14.1	10.4					
Raw materials			0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3					
Interim goods			8.6	6.3	8.6	13.3	10.3				
Investment goods			3.9	0.9	0.8	3.5	1.9				
Energy products			2.7	10.2	28.7	26.0	5.1				
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals											
Live animals											
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese											
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn											
Vegetables, fresh or frozen											
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof											
Beverages and tobacco											
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels											
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled											
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils											
Petroleum oils and oils, crude											
Gas oil											
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes											
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories											
Essential oils and cleansing preparations											
Fertilizers											
Safety fuses; detonating fuses; percussion or detonating caps; igniters; electric detonators											
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material											
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass											
Iron and steel											
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.											
Machinery and transport equipment											
Tractors											
Household-type laundry equipment, n.e.s., whether or not electrical											
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons											
Miscellaneous manufactured articles											
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods											
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories											

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.21. Export of Goods to Great Britain

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	unit of measurement	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total		32.0		191.2		670.0		833.2		990.0
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		—		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1
Raw materials		—		1.8		1.3		0.4		—
Interim goods		31.6		188.3		668.2		832.3		986.8
Investment goods		0.4		1.1		0.4		—		3.1
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		0.3		3.2		5.5		0.7		—
Machinery and transport equipment		0.4		0.9		0.4		0.1		3.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		—		—		—		—		—
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		31.3		186.8		663.9		832.0		986.8
<i>Gold (non-monetary)</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>186.8</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>663.9</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>832.0</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>986.8</i>

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

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	unit of measurement	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total¹		1,049.4		1,232.7		1,510.6		1,404.3		1,316.0
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		237.4		304.1		313.9		351.0		351.7
Raw materials		56.3		34.2		36.5		34.4		56.4
Interim goods		282.0		279.8		374.7		399.6		388.6
Investment goods		47.3		62.6		65.0		76.7		80.7
Energy products		426.4		552.1		720.5		542.7		438.6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food and live animals		122.6		152.6		153.3		163.9		173.0
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons	6.4	7.8	18.7	26.0	20.0	22.2	11.6	15.7	8.9
Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled	thou tons	100.2	17.4	2.8	0.6	—	—	6.5	1.5	80.7
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	thou tons	17.4	18.6	24.2	26.7	28.1	29.5	29.1	33.7	28.2
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	thou tons	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	6.2	2.6	23.3
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	thou tons	12.0	30.9	15.9	38.9	15.9	41.2	15.6	40.8	19.5
Beverages and tobacco	thou tons	31.1	21.8	21.8	26.8	26.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	24.9
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		36.9	11.1	11.1	9.7	9.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	16.8
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		426.8	552.2	552.2	720.5	720.5	542.7	542.7	438.5	438.5
Motor spirit (gasoline)	thou tons	180.1	219.4	624.4	219.4	687.4	269.6	559.5	193.6	632.5
Gas oil	thou tons	344.5	130.1	519.4	216.6	563.5	337.8	443.3	249.9	541.7
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		34.6	28.4	28.4	29.5	29.5	25.4	25.4	25.4	28.4
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		91.4	107.1	107.1	128.4	128.4	147.6	147.6	147.6	145.4
Metal salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids	thou tons	20.8	8.5	27.6	2.6	38.0	16.7	35.5	16.2	39.9
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons	5.3	17.0	3.6	27.6	1.7	17.7	1.9	25.7	2.0
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	thou tons	15.9	22.7	36.1	33.6	19.9	31.1	22.7	38.3	27.3
Fertilizers	mln tons	6.2	6.1	8.3	4.9	21.3	14.6	17.2	13.9	24.2
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons	3.5	5.9	5.6	9.8	5.4	8.5	2,381.7	14.8	11.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		204.1	235.0	235.0	302.1	302.1	342.1	342.1	349.7	349.7
Iron and steel	thou tons	223.6	115.8	213.8	107.7	265.1	159.9	290.8	167.6	281.7
Machinery and transport equipment		82.0	85.6	85.6	102.1	102.1	94.8	94.8	98.1	98.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		21.9	28.2	28.2	33.8	33.8	30.8	30.8	28.7	28.7
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)		32.1	20.1	20.1	31.5	31.5	15.0	15.0	41.0	41.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		20.0	39.0	39.0	38.2	38.2	45.4	45.4	41.2	41.2
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.23. Import of Goods from Kazakhstan

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			531.0		520.5		602.7		649.4		500.2
<u>Functional distribution²</u>											
Consumption			235.1		241.4		244.4		262.9		238.5
Raw materials			76.7		68.6		53.7		62.5		31.7
Interim goods			116.3		123.2		129.8		148.0		118.9
Investment goods			20.5		25.4		24.7		48.7		22.8
Energy products			82.4		61.9		150.1		127.3		88.2
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			141.1		142.5		104.5		139.0		103.6
<i>Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled</i>	thou tons	314.9	53.8	232.5	37.4	153.6	21.8	189.8	34.5	79.9	13.7
<i>Meal and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn</i>	thou tons	84.7	21.2	68.4	15.9	61.3	13.3	75.7	17.9	87.4	21.7
<i>Cereal preparations and preparations of flour</i>	thou tons	5.2	5.3	13.6	12.7	10.8	10.0	19.3	16.1	11.2	11.1
<i>Vegetables, fresh or frozen</i>	thou tons	1.4	0.5	6.8	2.0	6.9	3.4	34.8	10.9	21.6	8.2
<i>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</i>	thou tons	2.7	10.5	4.1	13.0	4.5	11.7	6.2	10.0	9.5	11.0
Beverages and tobacco			28.4		53.3		77.6		70.4		58.1
<i>Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured</i>	mln litr	15.3	7.0	54.8	14.1	62.1	23.1	80.5	23.9	91.5	21.9
<i>Cigarettes containing tobacco</i>	bill. pieces	1.7	20.4	3.9	38.1	3.5	53.6	2.7	45.5	2.1	35.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			18.1		23.9		25.6		24.4		17.9
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			84.4		62.7		150.0		127.5		88.2
<i>Coal, coke and briquettes</i>	mln tons	0.8	15.7	1.0	21.0	0.8	21.1	0.5	17.8	0.5	11.7
<i>Motor spirit (gasoline)</i>	thou tons	1.7	0.2	3.7	0.8	163.3	31.7	95.2	27.5	161.4	34.7
<i>Gas oil</i>	thou tons	2.3	0.8	18.7	7.3	139.6	69.5	91.5	38.6	34.4	12.2
<i>Fuel oil</i>	thou tons	223.0	57.3	75.9	17.7	13.4	4.4	57.1	21.2	63.5	13.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			6.8		13.4		10.7		13.4		4.9
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			69.9		59.1		62.2		77.7		66.5
<i>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</i>	thou tons	64.5	7.2	24.2	5.8	67.9	11.2	65.2	10.3	63.8	14.2
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	thou tons	16.9	35.2	17.2	25.2	11.9	21.1	12.4	21.7	12.8	16.9
<i>Fertilizers</i>	mln tons	16.1	10.3	4.5	3.3	5.9	7.1	8.8	9.1	8.4	6.7
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	thou tons	40.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	5.2	2.7	2.2	3.7	8.7	6.1
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	thou tons	394.1	5.8	6.1	9.6	3.8	8.4	688.3	9.9	5.0	11.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			86.4		97.8		107.8		120.3		101.4
<i>Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	2.1	7.5	2.5	11.4	2.4	11.4	3.8	20.9	4.1	21.4
<i>Portland cement</i>	thou tons	26.6	3.9	126.9	5.1	65.8	4.5	74.2	3.8	203.4	8.8
<i>Other hydraulic cements</i>	thou tons	10.8	0.6	15.1	0.7	103.3	4.9	139.7	6.3	123.9	5.6
<i>Iron and steel</i>	thou tons	72.0	41.0	99.5	49.2	76.9	51.4	61.4	39.9	54.1	33.7
Machinery and transport equipment			83.6		51.6		46.0		63.3		44.9
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances</i>			13.8		17.3		14.1		25.3		12.1
<i>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</i>			53.9		16.9		12.3		15.0		15.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			11.9		15.9		18.0		13.0		14.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			0.4		0.2		0.2		0.4		0.3

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.24. Import of Goods from Uzbekistan

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	unit of measurement	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total		67.2		163.6		178.0		200.9		188.8
Functional distribution*										
Consumption		30.4		87.5		97.3		94.6		95.7
Raw materials		0.7		2.1		1.7		2.4		2.1
Interim goods		33.7		62.9		60.4		81.1		71.1
Investment goods		2.3		3.7		4.5		9.6		12.2
Energy products		0.2		7.5		14.0		13.1		7.7
SITC sections and large position										
Food and live animals										
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	thou tons	7.3		33.9		49.0		41.5		40.8
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	thou tons	4.4		16.9		26.3		29.7		53.9
Beverages and tobacco	thou tons	8.1		33.5		53.5		54.5		21.5
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		1.1		3.1		5.7		5.1		2.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		1.7		2.7		2.8		2.5		2.8
Other light petroleum oils and light oils obtained from bituminous minerals	thou tons	0.2		7.5		14.3		13.1		7.7
Natural gas	mln.cub.m	—		0.9		8.0		12.2		4.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	mln.cub.m	—		29.5		4.9		36.3		5.6
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		—		—		—		0.1		—
Fertilizers	mln tons	19.5		36.5		30.1		42.2		32.0
Plastics in primary forms	thou tons	17.1		42.7		27.7		41.4		14.6
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons	0.6		2.5		3.7		4.3		5.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	thou tons	3.6		5.4		5.8		4.3		7.5
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	thou tons	23.3		41.8		44.0		48.4		63.7
Floor coverings, etc.	mln sq.m	1.5		1.7		1.7		3.0		14.0
Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods	mln sq.m	2.1		3.2		3.0		2.8		8.2
Aluminium	thou tons	—		0.9		0.6		0.6		1.1
Machinery and transport equipment	thou tons	2.2		1.0		1.7		1.4		2.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	thou tons	4.8		10.5		9.3		23.6		17.6
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	thou tons	2.3		6.4		6.4		18.4		8.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	thou tons	0.2		2.6		1.1		3.1		4.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	thou tons	9.4		27.6		22.7		24.3		22.0
Footwear	thou tons	3.9		17.0		13.7		16.1		14.1
Builders' ware of plastics	thou tons	3.2		4.9		4.3		3.5		1.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	thou tons	0.7		1.1		1.3		1.0		2.3
		—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.25. Import of Goods from Ukraine

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			39.9		38.9		29.7		48.5		50.2
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			29.4		27.0		23.4		34.5		36.5
Raw materials			0.4		0.2		—		—		0.1
Interim goods			6.1		4.8		2.1		2.1		4.2
Investment goods			4.0		6.9		4.2		11.9		9.4
Energy products			—		—		—		—		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			18.4		17.9		16.2		26.9		26.6
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	thou tons	1.3	1.5	3.1	3.3	4.8	5.1	8.7	9.1	15.8	17.1
<i>Sugar confectionery</i>	thou tons	2.9	4.2	3.0	4.7	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.1	2.7
<i>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</i>	thou tons	2.0	4.1	1.7	3.9	1.0	2.7	0.9	2.2	0.6	1.5
Beverages and tobacco			0.6		0.2		0.2		0.2		0.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			—		—		—		—		0.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			—		—		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			0.4		0.2		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			5.6		6.4		6.4		6.9		9.9
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	thou tons	0.3	4.3	0.4	5.2	0.4	5.7	0.4	6.2	0.5	8.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			8.3		4.3		1.6		1.7		3.5
<i>Paper and paperboard</i>	thou tons	1.1	3.5	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.9
<i>Iron and steel</i>	thou tons	1.0	0.5		—		—		—	0.8	0.7
Machinery and transport equipment			4.1		8.0		3.8		11.3		9.2
<i>Electric accumulators (storage batteries)</i>	thou pieces	14.4	0.5	36.4	1.4	24.9	1.2	17.3	0.8	11.9	0.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			2.5		1.9		1.5		1.4		0.8
<i>Gas meters</i>	thou pieces	—	—	—	—	26.3	0.4	48.2	0.9	23.7	0.4
<i>Printed matter</i>	tons	68.1	1.2	30.2	0.6	25.7	0.4	8.2	0.2	4.8	0.1
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	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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		44.7	108.7	47.2	46.5	35.2					
Functional distribution*											
Consumption		10.4	68.9	20.1	18.6	15.0					
Raw materials		0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2					
Interim goods		13.3	26.2	14.8	16.3	10.3					
Investment goods		19.8	12.6	11.6	10.3	8.2					
Energy products		0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.5					
SITC sections and large position											
Food and live animals											
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons	0.1	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.4					
Sugars, molasses and honey	thou tons	6.3	5.6	2.8	0.6	1.1					
Beverages and tobacco		0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	—					
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7					
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.5					
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		0.4	—	—	—	—					
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		1.5	6.1	6.1	8.3	5.5					
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	tons	18.2	1.2	270.0	3.6	236.9					
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	thou tons	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7					
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material											
Rubber tyres	thou pieces	10.3	19.4	13.5	14.1	9.3					
Densified and reconstituted wood		1.5	0.3	9.9	0.6	1.5					
Doors and their frames and thresholds	thou cub.m	2.5	5.3	177.5	2.5	78.1					
Paper and paper-board	thou tons	—	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.3					
Roofing tiles, chimney-pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural ornaments and other ceramic constructional goods	thou sq.m	0.2	2.6	6.9	2.3	0.5					
Miscellaneous articles of base metal		38.4	1.7	360.1	1.1	162.7					
Machinery and transport equipment	thou tons	—	0.1	3.3	0.7	1.6					
Tractors		25.1	19.2	14.7	11.2	8.7					
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	pieces	—	293.0	6.7	303.0	4.5					
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	pieces	15.4	0.5	6.0	5.0	1.1					
Furniture and parts thereof		2.0	5.3	4.7	3.6	1.8					
Gas meters		0.6	3.5	1.9	1.5	0.8					
Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods	thou pieces	—	—	0.3	48.5	0.1					
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories		—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1					

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.27. Import of Goods from China

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	unit of measurement	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total		1,468.4		1,500.1		1,942.3		1,735.0		736.8
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		644.6		651.6		940.8		764.9		281.3
Raw materials		2.3		1.9		2.3		2.3		1.1
Interim goods		551.0		629.3		698.1		633.4		303.6
Investment goods		269.4		216.7		300.2		333.6		150.5
Energy products		1.2		0.6		0.8		0.7		0.4
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food and live animals		42.1		18.4		23.1		42.3		16.6
Beverages and tobacco		1.2		1.1		0.1		3.1		2.0
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		3.1		4.4		6.7		15.8		2.9
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		1.1		0.6		0.8		0.7		0.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		75.6		79.2		99.8		80.9		50.0
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>		3.5		1.6		1.1		0.5		3.7
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	thou tons	24.2		23.9		27.8		25.3		17.3
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	thou tons	11.3		8.8		10.2		9.0		5.9
<i>Insecticides</i>	thou tons	1.5		0.6		0.7		0.7		2.7
<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	1.0		0.8		0.9		1.0		5.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		396.3		542.8		551.6		517.8		225.6
<i>Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials</i>	mln sq m	196.3		284.6		817.5		442.5		172.8
<i>Knitted or crocheted fabrics</i>	thou tons	1.4		1.7		12.9		13.0		4.5
<i>Locksmiths' wares, safes, strongboxes, etc., and hardware, n.e.s., of base metal</i>	thou tons	6.9		5.4		20.2		20.0		5.9
Machinery and transport equipment		390.7		314.9		489.9		559.5		282.3
<i>Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy</i>	mln pieces	48.1		3.0		3.4		3.4		2.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		558.1		538.7		770.2		514.9		157.2
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>		182.3		146.0		247.1		145.9		47.9
<i>Footwear</i>		243.0		273.1		344.9		233.8		49.1
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

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	unit of measurement	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total		153.6		155.3		128.8		90.1		120.3
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		7.1		22.3		13.9		17.8		23.4
Raw materials		0.2		0.4		0.5		0.7		0.8
Interim goods		36.7		52.2		41.7		44.3		39.4
Investment goods		108.7		79.4		71.9		26.8		56.2
Energy products		1.0		1.1		0.8		0.5		0.5
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food and live animals		1.8		2.7		4.3		9.5		5.1
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	—	0.5	0.4	2.8	2.2	7.7	6.0	3.8	2.4
Beverages and tobacco		0.8		0.8		1.0		1.1		1.0
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		0.2		0.3		0.4		0.2		0.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		1.0		1.1		0.8		0.5		0.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		—		0.1		0.1		0.2		0.2
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		3.8		17.7		7.5		7.1		10.6
<i>Glycosides; glands or other organs and their extracts; antisera, vaccines and similar products</i>	<i>tons</i>	0.7	3.9	1.9	5.9	0.9	3.0	1.4	2.9	1.1
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	<i>tons</i>	1.2	12.7	15.3	2.5	4.8	2.0	3.0	2.7	7.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		4.2		9.3		5.1		6.8		6.5
<i>Materials of rubber</i>	<i>tons</i>	0.5	20.8	23.3	0.7	0.6	16.7	0.5	9.6	0.3
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	<i>pieces</i>	0.1	213.0	253.0	4.5	86.0	1.7	173.0	3.8	222.0
<i>Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper</i>	<i>tons</i>	0.5	17.9	17.9	0.7	22.2	1.0	14.6	0.9	8.0
Machinery and transport equipment		138.2		116.5		104.5		60.2		91.7
<i>Internal combustion piston engines, for vehicles</i>	<i>pieces</i>	8.6	37.0	52.0	36.0	13.2	22.0	6.3	39.0	15.5
<i>Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction</i>		7.4		7.5		5.9		10.3		5.8
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)		14.6		22.9		17.0		13.1		45.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		3.8		6.9		5.0		4.6		4.5
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus</i>		2.0		4.0		2.4		2.1		2.1
<i>Articles of plastics, n.e.s.</i>		0.1		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3
<i>Orthopaedic appliances; hearing-aids</i>		0.3		0.4		0.3		0.4		0.5
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	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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		191.1	224.9	290.2	222.8	194.8					
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption		115.1	146.1	186.1	121.9	77.8					
Raw materials		1.2	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2					
Interim goods		50.9	50.1	69.7	72.4	69.9					
Investment goods		23.2	27.4	32.0	26.4	43.0					
Energy products		0.6	0.7	1.5	1.4	3.8					
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals		6.9	6.5	6.7	6.9	5.6					
Beverages and tobacco		—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1					
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3					
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		0.6	0.7	1.5	1.4	3.8					
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1					
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		21.8	26.3	33.3	32.4	30.3					
<i>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</i>	thou tons	1.7	3.3	2.7	2.7	4.3					
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	thou tons	0.3	5.8	10.1	14.5	15.9					
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	thou tons	2.2	4.3	1.9	2.0	3.6					
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		44.5	41.2	57.3	64.4	72.8					
<i>Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	2.8	7.2	2.9	2.3	4.8					
<i>Textile yarn</i>	thou tons	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.9					
<i>Fabrics, woven, of silk or of silk waste</i>	mln sq.m	2.3	1.0	2.8	4.4	8.3					
<i>Knitted or crocheted fabrics</i>	thou tons	6.0	15.2	3.8	8.1	18.8					
<i>Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	0.5	1.6	0.4	1.2	17.7					
Machinery and transport equipment		29.9	40.4	46.9	38.5	36.6					
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>		10.3	11.3	15.6	9.2	9.9					
<i>Ships' derricks; cranes (including cable cranes); mobile lifting frames, straddle carriers and works trucks fitted with a crane</i>	pieces	4.0	—	—	—	6.0					
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances</i>		6.4	13.5	9.9	10.9	7.9					
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		86.5	109.6	143.9	78.4	45.2					
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>		64.0	80.3	107.5	47.9	23.1					
<i>Footwear</i>		10.1	16.8	18.6	12.4	6.7					
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	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			62.4		67.5		74.6		70.8		51.6
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			16.9		23.2		23.9		18.8		16.9
Raw materials			0.7		1.4		2.3		1.3		1.0
Interim goods			12.8		15.4		15.2		18.7		11.7
Investment goods			30.0		25.3		31.6		30.4		20.3
Energy products			2.0		2.3		1.6		1.6		1.6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			1.9		3.3		3.1		2.2		2.1
Beverages and tobacco			0.7		0.6		1.4		0.5		0.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			1.1		1.3		2.4		1.2		0.7
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			2.0		2.3		1.6		1.6		1.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—		0.1		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			15.0		14.5		17.6		14.7		15.8
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>			0.2		10.3		0.2		0.1		0.1
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	thou tons		10.4		0.2		12.7		9.6		11.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	thou tons		0.7		1.1		1.3		1.1		0.8
<i>Materials of rubber</i>			4.1		4.5		4.7		4.8		2.3
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	tons		24.3		0.3		1,780.2		0.4		56.2
<i>Articles of rubber, n.e.s.</i>	thou pieces		0.1		43.7		0.7		198.6		0.5
<i>Paper and paperboard</i>	tons		9.6		0.2		16.1		0.3		7.7
<i>Non-wovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, n.e.s.</i>	tons		218.4		1.1		152.7		0.8		111.5
<i>Aluminium</i>	tons		142.4		0.4		14.8		0.1		110.3
Machinery and transport equipment	tons		42.9		50.1		37.9		0.3		49.1
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>			33.0		27.0		34.6		37.7		22.1
<i>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</i>			15.2		5.4		9.4		8.1		5.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			2.7		7.7		10.8		14.6		6.8
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus</i>			4.6		14.0		9.2		8.0		6.7
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories			2.9		3.9		6.6		5.6		4.5
			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.31. Import of Goods from Japan

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	unit of measurement	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
Total		18.6		34.5	48.2	25.3	22.1		22.1	
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		3.3		4.4	22.1	2.2	2.7		2.7	
Raw materials		—		—	—	—	—		—	
Interim goods		10.7		16.8	14.9	13.8	12.2		12.2	
Investment goods		4.5		13.0	11.1	8.1	6.0		6.0	
Energy products		0.1		0.3	0.1	1.1	1.2		1.2	
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food and live animals		—		—	—	—	—		—	
Beverages and tobacco		—		—	—	—	—		—	
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		—		—	—	—	—		—	
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		0.1		0.3	0.1	1.1	1.2		1.2	
<i>Lubricating petroleum oils</i>	tons	0.1	37.8	0.3	96.4	0.1	264.4	1.1	306.4	1.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes		—		—	—	—	—		—	
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		0.6		2.7	19.1	0.8	1.9		1.9	
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	0.1		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		6.6		7.4	8.3	10.5	8.1		8.1	
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces	6.0	38.0	6.3	196.2	5.9	289.7	7.1	229.3	7.1
Machinery and transport equipment		10.4		22.9	19.5	10.7	9.6		9.6	
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>		1.3		4.4	4.2	2.0	2.6		2.6	
<i>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</i>		5.2		7.1	6.6	3.6	3.6		3.6	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		0.9		1.3	1.2	2.1	1.2		1.2	
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus</i>		0.5		1.0	1.0	1.6	1.0		1.0	
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.32. Import of Goods from the Republic of Korea

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			26.0	46.4	27.7	33.1	47.6				
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			8.5	14.9	6.7	7.6	19.1				
Raw materials			—	0.1	—	—	—				
Interim goods			11.5	20.7	8.5	10.0	10.0				
Investment goods			4.9	9.3	10.6	13.8	16.7				
Energy products			1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.7				
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5				
Beverages and tobacco			3.0	3.1	1.9	0.2	0.2				
<i>Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured</i>	mln litr		228.3	0.1	338.2	0.3	230.8	0.2	168.8	0.2	
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3				
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.7				
<i>Lubricating petroleum oils</i>	thou tons		1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes			—	—	—	—	—				
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			5.2	3.0	4.1	6.0	6.4				
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons		0.8	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	3.3	0.8		
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	thou tons		0.2	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.8	3.4		
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	thou tons		2.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0		
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			4.4	7.2	3.0	2.2	3.2				
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	11.2	0.3			
<i>Knitted or crocheted fabrics</i>	tons		—	447.1	0.8	186.9	0.5	51.2	0.1	224.8	0.6
<i>Iron and steel</i>	thou tons		1.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	
<i>Springs and leaves for springs, of iron, steel or copper</i>	thou tons		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3		
Machinery and transport equipment			9.8	22.9	14.4	19.4	32.5				
<i>Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)</i>			1.4	2.8	2.9	5.6	24.4				
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			1.6	7.7	1.2	2.0	1.8				
<i>Prefabricated buildings</i>			0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2				
<i>Furniture and parts thereof</i>			—	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1				
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7				
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 UAE

	unit of measurement	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		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			3.8		8.6		7.5		13.6		8.1
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			2.8		7.0		5.8		11.6		6.1
Raw materials			—		—		0.1		0.1		—
Interim goods			0.3		0.7		1.0		1.5		1.3
Investment goods			0.6		0.9		0.5		0.4		0.6
Energy products			0.1		—		0.1		0.1		0.1
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food and live animals			0.6		0.4		0.4		0.4		—
Beverages and tobacco			0.4		0.5		0.2		1.0		5.2
<i>Cigarettes containing tobacco</i>	mln pieces	41.9	0.2	29.6	0.1	27.9	0.1	40.5	0.6	1,731.5	5.1
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		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.7		1.4		1.1		1.5		0.8
<i>Essential oils and cleansing preparations</i>	thou tons	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material			0.2		0.3		0.3		0.5		0.1
Machinery and transport equipment			1.3		5.9		4.7		9.8		1.8
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>			—		0.1		0.2		0.6		1.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			0.3		0.2		0.5		0.2		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.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</i> (EAEU countries)	<i>NEER</i> (EAEU countries)	<i>REER</i> (non-EAEU countries)	<i>NEER</i> (non-EAEU countries)	<i>Exchange rate</i> (USD for 1 som)
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
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

Table I.34. (continue)

	<i>REER</i>	<i>NEER</i>	<i>REER</i> (<i>EAEU</i> countries)	<i>NEER</i> (<i>EAEU</i> countries)	<i>REER</i> (<i>non-EAEU</i> countries)	<i>NEER</i> (<i>non-EAEU</i> countries)	<i>Exchange rate</i> (<i>USD for 1 som</i>)
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	115.3	120.3	131.3	157.3	102.8	95.1	0.0143
March	114.2	119.7	129.4	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	115.7	122.3	127.8	154.9	105.8	99.0	0.0143
July	114.7	121.8	126.4	153.5	105.0	98.9	0.0144
August	116.4	124.3	129.1	156.7	105.9	100.6	0.0143
September	117.1	125.2	129.4	156.5	106.9	102.1	0.0143
October	116.7	125.2	129.0	155.7	106.6	102.5	0.0143
November	116.4	124.4	128.8	154.8	106.2	101.7	0.0143
December	116.5	123.8	127.8	152.9	107.0	101.9	0.0143
January'20	115.2	122.8	125.9	150.6	106.0	101.6	0.0143
February	117.1	124.9	129.1	154.0	107.0	102.9	0.0143
March	117.5	124.0	134.8	159.6	103.3	98.0	0.0133
April	115.5	120.0	133.1	155.3	101.0	94.1	0.0124
May	118.2	124.4	132.6	157.0	106.0	99.8	0.0130
June	118.3	125.8	129.7	155.0	108.5	103.3	0.0134
July	114.9	123.2	126.8	152.7	104.8	100.5	0.0130
August	115.1	124.4	129.6	156.1	102.9	100.2	0.0129
September	114.8	123.6	130.6	156.1	101.4	98.9	0.0127
October	116.4	123.4	133.8	156.9	101.6	97.8	0.0124
November	112.6	118.1	128.8	149.5	98.7	93.9	0.0119
December	112.4	116.4	126.9	145.1	99.9	94.0	0.0119

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

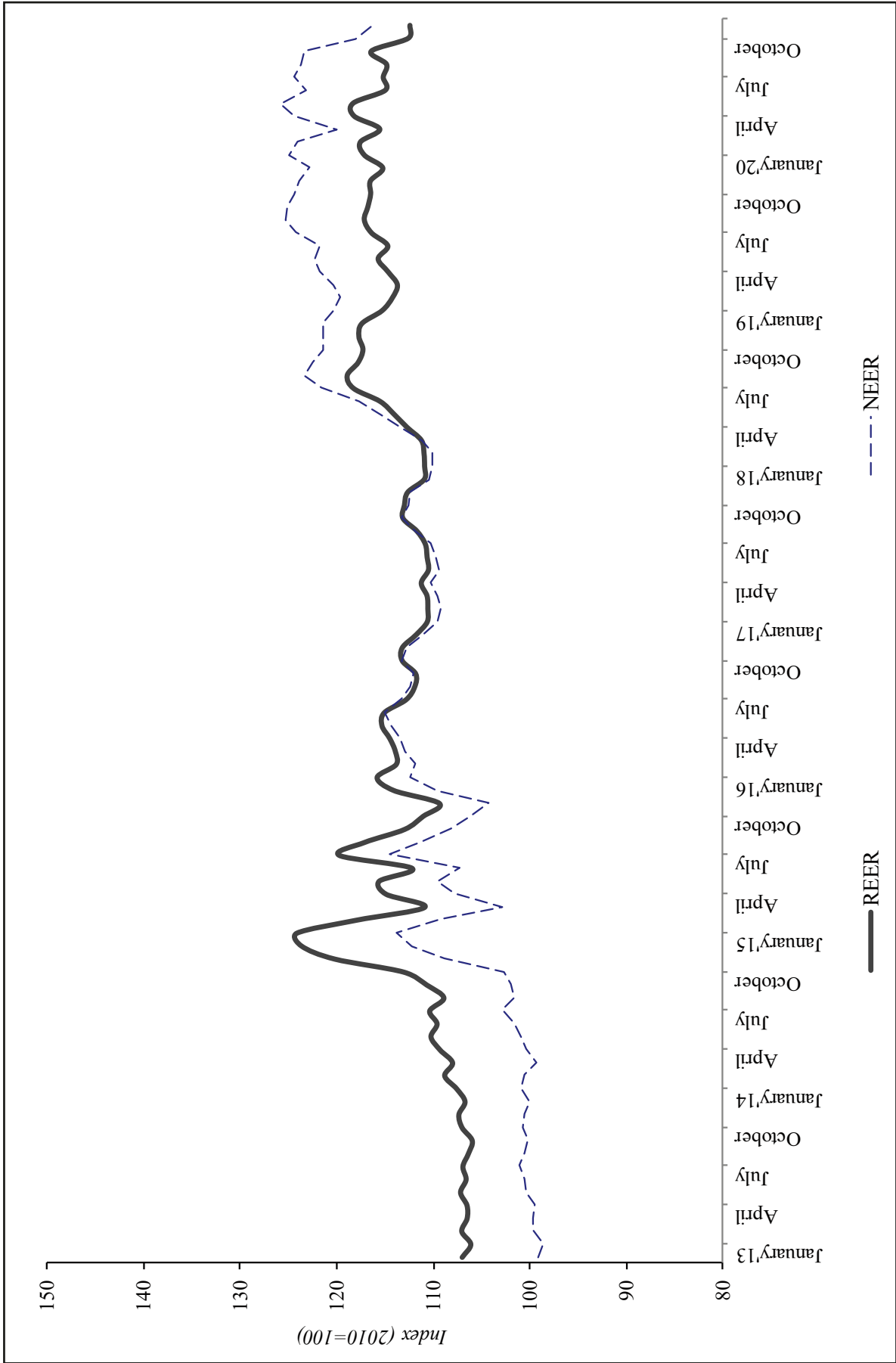


Table I.35. Geographic Distribution of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic*
(mln of USD)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	615.9	-107.2	49.2	341.4	-509.5
Non-EAEU countries	336.3	-174.3	89.3	341.2	-474.2
Azerbaijan	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.2
Great Britain	0.2	-24.6	-21.6	42.4	-73.8
Virgin Islands, Great Britain	0.1	-1.9	5.9	1.7	-0.1
Germany	-0.4	32.8	7.2	-1.0	-9.7
Canada	103.1	-178.5	-2.8	191.6	-32.1
Cyprus	12.5	2.7	1.0	-25.3	2.8
China	174.9	36.0	67.2	-32.2	-385.5
Qatar	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.2	0.0
Netherlands	9.4	15.2	48.2	57.7	42.1
Other international organizations	0.0	-7.2	-5.7	7.5	0.5
Republic of Korea	0.9	-4.6	2.3	-3.3	-23.0
USA	2.2	0.3	-10.0	5.0	2.1
Turkey	25.6	10.1	-20.2	-6.8	-17.5
Switzerland	2.7	4.8	13.8	102.9	17.2
Japan	0.0	8.1	0.3	5.8	0.6
Other countries	5.1	-67.7	-3.5	-5.7	0.9
EAEU countries	279.6	67.1	-40.1	0.2	-35.3
Kazakhstan	-17.6	—	—	0.4	—
Russia	16.0	-7.3	-33.2	-8.1	6.0
Russia	281.1	74.4	-6.9	8.0	-41.3

* 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)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	615.9	-107.2	49.2	341.4	-509.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.1	-0.6	2.2	-2.4	-15.8
Mining	26.2	27.7	28.8	35.3	-34.2
Manufacture	169.0	-68.6	57.2	164.0	-66.3
Providing (supply of) electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	120.6	65.3	-5.0	4.0	-27.0
Construction	22.3	-19.0	10.1	-38.9	-9.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-17.5	13.3	7.6	16.7	-22.0
Transport activities and storage of goods	—	-11.9	3.2	18.5	-1.8
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	-0.9	-12.1	0.1	-1.2
Information and communication	0.9	11.6	42.1	127.2	9.5
Financial intermediation and insurance	172.8	37.5	11.8	28.8	21.8
Operations with the real estate	-0.2	-3.9	-28.4	0.5	8.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	119.8	-162.3	-65.0	-14.7	-367.2
Administrative and support service activities	—	0.1	-2.0	2.1	-16.5
Health and social services for the population	—	-0.2	-1.1	—	-0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	—	4.7	-0.2	0.1	-0.4

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

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Reserves (<i>mln of USD</i>)	1,969.1	2,176.5	2,155.5	2,424.1	2,808.1
Liquid part of reserves (<i>mln of USD</i>)*	1,773.3	1,970.7	1,919.2	2,176.4	2,628.0
Reserves in months of import of goods and facility	4.6	4.4	4.5	7.2	6.9
Liquid part of reserves in months of import of goods and facility	4.2	4.0	4.0	6.5	6.4

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, Chinese yuans, 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 31.12.19</i>	<i>Transactions</i>	<i>Price changes</i>	<i>Exchange rate changes</i>	<i>Other adjustments</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.20</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
A. Assets	4,816.3	168.1	407.8	21.7	186.6	5,600.6
Direct investment abroad ¹	911.5	2.1	262.8	4.9	—	1,181.3
Portfolio investments	170.0	-15.0	—	—	—	155.1
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	170.0	-15.0	—	—	—	155.1
Financial derivatives	9.7	-7.6	—	-1.0	—	1.1
Other investments	1,548.7	80.3	—	-7.2	13.4	1,635.1
Currency and deposits	983.2	116.5	—	-7.7	—	1,092.0
Loans	40.9	-0.7	—	0.5	—	40.8
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	8.4	-0.4	—	-0.5	—	7.5
Other sectors	32.5	-0.2	—	1.0	—	33.3
Trade credits	524.5	-35.6	—	—	13.4	502.3
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve assets	2,176.4	108.4	145.1	25.0	173.2	2,628.0
Monetary gold	701.2	—	143.5	—	173.2	1,017.9
SDR	147.1	-26.6	—	4.8	—	125.3
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1,328.0	135.0	1.6	20.3	—	1,484.8
Currency and deposits	863.0	-277.8	—	17.1	—	602.4
Foreign securities	465.0	412.7	1.6	3.1	—	882.5
	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Liabilities	12,328.9	-49.3	0.1	9.6	17.4	12,306.7
Direct investment in KR ¹	5,754.5	-509.5	0.1	-58.8	-9.1	5,177.3
Portfolio investments	4.4	0.1	—	0.7	-1.7	3.5
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	4.4	0.1	—	0.7	-1.7	3.5
Financial derivatives	9.7	-7.9	—	-0.7	—	1.1
Other investments	6,560.3	468.0	—	68.5	28.1	7,124.9
Currency and deposits	194.8	-0.5	—	-5.5	—	188.8
Loans	5,282.2	330.9	—	68.8	32.3	5,714.2
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	3,850.7	277.3	—	89.4	—	4,217.4
Banks	241.1	-53.1	—	-13.4	—	174.6
Other sectors	1,190.4	106.6	—	-7.2	32.3	1,322.1
Trade credits	966.4	137.6	—	1.1	-4.2	1,101.0
Other liabilities ²	116.8	—	—	4.1	—	120.9
	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Net International Investment position (A-B)	-7,512.6	217.4	407.8	12.1	169.2	-6,706.1

¹ including NBKR estimates.² 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) Increase in foreign liabilities</i>	<i>Increase in foreign assets (demands) 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.1. 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 (F.O.B.)		
export	NSC	
commodities purchased in ports	NSC	
nonmonetary gold	NSC	
Import of goods (F.O.B.)		
import (C.I.F.)	NSC	
value adjustment	NSC	NSC estimate of the share of transport and insurance services in import at C.I.F. prices on the basis of survey of enterprises
commodities purchased in ports	NSC	data on import of bunker fuel based on reports of enterprises according to form 1-services
Services		
Transportation services	NSC, CB	
Travels	NSC, CB	estimate in compliance with the methodology based on the number of residents arriving (leaving) in the Republic (from the Republic)
Communication services	NSC	
Construction	CB	
Insurance and pension 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 technical assistance	IMF, MF	the estimated data
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-SP; data from banking statistics on direct investment income
Income on portfolio investment	NBKR, CB	
Other investment income		
Interest on loans		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	
General government	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 of CB from abroad assets and liabilities

Table II.1. (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's estimations	
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	NBKR estimate of migrants' transfers based on NSC 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 1-SP; data from banking statistics on direct investment into the banking sector; data of some large joint ventures
Portfolio investment		
Promissory notes	NSC, NBKR, CB, FMSRS KR	
Financial derivative		
	CB	
Other investment		
Assets		
Money in cash and deposits		
Banks	CB	
Other sectors	NSC	
Trade loans	NSC	
Other assets		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	
General government	MF	
Liabilities		
Money in cash and deposits		
Banks	CB	
Trade loans	NSC	
Loans		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	data on IMF loans
General government	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.