

**Balance of Payments
of the
Kyrgyz Republic**

2013

May 2014

Bishkek

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Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic

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Data on foreign investments for 2013 is preliminary.

Last day for update of data for the present publication is May 20, 2014.

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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Other publications of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

Annual Report of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

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

Bulletin of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

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

Inflation Report

This publication describes dynamics of consumer prices in the republic and regions, analysis of the main inflation factors, informs about the National Bank decisions on monetary policy and provides with inflation preview for the oncoming period. It is published quarterly in Kyrgyz, Russian and English.

Financial Sector Stability Report of the Kyrgyz Republic

The main objective of the publication is to inform the public about the risks, threats and imbalances in the economy that might have an adverse impact on the financial intermediation system as a whole. The report reflects the NBKR's evaluation of foreign and domestic economic factors influencing the financial stability, the conditions of banks and other financial intermediary institutions, as well as the analysis of the current state of affairs in the financial markets and the stability of financial sector of Kyrgyzstan.

Statutory Acts of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

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

Press-Release of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

"Press-release of the National Bank" describes current events, which take place in National Bank and provides with the major data on the financial market. It is published weekly in Kyrgyz and Russian languages.

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

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CB	Commercial Banks
CIF	the price at the frontier of the importing country (cost, insurance, freight)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent Countries
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
ITRS	International Transaction Reporting System
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
MA	Monetary Authorities
MF KR	Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
MFA KR	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic
MM	mass media
MT&C KR	Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic
NBKR	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NFCI	Non-bank Financial and Credit Institutions
Non-CIS	Non-CIS Countries
NSC	National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PED	Public External Debt
Private ED	Private External Debt
PIP	Public Investment Program
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
TA	Technical Assistance
TED	Total External Debt
TNEEA	Trade Nomenclature of External Economic Activity
UAE	the United Arab Emirates
USA	the United States of America
VS	Valuable Security
WB	World Bank

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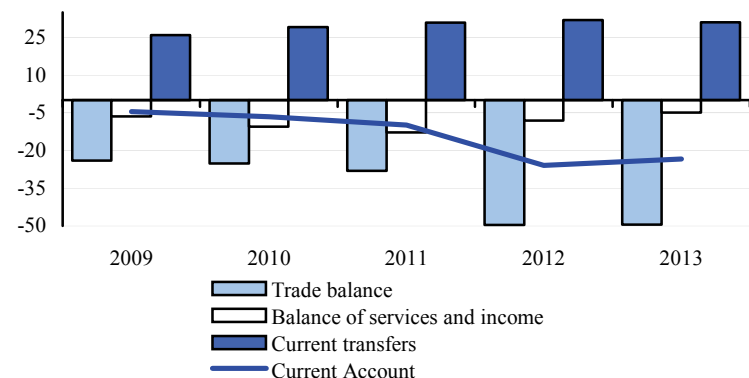
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THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

By the end of 2013 the total balance of payments was positive and amounted to USD 287.6 million.

Chart 1. Current Account

in percent of GDP



In the reporting period, the current account deficit remained high and amounted to USD 1 684.2 million (23.4 percent of GDP). Negative current account balance was financed by capital inflows on the capital transactions account and financial operations in the amount of USD 1 211.4 million.

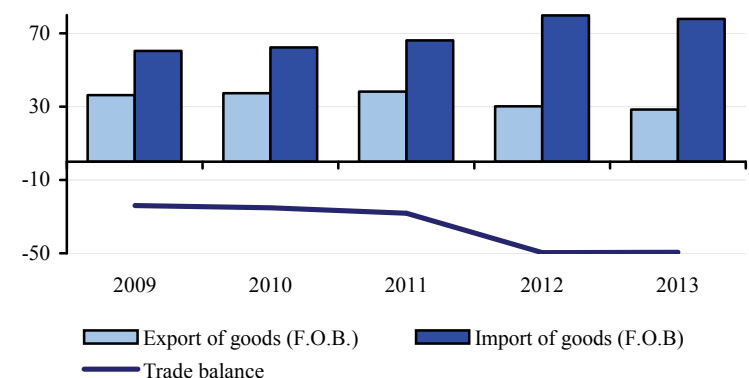
According to the estimation of the National Bank, the current account deficit, taking into account the additional estimates of National Bank by the results of 2013 amounted to USD 988.1 million, that is 13.7 percent of GDP (see box on page 23).

TRADE BALANCE¹

The external trade turnover in FOB prices in the reporting period increased by 7.6 percent compared to 2012 and in terms of value amounted to USD 7 662.0 million due to the growth of exports and imports. Exports

Chart 2. KR Trade balance

in percent of GDP



growth was largely due to the increase in the physical volume of gold supply, in re-export and agricultural products. Economic growth for 2013 at 10.5 percent and growth of the real exchange rate stimulated increase of imports part. As a result of the backlog of export growth from faster growth in imports the **trade balance** deficit amounted to USD 3 565.2 million, that is at 11.0 percent more than in 2012.

Indicator of economic openness, which is calculated as the ratio of turnover of the country to GDP, decreased compared to the

corresponding index of 2012 by 3.8 percentage points and amounted to 106.2 percent. Decline was the result of less dynamic growth of foreign trade compared with GDP growth (reduction of ratio of imports to GDP by 2.0 percentage points, decline in the share of exports to GDP by 1.8 percentage points).

According to the indicators of commodity concentration of export and import of goods that characterize commodity diversification of foreign trade operations, in 2013 there was an increase in commodity concentration of exports by 7.1 percentage points, while commodity concentration of imports decreased by 0.1 percentage points. This is due to increase in the proportion of gold in the country's exports, while the product range of imports has not changed much.

¹ Data on trade balance in charts and tables is given with a glance of trade of "shuttles".

Table 1. Commodity concentration of trade**(in percentage)*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Export of goods	42.4	46.6	51.4	35.1	42.2
Import of goods	15.1	14.4	14.1	14.5	14.4

* excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

Export of goods in FOB prices including additional estimates of the NSC and the NBKR has formed in the amount of USD 2 048.4 million (28.4 percent to GDP), having increased by 4.8 percent compared to 2012. Export of goods excluding additional estimates in FOB prices constituted USD 1 790.5 million.

Table 2. Export of Major Types of Goods**(in millions of USD)*

Denomination	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	per cent of exports	per cent of exports exclude gold
Total export	1,443.5	1,488.4	1,978.9	1,673.0	1,790.5	100.0	—
Gold	529.5	668.3	1,006.2	562.3	736.8	41.1	—
Kerosene ¹	156.7	48.3	70.3	86.0	117.7	6.6	11.2
Vegetables	44.9	66.5	95.1	88.2	110.5	6.2	10.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	73.1	125.6	143.4	156.8	109.4	6.1	10.4
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	30.1	33.0	39.2	55.5	54.4	3.0	5.2
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	11.8	5.4	22.3	80.3	30.7	1.7	2.9
Other inorganic chemicals	250.4	157.2	27.6	36.4	28.9	1.6	2.7
Electric current	39.3	48.4	80.4	46.1	20.5	1.1	1.9
Cotton	21.6	27.8	31.0	33.9	19.9	1.1	1.9
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	2.5	0.9	17.8	56.2	18.9	1.1	1.8
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	16.3	23.6	23.4	21.0	12.0	0.7	1.1
Other goods	267.4	283.3	422.2	450.3	530.9	29.6	50.4
Total export excluding gold	914.1	820.1	972.7	1,110.7	1,053.8	—	100.0

* in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

¹ Export of on-board stock

It should be noted that the positive dynamics of exports was caused by the increase of supply of such commodities as gold, agricultural products and petroleum products that means being of the problem of low diversification of domestic exports. **Exports excluding gold** amounted to USD 1 053.8 million², that is by 5.1 percent lower than index of 2012.

The most significant decline in exports was observed for the following goods: "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories", "Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special purpose motor vehicles", "Ores and concentrates of precious metals", "Electric current" and "Cotton". This trend is mainly due to lower production volumes in such export-oriented industries of economy as light industry, electricity production and distribution, mining of metal ores. Another possible factor was the decline in demand for domestic sewing products in foreign markets.

² In FOB prices, excluding additional estimates of the NBKR and the NSC; export excluding gold with additional estimates of the NBKR and the NSC constituted USD 1 311.8 million.

In terms of industry the most part of the exports of the Kyrgyz Republic is the products of **processing industry** (metallurgical, textile and garment industry) and **agriculture**. Production growth of **metallurgical products** in 1.9 times³, occurred mainly due to the recovery of precious metals output, has a positive impact on export volumes of gold. Due to the fall in world prices for gold export price decreased by 19.5 percent, but the increase in the physical volume of export of gold by 62.7 percent resulted in increase in the cost amount of export of gold by 31.0 percent. Also, there were an increase in export of iron and steel by 37.6 percent (80.0 percent of which is re-exports) and various base metals - by 39.9 percent.

Table 3. Export of major products of metallurgical production

Denomination	unit of measurement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gold	tons	16.3	17.1	20.2	10.4	16.9
	mil. of US dol.	529.5	668.3	1,006.2	562.3	736.8
Iron and steel	thou tons	3.0	17.0	26.4	28.9	39.7
	mil. of US dol.	1.1	5.5	17.9	26.3	36.2
Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	thou tons	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.0
	mil. of US dol.	4.7	6.8	9.2	10.7	15.0
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	thou tons	4.7	8.6	9.6	11.7	14.5
	mil. of US dol.	1.7	3.9	8.6	12.1	11.6
Ferrous waste and scrap	thou tons	56.6	103.8	145.4	90.0	61.0
	mil. of US dol.	3.1	6.3	12.4	7.8	5.0
Jewellery of precious metals, and part of them	mil. of US dol.	1.9	0.5	3.2	3.3	1.6

* in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

In 2013, due to the changes in the rules of import of certain goods on to the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic⁴ and the fall in demand for products of apparel industry in overseas markets, there was a decline in the production⁵ and export of **textile and garment industry**. Thus, the volume of exports of garments and clothing accessories in the reporting period amounted to USD 109.4 million that is by 30.2 percent below the level of 2012. The largest decline of export in the sector was observed in the in the largest article among the specified group of goods - "women's and girls' apparels of textile fabrics" (decrease by 27.8 percent or by USD 26.7 million). Decline in exports of this product was due to reduction of physical volume of the supplies (by 22.1 and 7.4 percent, respectively). Also a volume of export of other goods of garment industry decreased, while reducing of the physical volume of supplies of these goods was accompanied by a decline in average export prices.

³ "Social and economic situation in the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2013)", NSC.

⁴ According to the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 573 of August 17, 2012 "On amendments and additions to some decisions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic", single rate of customs duties and taxes importing by ground transport for certain types of goods was increased from USD 0.15 to USD 0.35 per 1 kg.

⁵ According to the NSC, in January-December 2013, textile and garment industry output decreased by 16.5 percent.

Table 4. Export of major products of clothing manufacture*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total of articles of apparel and closing accessories	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	73.1	125.6	143.4	156.8	109.4
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and skirts, underwear	<i>mln. pieces</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	31.6 57.2	43.4 82.0	42.4 84.2	60.5 96.0	56.0 69.3
Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	4.7	10.8	13.0	20.8	14.3
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear	<i>mln. pieces</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	4.1 6.6	7.2 13.7	7.5 19.2	10.2 17.6	8.3 13.8
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers	<i>mln. pieces</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	0.4 0.3	2.9 2.3	3.4 2.0	8.0 4.4	6.7 2.6
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	1.4	3.0	3.3	5.7	2.5
Other articles of apparel and clothing accessories	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	7.6	24.6	34.6	33.1	21.3

* in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

Real growth of **agricultural output** by the end of 2013 was 2.9 percent⁶, mainly due to the growth of crop production. Favorable climatic conditions contributed to an increase in exports due to physical volume. In the reporting period, export of vegetables and fruits increased by 15.0 percent (or by USD 21.8 million), export of live animals increased by 30.8 percent (or by USD 2.5 million), of meat and meat products - by 18.3 percent (or by USD 1.1 million). In addition, export of dairy products significantly reduced (reduction by 43.0 percent or USD 9.0 million), due to the ban on the importation of dairy products into the territory of Customs Union introduced in October 2012 and acted during more than half of 2013. In the reporting period there was also a decrease in export of cotton (by 42.3 percent or USD 11.4 million) due to reduction of acreage planted. Decline in exports of mentioned goods was mainly due to decrease of physical volume of exports.

Table 5. Export of major products of agriculture*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	<i>thou tons</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	124.3 44.9	276.3 66.5	299.5 95.1	227.6 88.2	244.8 110.5
Fruit and nuts	<i>thou tons</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	100.8 30.1	93.8 33.0	83.9 39.2	89.9 55.5	92.5 54.4
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	22.1 21.6	19.8 27.8	21.2 31.0	26.9 33.9	15.5 19.9
Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	<i>thou pieces</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	4.9 14.2	6.8 21.1	4.4 13.1	3.6 12.0	3.9 14.3
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	23.4 16.3	31.7 23.6	24.6 23.4	25.1 21.0	12.8 12.0
Live animals	<i>thou tons</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	37.3 4.6	24.9 3.5	41.4 7.7	27.6 8.2	481.9 10.7
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	0.5 1.3	1.1 6.2	0.3 2.6	0.6 6.1	0.7 7.2
Bovine or equine hides and skins, raw	<i>mln tons</i> <i>mil. of US dol.</i>	0.3 1.3	0.3 0.8	1.2 3.6	1.2 4.7	1.3 3.6

* in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

⁶ "Social and economic situation in the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2013)", NSC.

During the reporting period 13.1 percent of exports were achieved due to recorded **re-exports**⁷, the main share of which is made up of various types of machinery, equipment and their spare parts, and other inorganic substances, consumer goods and other products. In 2013, re-exports reduced by 4.7 percent, due to decrease of supplies of motor vehicles for transportation of goods and special purpose motor vehicles, which in 2012 accounted for 32.4 percent of total re-exports, as well as other inorganic substances.

Table 6. Re-export of major products**(in millions of USD)*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total re-export	349.8	190.7	139.6	245.4	233.9
Iron and steel	—	0.1	10.2	18.3	28.9
Other inorganic chemicals	137.7	128.2	25.4	36.4	28.9
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	10.6	4.9	21.1	79.4	27.8
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	4.0	7.5	17.9	24.5	27.2
Rubber tyres	6.9	0.7	10.2	11.2	25.9
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	0.3	1.1	4.9	4.5	10.4
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	0.1	0.1	9.3	6.6	6.4
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles	2.9	1.7	2.7	7.6	5.3
Bulldozers, angledozers, graders and levellers, self-propelled	0.2	0.1	—	3.4	4.4
Fertilizers	—	0.1	4.0	5.2	3.9
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	2.1	2.0	3.4	3.4	1.1
Heat-exchange units	—	—	—	3.1	0.2
Other goods	185.3	44.3	30.4	41.6	63.5

* in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

In the reporting year there were no significant changes in the geographical structure of exports. Reduction of the proportion of countries such as Russia, Switzerland and China in total volume of export was a result of decrease of geographic concentration of exports by 3.6 percentage points compared to 2012.

Table 7. Geographic trade concentration**(in percentage)*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Export	39.8	40.1	49.9	44.3	40.7
CIS	55.0	61.6	56.4	56.4	57.5
Non-CIS countries	54.0	51.9	72.8	69.3	57.2

* excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

According to the geographical structure in 2013, the Customs Union countries remained the major trading partners of the Kyrgyz Republic: the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Belarus, which together account for 31.4 percent of the country's exports. The share of Switzerland in total volume of exports was 28.7 percent. Gold exports to the UAE amounted to 12.4 percent of the country's exports. Geographical distribution of certain goods indicates that, except for gold, the main market outlets for domestic goods are the countries of the CIS. At the same time the largest export goods are still characterized by a high geographical concentration.

⁷ Re-export is the export of foreign goods from the country (earlier manufactured in other countries or imported), where they were imported without any significant transformations, compared to their condition in which they were initially imported.

Table 8. Geographic Structure of Export of some products*(in millions of USD)*

Denomination	Countries	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	in per cent to total
Gold	Total	529.5	668.3	1,006.2	562.3	736.8	
	of which:						
	Switzerland	443.0	386.3	867.5	544.7	510.7	69.3
	UAE	86.5	282.0	137.3	0.1	206.5	28.0
	British-Virginian islands	—	—	—	12.9	11.4	1.5
	Belgium	—	—	0.5	4.5	7.7	1.0
Kerosene	Total	156.7	48.3	70.3	86.0	117.7	
	of which:						
	Russia	13.6	18.7	32.1	41.8	53.1	45.2
	Turkey	9.3	8.3	12.2	12.9	21.2	18.0
	China	1.6	1.8	4.1	7.4	8.8	7.5
	UAE	10.0	13.3	7.2	6.8	7.3	6.2
	Germany	0.2	0.4	0.6	4.5	5.7	4.8
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	Total	44.9	66.5	95.1	88.2	110.5	
	of which:						
	Turkey	21.0	21.2	34.1	26.3	50.6	45.8
	Kazakhstan	0.4	16.5	33.7	36.1	32.7	29.6
	Bulgaria	3.4	5.0	6.2	7.6	8.5	7.7
	Russia	15.1	17.2	13.5	7.1	4.5	4.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	Total	73.1	125.6	143.4	156.8	109.4	
	of which:						
	Kazakhstan	0.4	0.3	6.8	81.2	105.2	96.1
	Russia	71.4	124.0	135.6	75.3	3.8	3.5
	China	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	UAE	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	Total	30.1	33.0	39.2	55.5	54.4	
	of which:						
	Kazakhstan	0.2	8.6	25.4	44.6	41.8	76.9
	China	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	3.5	6.4
	Iran	2.7	3.4	5.1	1.8	2.7	5.0
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	Total	11.8	5.4	22.3	80.3	30.7	
	of which:						
	Uzbekistan	9.3	3.4	20.8	78.3	23.3	75.7
	Kazakhstan	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	3.6	11.6
Other inorganic chemicals; organic and inorganic compounds of precious metals	Total	250.4	157.2	27.6	36.4	28.9	
	of which:						
	Kazakhstan	17.8	10.1	27.6	36.4	28.9	100.0
	France	180.8	36.9	—	—	—	—
	USA	37.1	90.0	—	—	—	—
	Canada	14.7	13.8	—	—	—	—
Electric current	Total	39.3	48.4	80.4	46.1	20.5	
	of which:						
	Kazakhstan	39.1	48.3	68.9	38.2	20.5	99.9
Cotton	Total	21.6	27.8	31.0	33.9	19.9	
	of which:						
	Russia	16.5	19.9	27.4	27.2	12.8	64.1
	Turkey	2.7	4.9	1.4	4.9	6.1	30.9
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	Total	2.5	0.9	17.8	56.2	18.9	
	of which:						
	Kazakhstan	—	—	7.7	25.4	17.4	92.1

* in FOB prices, excluding prices of NBKR and NSC

Imports of goods in FOB prices by the results of 2013 grew by 8.7 percent and amounted to USD 5 613.6 million (77.8 percent of GDP), reaching a historic maximum.

Table 9. Structure of Import by the SITC sections*

(unit weight, in percent)

Group of Products	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Machinery and transport equipment	19.9	21.5	22.7	24.3	24.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	26.4	26.5	22.8	21.5	21.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.2	14.2	15.6	15.7	17.3
Food and live animals	12.7	12.7	12.7	10.7	10.6
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	11.0	10.6	11.1	10.1	10.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.1	8.6	9.2	9.0	8.9
Beverages and tobacco	2.6	2.7	2.5	5.2	2.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3

* NSC data at c.i.f. prices

In the reporting period motor cars and transport equipment had the largest share (24.6 percent) **in the commodity structure** of import. Cost volume of import of goods of the specified group grew by 10.4 percent and reached USD 1 494.6 million.

The main influence on the growth of this group had an increase in imports of used automobiles, motor vehicles and vehicles for transportation of people and road tractors and trailers (an increase by 25.7 percent, in 2.4 times and 65.6 percent respectively). At the same time there was a reduction of import of motor vehicles for transportation of goods and special purpose motor vehicles by 41.9 percent (or USD 79.6 million), which had a moderating influence on the growth of total imports of goods of the specified group.

It should be emphasized that some goods of this group such as motor vehicles for cargo transportation and special purpose motor vehicles, passenger cars, spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles, aircrafts and associated equipment, are partially imported for further re-export.

Table 10. Major products of the group "Machinery and transport equipment"*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	604.4	691.9	968.5	1,354.1	1,494.6
Used cars	<i>thou pieces</i>	27.9	26.7	53.7	69.6	87.5
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	99.8	103.4	214.7	279.6	313.4
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>thou pieces</i>	1.9	1.7	3.4	5.2	5.0
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	47.7	78.3	92.4	189.7	110.2
Road tractors for semi-trailers	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.0	1.8
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	4.1	6.0	21.1	39.4	65.3
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.3	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.8
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	30.5	51.5	100.4	67.8	63.9
Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	36.7	32.5	33.8	49.6	63.7
Used trucks	<i>thou pieces</i>	2.8	1.9	4.1	7.6	8.6
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	12.3	16.0	27.4	54.6	60.8
Transformers, electrical	<i>thou pieces</i>	4.2	5.6	2.7	4.2	2.7
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	3.4	12.8	6.0	38.9	52.2
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.6
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	14.4	16.5	22.1	19.7	47.1
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	<i>pieces</i>	276.0	154.0	227.0	463.0	818.0
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	16.1	24.2	21.1	43.1	39.5
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	14.7	5.1	35.5	29.5	38.7
Insulated wire, cable and other insulated electric conductors	<i>thou tons</i>	2.9	2.1	2.8	5.5	5.8
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	10.6	9.9	13.1	29.4	32.1
Parts, n.e.s., of the machinery of group 723	<i>thou pieces</i>	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	20.3	18.9	34.0	35.6	28.0
Other goods	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	293.8	316.8	346.7	477.1	579.9

* NSC data at c.i.f. prices

Share of the group "mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials" constituted 21.8 percent in the import of goods in 2013 (USD 1 326.0 million in cumulative terms). The petroleum products have the major share in this group.

In the reporting period there was an increase in the import of petroleum products by 12.4 percent. This increase was primarily due to growth of the physical volume of import by 17.3 percent compared to the corresponding figure of 2012, while the average contract prices for imported petroleum products decreased by 4.2 percent. Diesel fuel and motor spirit (gasoline) had a major share in the growth of import of oil, which volumes of import increased by 21.1 and 10.9 percent, respectively (by USD 77.5 million and USD 56.0 million, respectively, in absolute terms). Supply of natural gas in the reporting period decreased by 19.1 percent, while supply of coal increased by 29.1 percent.

Table 11. Import of petroleum products*
(in millions of USD)

Denomination	unit of measurement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	in per cent to total
Total petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	1,570.9	1,189.3	1,196.0	1,401.4	1,643.4	100.0
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	707.1	752.1	864.2	1,069.1	1,201.3	100.0
Motor spirit (gasoline)	<i>thou tons</i>	523.3	423.8	558.7	709.6	840.4	51.1
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	249.2	295.2	393.6	515.6	571.5	47.6
Gas oils	<i>thou tons</i>	220.0	247.9	354.1	468.5	587.4	35.7
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	91.9	148.7	268.5	367.3	444.9	37.0
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	630.3	320.9	117.6	102.1	125.9	7.7
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	303.5	229.0	111.4	105.4	115.3	9.6
Other lubricating petroleum oils	<i>thou tons</i>	14.0	11.2	13.8	14.9	16.8	1.0
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	19.2	17.6	23.9	26.3	32.4	2.7
Fuel oils, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	128.3	128.5	76.4	39.5	9.4	0.6
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	24.4	37.0	29.1	16.5	4.7	0.4
Crude oils	<i>thou tons</i>	10.8	14.8	0.0	6.3	1.0	0.1
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	3.7	5.2	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.1
Other petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	44.3	42.2	75.5	60.5	62.3	3.8
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	15.1	19.3	37.6	33.9	31.8	2.6

* NSC data at c.i.f. prices

The share of manufactured goods, classified by the type of material constituted 17.3 percent of the total volume of imported goods (USD 1 049.3 million in cumulative terms). Overview of the structure of this group of products shows that more than one fourth of this group is occupied by the import of cast iron and steel, which volume increased by 22.7 percent (to USD 278.4 million) compared to the last year. Also an increase in imports in 2.5 times of various designs of cast iron, steel or aluminum (up to USD 110.1 million), rubber tires - by 16.3 percent, paper and paperboard - by 16.7 percent was observed. At the same time there was decrease in income from textile fabrics and tools.

Table 12. Major products of the group "Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material"*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	461.7	457.9	662.7	872.8	1,049.3
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	164.9	122.1	166.5	253.8	333.2
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	101.0	93.5	146.8	226.9	278.4
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	<i>thou tons</i>	14.4	6.8	10.0	22.5	52.4
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	17.1	11.1	18.3	44.3	110.1
Rubber tyres	<i>mln. pieces</i>	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	35.5	42.6	55.5	71.1	82.7
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	179.9	175.7	251.7	234.0	175.6
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	50.4	49.0	63.3	74.5	74.4
Paper and paperboard	<i>thou tons</i>	23.2	22.6	29.3	31.2	32.6
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	24.2	25.4	36.3	39.7	46.3
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	<i>thou cub. m</i>	71.4	71.0	85.8	143.3	153.9
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	18.7	20.3	29.6	40.5	42.6
Wire products and fencing grills	<i>thou tons</i>	5.0	2.3	3.9	9.3	19.9
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	3.6	4.8	6.4	33.3	42.6
Glazed ceramic flags and paving	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.9	4.3
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	9.4	10.6	14.2	20.5	29.5
Floor coverings, etc.	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	6.3	5.7	7.9	7.9	8.9
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	6.7	7.4	12.4	13.9	20.7
Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	9.0	9.3	11.6	8.5	11.1
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	7.9	9.9	14.1	18.3	18.9
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	<i>thou tons</i>	5.6	12.2	15.1	13.5	2.7
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	7.9	14.9	26.9	27.6	17.3
Other goods	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	179.2	168.3	238.8	262.2	285.7

* NSC data at c.i.f. prices

By the end of 2013 coffee, tea, cocoa and their products, meat, cereals and sugar occupy more than half of food imports, while their volume decreased by 2.6 percent. For all other commodity items of this group a growth at rate of 21.0 percent was noted, which generally resulted in an increase in total volume of imports of this group of the ISCC by 7.7 percent compared to 2012.

Table 13. Major products of the group "Food and live animals"*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	mil. of US dol.	384.8	408.5	540.7	597.8	644.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	<i>thou tons</i>	22.3	21.3	25.5	26.6	26.5
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	55.4	60.5	82.3	101.9	90.8
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	<i>thou tons</i>	341.1	349.2	289.9	438.4	363.0
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	62.7	62.3	67.0	93.6	89.9
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	63.4	99.2	84.3	76.6	60.6
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	44.6	77.3	72.5	76.3	88.0
Sugars, molasses and honey	<i>thou tons</i>	82.0	62.4	87.4	83.4	83.5
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	46.4	47.1	78.7	63.9	58.3
Food preparations, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	8.1	8.1	9.7	8.6	10.6
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	16.9	17.1	33.8	44.5	51.1
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	<i>thou tons</i>	8.1	8.1	9.7	25.3	30.7
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	17.9	23.9	33.3	40.7	47.3
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	<i>thou tons</i>	69.4	25.8	136.6	119.6	139.9
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	22.2	7.9	45.7	33.2	44.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	41.4	47.4	33.8	28.2	38.3
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	18.2	23.5	21.2	22.0	36.6
Sugar confectionery	<i>thou tons</i>	12.4	9.9	8.8	8.9	11.1
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	14.2	15.1	17.7	19.9	25.3
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	7.7	6.8	7.9	10.6	10.8
	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	9.9	10.5	11.5	15.3	16.3
Other goods	<i>mil. of US dol.</i>	76.6	63.4	77.0	86.5	96.3

* NSC data at c.i.f. prices

There were not significant changes in the **geographic distribution** of imports in the reporting year. Index of geographic concentration of imports raised by 1.1 percentage points, indicating a slight increase in the proportion of countries - main partners in 2013.

Table 14. Geographic import concentration

(in percentage)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Import	43.6	42.2	42.1	42.1	43.2
CIS	67.2	67.7	68.8	67.8	70.8
Non-CIS countries	49.4	47.3	47.3	48.2	50.0

* excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

The Russian Federation remains the main supplier of petroleum products. Import of basic food products was generally carried out from the CIS countries. The largest groups of food products, such as cereals and their products, sugar, vegetable oils and other food products are imported from these countries.

The share of CIS countries is more in the structure of imported non-food consumer products. The aggregate share of China and Turkey in the supplies of clothing exceeded 92.2 percent, in the import of footwear – 83.5 percent. From Japan, Germany, China and the USA 69.5 percent of all cars are imported.

Table 15. Geographic Structure of Import of some products*(in millions of USD)*

Denomination	Countries	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	in per cent to total
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	Total	62.7	62.3	67.0	93.6	89.9	
	of which:						
	Kazakhstan	59.7	61.5	66.9	93.6	83.3	92.7
Meat and meat preparations	Total	44.6	77.3	72.5	76.3	88.0	
	of which:						
	USA	27.4	48.9	45.0	39.2	43.9	49.9
	China	13.1	23.4	19.3	26.3	31.1	35.3
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	Total	60.6	62.2	96.4	83.8	83.6	
	of which:						
	Ukraine	15.7	6.1	6.3	16.9	25.4	30.4
	Belarus	31.6	30.1	53.0	33.7	20.1	24.0
	Kazakhstan	4.0	13.4	5.5	5.4	10.5	12.5
Fixed vegetable fats and oils	Total	32.9	45.0	53.7	55.6	60.9	
	of which:						
	Russia	18.7	21.8	26.6	36.1	42.4	69.5
	Kazakhstan	5.7	10.9	7.6	8.8	10.6	17.4
	Ukraine	7.4	9.2	15.0	7.5	4.7	7.8
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch	Total	17.9	23.9	33.3	40.7	47.3	
	of which:						
	Russia	7.9	8.6	11.7	15.5	18.6	39.2
	Ukraine	6.6	9.6	13.9	15.2	17.2	36.3
	Kazakhstan	2.0	3.3	4.2	5.3	5.8	12.2
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	Total	107.6	118.6	184.3	239.3	231.4	
	of which:						
	China	89.1	97.8	159.3	197.9	189.1	81.7
	Turkey	10.7	12.4	17.1	32.7	33.6	14.5
Footwear	Total	54.0	39.9	53.3	81.9	72.4	
	of which:						
	China	46.2	31.3	40.3	61.4	52.6	72.6
	Turkey	2.3	2.0	4.5	6.1	7.9	10.9
	Russia	2.4	3.3	3.5	6.0	5.0	6.9
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	Total	707.1	752.1	864.2	1,069.1	1,201.3	
	of which:						
	Russia	638.8	642.9	805.0	1,034.9	1,171.2	97.5
	Belgium	7.0	8.0	6.7	6.6	9.7	0.8
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	Total	249.4	269.5	432.5	659.9	702.6	
	of which:						
	Japan	58.4	73.0	145.0	174.6	214.3	30.5
	Germany	49.1	41.2	75.3	111.8	123.5	17.6
	China	36.7	36.7	43.4	57.5	87.0	12.4
	USA	15.1	69.2	58.9	96.6	63.5	9.0
	Republic of Korea	22.7	13.4	24.7	41.1	47.7	6.8

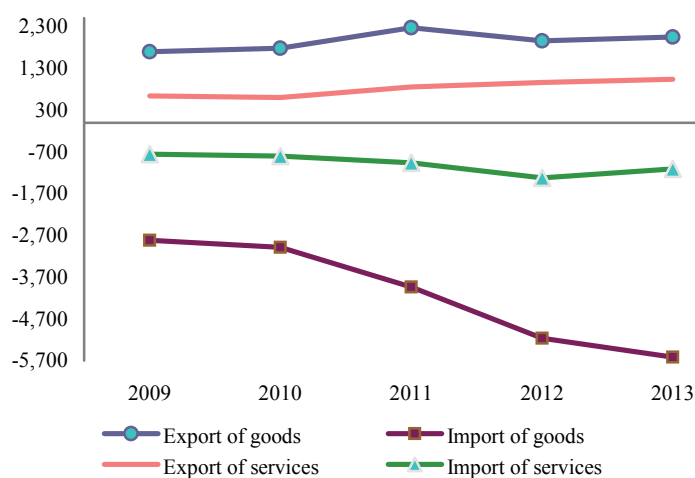
* NSC data at c.i.f. prices

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

Turnover of international services for 2013 decreased by 6.0 percent and amounted to USD 2 151.9 million.

Chart 3. External service and goods trade *

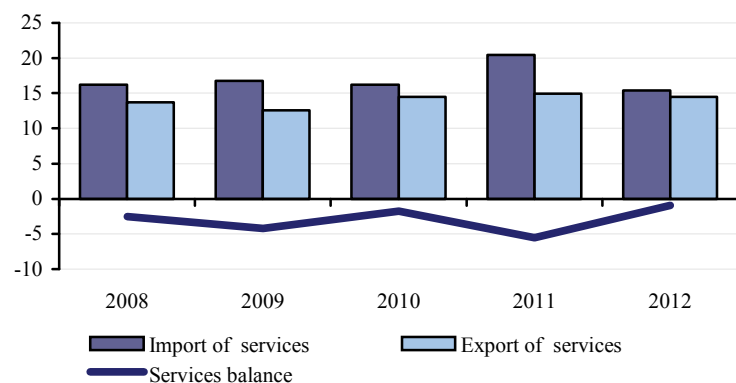
(in millions of USD)



* including estimate of NBKR and NSC

Chart 4. Balance of International services

in percent of GDP



travels (growth by 21.9, mainly due to increase of number of arrivals), while for services provided to citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic during their stay abroad, the increase was only 0.1 percent.

The balance of transportation services in 2013, as before, formed with a deficit in the amount of USD 358.0 million that is lower by 22.5 percent than in 2012. This decline was due to decrease of volume of transportation services provided. At that, the volume of transportation services rendered to non-residents increased by 1.8 percent, primarily due to the increase of services of rail and air transports (by 8.3 and 2.1 percent, respectively). In the result of reduction of transportation services rendered to the country's residents abroad by all types of transport, the volume of imports decreased by 15.6 percent.

Net export of business services formed in the reporting period with a positive balance in the amount of USD 40.4 million (USD 29.6 million with a negative value in 2012). In the reporting period there was a decline in both exports (by 20.2 percent) and imports (by 50.0 percent). The main factor, which influenced the decline of import of business services, was significant decrease of consultation services rendered to the residents of the Kyrgyz Republic. Decrease in the export of business services is related primarily to decline in the export of services in the field of mining, as well as services on land and real estate leasing.

Balance of international services

(neutral presentation of the balance of payments) developed negative and constituted USD 66.6 million, having decreased by 81.3 percent compared to the deficit of the balance of services in the corresponding period of the last year (USD 356.6 million). At that, there was a slowdown in the growth of exports of services to 7.9 percent, against a decline of imports by 16.2 percent.

In the reporting period **exports of services** reached USD 1 042.7 million that corresponds to 50.9 percent of exports and 14.5 percent of GDP.

Imports of services developed at a rate of USD 1 109.2 million, representing 19.8 percent of imports of goods and 15.4 percent of GDP.

In the reporting period, traditionally the largest articles of services, which in aggregate constituted 86.5 percent of turnover of international services, were travels, transportation and business services.

The balance of the "travels" article formed with a surplus in the amount of USD 179.2 million exceeding the level of 2012 in 2.1 times. Moreover, growth was observed in the exports of services, connected with

INCOME

By the end of 2013 the balance of "income" article formed negative and constituted USD 290.4 million, having increased by 81.3 percent than the corresponding index of 2012.

Growth of reinvested profit of enterprises in 2.1 times (from USD 101.0 to 214.5 million mainly caused an increase of income of direct foreign investors from investing activity in Kyrgyzstan. The volume of distributed income of direct foreign investors also increased (by 24.3 percent) and amounted to USD 12.2 million. As a result, the balance of incomes on direct investments amounted to USD 226.7 million increased in 2.0 times.

Every year there is an increase in payments of interests on earlier received loans, primarily due to increase in payments of interests by private sector to its foreign creditors. In 2013 this figure was USD 22.1 million (an increase of 72.8 percent). It contributed to increase in the deficit of "incomes from other investments" article by 40.8 percent (up to USD 41.8 million).

In the reporting period, the balance of "remuneration of labor" article also formed negative and constituted USD 22.2 million (decline by 23.8 percentage points). This trend was conditioned by decrease in aggregate incomes of non-residents received from labor activity in the Kyrgyz Republic.

TRANSFERS

The positive balance of **current transfers** according to the results of 2013 reached another high and constituted USD 2 238.0 million, that is more by 8.6 percent than in 2012. The ratio of balance of current transfers account to GDP was 31.0 percent.

The core role in the current transfers account is still belongs to **the private transfers** (neutral presentation of the balance of payments), net inflow thereof amounted to USD 2 153.9 million. A growth rate of this figure continues to decline. Thus, in the reporting period the increase amounted to 7.8 percent against 13.8 percent in 2012.

Aforementioned growth was provided by inflow of workers' remittances, which constitute 97.6 percent of the total income of private transfers. Proceeds under this article continue growing: net inflow of the workers' remittances amounted to USD 2 101.3 million (29.1 percent to GDP), having increased by 7.7 percent as compared to 2012.

Table 16. Structure of workers' remittances

(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.1 Workers' remittances	990.3	1,243.8	1,661.5	1,951.7	2,101.3
1.1.1 Inflow	1,072.0	1,379.3	1,859.7	2,208.8	2,469.0
of which:					
<i>Inflows through transfer systems</i>	<i>966.7</i>	<i>1,252.6</i>	<i>1,695.4</i>	<i>2,017.9</i>	<i>2,268.2</i>
<i>Transfers of individuals through commercial banks</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>6.5</i>
<i>Postal populations' remittances</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<i>Estimates of NBKR²</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>113.1</i>	<i>151.0</i>	<i>177.4</i>	<i>191.0</i>
1.1.2 Outflow	-81.7	-135.5	-198.3	-257.1	-367.7

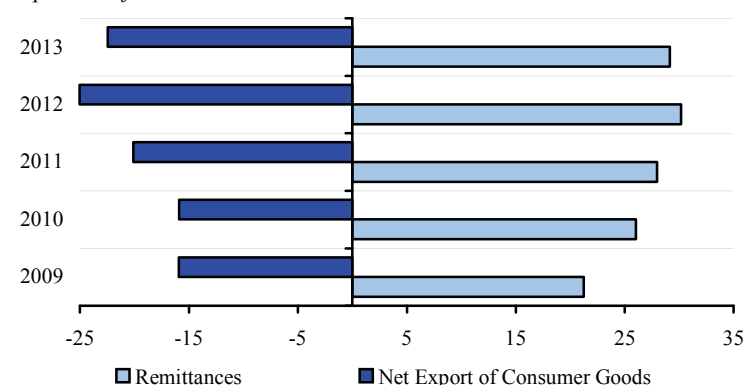
* excluding estimates of NBKR

¹ Remittances exceeding 3000 US dollars are not taken into account

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

The main channel for inflows of the workers' remittances to the republic is still the range of transfer systems⁸ (91.9 percent of the gross inflows). In the reporting period, net inflow through transfer systems increased

⁸ Anelik, Blizko, Contact, Migom, MoneyGram, Western Union, Unistream, Zolotaya Korona, Leader, Bystraya Pochta, Allyur and other money transfer systems and remittances via the PE "Kyrgyzpochtasy".

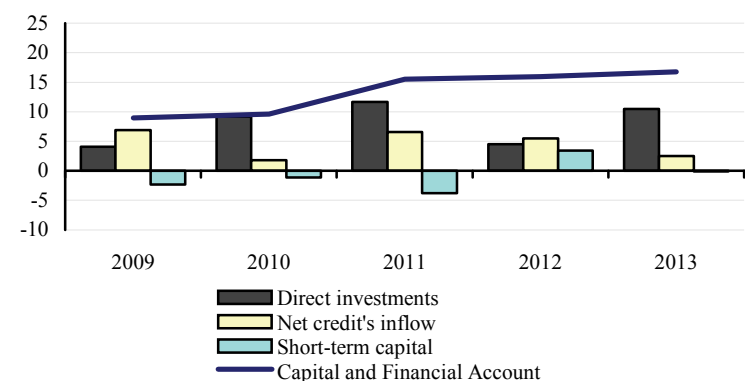
Chart 5. Balance of remittances and Net Export of Consumer Goods*in percent of GDP*

remittances still covers net export of consumer goods, which formed with a negative value in the amount of USD 1 618.6 million.

In the reporting period, the net inflow of current transfers in the **government sector** (neutral presentation of the balance of payments) was positive in the amount of USD 84.1 million, increasing by 33.2 percent as compared to 2012. A growth was observed in connection with the receipt of cash grants in the amount of USD 87.0 million, that is more by 33.2 percent than in 2012.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

By the end of 2013 the **capital account and financial account** (analytic presentation of the balance of payments) formed with a surplus in the amount of USD 1 211.4 million (16.8 percent to GDP), that is by 17.3

Chart 6. Capital and Financial Account*in percent of GDP*

percent more than the corresponding index of 2012. At the same time, an increase in capital inflows was observed on the financial account as well as on the capital account.

The balance of **the capital account** formed positive in the amount of USD 280.3 million that is more by 68.8 percent than the level reached in 2012. A significant increase in the positive value of balance of the capital account was conditioned by write-off of debt in the amount of USD 188.9 million in the second quarter of 2013 by the Russian Federation in accordance with the

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on settlement of the debt of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Russian Federation on earlier loans.

In the reporting period there was a decrease of grants under the program of public investments by 39.7 percent (USD 60.6 million).

The positive balance of the **financial account** in 2013 formed at a rate of USD 931.1 million that is higher by 7.5 percent than a year earlier.

The net inflow of **direct investments** in the reporting period constituted USD 757.6 million that is more in 2.6 times than in 2012. The main influence on the increase of direct investments was made by the increase in 2.9

⁹ Without additional estimates of the NBKR.

times of the net inflow of funds invested in other capital (up to USD 529.5 million), mainly due to loans received by enterprises in the field of exploration¹⁰ from foreign co-owners.

The positive trend was observed for the other structural components of direct investments into the country: the net inflow of reinvested earnings in the reporting period increased in 2.1 times and reached USD 214.5 million, the balance of the share capital formed in the amount of USD 13.7 million (an increase of 20.9 percent).

In the reporting period, in the section by types of economic activity the major net inflow of direct investments was observed in the operations with real estate, rent and consumer services (growth in 2.4 times), in the processing industry (growth in 5.2 times) and in the financial sector (growth in 1.8 times). The total volume of inflows on these sectors amounted to USD 712.2 million. In the geographical structure of direct investments the major share of the capital inflow was observed from China, Canada, Great Britain and the Russian Federation with a total volume of USD 641.1 million.

In the year under review, the balance of **portfolio investments** was positive and constituted USD 4.8 million that is less by 15.1 percent than in 2012.

Net volume of **other investments**, attracted to the republic in 2013 constituted USD 168.8 million, having decreased by 70.3 percent as compared to the index of 2012. This change was due to an increase in foreign assets of residents, along with a decrease in the liability to the external world.

According to the results of 2013, the residents' assets increased by USD 113.0 million, meanwhile in the previous year there was decrease of them by USD 138.1 million. At that, the major share of growth was provided by increase of funds of domestic banks on deposit and correspondent accounts in the foreign banks abroad by USD 73.3 million. Increase in accounts receivable of residents in the reporting period amounted to USD 62.7 million. As at the end of 2013, generally, more than 87.2 percent of the gross volume of accounts receivable¹¹ was accounted for the enterprises of processing industry, enterprises carrying out operations with real estate, rent and rendering services to the consumers, as well as companies operating in the sphere of trade and repair works.

A decrease in the residents' assets on accounts in the foreign banks by 82.1 percent was observed in the reporting period compared to 2012. As for the end of 2013, 82.3 percent of the total cash balance on the accounts of the enterprises abroad accounted for the processing enterprises.

In the reporting period, liabilities on other investments to the external world increased by USD 281.8 million (in 2012 an increase was USD 430.5 million). Decrease in the rate was influenced by the reduction of net balance under "loans" article due to the write-off of debt to the Russian Federation¹² in the second quarter of 2013 and to increase of payments made by the private sector to return the funds.

The net inflow of foreign loans amounted to USD 180.8 million, USD 177.8 million of which are loans of the public sector and USD 3.0 million of the private sector. At that, it should be noted that virtually all volume of loans attracted by the public sector was provided within the public investments program (USD 383.9 million). Payments on principal amount of government debt excluding write-off loan amounted to USD 46.5 million. The volume of payments on servicing loans received by the private sector earlier compared to the last year increased by 43.4 percent, reaching USD 383.6 million. Gross inflow of loan proceeds increased by 15.2 percent and amounted to USD 386.5 million.

In the reporting period, the accounts payable of resident enterprises increased by USD 76.3 million (an increase in 2012 was USD 68.4 million). These obligations were formed mainly at the enterprises of processing industry and enterprises operating in the sphere of trade and repair works, processing sector, transport and

¹⁰ In the structure of economic activities types the exploration works is in the group of activities on operations with real estate, rent and consumer services.

¹¹ Excluding debt of direct foreign investors to the resident enterprises of the Kyrgyz Republic.

¹² Write-off of debt, according to the 5th edition of the Regulation on payment balance, is accounted as capital transfer which is balanced in the financial account as decrease of principal amount.

communication, as well as trade, transport and communications, which together account for 73.3 percent of total debt¹³.

The "**Errors and omissions**" article was positive in the amount of USD 760.3 million. Positive value of this article indicates incomplete statistical coverage of operations with capital inflows to the country or export of goods and services. For the purposes of decrease in the index of aforementioned article, the National Bank carries out activities on statistical coverage improvement of the balance of payment indices. With a glance of the additional estimations of the National Bank, the balance of the "Errors and omissions" article constituted USD 64.3 million.

Gross international reserves at the end of 2013 amounted to USD 2 239.0 million, which covers 4.1 months of the future import of goods and services.

¹³ Excluding debt of resident enterprises to the direct foreign investors.

Additional estimates of the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic on trade of "shuttles" and other articles

For the purposes of more comprehensive recording of separate indices of the balance of payments not covered or incompletely covered by the official statistics, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic uses additional calculations.

As it is known, the quality of the balance of payments statistics, among others, is reflected through the "Errors and omissions" article. In recent years, "Errors and omissions" article in the balance of payments statistics of the Kyrgyz Republic has been steadily increasing in absolute terms. So, if in 2008 the aforesaid article formed in the positive value at USD 418.0 million or 8.1 percent to GDP, by 2013 it increased to USD 760.3 million or 10.5 percent to GDP. The positive value of this article indicates incomplete statistical accounting of transactions related to capital inflows into the country or export of goods and services.

Considering the above problems, in order to improve statistical coverage, the National Bank made additional estimation for export transactions of individuals, so-called "shuttle" traders, not covered by official statistics. At the same time, it should be noted that the NSC makes additional estimation for this category since 2008. However, analysis of the mirrored data of trade partner countries showed that the currently applied additional estimation is incomplete. Thus, according to mirror data, the additional estimation on trade of "shuttles" for 2013 used in the Kyrgyz Republic is lower than the corresponding data used in the Republic of Kazakhstan by USD 403.2 million. Given that the statistical errors identified in the balance of payments showed a possible undercount in the statistics of capital inflows or export of goods and services, the National Bank considers that these prerequisites are acceptable for the additional estimation of export on trade of "shuttles". In general, taking into account the additional estimation of the National Bank, the value of the "Errors and omissions" article by the end of 2013 decrease to 1.0 percent to GDP.

Table 1. Balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic including estimates of NBKR

(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Current account of operations including estimate on trade of "shuttle traders" and other items	-202.3	-317.1	-593.0	-783.3	-988.1
Current account of operations including estimate on trade of "shuttle traders" and other items to GDP (in %)	-4.3	-6.6	-10.0	-12.1	-13.7
2. Current account	-202.3	-317.1	-593.0	-1,675.1	-1,684.2
Current account of operations to GDP (in %)	-4.3	-6.6	-10.0	-25.9	-23.4
1.1. Balance of trade including estimate on trade of "shuttle traders" and other items	-1,119.8	-1,202.2	-1,669.0	-2,318.9	-2,869.1
2.1. Balance of trade	-1,119.8	-1,202.2	-1,669.0	-3,210.6	-3,565.2
1.1.1. Export (f.o.b.) including estimate on trade of "shuttle traders" and other items	1,693.8	1,778.7	2,267.0	2,846.1	2,744.5
2.1.1. Export (f.o.b.)	1,693.8	1,778.7	2,267.0	1,954.4	2,048.4
2.1.1. Import (f.o.b.)	2,813.6	2,980.9	3,935.9	5,165.1	5,613.6
Errors and omissions	42.9	-30.8	-194.4	861.3	760.3
Errors and omissions	42.9	-30.8	-194.4	-30.5	64.3

**Table 17. The Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic
(analytic presentation)***(in millions of USD)*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current Account	-212.6	-317.1	-593.0	-1675.1	-1684.2
Goods and services	-1238.2	-1403.4	-1772.6	-3567.2	-3631.7
Trade balance*	-1119.8	-1202.2	-1669.0	-3210.6	-3565.2
Exports (F.O.B.)	1693.8	1778.7	2267.0	1954.4	2048.4
CIS	752.8	784.2	1019.6	1126.1	1026.0
Non-CIS countries	941.0	994.5	1247.4	828.3	1022.4
Imports (F.O. B.)	2813.6	2980.9	3935.9	5165.1	5613.6
CIS	1593.7	1590.2	2018.3	2689.4	2787.1
Non-CIS countries	1219.9	1390.6	1917.7	2475.7	2826.5
Balance of services	-118.5	-201.2	-103.6	-356.6	-66.6
Rendered services	638.2	600.1	860.2	966.6	1042.7
Received services	-756.6	-801.3	-963.9	-1323.1	-1109.2
Income	-181.4	-305.1	-659.1	-169.3	-290.4
Direct investment income	-118.5	-247.9	-610.7	-110.8	-226.7
Portfolio investment income	4.2	0.2	0.1	—	—
Other investment income	-41.4	-25.1	-19.2	-29.7	-41.8
Interest in loans (schedule)	-44.7	-35.8	-39.7	-46.8	-58.8
Other investment income	3.3	10.7	20.4	17.1	17.0
Compensation of employees	-25.8	-32.3	-29.4	-28.8	-22.0
Current transfers	1207.1	1391.3	1838.7	2061.5	2238.0
Capital and financial account	417.4	458.4	923.6	1032.5	1211.4
Capital account	16.3	-11.1	64.1	166.1	280.3
Capital transfers	16.3	-11.1	64.1	166.1	280.3
Financial account	401.0	469.6	859.5	866.4	931.1
Direct investment in the KR	189.6	437.6	693.6	292.4	757.6
Portfolio investment	-13.9	27.1	-0.3	5.7	4.8
Financial derivatives	—	—	—	-0.4	-0.1
Other investment	225.3	4.9	166.2	568.6	168.8
Assets (- accretion)	-237.5	128.7	-232.1	138.1	-113.0
Banks	-158.2	202.8	-19.1	-8.2	-81.5
Other assets	-79.3	-74.1	-213.0	146.4	-31.5
Liabilities (+ accretion)	462.8	-123.8	398.3	430.5	281.8
Banks	50.4	-225.6	7.3	8.6	24.7
Loans	321.3	85.9	390.9	353.5	180.8
General government	333.9	145.5	201.5	285.4	177.8
Disbursement	370.6	183.8	243.6	377.4	413.2
Amortization (schedule)	-36.7	-38.3	-42.2	-92.0	-235.4
Private sector	-12.6	-59.6	189.4	68.1	3.0
Disbursement	579.9	297.3	377.6	335.6	386.5
Amortization (schedule)	-592.5	-356.9	-188.2	-267.5	-383.6
Other liabilities	91.2	15.9	0.2	68.4	76.3
Net errors and omissions	53.1	-30.8	-194.4	861.3	760.3
Overall balance	257.9	110.5	136.2	218.7	287.6
Financing	-257.9	-110.5	-136.2	-218.7	-287.6
NBKR reserves	-267.7	-112.3	-112.8	-200.5	-277.4
IMF loans	3.5	-24.7	-24.2	-20.6	-17.4
Exceptional financing	7.3	27.5	1.4	3.0	7.2
Other financing	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	—

* including estimate of NBKR

2012				2013				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-373.6	-347.6	-461.7	-492.2	-540.2	-491.2	-492.0	-160.8	Current Account
-654.3	-827.2	-1008.2	-1077.5	-818.4	-988.0	-1076.2	-749.1	Goods and services
-537.1	-745.6	-927.7	-1000.2	-749.1	-948.5	-1024.5	-843.0	Trade balance*
433.1	440.0	418.3	662.9	335.5	406.4	487.3	819.2	Exports (F.O.B.)
253.0	296.5	303.6	273.1	187.4	250.3	326.7	261.6	CIS
180.2	143.6	114.7	389.8	148.1	156.1	160.7	557.5	Non-CIS countries
970.3	1185.6	1346.0	1663.1	1084.6	1355.0	1511.8	1662.2	Imports (F.O. B.)
521.0	572.7	648.0	947.6	601.9	664.0	698.9	822.2	CIS
449.3	612.9	698.0	715.5	482.7	690.9	813.0	839.9	Non-CIS countries
-117.1	-81.6	-80.5	-77.3	-69.3	-39.4	-51.7	93.9	Balance of services
198.3	208.7	275.9	283.6	170.4	247.4	294.2	330.6	Rendered services
-315.5	-290.4	-356.4	-360.9	-239.7	-286.9	-346.0	-236.7	Received services
-69.5	-11.7	-45.7	-42.5	-121.3	-48.8	-64.4	-55.9	Income
-53.4	-1.6	-20.4	-35.4	-102.0	-38.4	-49.1	-37.2	Direct investment income
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investment income
-9.0	-2.7	-16.6	-1.5	-13.9	-5.0	-9.6	-13.3	Other investment income
-11.4	-7.8	-18.7	-8.9	-19.7	-9.3	-13.0	-16.8	Interest in loans (schedule)
2.4	5.1	2.1	7.4	5.9	4.3	3.3	3.5	Other investment income
-7.1	-7.4	-8.7	-5.7	-5.5	-5.5	-5.7	-5.3	Compensation of employees
350.2	491.4	592.2	627.8	399.6	545.6	648.7	644.1	Current transfers
249.4	295.9	280.1	207.1	173.4	276.7	310.8	450.5	Capital and financial account
22.0	23.0	34.9	86.2	17.1	206.6	22.6	34.1	Capital account
22.0	23.0	34.9	86.2	17.1	206.6	22.6	34.1	Capital transfers
227.4	272.9	245.1	120.9	156.4	70.0	288.3	416.4	Financial account
45.5	111.4	153.8	-18.4	91.0	131.9	312.1	222.7	Direct investment in the KR
5.6	—	—	—	-4.0	6.4	—	2.5	Portfolio investment
-0.3	0.3	—	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-2.7	2.7	Financial derivatives
176.5	161.2	91.2	139.7	69.7	-68.3	-21.1	188.5	Other investment
52.8	137.8	-76.6	24.1	-66.2	8.9	-105.9	50.2	Assets (- accretion)
-23.3	26.5	-48.5	37.1	-7.7	-39.2	-69.1	34.4	Banks
76.1	111.3	-28.1	-13.0	-58.5	48.1	-36.8	15.7	Other assets
123.7	23.3	167.9	115.6	135.9	-77.2	84.8	138.3	Liabilities (+ accretion)
3.4	0.7	1.6	2.9	3.7	6.9	13.5	0.7	Banks
90.8	4.6	152.4	105.7	-7.3	-63.9	66.1	185.9	Loans
46.4	34.0	137.2	67.9	1.4	-82.9	80.1	179.2	General government
53.7	48.0	144.6	131.1	9.7	120.2	87.8	195.5	Disbursement
-7.3	-13.9	-7.5	-63.2	-8.3	-203.1	-7.8	-16.3	Amortization (schedule)
44.4	-29.4	15.2	37.8	-8.7	19.0	-14.0	6.6	Private sector
101.7	42.4	62.7	128.9	44.4	133.8	118.5	89.9	Disbursement
-57.2	-71.7	-47.4	-91.1	-53.0	-114.7	-132.6	-83.2	Amortization (schedule)
29.6	18.0	13.9	7.0	139.5	-20.2	5.3	-48.3	Other liabilities
118.7	158.6	188.6	395.3	383.8	280.7	224.5	-128.7	Net errors and omissions
-5.5	107.0	6.9	110.3	17.1	66.1	43.3	161.0	Overall balance
5.5	-107.0	-6.9	-110.3	-17.1	-66.1	-43.3	-161.0	Financing
14.1	-106.5	1.4	-109.5	-13.1	-65.6	-38.4	-160.3	NBKR reserves
-9.7	-0.6	-9.5	-0.8	-7.8	-1.0	-6.1	-2.5	IMF loans
1.1	0.4	1.2	0.3	3.8	0.4	1.2	1.8	Exceptional financing
—	-0.3	—	-0.3	—	—	—	—	Other financing

REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

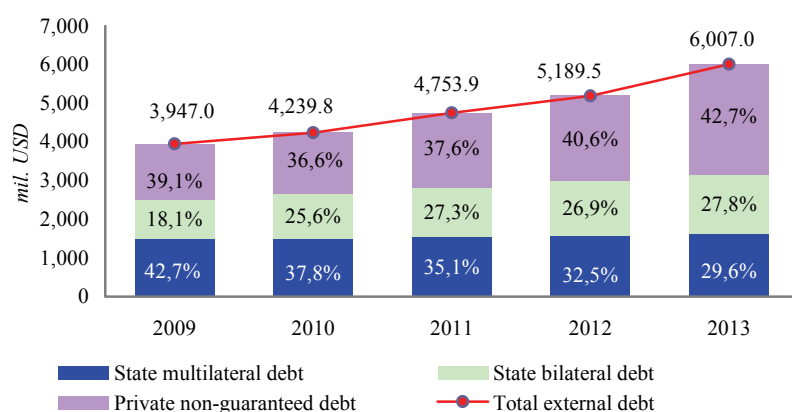
Index of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) of the Kyrgyz som increased by 1.2 percent since the beginning of 2013 and constituted 112.1 percent at the end of the reporting year. Increase was conditioned by strengthening¹⁴ of the Kyrgyz som at the end of the period under review, as compared to the average exchange rate at the end of 2012, against Russian ruble by 3.2 percent, Japanese yen – by 18.8 percent, Turkish lira – by 11.3 percent and Uzbek sum – by 7.1 percent. Besides, there was a devaluation of the Kyrgyz som against the Chinese yuan – by 6.1 percent, the US dollar – by 3.7 percent, the Kazakh tenge – by 1.5 percent and the euro – by 8.0 percent.

In the reporting period, inflation in the Kyrgyz Republic constituted 4.0 percent, while average inflation rate in main trade partner countries developed at a rate of 4.6 percent. Despite lower inflation rate in the Kyrgyz Republic, strengthening of NEER index of the Kyrgyz som caused increase in the index of the real effective exchange rate (REER), which since December, 2012 increased by 0.6 percent and by the end of 2013 amounted to 113.3.

EXTERNAL DEBT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

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

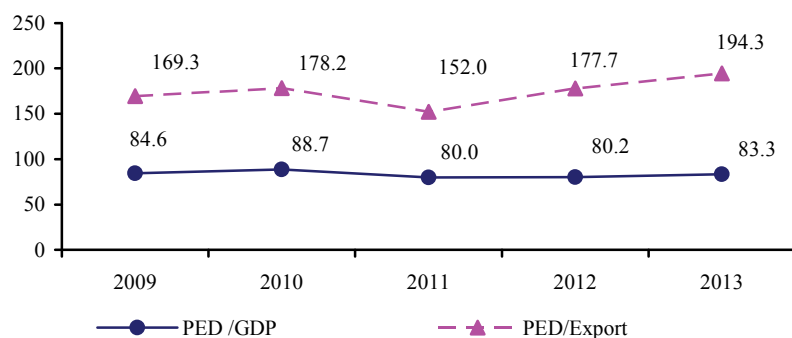
in millions of USD and as a percentage of total external debt



* According to the National Bank

Chart 8. The coefficients of the total external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic*

in percent



* NBKR calculation

At the end of 2013, the total nominal external debt (received and unpaid) amounted to USD 6 007.0 million that is higher by 15.8 percent than the corresponding figure of the previous year. The aforementioned debt is represented by the liabilities of the public and private sectors:

- Public external debt reached USD 3 157.7 million, which constitutes 52.6 percent of the total debt. The structure of the public external debt is represented by obligations to the official creditors – multilateral and bilateral donors;

- The debt of the private sector¹⁵, nonguaranteed by the government, constituted USD 2 849.4 million (47.4 percent of the total debt).

At the end of 2013, the Kyrgyz Republic is characterized by the following major debt indices:

- Total nominal external debt to GDP – 83.6 percent;
- Total nominal external debt to the export of goods and services – 194.3 percent.

¹⁴ The data are submitted at the nominal bilateral exchange rate of the Kyrgyz som, the year of 2000 is used as a base period for index calculation

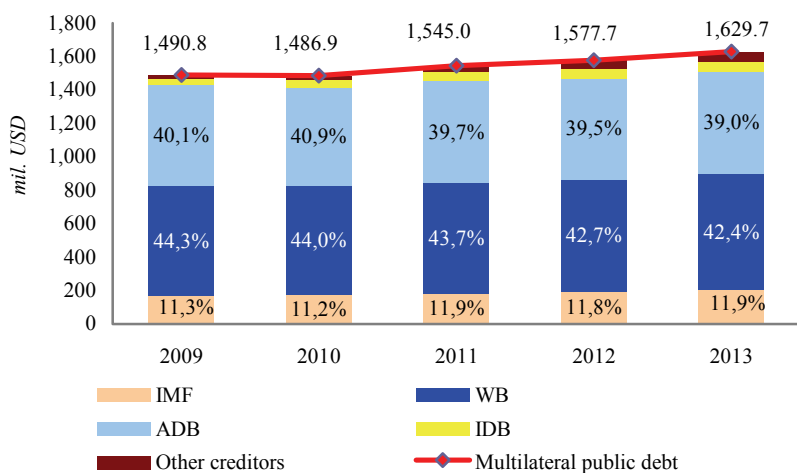
¹⁵ According to the data of the NSC.

PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT

As of December 31, 2013 the external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by 5.5 percent compared to the corresponding figure in 2012.

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

in millions of USD and as a percentage of total external debt

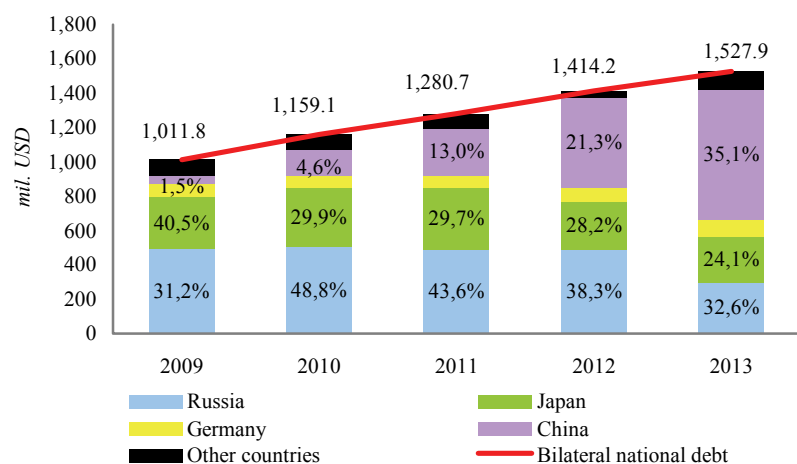


* According to the National Bank

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, etc. At that, in the last five years, the structure of the multilateral debt under loans almost did not change: more than 90.0 percent of the total debt under multilateral loans is accounted for the liabilities to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Chart 10. The structure of the state of bilateral debt of the Kyrgyz Republic on the creditors at the end of the period*

in millions of USD and as a percentage of total external debt



* According to the National Bank

accounted for the Russian Federation and Japan, respectively.

As it is presented in Chart 11, loans provided by the multilateral and bilateral donors are generally directed for financing structural transformations in the economy, development of infrastructure, financial system, energy sector and agriculture.

As of December 31, 2013, the structure of the public external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic is represented by the indebtedness to the multilateral and bilateral creditors, which occupies 51.6 and 48.4 percent, respectively, of the total public external debt.

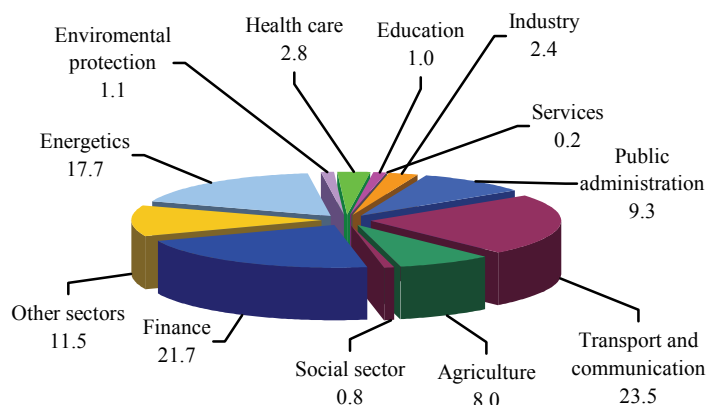
At the end of 2013, the nominal public external debt to multilateral creditors increased by USD 52.1 million and constituted USD 1 629.7 million. Multilateral creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic are international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the

In the reporting year, nominal external debt to the bilateral creditors increased by USD 113.7 million and reached USD 1 527.9 million. 44.0 percent of the aforementioned debt is accounted for the member countries of the Paris Club – USD 672.5 million.

The structure of the bilateral debt suffered changes in the last five years. If in 2009, the major creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic were Russia and Japan, which occupied together 78.7 percent of the total bilateral debt, however, at the end of 2013 China became the largest creditor (49.6 percent of the bilateral debt). 26.6 and 17.2 percent of the bilateral debt is

Chart 11. The structure of external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic by industry on 31 December 2013*

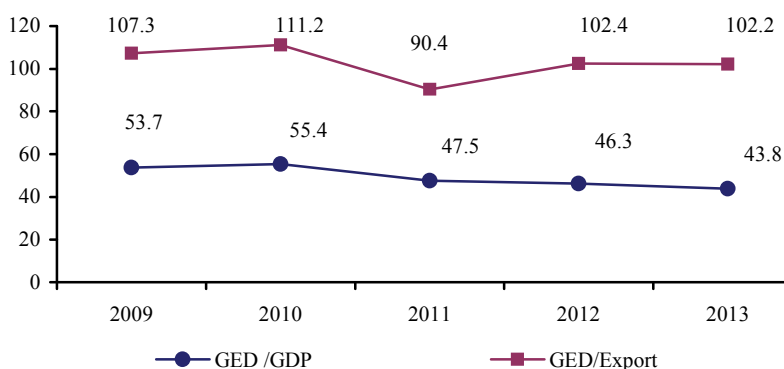
in percent to the end



* According to the National Bank

Chart 12. The coefficients of external debt of the public sector*

in percent



* NBKR calculations

Structure of the public external debt according to the financial conditions is primarily presented by soft loans (low interest rates and long repayment period)¹⁶, the volume thereof constituted 98.4 percent of the total volume. The share of loans provided under unfavorable conditions is not significant and constitutes 1.6 percent.

At the end of the period under review, indices of the public external debt were as follows:

- nominal PED to GDP - 43.8 percent;
- nominal PED to the export of goods and services - 102.2 percent.

In the reporting period, net inflow of borrowed funds to the public sector reached USD 160.4 million that is more by 29.3 than in the previous year. Excluding canceled country's debt to Russia, there is a net inflow in the amount of USD 349.3 million. Gross inflow of loans constituted USD 413.2 million, thereof the largest tranche in the amount of USD 230.7 million (55.8 percent) was provided by the Export-Import Bank of China for the projects directed for development of energy

sector and infrastructure.

In 2013, service rendering on the public external debt constituted USD 95.1 million.

PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT

As of December 31, 2013 the private external debt nonguaranteed by the government constituted USD 2 849.4 million, having increased by 29.7 percent as compared to the corresponding index at the end of 2012.

At the end of 2013, the indices of the private external debt were as follows:

- nominal Private ED to GDP - 39.5 percent;
- nominal Private ED to the export of goods and services - 92.2 percent.

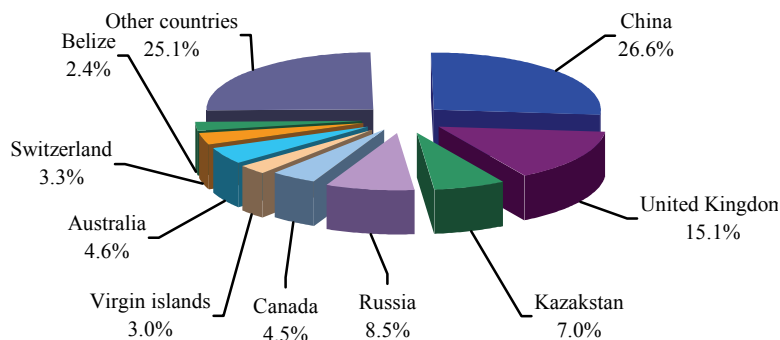
Structure of the private external debt is presented by loans provided by direct and other foreign investors, the volume thereof constituted USD 1 437.6 million and USD 1 411.8 million, respectively.

The largest private sector creditors were China (USD 756.9 million), Great Britain (USD 430.0 million), Russia (USD 240.0 million), Kazakhstan (USD 199.1 million) and Canada (USD 127.8 million).

¹⁶ Favorable terms of loans for the Kyrgyz Republic depend on the credit period, applied interest rate and are calculated on the basis of the grant-element, which should constitute at least 35.0 percent.

Chart 13. The distribution of private external debt of the countries on 31 December, 2013

Percentage of total private foreign debt



* According to the NSC

In 2013, net external borrowed proceeds of the private sector constituted USD 541.6 million that is in 2.2 times more than the corresponding index of the previous year. Gross inflow of external loans to the private sector amounted to USD 1 054.8 million, the volume of payments directed for servicing principal debt constituted USD 513.2 million.

Table 18. External Debt of the Kyrgyz Republic

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GED end-period (mil. US dollars)*	4,823.2	4,855.4	5,389.8	5,876.1	6,765.2
ED end-period (mil. US dollars)	3,947.0	4,239.8	4,753.9	5,189.5	6,007.0
ED end-period (per cent of GDP) ¹	84.6	88.7	80.0	80.2	83.3
ED end-period (per cent of exports) ²	169.3	178.2	152.0	177.7	194.3
Schedule of ED payments (mil. US dollars) ³	1,035.6	617.5	346.6	605.0	636.6
Actual ED repayment (mil. US dollars)	1,028.3	582.5	346.4	602.0	631.0
ED service ratio (per cent of exports)					
- as scheduled	44.4	26.0	11.1	20.7	20.6
- actual	44.1	24.5	11.1	20.6	20.4
PED end-period (mil. US dollars)	2,502.9	2,646.0	2,825.9	2,992.0	3,157.7
PED end-period (per cent of GDP) ¹	53.7	55.4	47.5	46.3	43.8
PED end-period (per cent of exports) ²	107.3	111.2	90.4	102.4	102.2
Schedule of PED (mil. US dollars) ³	85.4	92.0	97.9	97.9	100.6
Actual PED repayment (mil. US dollars)	83.1	91.1	96.5	94.9	95.1
PED service ratio (per cent of exports)					
- as scheduled	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.3
- actual	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.1
Private ED end-period (mil. US dollars)	1,444.1	1,593.7	1,928.1	2,197.5	2,849.4
Private ED end-period (per cent of GDP)	31.0	33.4	32.4	34.0	39.5
Private ED end-period (per cent of exports)	61.9	67.0	61.7	75.2	92.2
Actual of Private ED (mil. US dollars)	945.2	491.5	249.9	507.0	535.9
Private ED service ratio (per cent of exports)	40.5	20.7	8.0	17.4	17.3

¹ as against the projected annual GDP² as against the projected annual export of goods and services³ includes payments on interest and principal

* Due to the amendment to the Law "On introduction of amendment to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State and Non-Public Debt of Kyrgyz Republic" № 138 as of July 26, 2011 Gross External Debt was revised for 2007-2011 years

Table 19. Structure of the External Debt of the Kyrgyz Republic by creditor
(end of period)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	mIn. USD	percent	mIn. USD	percent	mIn. USD	percent	mIn. USD	percent	mIn. USD	percent
Total external debt (I+II)	3,947.0	100.0	4,239.8	100.0	4,753.9	100.0	5,189.5	100.0	6,007.0	100.0
I. Public & Government-guaranteed debt	2,502.9	63.4	2,646.0	62.4	2,825.9	59.4	2,992.0	57.7	3,157.7	52.6
I.1 Multilateral¹	1,490.8	37.8	1,486.9	35.1	1,545.0	32.5	1,577.7	30.4	1,629.7	27.1
IMF	167.1	4.2	176.2	4.2	181.8	3.8	190.5	3.7	202.7	3.4
World Bank	656.0	16.6	649.2	15.3	660.4	13.9	675.0	13.0	697.1	11.6
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2.1	0.1	5.3	0.1	16.0	0.3	32.1	0.6	40.1	0.7
Asian Development Bank	610.1	15.5	590.7	13.9	609.7	12.8	601.9	11.6	607.5	10.1
Islamic Development Bank	34.9	0.9	46.6	1.1	59.9	1.3	61.9	1.2	63.3	1.1
International Fund for Agricultural Development	10.1	0.3	9.6	0.2	9.2	0.2	8.9	0.2	9.0	0.1
OPEC	3.5	0.1	2.7	0.1	2.0	—	1.3	—	3.9	—
Nordic Development Fund	6.9	0.2	6.6	0.2	5.9	0.1	5.9	0.1	6.1	0.1
I.2 Bilateral	1,011.8	25.6	1,159.1	27.3	1,280.7	26.9	1,414.2	27.3	1,527.9	25.4
I.2.1 CIS countries	493.6	12.5	505.1	11.9	490.5	10.3	489.0	9.4	300.0	5.0
Russia ²	493.6	12.5	505.1	11.9	490.3	10.3	488.9	9.4	300.0	5.0
Belarus	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
I.2.2 Other countries (except for CIS)	518.2	13.1	654.0	15.4	790.4	16.6	925.3	17.8	1,227.9	20.4
Turkey	49.8	1.3	49.5	1.2	49.2	1.0	10.0	0.2	70.5	1.2
Japan ²	302.5	7.7	344.8	8.1	361.0	7.6	280.4	5.4	263.1	4.4
Germany ²	76.8	1.9	68.6	1.6	70.6	1.5	81.5	1.6	100.3	1.7
China	46.8	1.2	150.8	3.6	272.6	5.7	527.3	10.2	758.1	12.6
France ²	6.4	0.2	5.9	0.1	5.6	0.1	5.8	0.1	5.8	0.1
Kuwait Fund	17.9	0.5	16.1	0.4	13.3	0.3	0.4	—	7.1	0.1
South Korea	14.6	0.4	15.0	0.4	14.8	0.3	16.4	0.3	17.4	0.3
Denmark ²	3.4	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.1
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	1.3	—
UAE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—
I.3 Government-guaranteed debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Private non-guaranteed debt*	1,444.1	36.6	1,593.7	37.6	1,928.1	40.6	2,197.5	42.3	2,849.4	47.4

¹ creditors acting on a multilateral basis including international financial institutions

² Paris club members

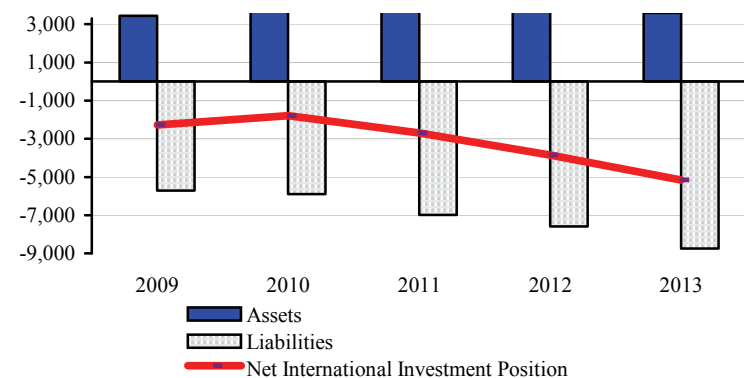
* Due to the amendment to the Law "On introduction of amendment to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State and Non-Public Debt of Kyrgyz Republic" № 138 as of July 26, 2011 private non-guaranteed debt was revised

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

By the end of 2013 net international investment position of the Kyrgyz Republic formed negative at the level of USD 5 158.1 million, which is conditioned by excess of the country's liabilities to the external world over available foreign assets.

Chart 14. Dynamics of IIP

in millions of USD, at the end of the year



At the end of 2013, foreign assets of the country amounted to USD 3 589.2 million that is less by 3.6 percent than the corresponding figure of 2012. This decline was primarily conditioned by changes in the results of operations and changes in prices for foreign assets. Decrease of direct investments by 55.8 percent (to USD 320.4 million) was observed in the structure of assets. This trend was conditioned by decline in prices for the shares of Centerra Gold Inc., in which the Kyrgyz Republic is one of the largest shareholders.

Aforementioned decline was to some extent

compensated by increase in assets on "other investments" and reserve assets of the NBKR.

In 2013, reserves on "other investments" increased by USD 112.7 million. In the structure of "other investments", growth was observed due to operations on cash and deposit assets by USD 48.9 million, while in 2012 there was a decrease by USD 139.9 million. Growth of trade loans totaled USD 42.6 million.

In 2013, reserve assets of the National Bank increased by USD 172.4 million; growth was primarily conditioned by transactions. In the structure of reserve assets there was observed a significant growth in deposits and foreign securities.

The volume of external financial liabilities at the end of 2013 constituted USD 8 747.2 million that is more than the corresponding index of 2012 by 15.3 percent. Generally, growth was conditioned by changes resulted from transactions (growth by USD 1 021.4 million). In the structure of liabilities, the most significant increase was observed in direct foreign investments and "other investments".

Reserves on the article "direct investments" increased by 29.9 percent and, at the end of 2013, constituted USD 3 472.6 million. Growth was primarily conditioned by changes due to transactions (growth by USD 757.6 million).

At the end of 2013, reserves on "other investments" of non-residents constituted USD 5 265.9 million, that is more by 7.3 percent than their level at the end of 2012. In the structure of "other investments" the most significant changes are accounted for the loans provided to the public sector, as well as on trade credits.

Thus, at the end of 2013, liabilities of the public sector under the loans increased to USD 3 077.0 million, primarily due to newly attracted loans. Trade credits increased at the end of 2013 to the amount of USD 457.8 million. In the reporting period there was a slowdown of increase in liabilities under the loans of the private sector due to payments on loans received earlier.

Table 20. Balance of International Investment Position of the Kyrgyz Republic as of January 1, 2013 and January, 2014*(in millions of USD)*

	<i>Position as of 01.01.13</i>	<i>Transactions</i>	<i>Price changes</i>	<i>Exchange rate changes</i>	<i>Other adjustments</i>	<i>Position as of 01.01.14</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
A. Assets	3,723.5	383.8	-434.4	-88.1	4.4	3,589.2
Direct investment abroad	725.7	—	-388.2	-16.9	-0.2	320.4
Portfolio investments	31.5	-6.2	—	-0.2	—	25.1
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	31.5	-6.2	—	-0.2	—	25.1
Financial derivatives	0.4	-0.1	—	—	0.3	0.5
Other investments	903.3	112.7	—	-12.3	4.3	1,008.0
Currency and deposits	375.6	48.9	—	8.1	—	432.6
Loans	54.3	1.1	—	-0.3	4.3	59.4
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	1.7	-0.3	—	—	—	1.4
Other sectors	52.6	1.4	—	-0.3	4.3	58.0
Trade credits	469.5	62.7	—	-20.1	—	512.1
Other assets	3.9	—	—	—	—	3.9
Reserve assets	2,062.7	277.4	-46.2	-58.7	—	2,235.2
Monetary gold	162.9	24.7	-46.2	—	—	141.4
SDR	186.4	11.9	—	-0.1	—	198.1
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1,713.5	240.8	—	-58.6	—	1,895.6
Currency and deposits	992.6	185.2	—	-15.6	—	1,162.3
Foreign securities	720.8	55.6	—	-43.0	—	733.4
B. Liabilities	7,587.4	1,021.4	0.1	-14.9	153.2	8,747.2
Direct investment in KR	2,673.8	757.6	0.1	-3.9	45.1	3,472.6
Portfolio investments	6.4	-1.4	—	-0.4	4.1	8.7
Joint stock	6.4	-1.6	—	-0.1	4.1	8.7
Promissory note	—	0.2	—	-0.2	—	—
Financial derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other investments	4,907.3	265.2	—	-10.6	104.1	5,265.9
Currency and deposits	80.4	24.7	—	2.9	—	108.1
Loans	4,292.7	164.2	—	-2.4	115.0	4,569.5
Monetary authorities	97.9	-17.4	—	0.1	—	80.6
General government	2,894.1	177.8	—	—	5.2	3,077.0
Banks	93.3	0.8	—	—	65.1	159.2
Other sectors	1,207.4	3.0	—	-2.6	44.7	1,252.6
Trade credits	403.5	76.3	—	-11.0	-11.0	457.8
Other liabilities*	130.6	—	—	-0.2	—	130.5
C. Net International Investment Position (A-B)	-3,863.9	-637.7	-434.5	-73.2	-148.8	-5,158.1

* including the allocation of SDR between the IMF countries-members to support their balance of payments had the impact on the value of foreign liabilities.

As a result, the liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by US\$ 132.2 billion.

Annex I. Tables and charts

**Table I.1. Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic
(standard presentation)
(in millions of USD)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current Account	-202.3	-317.1	-593.0	-1675.1	-1684.2
Goods and services	-1228.0	-1403.4	-1772.6	-3567.2	-3631.7
Goods*	-1119.8	-1202.2	-1669.0	-3210.7	-3565.2
Export of goods (f.o.b.)	1693.8	1778.7	2267.0	1954.4	2048.4
exports	934.9	842.9	997.5	1137.5	1082.6
goods procured in ports	—	—	—	—	—
nonmonetary gold	529.5	668.3	1006.2	562.3	736.8
adjustment to coverage	229.5	267.5	263.2	254.6	229.1
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—
Import of goods (f.o.b.)	-2813.6	-2980.9	-3935.9	-5165.1	-5613.6
imports (c.i.f.)	-3032.9	-3220.7	-4242.7	-5560.2	-6054.2
valuation adjustment	226.6	242.2	325.3	411.2	456.2
goods procured in ports	-7.3	-2.4	-18.5	-16.1	-15.6
adjustment to coverage	—	—	—	—	—
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—
Services	-108.2	-201.2	-103.6	-356.6	-66.6
exports	638.2	600.1	860.2	966.6	1042.7
imports	-746.4	-801.3	-963.9	-1323.1	-1109.2
Transportation services	-277.5	-266.6	-332.1	-461.7	-358.0
exports	134.9	150.4	168.9	181.0	184.2
imports	-412.5	-417.0	-501.0	-642.7	-542.2
Railroad transport	-242.8	-242.8	-270.3	-364.1	-317.9
exports	35.0	37.9	30.3	32.5	35.2
imports	-277.8	-280.6	-300.6	-396.6	-353.1
Air transport	16.4	27.4	13.8	19.2	45.0
exports	95.5	107.4	123.0	128.5	131.2
imports	-79.2	-80.1	-109.2	-109.3	-86.2
Road transport	-27.8	-36.4	-62.1	-83.2	-59.2
exports	2.2	3.7	14.2	12.8	9.7
imports	-29.9	-40.1	-76.3	-96.0	-68.9
Other types of transport	-23.3	-14.8	-13.5	-33.6	-25.9
exports	2.2	1.4	1.4	7.2	8.1
imports	-25.6	-16.2	-14.9	-40.8	-34.0
Travels	106.6	11.5	109.5	84.5	179.2
exports	253.5	159.7	356.2	434.4	529.6
imports	-146.8	-148.2	-246.7	-349.9	-350.3
Business	31.2	-9.9	22.4	1.3	42.0
exports	109.0	68.7	153.2	186.8	227.7
imports	-77.8	-78.5	-130.8	-185.5	-185.7
Personal	75.5	21.4	87.1	83.1	137.2
exports	144.5	91.0	203.0	247.6	301.9
imports	-69.0	-69.6	-116.0	-164.5	-164.7
Communication services	0.2	7.1	3.3	6.5	8.3
exports	9.3	19.9	15.3	11.3	20.5
imports	-9.2	-12.8	-12.1	-4.8	-12.1
Construction services	0.5	21.0	21.4	24.5	42.3
exports	18.8	32.8	34.9	33.4	57.3
imports	-18.3	-11.9	-13.5	-8.9	-15.0
Insurance services	-8.4	-7.4	-13.9	-16.0	-15.3
exports	3.6	6.7	2.1	0.9	0.4
imports	-12.0	-14.1	-16.0	-16.9	-15.7
Excursion office services	—	—	—	-0.2	—
exports	0.1	—	—	0.1	—
imports	—	—	—	-0.3	—

* including estimates of NBKR and NSC

2012				2013				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-373.6	-347.6	-461.7	-492.2	-540.2	-491.2	-492.0	-160.8	Current Account
-654.3	-827.3	-1008.2	-1077.5	-818.4	-988.0	-1076.2	-749.1	Goods and services
-537.1	-745.6	-927.7	-1000.2	-749.1	-948.5	-1024.5	-843.0	Goods*
433.1	440.0	418.3	662.9	335.5	406.4	487.3	819.2	Export of goods (f.o.b.)
221.3	275.3	305.9	335.0	216.5	252.6	310.4	303.1	exports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods procured in ports
122.8	88.1	55.5	295.9	92.8	106.7	98.2	439.0	nonmonetary gold
89.0	76.6	57.0	32.1	26.2	47.1	78.7	77.1	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-970.3	-1185.7	-1346.0	-1663.1	-1084.6	-1355.0	-1511.8	-1662.2	Import of goods (f.o.b.)
-1050.0	-1280.6	-1447.9	-1781.5	-1172.0	-1463.8	-1626.0	-1792.3	imports (c.i.f.)
83.6	98.5	106.5	122.5	90.5	112.5	119.1	134.0	valuation adjustment
-3.90	-3.52	-4.58	-4.11	-3.15	-3.68	-4.93	-3.83	goods procured in ports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-117.1	-81.6	-80.5	-77.3	-69.3	-39.4	-51.7	93.9	Services
198.3	208.7	275.9	283.6	170.4	247.4	294.2	330.6	exports
-315.5	-290.4	-356.4	-360.9	-239.7	-286.9	-346.0	-236.7	imports
-89.1	-105.2	-138.7	-128.6	-88.0	-104.7	-141.1	-24.3	Transportation services
40.7	41.2	50.2	48.9	35.3	42.9	51.2	54.8	exports
-129.9	-146.4	-188.9	-177.5	-123.3	-147.5	-192.3	-79.1	imports
-68.9	-87.4	-102.9	-105.0	-72.6	-86.7	-119.1	-39.4	Railroad transport
7.2	8.1	9.5	7.7	6.7	6.3	11.9	10.3	exports
-76.1	-95.5	-112.4	-112.7	-79.3	-93.0	-131.1	-49.7	imports
5.4	7.1	-1.3	8.0	7.5	9.0	3.3	25.3	Air transport
29.4	29.1	34.6	35.4	25.9	34.0	33.3	38.1	exports
-24.0	-22.0	-35.9	-27.4	-18.4	-25.0	-30.0	-12.9	imports
-20.6	-20.8	-24.3	-17.4	-18.4	-19.7	-19.3	-1.8	Road transport
3.3	2.9	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.9	4.0	exports
-24.0	-23.7	-28.1	-20.1	-19.9	-21.0	-22.2	-5.9	imports
-5.1	-4.2	-10.2	-14.2	-4.4	-7.3	-5.9	-8.3	Other types of transport
0.8	1.1	2.3	3.1	1.3	1.3	3.1	2.4	exports
-5.9	-5.2	-12.5	-17.3	-5.7	-8.5	-9.0	-10.7	imports
8.0	-1.0	33.7	43.8	11.5	51.5	65.0	51.3	Travels
78.3	87.4	136.7	132.1	82.7	144.1	158.5	144.2	exports
-70.2	-88.4	-103.0	-88.3	-71.3	-92.6	-93.5	-92.9	imports
-3.6	-9.3	4.2	10.0	-2.2	12.9	18.6	12.8	Business
33.6	37.6	58.8	56.8	35.6	62.0	68.2	62.0	exports
-37.2	-46.9	-54.6	-46.8	-37.8	-49.1	-49.6	-49.2	imports
11.6	8.3	29.5	33.8	13.7	38.6	46.4	38.5	Personal
44.6	49.8	77.9	75.3	47.2	82.1	90.4	82.2	exports
-33.0	-41.6	-48.4	-41.5	-33.5	-43.5	-44.0	-43.7	imports
2.3	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	-5.9	13.0	Communication services
3.4	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.5	14.5	exports
-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-8.5	-1.5	imports
1.3	4.0	10.4	8.7	0.8	8.3	17.4	15.8	Construction services
3.3	6.0	14.0	10.0	5.0	12.7	21.5	18.1	exports
-2.0	-2.0	-3.6	-1.3	-4.2	-4.3	-4.1	-2.3	imports
-3.9	-3.9	-4.3	-3.9	-3.3	-3.3	-4.3	-4.5	Insurance services
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	exports
-4.0	-4.2	-4.5	-4.2	-3.4	-3.4	-4.4	-4.6	imports
—	—	—	-0.2	—	—	—	—	Excursion office services
—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	exports
—	—	—	-0.3	—	—	—	—	imports

Table I.1. (continued)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Financial services	6.9	-16.5	-5.1	-4.4	-5.1
exports	10.9	0.6	1.8	3.5	6.7
imports	-4.0	-17.1	-6.9	-8.0	-11.8
Computer and information services	-14.9	-10.6	-9.4	-12.9	-7.8
exports	1.3	3.1	1.4	2.1	1.5
imports	-16.2	-13.6	-10.8	-14.9	-9.4
Government services	1.1	5.5	5.6	6.7	4.5
exports	10.3	14.6	14.2	15.5	15.4
imports	-9.2	-9.1	-8.6	-8.8	-10.9
Business services	40.8	5.0	65.8	-29.6	40.4
exports	126.1	144.3	171.1	185.3	147.8
imports	-85.4	-139.3	-105.3	-214.9	-107.4
of which Technical assistance	-20.3	-20.7	-21.9	-21.0	-20.7
Other services	36.5	49.8	51.3	46.1	44.9
exports	69.3	68.1	94.3	99.0	79.3
imports	-32.8	-18.3	-43.0	-53.0	-34.4
Income	-181.4	-305.1	-659.1	-169.3	-290.4
Compensation of employees	-25.8	-32.3	-29.4	-28.8	-22.0
Investment income	-155.6	-272.8	-629.8	-140.5	-268.5
Direct investments	-118.5	-247.9	-610.7	-110.8	-226.7
Distributed profit	—	-9.1	-133.9	-9.8	-12.2
Reinvested incomes	-108.0	-238.7	-475.3	-101.0	-214.5
Income from debt (interests)	-10.5	-0.1	-1.5	—	—
Portfolio investments	4.2	0.2	0.1	—	—
Other investments	-41.4	-25.1	-19.2	-29.7	-41.8
Interest on loans (schedule)	-44.7	-35.8	-39.7	-46.8	-58.8
Monetary authorities	-0.8	—	—	—	—
General government	-24.4	-28.1	-31.0	-34.0	-36.7
Banks	-7.7	4.4	5.7	5.3	1.7
Other sectors	-11.8	-12.1	-14.4	-18.1	-23.8
Other investment income	3.3	10.7	20.4	17.1	17.0
Current transfers	1207.1	1391.3	1838.7	2061.5	2238.0
General government	194.9	78.2	83.3	63.2	84.1
Humanitarian assistance	14.2	0.4	—	—	—
Technical assistance	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions to international organizations	-3.0	-3.6	-4.3	-3.4	-2.9
Other grants	183.7	81.4	87.6	66.5	87.0
Other sectors	1012.1	1313.1	1755.4	1998.3	2153.9
Workers' remittances	990.3	1243.8	1661.5	1951.7	2101.3
Inflow	1072.0	1379.3	1859.7	2208.8	2469.0
Outflow	-81.7	-135.5	-198.3	-257.1	-367.7
Other transfers	21.8	69.3	93.9	46.6	52.5
Capital and Financial Account	163.8	353.0	787.4	813.8	923.8
Capital account	16.3	-11.1	64.1	166.1	280.3
Capital transfers	16.3	-11.1	64.1	166.1	280.3
General government	81.0	70.9	121.6	172.5	269.6
Grant in form of goods	30.7	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Forgiveness of debt	—	—	—	49.2	188.9
Other sectors	-64.7	-82.1	-57.5	-6.4	10.8
Transfers related to migration*	-69.9	-119.7	-93.2	-17.7	-17.0
Inflow	9.1	9.2	15.0	13.1	10.3
Outflow	-78.9	-129.0	-108.2	-30.8	-27.3
Other transfers	5.2	37.7	35.7	11.3	27.8

* estimates of NBKR

2012				2013				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-1.0	-1.3	-0.9	-1.2	-3.5	-1.4	-2.2	2.0	Financial services
0.1	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.5	1.8	0.7	3.6	exports
-1.1	-2.2	-1.5	-3.2	-4.0	-3.1	-3.0	-1.7	imports
-2.7	-2.8	-4.0	-3.4	-1.9	-1.7	-1.6	-2.6	Computer and information services
0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	exports
-3.1	-3.4	-4.3	-4.1	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-3.1	imports
1.8	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.7	1.1	Government services
3.6	5.5	3.5	2.9	2.5	3.1	5.4	4.4	exports
-1.8	-2.4	-2.3	-2.4	-2.2	-2.6	-2.7	-3.3	imports
-40.2	12.9	11.5	-13.9	9.8	9.7	2.5	18.5	Business services
48.2	42.6	42.3	52.2	34.7	33.7	32.4	47.0	exports
-88.5	-29.7	-30.7	-66.0	-24.8	-24.1	-29.9	-28.6	imports
-5.9	-5.1	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.7	-5.0	-5.0	of which Technical assistance
6.4	10.9	8.9	19.8	4.2	1.2	15.8	23.7	Other services
20.1	21.4	25.3	32.2	7.5	7.3	21.1	43.4	exports
-13.7	-10.5	-16.4	-12.4	-3.3	-6.1	-5.3	-19.7	imports
-69.5	-11.7	-45.7	-42.5	-121.3	-48.8	-64.4	-55.9	Income
-7.1	-7.4	-8.7	-5.7	-5.5	-5.5	-5.7	-5.3	Compensation of employees
-62.4	-4.3	-37.0	-36.8	-115.9	-43.3	-58.7	-50.6	Investment income
-53.4	-1.6	-20.4	-35.4	-102.0	-38.4	-49.1	-37.2	Direct investments
-9.8	0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-8.3	—	-3.7	-0.2	Distributed profit
-43.6	-2.4	-20.0	-35.0	-93.7	-38.4	-45.4	-37.0	Reinvested incomes
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Income from debt (interests)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investments
-9.0	-2.7	-16.6	-1.5	-13.9	-5.0	-9.6	-13.3	Other investments
-11.4	-7.8	-18.7	-8.9	-19.7	-9.3	-13.0	-16.8	Interest on loans (schedule)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
-11.2	-4.7	-13.1	-5.0	-11.7	-6.1	-10.4	-8.6	General government
1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	-0.2	Banks
-1.4	-4.3	-7.2	-5.2	-9.3	-3.6	-2.9	-8.1	Other sectors
2.4	5.1	2.1	7.4	5.9	4.3	3.3	3.5	Other investment income
350.2	491.4	592.2	627.8	399.6	545.6	648.7	644.1	Current transfers
-0.8	3.7	-0.3	60.5	-0.8	3.4	21.8	59.7	General government
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Humanitarian assistance
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Technical assistance
-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	Contributions to international organizations
0.1	4.6	0.1	61.8	—	4.2	22.1	60.7	Other grants
351.0	487.6	592.5	567.3	400.3	542.2	626.9	584.4	Other sectors
346.9	480.8	579.8	544.1	386.9	519.0	618.1	577.3	Workers' remittances
398.2	545.4	649.5	615.7	460.6	610.8	718.7	678.9	Inflow
-51.3	-64.6	-69.6	-71.6	-73.7	-91.8	-100.6	-101.6	Outflow
4.0	6.8	12.6	23.1	13.4	23.3	8.8	7.1	Other transfers
254.9	189.0	273.1	96.9	156.3	210.5	267.5	289.5	Capital and Financial Account
22.0	23.0	34.9	86.2	17.1	206.6	22.6	34.1	Capital account
22.0	23.0	34.9	86.2	17.1	206.6	22.6	34.1	Capital transfers
23.3	23.7	37.4	88.1	15.5	205.9	19.4	28.8	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
18.3	18.7	32.4	33.8	10.5	12.0	14.4	23.8	Forgiveness of debt
—	—	—	49.2	—	188.9	—	—	Other sectors
-1.3	-0.7	-2.5	-1.9	1.6	0.7	3.2	5.3	Transfers related to migration*
-2.4	-4.0	-6.2	-5.1	-3.6	-4.7	-5.4	-3.3	Inflow
4.0	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	Outflow
-6.3	-7.2	-9.4	-7.9	-6.2	-7.2	-8.1	-5.9	Other transfers
1.1	3.3	3.7	3.2	5.2	5.5	8.6	8.6	

Table I.1. (continued)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Financial account	147.5	364.1	723.3	647.7	643.5
Direct investment	189.6	437.6	693.6	292.4	757.6
Abroad	0.3	—	0.1	-0.3	—
In the Kyrgyz Republic	189.4	437.6	693.5	292.7	757.6
Inflow	660.9	666.1	849.2	590.7	993.2
Outflow	-471.6	-228.5	-155.7	-298.1	-235.6
In the share capital	69.7	-7.9	71.8	11.3	13.7
Inflow	114.0	22.4	86.6	26.9	53.1
Outflow	-44.4	-30.3	-14.8	-15.5	-39.4
Reinvestment income	108.0	238.7	475.3	101.0	214.5
Other capital	11.7	206.8	146.4	180.3	529.5
Inflow	438.9	405.0	287.3	462.9	725.7
Outflow	-427.2	-198.2	-140.9	-282.5	-196.3
Portfolio investment	-13.9	27.1	-0.3	5.7	4.8
Assets	-14.6	45.2	-5.8	5.6	6.2
In the share capital	7.0	22.9	—	—	—
Debt securities	-21.7	22.3	-5.8	5.6	6.2
Liabilities	0.7	-18.2	5.5	0.1	-1.4
In the share capital	0.7	-18.2	5.5	—	-1.6
Debt securities	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
Financial derivatives	—	—	—	-0.4	-0.1
Assets	—	—	—	-0.4	-0.1
Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
Other investments	239.5	11.7	142.9	550.5	158.6
Assets	-237.5	128.7	-232.1	138.1	-113.0
Currency and deposits	-207.7	192.0	-182.9	173.0	-49.0
Banks	-158.2	202.8	-19.1	-8.2	-81.5
Other sectors	-49.5	-10.8	-163.9	181.3	32.5
Trade credits	-7.5	-65.1	-44.5	-28.2	-62.7
Other sectors	-7.5	-65.1	-44.5	-28.2	-62.7
Long - term	-5.0	-43.6	-29.8	-18.9	-42.0
Short - term	-2.5	-21.5	-14.7	-9.3	-20.7
Other assets	-22.3	1.8	-4.6	-6.7	-1.3
Monetary authorities	-2.3	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities	477.0	-117.0	375.0	412.4	271.6
Currency and deposits	54.7	-220.6	7.3	8.6	24.7
Banks	54.7	-220.6	7.3	8.6	24.7
Trade credits	-41.0	15.9	0.2	68.4	76.3
Other sectors	-41.0	15.9	0.2	68.4	76.3
Long - term	-22.6	8.7	0.1	37.6	41.9
Short - term	-18.5	7.1	0.1	30.8	34.3
Loans	323.8	60.3	366.1	332.3	163.4
Disbursement	976.5	481.1	621.2	713.0	799.8
Monetary authorities	26.0	—	—	—	—
Long - term	26.0	—	—	—	—
General government	370.6	183.8	243.6	377.4	413.2
Long - term	370.6	183.8	243.6	377.4	413.2
Short - term	—	—	—	—	—

2012				2013				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
232.9	166.0	238.2	10.7	139.3	3.9	244.9	255.4	Financial account
45.5	111.4	153.8	-18.4	91.0	131.9	312.1	222.7	Direct investment
—	—	—	-0.2	—	—	—	—	Abroad
45.5	111.4	153.9	-18.2	91.0	131.9	312.0	222.7	In the Kyrgyz Republic
115.1	129.0	168.3	178.4	179.8	165.6	340.3	307.5	Inflow
-69.6	-17.5	-14.4	-196.6	-88.8	-33.8	-28.3	-84.7	Outflow
13.3	5.4	0.2	-7.6	5.7	-3.2	5.5	5.6	In the share capital
13.4	5.6	0.6	7.3	12.3	13.3	9.3	18.2	Inflow
—	-0.2	-0.3	-15.0	-6.6	-16.4	-3.8	-12.6	Outflow
43.6	2.4	20.0	35.0	93.7	38.4	45.4	37.0	Reinvestment income
-11.4	103.7	133.7	-45.6	-8.4	96.7	261.1	180.1	Other capital
58.2	121.0	147.7	136.0	73.8	114.0	285.6	252.3	Inflow
-69.6	-17.3	-14.1	-181.6	-82.2	-17.3	-24.5	-72.2	Outflow
5.6	—	—	—	-4.0	6.4	—	2.5	Portfolio investment
5.6	—	—	—	—	6.2	—	—	Assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the share capital
5.6	—	—	—	—	6.2	—	—	Debt securities
—	—	—	—	-4.0	0.2	—	2.5	Liabilities
—	—	—	—	-4.0	-0.1	—	2.5	In the share capital
—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	Debt securities
-0.3	0.3	—	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-2.7	2.7	Financial derivatives
-0.3	0.3	—	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-2.7	2.7	Assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Liabilities
167.9	160.7	82.9	139.0	65.7	-68.9	-26.0	187.7	Other investments
52.8	137.8	-76.6	24.1	-66.2	8.9	-105.9	50.2	Assets
62.9	149.7	-58.0	18.4	-16.6	-2.9	-62.8	33.4	Currency and deposits
-23.3	26.5	-48.5	37.1	-7.7	-39.2	-69.1	34.4	Banks
86.2	123.2	-9.5	-18.7	-9.0	36.3	6.3	-1.1	Other sectors
-9.4	-10.6	-17.7	9.5	-48.5	11.9	-40.2	14.1	Trade credits
-9.4	-10.6	-17.7	9.5	-48.5	11.9	-40.2	14.1	Other sectors
-6.3	-7.1	-11.9	6.4	-32.5	8.0	-27.0	9.5	Long - term
-3.1	-3.5	-5.8	3.1	-16.0	3.9	-13.3	4.7	Short - term
-0.7	-1.2	-0.9	-3.8	-1.1	-0.1	-2.8	2.7	Other assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	General government
115.1	22.9	159.5	114.9	131.9	-77.8	79.8	137.6	Liabilities
3.4	0.7	1.6	2.9	3.7	6.9	13.5	0.7	Currency and deposits
3.4	0.7	1.6	2.9	3.7	6.9	13.5	0.7	Banks
29.6	18.0	13.9	7.0	139.5	-20.2	5.3	-48.3	Trade credits
29.6	18.0	13.9	7.0	139.5	-20.2	5.3	-48.3	Other sectors
16.3	9.9	7.6	3.8	76.7	-11.1	2.9	-26.5	Long - term
13.3	8.1	6.3	3.1	62.8	-9.1	2.4	-21.7	Short - term
81.1	3.8	142.8	104.7	-15.1	-64.8	60.0	183.3	Loans
155.4	90.3	207.3	260.1	54.1	253.9	206.4	285.4	Disbursement
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Long - term
53.7	48.0	144.6	131.1	9.7	120.2	87.8	195.5	General government
53.7	48.0	144.6	131.1	9.7	120.2	87.8	195.5	Long - term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short - term

Table I.1. (continued)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Banks	28.0	18.2	53.4	50.4	62.7
Long - term	13.1	15.4	53.4	48.6	61.7
Short - term	14.9	2.8	—	1.8	1.0
Other sectors	551.9	279.2	324.1	285.2	323.8
Long - term	551.9	279.2	324.1	285.2	323.8
Short - term	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization (schedule)	-652.7	-420.8	-255.1	-380.6	-636.4
Monetary authorities	-23.5	-25.7	-24.8	-21.2	-17.4
Long - term	-23.5	-25.7	-24.8	-21.2	-17.4
General government	-36.7	-38.3	-42.2	-92.0	-235.4
Long - term	-36.7	-38.3	-42.2	-92.0	-235.4
Short - term	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	-45.7	-61.0	-22.1	-46.7	-61.9
Long - term	-26.5	-53.2	-22.1	-44.9	-60.9
Short - term	-19.3	-7.8	—	-1.8	-1.0
Other sectors	-546.8	-295.9	-166.1	-220.8	-321.7
Long - term	-546.8	-295.9	-166.1	-220.8	-321.7
Short - term	—	—	—	—	—
Arrears	7.3	27.5	1.4	3.0	7.2
General government	2.4	1.0	1.4	3.0	5.5
Other sectors	5.0	26.5	—	—	1.7
Other liabilities*	132.2	—	—	—	—
Monetary authorities	132.2	—	—	—	—
Other sectors	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve assets	-267.7	-112.3	-112.8	-200.5	-277.4
Monetary gold	—	—	-1.4	-24.0	-24.7
SDR	-109.1	-9.1	-5.7	-8.8	-11.9
Foreign exchange	-158.6	-103.2	-105.7	-167.7	-240.8
Net errors and omissions	38.5	-35.8	-194.4	861.3	760.3
Overall Balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Comment:

* including the allocation of SDR between the IMF countries-members to support their balance of payments had the impact on the value of foreign liabilities. As a result, the liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by US\$ 132.2 billion.

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.

2012				2013				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
10.1	14.1	15.6	10.6	6.1	20.8	17.4	18.5	Banks
10.1	14.1	15.6	8.8	5.1	20.8	17.4	18.5	Long - term
—	—	—	1.8	1.0	—	—	—	Short - term
91.5	28.3	47.1	118.3	38.3	113.0	101.2	71.4	Other sectors
91.5	28.3	47.1	118.3	38.3	113.0	101.2	71.4	Long - term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short - term
-74.3	-86.5	-64.4	-155.4	-69.2	-318.8	-146.4	-102.1	Amortization (schedule)
-9.7	-0.9	-9.5	-1.1	-7.8	-1.0	-6.1	-2.5	Monetary authorities
-9.7	-0.9	-9.5	-1.1	-7.8	-1.0	-6.1	-2.5	Long - term
-7.3	-13.9	-7.5	-63.2	-8.3	-203.1	-7.8	-16.3	General government
-7.3	-13.9	-7.5	-63.2	-8.3	-203.1	-7.8	-16.3	Long - term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short - term
-5.5	-15.9	-19.9	-5.3	-5.7	-38.0	-10.1	-8.1	Banks
-5.5	-15.9	-19.9	-3.5	-4.7	-38.0	-10.1	-8.1	Long - term
—	—	—	-1.8	-1.0	—	—	—	Short - term
-51.7	-55.8	-27.5	-85.8	-47.3	-76.8	-122.5	-75.1	Other sectors
-51.7	-55.8	-27.5	-85.8	-47.3	-76.8	-122.5	-75.1	Long - term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short - term
1.1	0.4	1.2	0.3	3.8	0.4	1.2	1.8	Arrears
1.1	0.4	1.2	0.3	3.4	—	0.7	1.4	General government
—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	Other sectors
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other liabilities*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other sectors
14.1	-106.5	1.4	-109.5	-13.1	-65.6	-38.4	-160.3	Reserve assets
-4.2	-5.2	-8.4	-6.3	-5.8	-5.9	-6.5	-6.4	Monetary gold
9.7	-14.1	9.5	-13.9	7.8	-13.6	5.9	-12.1	SDR
8.6	-87.2	0.3	-89.4	-15.1	-46.1	-37.8	-141.8	Foreign exchange
118.7	158.6	188.6	395.3	383.8	280.7	224.5	-128.7	Net errors and omissions
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Overall Balance

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1,443.5	1,488.4	1,978.9	1,673.0	1,790.5
Live animals and animal products	28.6	43.5	38.5	33.9	30.7
Vegetable products	86.2	104.1	138.5	147.6	170.0
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	6.9	1.1	—	—	0.1
Food prod., strong & soft drinks and vinegar,tobacco	36.4	45.2	46.3	42.9	43.7
Mineral products *	236.3	125.9	216.5	240.7	206.9
Products of chemistry and related industries	258.5	166.9	49.1	57.7	48.2
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	13.0	9.3	23.0	26.2	53.3
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddle products	6.6	6.7	12.0	10.7	11.6
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	7.6	6.2	9.5	9.4	9.3
Textile and textile products	103.1	161.8	189.0	204.6	140.5
Foot-wear, headgear, umbrellas, canes and whips	3.1	2.4	3.8	3.4	4.7
Products of stone, gyps, cement, asbestos, mica	6.5	10.3	10.2	29.3	46.4
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	533.7	671.7	1,017.1	569.0	742.7
Non-precious metals and products from them	19.0	36.9	70.6	74.7	83.5
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	49.5	49.8	55.7	71.0	78.8
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	34.1	36.7	69.4	140.2	100.0
Optic devices and appliances, photography & cinematograph	3.5	1.3	6.6	5.0	12.7
Other special industrial products	6.3	4.8	18.0	0.2	0.5
Various industrial goods	4.2	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.2
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	—	—	—	—	—

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* including energy products

Table I.3. Structure of Export by the SITC sections
(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1,443.5	1,488.4	1,978.9	1,673.0	1,790.5
Food products and live animals	133.1	160.7	194.5	204.1	218.1
Drinks and tobacco	21.7	30.2	25.7	17.6	22.4
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	43.1	53.2	87.7	127.6	73.8
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	226.4	117.5	184.3	166.3	166.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	—	—	0.1	—	0.2
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	259.3	167.7	51.8	61.5	58.1
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	48.4	57.9	114.1	137.8	184.2
Machines and transportation equipment	83.2	86.6	125.0	211.2	178.7
Various finished products	98.5	146.2	189.3	184.6	151.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	529.8	668.3	1,006.2	562.3	736.8

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	3,040.2	3,223.1	4,261.2	5,576.3	6,069.8
Live animals and animal products	66.1	96.7	95.4	101.4	115.6
Vegetable products	142.7	121.6	166.3	190.7	214.5
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	49.4	59.7	72.7	76.2	84.6
Food prod., strong & soft drinks & vinegar and tobacco	245.9	267.3	376.3	590.4	447.4
Mineral products*	839.0	876.0	1,002.2	1,237.4	1,378.9
Products of chemistry and related industries	305.9	300.8	405.1	478.8	523.8
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	99.1	121.3	172.2	215.0	274.7
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddme products	5.1	6.0	11.6	15.2	14.2
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	65.6	64.6	100.9	132.5	152.2
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	56.3	53.0	78.4	78.5	97.5
Textile and textile products	189.1	209.0	296.0	375.3	370.7
Food-wear, headgear, umbrellas, fold. umbr-s and canes	56.6	42.6	57.9	87.1	77.2
Products of stone, gyps, cement, asbestos, mica	57.9	56.4	83.6	91.5	111.8
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	2.8	2.8	6.4	27.4	32.7
Non-precious metals and products from them	185.4	183.1	284.9	424.4	556.4
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	330.0	408.5	485.8	642.9	713.1
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	276.5	280.0	482.0	709.9	782.9
Optic.devices and appliances, photography&cinematograph	24.8	36.5	35.3	42.2	54.4
Other special industrial products	1.6	1.0	3.0	1.8	1.9
Various industrial goods	40.3	36.5	45.2	57.5	65.4
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	—	—	—	0.2	—

Notes:

NSC data at c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* including energy products

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	3,040.2	3,223.1	4,261.2	5,576.3	6,069.8
Food products and live animals	384.8	408.5	540.7	597.8	644.1
Drinks and tobacco	78.8	86.2	106.6	291.3	141.5
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	57.4	55.9	83.3	111.7	141.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	803.2	854.0	971.8	1,199.1	1,326.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	37.2	48.3	59.0	61.8	68.2
Chemical and similar products, not inc.in other categories	335.7	343.1	474.1	564.4	647.0
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	461.7	457.9	662.7	872.8	1,049.3
Machines and transportation equipment	604.4	691.9	968.5	1,354.1	1,494.6
Various finished products	275.2	276.6	393.4	503.2	537.7
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	1.7	0.6	1.2	20.1	20.3

Notes:

NSC data at c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

Table I.6. Functional Structure of Export
(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1,443.5	1,488.4	1,978.9	1,673.0	1,791
Consumption	233.0	351.9	420.8	431.9	409.5
Raw materials	315.0	202.4	88.5	133.3	92.6
Interim goods	630.2	778.9	1,217.5	789.3	1,018.8
Investment goods	38.9	37.8	67.8	152.3	102.8
Energy products	226.4	117.4	184.3	166.2	166.8

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

Table I.7. Geographic Structure of Export
(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1,443.5	1,488.4	1,978.9	1,673.0	1,790.5
CIS countries	523.3	516.7	756.4	871.5	796.9
Russia	185.8	257.8	284.4	219.1	153.5
Kazakhstan	140.7	181.7	289.7	394.7	395.6
Uzbekistan	167.6	40.2	124.4	190.1	163.5
Tajikistan	15.8	15.4	36.3	39.7	51.7
Ukraine	2.8	5.7	4.1	5.2	10.4
Belarus	3.5	6.4	7.7	11.3	12.6
Other CIS countries	7.1	9.6	9.7	11.4	9.6
Non-CIS countries	920.2	971.7	1,222.6	801.5	993.6
Europe					
Switzerland	444.8	387.9	873.6	547.9	513.2
France	184.9	38.2	1.4	4.0	1.4
Asia					
UAE	101.7	302.2	150.0	16.1	222.0
China	19.4	28.3	42.0	61.4	35.9
Afghanistan	18.8	9.0	23.5	25.8	12.5
Turkey	36.7	37.2	54.5	50.2	85.8
America					
Canada	16.9	16.7	1.1	1.7	0.6
USA	38.1	90.3	0.6	3.0	4.4
Other non-CIS countries	58.9	62.0	75.8	91.5	117.8

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

Table I.8. Functional Structure of Import
(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	3,040.2	3,223.1	4,261.2	5,576.3	6,069.8
Consumption	975.4	1,111.9	1,615.4	2,050.6	2,056.6
Raw materials	190.6	117.9	132.0	178.6	174.7
Interim goods	680.1	683.7	951.7	1,283.5	1,538.3
Investment goods	390.8	455.4	590.0	863.9	974.7
Energy products	803.2	854.1	972.3	1,199.7	1,325.5

Notes:

NSC data at c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

Table I.9. Geographic Structure of Import¹
(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	3,040.2	3,223.1	4,261.2	5,576.3	6,069.8
CIS countries	1,717.4	1,711.6	2,178.2	2,889.5	3,005.9
Russia	1,090.4	1,083.9	1,429.6	1,816.6	2,040.3
Kazakhstan	339.9	385.6	411.4	698.6	569.9
Uzbekistan	111.7	93.8	84.3	67.5	96.9
Ukraine	89.3	81.5	124.9	141.2	158.1
Belarus	74.0	53.4	109.5	151.8	116.7
Other CIS countries	12.0	13.3	18.4	13.9	24.1
Non-CIS countries	1,322.8	1,511.5	2,083.1	2,686.8	3,063.8
Europe					
Germany	100.7	88.6	144.6	197.8	232.9
Netherlands	49.5	25.7	40.9	60.1	57.0
Asia					
Japan	66.0	86.7	164.5	216.1	245.0
Republic of Korea	51.2	49.5	63.2	86.2	104.6
China	623.6	666.3	923.5	1,214.9	1,452.8
Turkey	72.8	84.7	117.1	175.6	211.1
America					
USA	101.6	191.3	210.3	251.5	222.9
Canada	19.3	19.0	22.4	28.1	17.0
Other non-CIS countries	237.9	299.7	396.6	456.5	520.5

Notes:

NSC data at c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders" (adjustment)

Table I.10. Export of Major Types of Products

<i>Products</i>	<i>unit of measurement</i>	2010		2011	
		<i>in kind</i>	<i>millions of US dollars</i>	<i>in kind</i>	<i>millions of US dollars</i>
Total			1,488.4		1,978.9
Live animals	<i>pieces</i>	24.9	3.5	41.4	7.7
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	1.1	6.2	0.3	2.6
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	31.7	23.6	24.6	23.4
Vegetables fresh or frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	276.3	66.5	299.5	95.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	93.8	33.0	83.9	39.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	<i>thou tons</i>	6.8	21.1	4.4	13.1
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	19.8	27.8	21.2	31.0
Ferrous waste and scrap	<i>thou tons</i>	103.8	6.3	145.4	12.4
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	8.6	3.9	9.6	8.6
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	<i>thou tons</i>	0.4	0.9	41.1	17.8
Motor spirit (gasoline)	<i>thou tons</i>	1.8	0.9	10.4	10.1
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	52.4	48.3	66.5	70.3
Gas oils	<i>thou tons</i>	23.4	10.9	16.6	13.8
Electric current	<i>bill.kwh</i>	1.6	48.4	2.8	80.4
Other inorganic chemicals	<i>thou tons</i>	1.9	157.2	3.6	27.6
Plastics in primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	1.4	0.4	2.7	2.0
Rubber tyres	<i>thou pieces</i>	8.5	0.8	7.9	10.2
Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers	<i>thou tons</i>	2.9	4.5	4.4	6.5
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	5.1	1.4	17.4	8.1
Portland cement	<i>thou tons</i>	2.9	0.3	95.1	8.3
Monumental or building stone	<i>tons</i>	7.8	1.6	11.8	2.7
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	—	0.1	—	—
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	17.0	5.5	26.4	17.9
Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	<i>thou tons</i>	0.8	6.8	0.7	9.2
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	<i>thou tons</i>	0.6	1.6	1.2	11.5
Bulldozers, angledozers, graders and levellers, self-propelled			0.1		0.3
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	<i>pieces</i>	11.0	1.4	22.0	2.7
Filament lamps	<i>mln. pieces</i>	159.7	19.7	157.4	21.5
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>pieces</i>	69.0	1.6	609.0	5.6
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>pieces</i>	68.0	5.4	78.0	22.3
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.			10.1		10.6
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			14.5		23.2
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles			2.1		2.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			125.6		143.4
Parts and accessories for machines, appliances, instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.			0.1		5.1
Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps			6.6		8.3
Gold, non-monetary	<i>tons</i>	17.1	668.3	20.2	1,006.2

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices, including "shuttle traders"

2012		2013		unit of measurement	Products
in kind	millions of US dollars	in kind	millions of US dollars		
	1,673.0		1,790.5		Total
27.6	8.2	481.9	10.7	<i>pieces</i>	Live animals
0.6	6.1	0.7	7.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Meat and meat preparations
25.1	21.0	12.8	12.0	<i>thou tons</i>	Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese
227.6	88.2	244.8	110.5	<i>thou tons</i>	Vegetables fresh or frozen
89.9	55.5	92.5	54.4	<i>thou tons</i>	Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried
3.6	12.0	3.9	14.3	<i>thou tons</i>	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse
26.9	33.9	15.5	19.9	<i>thou tons</i>	Cotton
90.0	7.8	61.0	5.0	<i>thou tons</i>	Ferrous waste and scrap
11.7	12.1	14.5	11.6	<i>thou tons</i>	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.
85.7	56.2	62.2	18.9	<i>thou tons</i>	Ores and concentrates of precious metals
21.3	19.1	17.5	12.7	<i>thou tons</i>	Motor spirit (gasoline)
72.5	86.0	110.6	117.7	<i>thou tons</i>	Kerosene
10.3	9.2	10.5	8.7	<i>thou tons</i>	Gas oils
1.6	46.1	650.0	20.5	<i>bill.kwh</i>	Electric current
1.7	36.4	1.3	28.9	<i>thou tons</i>	Other inorganic chemicals
3.3	3.1	7.4	9.4	<i>thou tons</i>	Plastics in primary forms
9.0	11.6	12.2	26.0	<i>thou pieces</i>	Rubber tyres
5.0	7.7	4.7	6.9	<i>thou tons</i>	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers
17.7	5.0	31.2	4.5	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials
126.2	12.2	174.5	16.8	<i>thou tons</i>	Portland cement
17.0	5.0	26.9	7.8	<i>tons</i>	Monumental or building stone
4.1	15.9	9.8	28.4	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass
28.9	26.3	39.7	36.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Iron and steel
1.1	10.7	2.0	15.0	<i>thou tons</i>	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets
0.5	7.6	0.3	7.0	<i>thou tons</i>	Tools for use in the hand or in machines
	4.1		5.9		Bulldozers, angledozers, graders and levellers, self-propelled
40.0	3.0	57.0	7.4	<i>pieces</i>	Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled
156.5	21.9	164.6	23.6	<i>mln. pieces</i>	Filament lamps
					Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons
577.0	5.1	1.2	10.5	<i>pieces</i>	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles
207.0	80.3	216.0	30.7	<i>pieces</i>	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.
	5.5		4.4		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
	27.6		33.4		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
	15.1		8.8		Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles
	156.8		109.4		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
					Parts and accessories for machines, appliances, instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.
	4.0		10.3		Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps
	9.1		14.6		Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps
10.4	562.3	16.9	736.8	<i>tons</i>	Gold, non-monetary

Table I.11. Import of Major Types of Products

Products	unit of measure- ment	2010		2011	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			3 223,1		4 261,2
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	99,2	77,3	84,3	72,5
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	<i>thou tons</i>	349,2	62,3	289,9	67,0
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	<i>thou tons</i>	25,8	7,9	136,6	45,7
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	<i>thou tons</i>	19,2	23,9	20,1	33,3
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	47,4	23,5	33,8	21,2
Sugars, molasses and honey	<i>thou tons</i>	62,4	47,1	87,4	78,7
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	<i>thou tons</i>	21,3	60,5	25,5	82,3
Food preparations, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	8,1	17,1	9,7	33,8
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	<i>mln litr</i>	37,2	21,7	44,3	26,3
Cigarettes containing tobacco	<i>bill. pieces</i>	2,3	25,5	3,7	38,7
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	<i>thou cub. m</i>	170,5	26,9	243,0	43,9
Coal, coke and briquettes	<i>thou tons</i>	1 160,0	38,8	1 036,4	32,9
Motor spirit (gasoline)	<i>thou tons</i>	423,8	295,2	558,7	393,6
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	320,9	229,0	117,6	111,4
Gas oils	<i>thou tons</i>	247,9	148,7	354,1	268,5
Fuel oils, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	128,5	37,0	76,4	29,1
Lubricating petroleum oils	<i>thou tons</i>	12,7	17,8	13,9	23,9
Petroleum bitumen, and other residual petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	34,2	15,9	63,4	30,3
Natural gas	<i>mil.cub.m</i>	271,9	57,4	0,3	69,1
Fixed vegetable fats and oils	<i>thou tons</i>	37,7	45,0	34,4	53,7
Metal salts and peroxy salts, of inorganic acids	<i>thou tons</i>	16,8	14,2	17,5	17,1
Other inorganic chemicals	<i>thou tons</i>	2,0	20,9	2,0	21,0
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	<i>thou tons</i>	32,2	18,4	41,8	23,4
Medicaments	<i>thou tons</i>	4,9	97,8	5,6	148,7
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials	<i>thou tons</i>	49,9	64,3	35,0	76,9
Fertilizers	<i>thou tons</i>	148,7	29,4	125,2	42,5
Plastics in primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	19,3	26,2	24,4	41,3
Plastics in non-primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	10,3	19,7	12,5	30,9
Rubber tyres	<i>mln. pieces</i>	1,1	42,6	1,6	55,5
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	<i>thou cub. m</i>	71,0	20,3	85,8	29,6
Paper and paperboard	<i>thou tons</i>	22,6	25,4	29,3	36,3
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	175,7	49,0	251,7	63,3
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	122,1	93,5	166,5	146,8
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	<i>thou tons</i>	6,8	11,1	10,0	18,3
Wire products and fencing grills	<i>thou tons</i>	2,3	4,8	3,9	6,4
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	<i>thou pieces</i>	0,2	24,2	0,2	21,1
Parts, n.e.s., of the machinery of group 723		—	18,9	—	34,0
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy			51,5		100,4
Transformers, electrical	<i>thou pieces</i>	5,6	12,8	2,7	6,0
Insulated wire, cable and other insulated electric conductors	<i>thou tons</i>	2,1	9,9	2,8	13,1
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou pieces</i>	0,9	16,5	1,3	22,1
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>thou pieces</i>	1,7	78,3	3,4	92,4
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	<i>thou pieces</i>	29,3	134,3	59,1	267,3
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles		—	32,5	—	33,8
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles		—	5,1	—	35,5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories		—	118,6	—	184,3
Footwear			39,9		53,3

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices, including "shuttle traders"

2012		2013		unit of measure- ment	Products
in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD		
	5 576,3		6 069,8		Total
76,6	76,3	60,6	88,0	<i>thou tons</i>	Meat and meat preparations
438,4	93,6	363,0	89,9	<i>thou tons</i>	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled
119,6	33,2	139,9	44,1	<i>thou tons</i>	Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin
25,3	40,7	30,7	47,3	<i>thou tons</i>	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour
28,2	22,0	38,3	36,6	<i>thou tons</i>	Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried
83,4	63,9	83,5	58,3	<i>thou tons</i>	Sugars, molasses and honey
26,6	101,9	26,5	90,8	<i>thou tons</i>	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof
8,6	44,5	10,6	51,1	<i>thou tons</i>	Food preparations, n.e.s.
49,3	30,5	55,1	38,2	<i>mln litr</i>	Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured
4,1	224,1	5,2	67,4	<i>bill. pieces</i>	Cigarettes containing tobacco
282,9	60,7	346,6	74,6	<i>thou cub. m</i>	Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
1 128,1	40,0	1 275,4	51,6	<i>thou tons</i>	Coal, coke and briquettes
709,6	515,6	840,4	571,5	<i>thou tons</i>	Motor spirit (gasoline)
102,1	105,4	125,9	115,3	<i>thou tons</i>	Kerosene
468,5	367,3	587,4	444,9	<i>thou tons</i>	Gas oils
39,5	16,5	9,4	4,7	<i>thou tons</i>	Fuel oils, n.e.s.
15,0	26,3	18,2	33,0	<i>thou tons</i>	Lubricating petroleum oils
39,3	19,1	41,1	18,6	<i>thou tons</i>	Petroleum bitumen, and other residual petroleum products
0,4	83,4	0,3	67,4	<i>mil.cub.m</i>	Natural gas
39,6	55,6	44,1	60,9	<i>thou tons</i>	Fixed vegetable fats and oils
33,1	22,2	54,5	35,8	<i>thou tons</i>	Metal salts and peroxysalts, of inorganic acids
3,0	31,1	1,9	18,9	<i>thou tons</i>	Other inorganic chemicals
52,1	29,6	67,7	35,0	<i>thou tons</i>	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
6,6	173,1	8,7	172,5	<i>thou tons</i>	Medicaments
38,3	88,1	44,0	106,0	<i>thou tons</i>	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials
137,1	54,2	179,7	60,9	<i>thou tons</i>	Fertilizers
28,1	45,7	41,8	65,5	<i>thou tons</i>	Plastics in primary forms
17,9	44,8	29,7	61,3	<i>thou tons</i>	Plastics in non-primary forms
1,4	71,1	1,3	82,7	<i>mln. pieces</i>	Rubber tyres
143,3	40,5	153,9	42,6	<i>thou cub. m</i>	Densified wood and reconstituted wood
31,2	39,7	32,6	46,3	<i>thou tons</i>	Paper and paperboard
234,0	74,5	175,6	74,4	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials
253,8	226,9	333,2	278,4	<i>thou tons</i>	Iron and steel
22,5	44,3	52,4	110,1	<i>thou tons</i>	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium
9,3	33,3	19,9	42,6	<i>thou tons</i>	Wire products and fencing grills
0,5	43,1	0,8	39,5	<i>thou pieces</i>	Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled
2,5	35,6	2,5	28,0		Parts, n.e.s., of the machinery of group 723
	67,8		63,9		Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy
4,2	38,9	2,7	52,2	<i>thou pieces</i>	Transformers, electrical
5,5	29,4	5,8	32,1	<i>thou tons</i>	Insulated wire, cable and other insulated electric conductors
					Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons
1,3	19,7	2,6	47,1	<i>thou pieces</i>	
5,2	189,7	5,0	110,2	<i>thou pieces</i>	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles
79,6	378,8	98,8	457,1	<i>thou pieces</i>	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.
—	49,6	—	63,7		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
—	29,5	—	38,7		Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles
—	239,3	—	231,4		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
	81,9		72,4		Footwear

Table I.12. Impact of Price and Quantity on the Volume of Export

Products	2013		2012	Index of		
	mln. USD	mln. USD	mln. USD	prices	physic. vol	value
	n1213*p1213	n1213*p1212	n1212*p1212	A/B	B/C	A/C
	A	B	C			
Gold, non-monetary	736.8	915.0	562.3	0.805	1.627	1.310
Vegetables and fruit	167.0	154.5	145.2	1.081	1.064	1.150
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	141.1	153.9	115.5	0.917	1.333	1.222
Чоюн жана болот	36.2	36.1	26.3	1.002	1.374	1.376
Inorganic chemicals	33.9	36.0	44.1	0.940	0.817	0.768
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	30.7	83.8	80.3	0.367	1.043	0.383
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	28.4	38.0	15.9	0.748	2.384	1.783
Rubber tyres	26.0	15.6	11.6	1.672	1.349	2.255
Filament lamps	23.6	23.1	21.9	1.022	1.052	1.075
Electric current	20.5	18.8	46.1	1.088	0.409	0.445
Cotton	19.9	19.5	33.9	1.019	0.577	0.587
Dresses	19.2	25.5	24.9	0.755	1.022	0.772
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	18.9	40.8	56.2	0.465	0.726	0.337
Portland cement	16.8	16.9	12.2	0.997	1.386	1.381
Blouses, shirts and shirt blouses	15.9	20.0	22.7	0.795	0.879	0.699
Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	15.0	19.4	10.7	0.775	1.804	1.399
Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	14.3	12.6	12.0	1.129	1.055	1.192
Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	14.1	19.1	19.1	0.735	0.999	0.734
Pantihose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery	12.8	18.3	17.9	0.701	1.021	0.716
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	12.0	10.7	21.0	1.117	0.510	0.570
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	11.6	15.0	12.1	0.775	1.240	0.961
Live animals	10.7	142.8	8.2	0.075	17.486	1.308
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	10.5	10.3	5.1	1.020	2.026	2.066
Plastics in primary forms	9.4	6.8	3.1	1.377	2.243	3.089
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp	9.0	9.1	9.2	0.994	0.984	0.978
Overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks	8.4	9.0	12.5	0.928	0.724	0.672
Monumental or building stone, worked, and articles thereof	7.9	7.9	5.1	1.000	1.556	1.557
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	7.9	11.5	6.2	0.691	1.849	1.278
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	7.4	4.3	3.0	1.718	1.425	2.448
Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	7.2	8.6	9.3	0.842	0.921	0.776
Meat and meat preparations	7.2	7.8	6.1	0.919	1.286	1.183
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	7.0	4.1	7.6	1.722	0.535	0.921
Aeroplanes and other aircraft, mechanically-propelled	6.3	4.1	8.2	1.533	0.500	0.767
Bulldozers, angledozers, graders and levellers, self-propelled	5.9	5.0	4.1	1.164	1.227	1.428
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	5.8	8.0	11.6	0.727	0.687	0.500
Tractors	5.5	5.3	2.5	1.045	2.095	2.189
Coal, coke and briquettes	5.1	3.7	4.7	1.374	0.795	1.093
Ferrous waste and scrap	5.0	5.3	7.8	0.942	0.678	0.639
Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	4.9	5.5	3.2	0.884	1.750	1.547
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	4.5	8.8	5.0	0.516	1.768	0.911
Skirts and divided skirts	4.1	5.4	8.0	0.773	0.671	0.519
Fertilizers	3.9	4.2	5.2	0.927	0.817	0.758
Internal combustion piston engines, n.e.s.	3.6	0.8	2.8	4.447	0.287	1.277
Bovine or equine hides and skins, raw	3.6	5.2	4.7	0.689	1.100	0.758
Stone, sand and gravel	3.5	4.6	2.7	0.771	1.675	1.292
Suits and ensembles	3.5	3.1	2.4	1.138	1.274	1.449
Silver	3.3	4.5	2.9	0.728	1.582	1.152
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	3.3	2.5	3.5	1.328	0.695	0.923
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	3.1	3.3	3.9	0.922	0.854	0.787
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	3.0	5.1	2.1	0.603	2.366	1.426
Whole bovine skin leather, without hair on, of a unit surface area not exceeding 28 square feet (2.6 m2), except leather of subgroup 611.8	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.233	1.258	1.551
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing	3.0	2.2	3.4	1.314	0.656	0.862
Other harvesting and threshing machinery; mowers (other than those of heading 721.21)	2.9	1.7	0.3	1.710	5.091	8.703
Jackets and blazers	2.9	3.8	3.3	0.759	1.155	0.876
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	2.8	3.0	3.2	0.933	0.950	0.887
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	2.7	2.3	4.5	1.190	0.509	0.606
Transformers, electrical	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.142	1.067	1.219
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers	2.6	3.7	4.4	0.684	0.844	0.578
Full range of goods (in mln. US\$)	1608.1	2020.8	1495.9	0.796	1.351	1.075
Full range of goods (in % of total export)	89.8%		89.4%			
Total export	1790.5		1673.0			

Notes:

based on NSC data in c.i.f prices excluding estimates; first 58 large export items are indicated for the 2013

n - physical volume import

p - estimated import prices

Table I.13. Impact of Price and Quantity on the Volume of Import¹

Products	2013	2013	2012	Index of		
	mln. USD	mln. USD	mln. USD	prices	physic.	value
	n1213*p1213	n1213*p1212	n1212*p1212	A/B	B/C	A/C
	A	B	C			
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1201.3	1253.6	1069.1	0.958	1.173	1.124
Iron and steel	278.4	297.8	226.9	0.935	1.312	1.227
Medicaments	172.5	227.9	173.1	0.757	1.316	0.996
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	110.2	184.1	189.7	0.598	0.970	0.581
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	110.1	102.8	44.3	1.071	2.324	2.488
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials	106.0	101.0	88.1	1.049	1.147	1.203
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	90.8	101.6	101.9	0.894	0.997	0.891
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	89.9	77.5	93.6	1.160	0.828	0.961
Meat and meat preparations	88.0	60.4	76.3	1.457	0.791	1.152
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	83.6	86.0	83.8	0.972	1.026	0.998
Rubber tyres	82.7	67.6	71.1	1.223	0.951	1.163
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp	82.4	76.9	68.5	1.072	1.122	1.203
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	74.6	74.3	60.7	1.003	1.225	1.229
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	74.4	55.9	74.5	1.331	0.750	0.999
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	67.7	69.5	61.1	0.974	1.137	1.108
Natural gas	67.4	65.2	83.3	1.034	0.782	0.809
Plastics in primary forms	65.5	68.0	45.7	0.963	1.487	1.433
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	65.1	138.0	55.8	0.472	2.473	1.167
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	63.9	75.7	67.8	0.844	1.116	0.942
Inorganic chemicals	62.9	62.4	59.7	1.008	1.045	1.054
Plastics in non-primary forms	61.3	74.5	44.8	0.822	1.665	1.369
Fertilizers	60.9	71.0	54.2	0.857	1.311	1.124
Vegetables and fruit	56.0	51.7	38.8	1.085	1.330	1.443
Transformers, electrical	52.2	24.6	38.9	2.121	0.632	1.340
Coal, coke and briquettes	51.6	45.2	40.0	1.142	1.131	1.291
Footwear, n.e.s., with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	49.3	40.2	60.2	1.226	0.668	0.819
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	47.3	49.4	40.7	0.957	1.215	1.163
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	47.1	39.1	19.7	1.205	1.989	2.397
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	44.1	38.9	33.2	1.136	1.170	1.328
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	43.5	43.8	41.5	0.994	1.056	1.049
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	42.6	43.5	40.5	0.979	1.074	1.052
Wire products and fencing grills	42.6	71.3	33.3	0.597	2.145	1.280
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	39.5	76.1	43.1	0.518	1.767	0.916
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	38.2	34.1	30.5	1.121	1.117	1.252
Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	37.0	39.6	33.2	0.936	1.193	1.116
Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted	36.2	32.2	26.8	1.126	1.200	1.351
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	35.0	38.4	29.6	0.912	1.300	1.185
Alcoholic beverages	33.2	28.9	32.5	1.151	0.888	1.021
Aeroplanes and other aircraft, mechanically-propelled	33.0	10.6	18.6	3.102	0.571	1.772
Glazed ceramic flags and paving	29.5	22.8	20.5	1.294	1.112	1.438
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing	28.9	14.5	16.1	2.001	0.901	1.803
Automatic data-processing machines	24.9	18.7	17.7	1.331	1.061	1.412
Stone, sand and gravel	21.8	14.7	10.3	1.482	1.424	2.110
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	20.8	14.7	14.5	1.411	1.015	1.432
Floor coverings, etc.	20.7	15.7	13.9	1.320	1.130	1.491
Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	20.4	15.6	23.6	1.311	0.659	0.864
Heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	20.2	23.1	8.3	0.875	2.793	2.442
Aluminium	19.8	22.0	9.7	0.900	2.271	2.044
Tractors	19.4	21.8	14.2	0.891	1.536	1.368
Gold, non-monetary	19.2	2.2	19.2	8.741	0.114	0.999
Other food-processing machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	18.1	4.3	5.7	4.161	0.761	3.167
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	17.3	5.6	27.6	3.105	0.202	0.628
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	17.2	22.0	13.4	0.780	1.642	1.282
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	17.1	15.2	16.8	1.119	0.909	1.018
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers	16.8	29.4	16.5	0.571	1.782	1.017
Full range of goods (in mln. US\$)	4220.3	4361.9	3743.2	1.154	0.932	1.075
Full range of goods (in % of total import)	69.5%		67.1%			
Total import	6069.8		5576.3			

Notes:

based on NSC data in c.i.f prices first 55 large import items are indicated for the 2013

n- physical volume import

p - estimated export prices

Tables I.14 - I.22: Export of Basic Goods by Countries
Table I.14. Export of Goods to Russia

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			185.8		257.8		284.4		219.1		153.5
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			130.2		179.3		176.7		102.0		26.2
Raw materials			10.1		19.8		14.3		9.0		10.1
Interim goods			28.4		30.5		55.7		62.0		54.0
Investment goods			3.5		9.3		5.5		4.2		10.2
Energy products			13.6		18.7		32.1		41.8		53.1
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			45.8		40.1		25.2		15.7		13.1
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	thou tons		0.2		0.2		0.3		0.1		1.2
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	thou tons		67.4		17.2		49.6		10.6		7.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	thou tons		94.4		60.4		12.3		3.0		3.1
<i>Soups and broths and preparations therefor</i>	tons		32.5		65.4		107.4		190.2		2.2
Drinks and tobacco			6.9		11.6		10.7		8.0		9.6
<i>Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse</i>	thou tons		2.4		11.4		3.5		2.2		7.0
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			19.9		21.0		31.2		32.8		18.1
<i>Cotton</i>	thou tons		17.1		14.4		18.8		22.3		10.8
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			13.6		18.7		32.1		41.8		53.1
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons		18.4		19.0		28.7		33.7		41.8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		0.01		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			1.3		9.0		4.2		2.9		0.9
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			5.5		7.1		11.7		18.4		18.2
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	mln.sq.m		0.1		—		—		2.5		9.2
<i>Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets</i>	thou tons		0.1		0.1		0.5		0.4		0.2
Machines and transportation equipment			13.9		22.8		22.8		17.7		25.3
<i>Filament lamps</i>	mln. pieces		49.1		59.9		54.9		44.6		5.2
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			1.2		2.4		5.2		5.6		7.1
<i>Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.</i>	pieces		197.0		856.0		520.0		140.0		120.0
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles			—		—		—		0.2		5.4
Various finished products			78.9		127.4		146.5		81.7		15.2
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			71.4		124.0		135.6		75.3		3.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.15. Export of Goods to Kazakhstan

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD
		mtn.	mtn.	mtn.	mtn.	mtn.	mtn.	mtn.	mtn.	mtn.	mtn.
Total		140.7	181.7	181.7	289.7	394.7	395.6				
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption		59.4	90.2	90.2	142.5	235.1	249.5				
Raw materials		19.4	16.9	16.9	37.7	64.9	51.9				
Interim goods		10.9	19.7	19.7	26.1	40.7	53.2				
Investment goods		10.6	5.6	5.6	13.8	14.8	19.9				
Energy products		40.4	49.2	49.2	69.5	39.1	21.2				
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals		36.8	65.6	65.6	97.1	116.9	102.4				
<i>Live animals</i>	thou pieces	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.2	4.7	7.8				
<i>Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese</i>	thou tons	22.8	15.8	20.9	22.4	24.3	11.9				
<i>Cheese and curd</i>	thou tons	1.9	6.3	2.3	4.8	0.9	0.7				
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	thou tons	2.2	0.4	134.0	16.5	33.7	32.7				
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	thou tons	0.8	0.2	28.9	8.6	66.2	41.8				
Drinks and tobacco		3.5	8.0	8.0	3.2	2.0	1.6				
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	thou tons	0.7	0.5	0.5	8.2	26.1	18.0				
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap		—	—	—	32.5	25.4	17.4				
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils		40.4	49.3	49.3	69.5	39.1	21.2				
<i>Electric current</i>	bill.kwh	1.0	39.1	1.6	48.3	2.5	20.5				
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		—	—	—	—	—	—				
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		19.6	13.1	13.1	34.0	42.0	32.2				
Inorganic chemicals		17.9	10.2	10.2	27.6	36.4	28.9				
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		14.5	22.6	22.6	28.6	43.3	54.4				
Containers, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers		4.8	4.8	2.7	4.2	4.7	6.6				
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	thou tons	3.0	—	—	4.4	2.9	4.5				
<i>Monumental or building stone, worked, and articles thereof</i>	thou tons	4.1	8.1	1.6	11.4	4.8	7.6				
Refractory cements	thou tons	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	1.4				
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	thou tons	0.3	0.7	—	—	1.6	13.9				
<i>Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	14.7	2.0	47.7	6.4	22.9	4.4				
Iron and steel	thou tons	0.2	0.1	7.6	3.3	10.7	3.1				
Machines and transportation equipment		16.4	14.1	14.1	31.4	27.0	38.6				
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons</i>	pieces	10.0	0.2	34.0	4.8	556.0	10.0				
<i>Filament lamps</i>	mtn. pieces	34.8	4.4	26.4	4.0	30.6	3.0				
<i>Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.</i>	pieces	118.0	0.5	520.0	6.3	185.0	1.9				
Various finished products		8.7	8.6	8.6	17.6	98.3	127.3				
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>		0.4	0.3	0.3	6.8	81.2	105.2				
<i>Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics</i>		3.7	5.2	5.2	6.3	8.7	11.1				
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		—	—	—	—	—	—				

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.16. Export of Goods to Uzbekistan

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			167.6		40.2		124.4		190.1		163.5
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			10.7		10.9		11.9		10.8		9.7
Raw materials			6.3		7.4		7.2		8.0		7.0
Interim goods			13.9		11.1		52.4		62.9		95.6
Investment goods			12.7		6.6		34.9		97.5		45.8
Energy products			124.1		4.1		18.0		11.0		5.4
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			4.6		4.1		4.7		4.6		3.1
Live animals	thou pieces	4.7	0.9	2.8	0.4	4.1	1.2	3.1	1.0	1.5	0.5
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	thou tons	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.2
Drinks and tobacco			—		0.2		—		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			7.0		11.3		14.7		13.1		10.0
Stone, sand and gravel	thou tons	907.8	4.8	1158.0	5.3	1,139.9	4.6	299.3	2.4	504.3	3.4
Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	thou tons	14.6	0.7	77.1	4.1	100.9	8.0	79.3	6.4	58.9	4.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			124.1		4.1		18.0		11.0		5.4
Coal, coke and briquettes		5.7	0.1	6.2	0.1	30.2	0.4	110.0	2.2	138.4	4.4
Electric current	mil.kwh	—	—	—	—	340.0	11.5	231.5	7.8	—	—
Kerosene	thou tons	240.4	114.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
Gas oils	thou tons	14.6	7.3	6.5	3.1	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	—	—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.5		0.5		6.8		8.9		17.5
Fertilizers	thou tons	—	—	—	—	3.6	4.0	5.4	5.2	4.3	3.8
Plastics in primary forms		—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.4	1.4	8.6	8.6
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.			0.1		0.04		0.4		1.3		2.6
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			11.2		3.9		40.9		45.1		68.9
Rubber tyres	thou pieces	3.1	6.7	1.8	0.6	7.1	9.5	6.3	11.3	12.1	26.0
Iron and steel	thou tons	0.8	0.6	5.7	1.5	11.1	11.7	17.8	21.4	24.9	30.2
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	thou tons	4.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	10.6	0.3	6.8	0.2	6.4
Machines and transportation equipment			19.0		15.0		38.0		106.9		58.4
Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment; parts thereof			0.1		1.0		0.6		4.2		9.1
Filament lamps	mln. pieces	35.5	5.0	40.6	5.6	38.7	5.6	35.6	5.2	38.8	5.9
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	pieces	37.0	9.3	18.0	3.4	42.0	20.8	122.0	78.3	47.0	23.3
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of groups 722, 781, 782 and 783			1.1		2.5		5.9		398.1		6.9
Various finished products			1.2		1.0		1.2		0.4		0.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.17. Export of Goods to Belarus

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			3.5		6.4		7.7		11.3		12.6
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			0.3		1.8		0.6		0.4		0.1
Raw materials			0.3		0.4		0.1		—		0.1
Interim goods			2.5		4.0		6.9		10.9		12.4
Investment goods			0.3		0.1		—		—		—
Energy products			0.1		—		—		—		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0.2		1.4		0.4		0.2		0.1
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	thou tons	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Drinks and tobacco			—		0.1		—		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.7		1.4		0.1		0.6		0.1
<i>Cotton</i>	thou tons	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	—	—	457.8	0.6	19.9	0.03
<i>Crude animal materials, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	1.2	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0.1		—		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		0.2		0.1		0.1		0.04
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			—		0.2		0.7		0.1		0.1
Machines and transportation equipment			2.4		3.0		6.3		10.2		12.2
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of groups 722, 781, 782 and 783</i>			1.9		2.5		6.1		10.1		12.2
Various finished products			0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		—
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.18. Export of Goods to Switzerland

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			444.8		387.9		873.6		547.9		513.2
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			—		—		—		0.1		0.03
Raw materials			—		—		—		—		—
Interim goods			444.7		387.8		873.4		547.7		513.1
Investment goods			—		0.1		—		0.1		0.1
Energy products			0.1		—		0.2		0.01		0.03
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			—		—		—		—		—
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		—		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			—		—		—		—		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0.1		—		0.2		0.01		0.03
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		—		—		—		—
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			1.7		1.5		5.9		2.9		2.4
Silver	tons	3.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	5.0	5.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.4
Machines and transportation equipment			0.1		—		—		0.1		0.01
Various finished products			—		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.05
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			443.0		386.3		867.5		544.7		510.7
<i>Nonmonetary gold</i>	tons	13.5	443.0	9.5	386.3	17.0	867.5	10.1	544.7	11.4	510.7

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.19. Export of Goods to China

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			19.4	28.3	42.0	61.4	35.9				
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	4.5				
Raw materials			7.3	8.4	20.5	40.3	11.9				
Interim goods			6.4	7.1	9.1	3.1	2.1				
Investment goods			2.5	4.1	5.1	8.3	7.8				
Energy products			2.3	7.5	6.4	8.3	9.6				
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	3.8				
Drinks and tobacco			0.1	—	—	—	0.1				
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			5.4	7.1	21.0	38.4	8.6				
<i>Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel</i>											
	thou tons		17.3	1.6	22.2	1.3	38.6	8.5	0.5		
Bovine or equine hides and skins, raw	mln tons		0.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	4.7	1.3	3.6
Sheepskins and lambskins with the wool on, raw	mln. pieces		0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5
<i>Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops)</i>	thou tons		2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0
Ores and concentrates of precious metals			1.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	8.5	9.3	30.2	0.7	0.9
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			2.3	7.5	6.4	8.4	9.6				
<i>Fuel oils, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons		5.3	0.6	11.3	2.6	8.0	2.1	0.5	2.0	0.8
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons		2.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	4.0	4.1	6.5	7.4	8.8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			1.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6				
<i>Inorganic chemicals</i>			0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.02				
Industrial goods, classified by types of material											
<i>Leather</i>	thou tons		6.4	3.2	8.5	3.1	9.3	6.7	2.8	7.1	4.5
<i>Aluminium</i>	thou tons		1.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.5	0.5	0.7	3.5
Machines and transportation equipment			3.7	5.0	5.7	8.6	8.2				
<i>Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled</i>	pieces		6.0	0.4	4.0	9.0	28.0	1.0	2.4	13.0	1.2
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces		29.0	0.7	27.0	1.3	17.0	0.5	50.0	1.4	2.6
Various finished products			0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4				
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.20. Export of Goods to Turkey

	unit of measure-	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD
Total			36.7		37.2		54.5		50.2		85.8
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			23.6		22.4		37.0		29.5		54.9
Raw materials			0.8		0.7		0.7		0.6		0.9
Interim goods			2.8		5.6		3.8		6.5		8.2
Investment goods			0.1		0.2		0.7		0.7		0.3
Energy products			9.3		8.3		12.2		12.9		21.5
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals											
<i>Leguminous vegetables, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split</i>	thou tons		34.5		21.9		35.4		28.7		53.3
Edible nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	thou tons		1.2		19.7		33.3		25.2		49.5
Drinks and tobacco			—		0.4		0.8		2.0		2.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			3.3		—		—		—		—
Sheepskins and lambskins with the wool on, raw			—		5.9		3.2		6.9		9.1
<i>Cotton</i>	thou pieces		—		—		163.0		0.1		52.8
<i>Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons		2.9		4.9		1.4		3.3		6.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	thou tons		—		1.0		0.7		2.2		0.8
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons		—		8.3		12.2		12.9		21.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			13.4		8.3		12.1		12.9		21.2
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		—		—		—		—
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			0.4		0.6		1.0		0.7		0.3
Machines and transportation equipment			0.1		0.4		0.6		0.6		0.3
Various finished products			0.3		0.1		0.8		0.1		0.4
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		0.9		—		0.6

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.21. Export of Goods to the UAE

unit of measure-	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD
Total	101.7	302.2	150.0	16.1	222.0					
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption	3.0	4.6	4.0	7.1	5.6					
Raw materials	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.4					
Interim goods	86.9	283.2	138.4	0.3	207.9					
Investment goods	1.7	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.9					
Energy products	10.0	13.3	7.2	7.0	7.3					
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food products and live animals	1.7	1.5	3.5	6.1	4.7					
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	26.6	0.7	23.3	0.6	158.6	1.5	233.7	4.3	173.5	3.8
<i>Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables</i>	42.5	0.8	37.5	0.7	106.8	1.7	101.1	1.7	30.2	0.9
Drinks and tobacco	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.01
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	10.0	13.3	13.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3
<i>Kerosene</i>	14.4	10.0	14.8	13.3	7.2	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0
Machines and transportation equipment	2.9	4.0	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
Various finished products	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories	86.5	282.0	137.3	0.1	206.5					
<i>Nonmonetary gold</i>	2.8	86.5	7.7	282.0	3.1	137.3	0.02	0.1	5.1	206.5

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.22. Export of Goods to Afghanistan

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			18.8		9.0		23.5		25.8		12.5
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			1.0		0.8		0.8		1.1		0.2
Raw materials			—		0.1		0.04		0.04		0.1
Interim goods			0.5		0.8		1.3		0.7		1.0
Investment goods			0.4		0.3		0.3		6.8		1.4
Energy products			16.9		7.4		21.0		17.1		9.8
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			1.0		0.3		—		0.1		0.04
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		0.3		0.1		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			—		—		0.2		0.2		0.7
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			16.9		7.4		21.0		17.1		9.8
<i>Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit</i>	thou tons	8.7	3.5	1.8	0.9	4.8	5.1	14.4	13.2	12.2	8.8
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.9	5.4	5.4	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.0
<i>Gas oils</i>	thou tons	31.3	12.8	10.2	5.2	11.9	10.2	2.0	1.8	—	—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		0.1		0.5		0.2		0.1
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			0.1		0.3		0.7		0.8		0.1
Machines and transportation equipment			0.8		0.8		0.6		7.3		1.5
<i>Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (including satellites) and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof</i>			0.2		0.2		0.3		6.4		0.6
Various finished products			—		—		0.2		0.1		0.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in f.o.b. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Tables I.23 - I.34: Import of Basic Goods by Countries
Table I.23. Import of Goods from Russia

	unit of measurement	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			1,090.4		1,083.9		1,429.6		1,816.6		2,040.3
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			178.2		208.3		293.1		348.0		365.1
Raw materials			31.2		7.8		11.8		15.5		22.0
Interim goods			190.7		185.5		269.4		344.4		403.5
Investment goods			48.8		36.2		48.3		70.8		75.9
Energy products			641.5		646.1		807.0		1,038.0		1,173.7
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals			84.8		84.0		138.2		165.4		167.7
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	thou tons	3.8	6.0	4.1	6.5	4.2	7.5	5.0	9.0	5.4	9.8
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables	thou tons	4.4	7.9	5.2	8.6	4.9	11.7	7.9	15.5	10.7	18.6
Rice	thou tons	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	10.5	6.5	6.2	4.8
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	thou tons	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	4.2	6.5	4.2	7.5	5.0	8.9
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	thou tons	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.3	12.5	13.2	9.5	10.3	3.1	7.5
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.	thou tons	6.2	26.3	6.0	26.4	7.6	36.7	8.7	52.4	9.5	41.1
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.			14.5		14.4		29.4		36.8		41.2
Drinks and tobacco			27.8		26.3		34.7		41.8		36.8
Beer made from malt (including ale, stout and porter)	mln litr	23.3	15.7	17.9	13.3	18.2	14.5	14.0	11.2	12.6	10.7
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	mln litr	5.2	4.0	4.8	3.8	5.8	4.2	6.4	4.7	7.0	5.6
Cigarettes containing tobacco		0.2	4.2	0.2	3.4	0.5	6.2	0.7	17.4	1.0	14.2
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			40.6		33.8		52.2		70.6		86.1
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	thou cub. m	198.3	29.1	165.6	25.9	242.2	43.8	282.3	60.5	346.6	74.6
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			641.5		646.0		806.5		1,037.4		1,174.2
Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit	thou tons	501.9	242.4	385.8	271.6	558.2	393.3	709.6	515.6	840.4	571.5
Gas oils	thou tons	162.5	73.5	188.6	119.1	339.8	257.9	458.2	361.0	585.8	443.6
Kerosene	thou tons	628.9	302.3	320.3	228.5	114.0	107.3	101.2	104.4	125.6	114.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			18.8		21.9		26.7		36.1		42.4
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft", crude, refined or fractionated	thou tons	18.2	18.7	17.9	21.8	17.0	26.6	26.0	36.1	31.3	42.4
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			71.3		75.1		106.7		134.1		149.0
Inorganic chemicals			3.0		3.5		5.7		10.7		14.1
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products			15.9		19.3		23.4		25.6		29.0
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	thou tons	19.1	23.6	16.7	25.1	16.3	29.2	20.9	37.2	24.6	44.8
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	thou tons	6.8	8.5	6.2	8.0	5.8	8.8	5.7	8.9	5.0	8.6
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	thou tons	23.7	8.3	19.5	6.4	45.3	22.3	64.6	31.1	62.9	28.7
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			120.8		120.2		181.9		216.3		252.8
Rubber tyres	thou pieces	206.8	12.7	154.0	11.6	135.4	13.0	145.1	12.9	198.9	12.8
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	thou cub. m	39.9	10.0	32.2	8.7	40.0	12.4	76.3	14.1	77.1	12.0
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	thou cub. m	4.3	6.1	4.1	5.5	4.7	9.2	5.6	10.8	5.0	10.5
Paper and paperboard			8.4		10.2		14.8		13.2		11.8
Iron and steel	thou tons	77.9	42.5	55.5	39.1	71.7	66.0	113.5	95.6	169.1	127.1
Machines and transportation equipment			65.5		55.5		61.0		91.3		102.7
Household-type electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.			5.0		5.4		10.0		11.4		11.7
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	pieces	418.0	3.0	313.0	2.4	813.0	6.7	776.0	7.0	1,340.0	10.8
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	pieces	138.0	6.4	89.0	4.2	153.0	7.2	132.0	5.1	111.0	6.9
Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver	pieces	9.0	0.2	2.4	0.5	63.0	1.8	20.0	1.1	78.0	8.9
Railway vehicles (including hovertrains) and associated equipment	pieces		3.3	—	1.3	—	2.0	0.9	3.9	1.7	6.7
Various finished products			19.4		21.0		21.6		23.6		28.6
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		0.2		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.24. Import of Goods from Kazakhstan

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total		339.9	385.6	411.4	698.6	569.9					
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption		84.8	100.0	137.6	317.6	191.6					
Raw materials		138.9	93.9	104.6	142.7	132.5					
Interim goods		39.6	45.8	71.0	104.6	123.0					
Investment goods		2.1	2.9	6.1	6.9	9.9					
Energy products		74.5	143.1	92.2	126.8	112.8					
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals		104.4	107.6	139.6	166.9	173.8					
Sugars, molasses and honey	thou tons	4.3	10.4	1.6	1.8	6.4					
Other wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	thou tons	325.2	61.2	287.8	66.7	83.3					
Flour of wheat or of meslin	thou tons	58.0	5.8	108.1	33.3	40.5					
Drinks and tobacco		30.7	37.0	45.4	224.8	75.0					
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	mln litr	10.2	12.6	14.7	18.5	23.9					
Cigarettes containing tobacco	bill. pieces	1.6	18.0	2.6	203.9	48.9					
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel		8.0	12.5	19.9	23.7	37.4					
Stone, sand and gravel	thou tons	424.4	3.2	699.5	6.3	8.8					
Asbestos	thou tons	0.1	3.3	8.2	4.4	7.2					
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	thou tons	74.5	143.1	92.2	126.8	112.8					
Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit	thou tons	21.2	23.6	0.5	0.7	0.0					
Gas oils	thou tons	41.6	28.2	12.3	8.9	1.1					
Fuel oils, n.e.s.	thou tons	115.3	37.0	58.6	2.0	2.8					
Coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	thou tons	679.4	34.8	1,023.4	39.4	51.2					
Natural gas, in the gaseous state	mil.cub.m	46.1	9.6	105.1	65.1	50.0					
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	thou tons	7.0	11.3	8.0	9.2	11.0					
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft", crude, refined or fractionated	thou tons	5.3	10.9	4.6	8.8	10.6					
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		82.8	36.2	45.8	58.6	52.3					
Inorganic chemicals		66.4	22.3	22.8	33.1	20.3					
Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	thou tons	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.5	2.1					
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons	0.2	2.2	0.1	2.2	2.2					
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	thou tons	26.8	4.9	31.5	9.1	12.0					
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		26.2	32.2	48.7	56.3	71.4					
Iron and steel	thou tons	13.9	17.2	30.0	35.7	50.3					
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard		2.7	2.6	2.8	4.3	4.8					
Machines and transportation equipment		2.9	3.2	6.1	10.0	11.4					
Various finished products		3.2	2.3	5.2	3.0	4.6					
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		0.3	0.1	0.5	19.3	20.2					
Gold, non-monetary		—	—	—	0.4	19.1					

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.25. Import of Goods from Uzbekistan

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			111.7		93.8		84.3		67.5		96.9
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			4.1		7.3		7.9		11.6		25.9
Raw materials			0.7		0.4		0.7		0.9		2.1
Interim goods			33.5		31.3		26.1		33.2		49.2
Investment goods			1.0		2.9		0.6		3.5		2.4
Energy products			72.4		52.0		48.9		18.2		17.2
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0.3		0.9		0.6		1.5		11.3
Drinks and tobacco			0.8		2.8		1.0		1.4		2.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			1.0		1.6		0.4		0.7		0.7
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			72.4		52.0		48.9		18.2		17.2
<i>Natural gas, in the gaseous state</i>	<i>mil.cub.m</i>		262.4		212.1		200.0		62.8		59.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			12.0		25.6		18.7		22.7		31.2
Fertilizers			8.8		22.4		15.7		18.6		26.1
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	<i>thou tons</i>		62.8		127.1		67.5		57.9		94.6
Portland cement	<i>thou tons</i>		21.3		5.4		9.7		12.6		22.3
<i>Copper</i>	<i>thou tons</i>		188.5		17.9		10.2		—		—
<i>Aluminium</i>	<i>tons</i>		26.9		0.1		688.8		5.5		849.6
Machines and transportation equipment	<i>tons</i>		198.9		0.5		253.7		0.9		923.2
Aircraft and associated equipment, spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles			2.6		3.7		1.6		5.0		4.8
Various finished products			0.6		0.1		0.6		17.0		1.0
Footwear			1.2		1.9		3.5		5.3		7.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			0.6		0.9		2.4		2.9		3.7

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.26. Import of Goods from Ukraine

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			89.3		81.5		124.9		141.2		158.1
Functional distribution*											
Consumption											
Raw materials											
Interim goods											
Investment goods											
Energy products											
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals											
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	thou tons		2.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.1	3.2	4.0
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables	thou tons		4.7	6.7	9.6	8.1	13.9	8.2	15.2	8.8	17.2
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations (excluding fruit juices)	thou tons		0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.7	0.8	2.6	0.5	1.8
Sugars, molasses and honey	thou tons		14.8	8.0	0.5	0.3	13.3	10.0	25.4	17.0	
Sugar confectionery	thou tons		5.0	7.7	3.2	5.8	2.9	6.0	3.2	6.9	8.4
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.	thou tons		6.8	14.0	6.5	15.9	8.1	22.0	7.2	21.0	19.4
Drinks and tobacco											
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	mln litr		5.6	3.9	4.4	9.2	6.2	8.0	5.9	8.0	6.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel											
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils											
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax											
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft", crude, refined or fractionated	thou tons		7.5	7.4	9.2	9.6	15.0	5.2	7.5	3.4	4.7
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories											
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons		0.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.9	0.3	3.4
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing	thou tons		0.9	1.9	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.8	2.1	1.0	3.2
Industrial goods, classified by types of material											
Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds	thou pieces		60.2	1.7	41.7	0.9	34.5	1.4	9.7	3.3	23.5
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	thou cub. m		1.7	0.7	5.8	1.8	11.8	3.8	10.0	3.6	3.7
Paper and paperboard	thou tons		1.4	4.3	1.0	2.9	1.4	4.6	1.4	4.7	1.8
Iron and steel	thou tons		4.8	3.3	1.1	0.8	2.0	2.1	3.5	4.0	6.7
Machines and transportation equipment											
Heating and cooling equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	pieces										
Transformers, electrical	thou pieces		9.0	0.3	8.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	17.0	3.0	—
Electric accumulators (storage batteries)	thou pieces		30.2	1.0	48.1	2.1	48.2	2.3	69.6	3.3	3.4
Various finished products											
Furniture, n.e.s., of wood	thou pieces		8.0	0.6	8.3	1.0	20.5	3.0	24.5	4.5	26.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories											

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.27. Import of Goods from Belarus

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			74.0		53.4		109.5		151.8		116.7
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			40.0		36.9		62.0		44.0		32.8
Raw materials			0.3		1.1		1.2		1.9		2.9
Interim goods			12.4		10.1		20.4		26.5		35.0
Investment goods			21.4		5.3		26.0		79.3		45.8
Energy products			—		—		—		0.1		0.1
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals											
<i>Other beet or cane sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form</i>	thou tons		33.8		32.0		54.6		35.8		23.3
Drinks and tobacco			0.1		—		—		0.2		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.7		0.7		1.6		2.5		2.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			—		—		—		0.1		0.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0.1		0.1		0.2		0.1		0.1
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			1.7		1.8		2.6		2.7		3.0
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons		1.4		1.3		1.7		1.7		1.9
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			11.4		7.8		16.8		19.9		31.4
<i>Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds</i>	thou pieces		7.3		42.1		9.1		70.6		20.1
<i>Densified wood and reconstituted wood</i>	thou cub. m		1.4		9.9		2.4		7.9		2.9
Machines and transportation equipment			23.9		8.9		31.5		86.8		52.6
<i>Tractors (other than those of headings 744.14 and 744.15)</i>	pieces		5.1		0.2		205.0		4.1		417.0
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces		41.0		1.5		43.0		17.7		110.0
Various finished products			2.4		2.1		2.2		3.6		3.9
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.28. Import of Goods from China

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			623.6		666.3		923.5		1,214.9		1,452.8
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			270.3		293.6		405.4		488.3		503.8
Raw materials			2.5		3.5		4.7		4.6		4.3
Interim goods			204.7		198.1		294.9		439.3		559.6
Investment goods			145.2		170.4		210.8		282.2		384.4
Energy products			1.0		0.7		7.8		0.6		0.7
SIITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals											
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons		13.1		23.6		18.2		19.3		22.8
Rice	thou tons		59.3		15.4		6.7		3.8		2.1
Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	thou tons		30.6		34.2		17.2		9.8		14.1
Drinks and tobacco			1.0		1.9		2.3		0.5		0.4
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			1.2		1.7		2.5		2.7		3.8
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			1.0		0.7		7.8		0.5		0.7
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0.3		0.5		1.1		0.9		0.8
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			37.2		47.6		58.5		74.5		120.8
Inorganic chemicals			11.8		11.5		11.9		14.0		25.2
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons		2.4		2.6		4.7		6.8		5.6
Essential oils and resins and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	thou tons		4.6		11.4		7.1		9.2		5.1
Plastics in primary forms	thou tons		3.6		3.9		4.7		6.3		6.7
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons		4.4		5.4		5.9		8.3		16.4
Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides	thou tons		0.4		0.7		3.8		1.1		0.9
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			190.8		175.9		273.1		391.4		470.5
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials (not including narrow or special fabrics)	mln.sq.m		48.1		171.1		246.7		58.9		226.7
Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles; glazed ceramic mosaic cubes and the like, whether or not on a backing			1.6		5.5		5.6		6.6		11.1
Iron and steel	bill.sq.m		57.0		35.3		32.3		60.9		45.7
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	thou tons		11.9		7.8		7.8		11.1		20.5
Wire products (excluding insulated electrical wiring) and fencing grills	thou tons		3.2		2.3		3.1		4.2		8.8
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	thou tons		5.4		12.1		14.8		17.7		13.1
Machines and transportation equipment			156.2		208.5		267.5		345.5		444.6
Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment; parts thereof			23.4		24.2		22.0		22.3		39.4
Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers; machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, n.e.s.	thou pieces		165.8		2.2		216.2		5.4		289.9
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy (including such apparatus for carrier-current line systems)	mln. pieces		0.1		21.9		1.1		36.5		1.7
Transformers, electrical	thou pieces		3.3		2.0		4.7		6.2		1.4
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	pieces		293.0		11.0		664.0		16.3		735.0
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of groups 722, 781, 782 and 783			6.2		10.5		16.8		22.7		70.7
Various finished products			186.7		179.3		268.7		350.5		354.8
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses; mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings			6.7		7.4		12.7		15.0		11.8
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			89.1		97.8		159.3		197.9		189.1
Footwear			46.2		31.3		40.3		61.4		52.6
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		0.4		—		—		0.02

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.29. Import of Goods from the USA

	unit of measureme nt	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mtn. USD	in kind	mtn. USD	in kind	mtn. USD	in kind	mtn. USD	in kind	mtn. USD
			101.6	191.3	210.3	251.5	222.9				
Total											
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			48.1	68.9	99.9	95.6	89.6				
Raw materials			0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3				
Interim goods			16.4	34.2	31.3	30.4	33.9				
Investment goods			35.7	87.4	78.4	125.0	98.6				
Energy products			0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5				
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			28.8	49.5	46.2	40.3	46.9				
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	thou tons	41.9	27.4	48.9	45.0	39.2	43.9				
Drinks and tobacco			0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1				
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			1.3	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.9				
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5				
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0.3	—	0.4	—	0.2				
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			7.5	9.0	30.1	34.9	16.7				
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	18.1	5.8	28.3	23.9	30.4	8.7				
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			2.7	10.9	7.0	9.8	7.8				
Machines and transportation equipment			48.8	112.4	110.7	156.1	141.2				
<i>Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment; parts thereof</i>			5.7	14.2	10.9	16.5	10.7				
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons</i>	pieces	24.0	0.7	57.0	0.9	28.0	2.4				
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces	47.0	6.3	26.0	36.7	73.0	29.8				
<i>Used cars</i>	thou pieces	0.2	3.4	0.4	12.9	16.7	19.3				
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of groups 722, 781, 782 and 783</i>			2.8	11.0	6.5	3.8	9.6				
<i>Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (including satellites) and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof</i>			6.6	0.3	12.5	15.9	22.4				
Various finished products			11.1	8.0	13.6	9.0	7.6				
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			1.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6				
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.</i>			3.7	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.5				
<i>Printed matter</i>			2.8	0.3	6.6	0.1	0.6				
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—	—	—	—	—				

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.30. Import of Goods from Germany

	unit of measure-	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			100.7		88.6		144.6		197.8		232.9
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			47.2		40.8		65.1		81.4		85.9
Raw materials			1.0		1.6		1.0		1.7		1.6
Interim goods			14.6		14.8		23.4		28.6		28.4
Investment goods			36.1		29.8		52.6		82.9		113.4
Energy products			1.8		1.6		2.5		3.1		3.7
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			1.4		2.5		2.2		2.9		4.0
Drinks and tobacco			1.6		1.2		1.0		0.8		0.4
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.4		0.5		0.6		1.6		1.0
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			1.8		1.6		2.5		3.0		3.7
<i>Lubricating petroleum oils</i>			1.0		0.9		1.5		1.1		1.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		0.2		0.01		0.01
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			15.1		13.5		20.4		24.2		29.9
<i>Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations (excluding soaps)</i>			327.1		274.7		308.1		460.1		711.9
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>			144.0		129.4		230.0		264.1		342.8
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			7.3		6.8		13.0		15.2		13.0
<i>Paper and paperboard</i>			318.0		261.0		306.6		309.0		268.1
<i>Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds</i>			457.0		420.0		843.8		650.4		47
<i>Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.</i>			1.1		0.7		3.4		2.0		1.7
Machines and transportation equipment			68.8		55.7		97.9		143.2		170.2
<i>Road tractors for semi-trailers</i>			35.0		63.0		272.0		371.0		370.0
<i>Used trucks</i>			0.9		1.5		3.0		5.3		6.2
<i>Used cars</i>			7.0		5.8		10.3		13.4		12.8
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)</i>			1.3		2.4		1.8		3.8		5.7
<i>Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically-propelled; specially designed and equipped transport containers</i>			2.7		1.0		4.0		1.9		1.4
Various finished products			4.3		6.8		6.7		6.8		10.7
<i>Prefabricated buildings</i>			—		—		—		0.01		3.3
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.</i>			1.5		4.7		3.8		3.9		3.9
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.31. Import of Goods from Turkey

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			72.8		84.7		117.1		175.6		211.1
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			45.0		44.3		68.1		94.8		113.7
Raw materials			0.8		2.5		1.2		1.5		1.6
Interim goods			16.6		24.0		35.0		58.2		68.4
Investment goods			10.1		13.6		10.7		20.5		26.8
Energy products			0.2		0.2		2.2		0.7		0.6
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals											
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	thou tons		2.8		1.5		1.9		2.6		1.9
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	thou tons		2.3		2.4		2.3		1.7		1.6
Vegetables and fruit	thou tons		1.4		1.3		1.6		1.2		1.4
Cereals and cereal preparations	thou tons		1.2		0.6		0.5		0.4		0.3
Drinks and tobacco			0.1		0.1		0.1		0.05		0.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.1		0.3		0.2		0.4		0.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0.2		0.2		2.2		0.7		0.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0.8		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.6
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			16.4		17.5		24.2		29.9		35.4
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	tons		1.1		1.1		1.4		1.6		2.2
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	tons		93.7		5.1		167.2		4.5		199.6
Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	thou tons		2.5		2.8		2.4		2.6		2.4
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons		2.9		3.0		4.2		5.3		7.0
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			13.6		17.9		24.8		39.2		46.7
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.			2.7		3.3		3.9		7.7		10.6
Floor coverings, etc.			3.9		3.7		5.8		4.1		7.2
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials (not including narrow or special fabrics)	mln.sq.m		3.6		2.4		3.8		4.1		5.1
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	mln.sq.m		3.1		3.7		4.2		5.8		7.4
Machines and transportation equipment			1.2		2.2		4.1		6.0		7.8
Machinery specialized for particular industries			16.5		19.6		23.6		40.2		52.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)			5.5		7.1		12.4		18.5		25.5
Various finished products			18.7		22.1		31.2		53.3		62.0
Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings			1.4		1.7		1.5		3.2		4.4
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			10.7		12.4		17.1		32.7		33.6
Footwear			2.3		2.0		4.5		6.1		7.9
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics			1.6		2.3		2.5		3.9		3.9
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		0.1		0.2		—

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.32. Import of Goods from Japan

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			66.0		86.7		164.5		216.1		245.0
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			52.5		66.7		136.5		168.6		199.0
Raw materials			—		—		—		0.0		0.0
Interim goods			4.8		7.9		7.4		11.2		17.1
Investment goods			8.7		12.1		20.6		36.1		28.7
Energy products			—		—		—		0.2		0.2
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			—		—		—		—		0.01
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		—		—		0.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			—		0.1		—		0.01		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			—		—		—		—		0.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.3		0.2		0.3		0.2		0.5
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			4.0		6.9		6.3		8.0		11.2
Rubber tyres	thou pieces		80.3		6.6		116.9		6.1		142.2
Machines and transportation equipment			61.4		78.7		157.1		205.8		231.7
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver), including station-wagons and racing cars</i>	pieces		174.0		7.2		176.0		5.8		467.0
<i>Used cars</i>	thou pieces		11.8		64.8		33.1		134.8		53.8
Various finished products			0.3		0.7		0.8		1.9		1.4
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.33. Import of Goods from the Republic of Korea

unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD	in kind	USD
Total	51.2	49.5	63.2	86.2	104.6					
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption	21.3	12.9	18.8	26.2	31.6					
Raw materials	—	—	—	0.02	0.02					
Interim goods	18.0	21.4	28.1	29.1	34.9					
Investment goods	11.4	15.0	15.9	30.0	37.1					
Energy products	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.0					
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food products and live animals	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.5					
Drinks and tobacco	3.5	2.0	3.6	1.9	4.0					
<i>Cigarettes containing tobacco</i>	3.3	1.9	3.6	1.8	3.7					
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1					
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.0					
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	—	—	—	0.04	—					
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	8.1	14.7	22.5	22.5	26.0					
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	7.7	13.2	21.8	21.5	23.6					
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	7.0	5.4	4.5	5.4	6.4					
Rubber tyres	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.8					
<i>Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium</i>	2.2	161.6	0.1	652.0	0.2					
Machines and transportation equipment	29.2	23.7	29.1	52.0	63.6					
<i>Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled</i>	82.0	0.7	0.6	3.9	6.7					
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	1.3	4.7	9.0	15.1	15.1					
<i>Used cars</i>	8.0	5.8	10.3	8.6	21.8					
Various finished products	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.7	2.1					
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2					
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories	—	—	—	—	—					

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.34. Import of Goods from Netherlands

	unit of measure- ment	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
Total			49.5		25.7		40.9		60.1		57.0
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			3.2		3.6		4.5		8.8		10.5
Raw materials			0.3		0.1		0.2		0.6		0.2
Interim goods			42.2		17.6		22.9		25.2		17.3
Investment goods			3.7		4.2		12.9		25.2		28.4
Energy products			0.1		0.2		0.3		0.3		0.6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0.6		0.7		1.4		3.1		3.1
Drinks and tobacco			0.1		0.2		0.5		0.3		0.5
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.4		0.3		0.3		0.9		0.6
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0.1		0.2		0.3		0.3		0.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		0.0		0.0
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			6.0		5.4		2.6		3.7		4.9
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	93.7	1.7	56.1	1.8	47.0	1.2	45.8	2.8	67.2	3.7
<i>Essential oils and resinsoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations</i>	tons	9.7	0.1	12.3	0.1	19.3	0.1	49.2	0.3	30.9	0.1
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			1.6		1.6		3.5		5.1		2.6
Machines and transportation equipment			40.1		16.8		31.6		45.7		43.5
<i>parts, n.e.s., of the machinery of group 723 (excluding heading 723.48) and of subgroup 744.3</i>			10.7		7.9		11.1		11.8		9.1
<i>Road tractors for semi-trailers</i>	pieces	17.0	0.3	59.0	1.1	382.0	7.3	756.0	14.6	565.0	21.2
<i>Used trucks</i>	pieces	16.0	0.3	27.0	0.4	76.0	1.3	206.0	3.6	127.0	2.7
Various finished products			0.7		0.5		0.7		1.0		1.2
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in c.i.f. prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Chart I.1. Exchange Rate and the Real Effective Exchange Rate Index

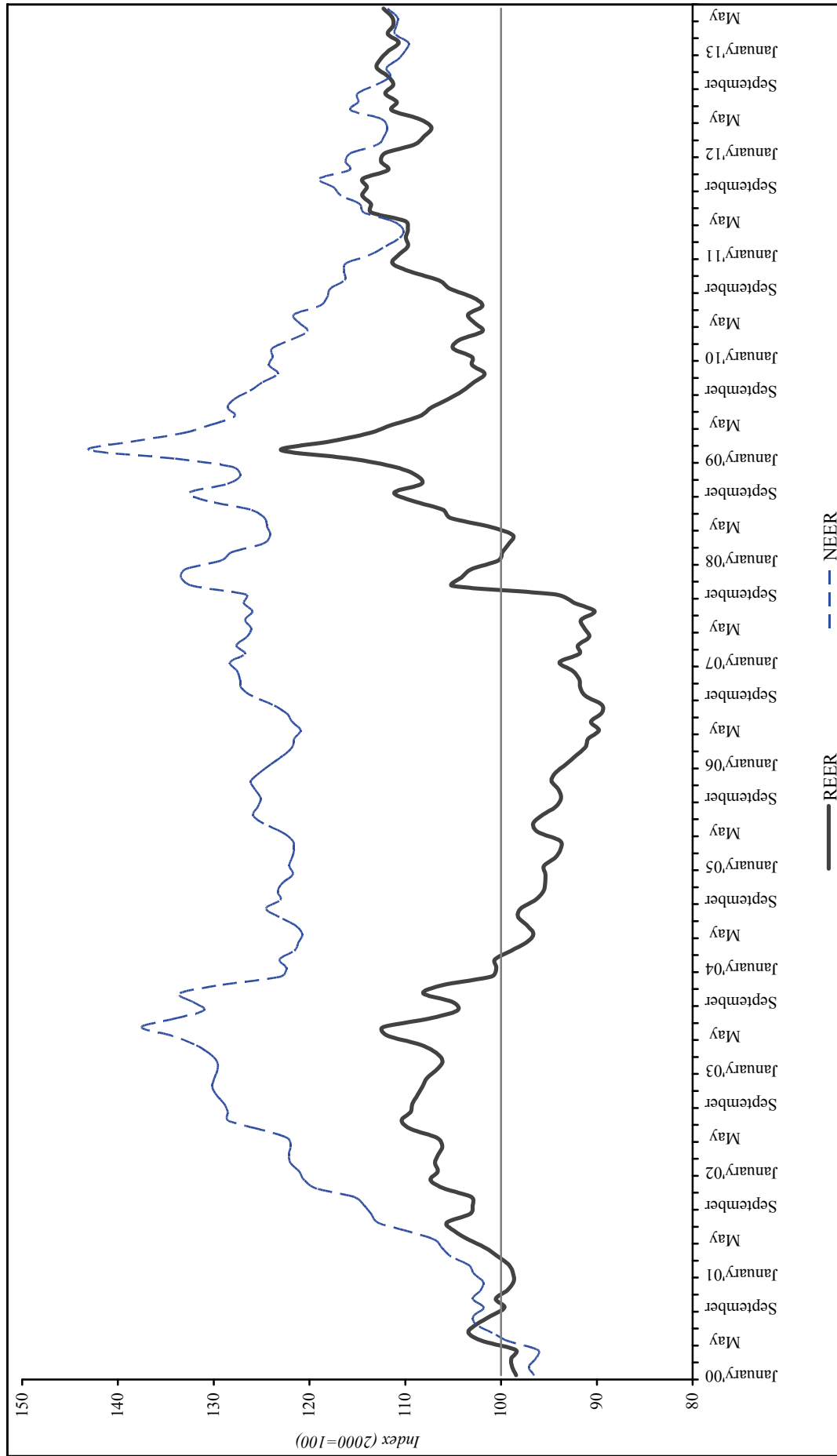


Table I.35. Real and Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Indices: total, by CIS countries and non-CIS countries
(based period - 2000)

	REER	NEER	REER (CIS)	NEER (CIS)	REER (non-CIS countries)	NEER (non-CIS countries)	Exchange rate (soms / 1 US dollar)
January'00	98.4	96.5	99.0	96.1	97.2	97.7	0.0216
February	98.9	97.1	99.7	96.8	96.7	97.8	0.0213
March	98.9	96.3	99.5	95.9	97.7	97.6	0.0211
April	98.5	96.2	98.5	95.4	98.4	98.1	0.0209
May	101.8	99.2	102.1	99.0	101.2	99.6	0.0208
June	103.4	100.9	104.0	101.5	102.1	99.5	0.0210
July	102.5	102.6	102.9	103.3	101.7	101.1	0.0213
August	101.1	102.9	101.0	103.3	101.2	101.9	0.0212
September	99.6	101.8	99.4	102.0	100.2	101.3	0.0207
October	100.6	102.9	99.7	103.0	102.6	102.8	0.0208
November	99.4	102.1	98.3	102.2	101.8	101.9	0.0205
December	98.7	101.9	98.0	102.6	100.4	100.2	0.0204
January'01	98.7	102.8	98.5	104.4	99.3	99.2	0.0205
February	99.2	103.4	97.8	104.2	102.3	101.4	0.0204
March	100.3	105.2	96.9	104.3	108.8	107.3	0.0203
April	101.6	106.2	97.0	104.3	113.5	110.6	0.0202
May	103.4	107.0	98.8	105.4	115.2	110.8	0.0203
June	104.9	109.8	99.8	107.9	117.8	114.4	0.0206
July	105.7	112.9	100.3	110.7	119.2	118.1	0.0209
August	103.3	113.5	98.3	111.6	115.7	118.1	0.0209
September	103.0	114.3	98.4	112.6	114.4	118.4	0.0209
October	103.1	115.3	98.0	113.0	115.7	120.8	0.0209
November	105.9	119.2	102.1	118.8	114.9	120.1	0.0209
December	107.4	120.5	104.1	121.2	114.8	119.2	0.0209
January'02	106.6	121.1	103.6	122.3	113.3	118.5	0.0208
February	106.9	122.0	104.2	123.5	112.9	118.9	0.0209
March	106.6	122.2	103.7	123.9	112.8	118.6	0.0209
April	106.1	122.0	103.4	124.2	112.1	117.4	0.0208
May	106.7	122.3	103.9	124.6	112.9	117.6	0.0209
June	109.4	125.3	106.2	127.7	116.4	120.5	0.0212
July	110.4	128.5	106.8	130.8	118.2	123.7	0.0217
August	109.4	128.5	106.1	130.9	116.7	123.8	0.0217
September	109.3	128.9	106.3	131.5	115.6	123.7	0.0217
October	108.7	129.7	105.8	132.5	114.9	124.0	0.0217
November	108.2	130.2	105.5	133.5	113.9	123.4	0.0217
December	107.7	129.9	105.2	133.8	113.1	122.0	0.0217
January'03	106.7	129.6	104.0	133.5	112.5	121.7	0.0216
February	106.1	129.7	103.4	133.7	111.7	121.6	0.0217
March	106.8	130.5	103.5	133.9	113.7	123.7	0.0220
April	108.6	132.0	104.9	135.1	116.5	125.7	0.0224
May	111.8	134.4	108.5	138.2	118.9	126.4	0.0231
June	112.3	137.5	108.7	141.2	120.2	129.9	0.0241
July	107.6	134.2	103.6	137.3	116.5	127.9	0.0236
August	104.5	131.0	100.6	133.6	113.4	125.8	0.0232
September	105.1	132.2	101.6	135.1	112.8	126.2	0.0234
October	108.1	133.5	104.3	136.3	116.8	127.8	0.0238
November	105.9	129.0	101.2	130.8	116.9	125.7	0.0234
December	101.0	122.9	96.3	124.6	112.1	119.6	0.0226
January'04	100.5	122.4	95.5	123.8	112.7	119.9	0.0230
February	100.6	123.1	95.1	124.0	114.2	121.7	0.0235
March	98.9	121.6	93.4	122.3	112.8	120.5	0.0232
April	97.3	121.1	91.7	121.6	111.5	120.6	0.0231
May	96.6	120.8	90.5	120.5	112.3	121.9	0.0228
June	97.3	121.5	90.9	121.3	113.7	122.5	0.0231
July	98.2	123.2	91.7	123.0	115.1	124.1	0.0235
August	97.9	124.5	91.4	124.1	115.0	126.1	0.0237
September	96.4	123.0	89.9	122.4	113.5	125.0	0.0235
October	95.6	123.3	88.9	122.5	113.4	125.7	0.0238
November	95.4	122.8	88.3	121.7	114.6	126.0	0.0241
December	95.3	121.7	88.0	120.6	115.7	124.9	0.0242
January'05	95.5	122.1	87.9	121.2	116.7	124.7	0.0244
February	94.3	121.8	87.0	121.1	115.0	123.9	0.0243
March	93.8	121.6	86.4	120.9	115.3	123.7	0.0244
April	93.9	121.8	86.3	120.8	116.7	124.6	0.0242
May	96.1	122.9	88.4	121.8	120.1	126.1	0.0244
June	96.6	124.8	89.0	124.0	120.8	127.2	0.0244
July	95.7	125.9	88.5	125.5	118.9	127.2	0.0244
August	94.3	125.4	87.6	125.2	116.6	126.0	0.0244
September	93.8	125.1	87.2	124.7	116.2	126.3	0.0244
October	94.0	125.7	87.2	125.0	117.2	127.6	0.0245
November	94.7	126.1	87.7	125.5	119.0	128.0	0.0245
December	94.3	125.2	87.4	124.7	118.7	126.9	0.0242

Table I.35. (continue)

	REER	NEER	REER (CIS)	NEER (CIS)	REER (non-CIS countries)	NEER (non-CIS countries)	Exchange rate (US dollars / 1 som)
January'06	93.2	124.0	86.2	123.5	118.3	125.8	0.0242
February	92.2	122.8	84.9	121.9	119.2	125.4	0.0241
March	91.2	121.8	83.5	120.7	119.9	125.2	0.0242
April	90.9	121.6	83.0	120.2	120.6	126.0	0.0244
May	89.8	120.9	81.7	119.0	121.3	127.4	0.0246
June	90.6	121.8	81.8	119.1	126.0	131.1	0.0248
July	89.5	122.4	80.5	119.6	125.5	132.1	0.0250
August	89.5	123.8	80.8	121.6	123.9	131.4	0.0252
September	91.1	125.9	82.6	124.0	125.3	132.4	0.0254
October	91.7	127.1	83.2	125.4	126.0	132.8	0.0255
November	91.8	127.3	83.1	125.8	126.3	132.5	0.0257
December	92.5	127.6	83.6	126.1	127.1	132.4	0.0259
January'07	93.9	128.3	84.5	126.9	129.7	133.0	0.0261
February	91.8	126.7	82.6	125.3	127.2	131.2	0.0259
March	92.0	127.6	82.6	126.1	128.3	132.6	0.0262
April	90.8	126.5	81.4	125.0	127.5	131.7	0.0263
May	91.3	126.1	81.7	124.5	128.8	131.2	0.0263
June	91.6	126.7	82.1	125.5	129.2	130.8	0.0263
July	90.2	125.9	80.7	124.8	127.4	129.6	0.0264
August	92.4	126.9	82.7	126.1	130.2	129.4	0.0265
September	94.3	126.6	84.3	126.0	133.7	128.8	0.0267
October	105.1	132.2	93.3	131.5	151.5	134.5	0.0282
November	104.1	133.4	92.3	132.9	150.8	135.4	0.0287
December	103.0	132.9	91.3	132.5	149.2	134.1	0.0286
January'08	100.3	129.2	88.9	129.0	145.9	129.9	0.0279
February	99.8	128.0	88.7	128.1	143.9	127.9	0.0276
March	99.2	124.8	87.3	124.8	145.0	125.3	0.0274
April	98.8	124.1	86.5	124.0	146.2	125.0	0.0274
May	101.3	124.4	88.4	125.0	149.9	123.8	0.0275
June	105.2	124.7	91.5	125.6	156.3	123.2	0.0277
July	106.1	126.1	92.0	127.3	157.5	124.2	0.0282
August	109.2	130.6	94.9	132.6	160.5	126.4	0.0287
September	111.2	132.5	96.9	135.7	161.2	125.6	0.0283
October	108.3	128.6	94.2	131.9	157.7	121.5	0.0268
November	108.8	127.2	94.6	131.4	157.5	118.3	0.0256
December	111.0	127.9	97.1	134.3	156.5	115.1	0.0254
January'09	115.7	134.1	103.1	144.4	155.0	113.7	0.0251
February	123.0	143.0	112.3	159.0	153.9	112.2	0.0245
March	118.0	138.6	107.2	154.0	149.4	109.1	0.0238
April	113.8	133.3	102.7	148.0	145.7	105.5	0.0233
May	111.3	130.2	99.8	144.4	144.5	103.6	0.0232
June	108.5	127.8	96.6	141.2	142.8	102.5	0.0231
July	107.3	128.5	95.8	142.8	140.1	102.0	0.0230
August	105.6	127.9	94.6	142.6	136.4	100.6	0.0229
September	104.0	126.2	93.1	140.5	135.0	99.7	0.0227
October	102.9	124.9	91.4	138.3	135.3	100.0	0.0229
November	101.7	123.3	90.0	136.1	134.9	99.5	0.0228
December	103.0	124.2	91.6	138.0	135.0	99.2	0.0227
January'10	103.1	123.9	91.0	137.6	136.1	99.1	0.0226
February	105.0	123.9	92.6	137.9	138.2	99.1	0.0224
March	104.3	121.9	91.0	135.1	139.7	98.5	0.0223
April	102.0	120.2	88.4	133.1	137.1	97.7	0.0221
May	102.8	121.1	89.1	134.7	137.6	97.6	0.0218
June	103.4	121.6	89.5	135.8	138.3	97.6	0.0217
July	101.9	118.9	88.2	133.1	136.0	95.1	0.0214
August	103.0	118.2	88.8	132.1	137.7	94.8	0.0215
September	105.3	117.8	90.9	132.5	140.0	93.8	0.0214
October	106.5	116.3	92.1	131.6	140.2	91.9	0.0214
November	109.3	116.3	94.6	132.3	143.1	91.3	0.0214
December	111.3	116.2	95.6	131.8	147.0	91.9	0.0213
January'11	110.7	113.7	93.7	128.6	148.5	90.8	0.0211
February	109.7	112.1	92.2	126.0	148.9	90.5	0.0211
March	109.9	110.6	91.7	123.5	151.3	90.3	0.0211
April	109.7	110.2	91.3	123.1	151.2	90.1	0.0212
May	110.0	111.3	91.3	124.0	152.3	91.5	0.0216
June	113.6	114.3	94.2	127.4	157.2	93.9	0.0221
July	113.6	114.7	94.1	127.7	157.2	94.5	0.0222
August	114.5	116.7	95.4	130.8	156.5	95.5	0.0224
September	114.0	117.5	95.9	132.9	153.1	94.7	0.0222
October	114.4	119.0	97.0	135.7	151.5	94.6	0.0221
November	111.8	115.8	94.3	131.5	149.3	92.8	0.0217
December	112.5	116.2	95.2	132.0	150.1	92.7	0.0214
January'12	112.1	115.6	94.9	131.2	149.2	92.4	0.0214
February	109.1	112.9	91.5	126.9	147.7	91.5	0.0214
March	108.0	112.2	89.9	125.3	148.1	92.1	0.0214
April	107.3	111.9	89.1	124.9	147.4	92.0	0.0214
May	108.6	112.5	90.3	126.4	148.4	91.8	0.0213
June	111.4	115.7	93.5	132.0	149.3	92.3	0.0212
July	110.9	114.9	92.3	131.1	149.7	92.3	0.0212
August	112.1	115.0	93.1	131.0	151.3	92.8	0.0214
September	111.3	113.0	92.0	128.7	151.0	91.9	0.0213
October	111.8	111.6	92.0	127.0	152.2	90.9	0.0212
November	113.0	112.0	93.3	128.1	153.0	90.6	0.0212
December	112.6	110.8	92.5	125.9	154.1	90.4	0.0211
January'13	111.8	110.0	91.4	124.5	154.1	90.3	0.0210
February	110.7	109.7	90.7	123.8	152.9	90.2	0.0209
March	111.8	111.1	91.8	125.9	153.9	90.8	0.0209
April	111.2	110.9	91.7	126.3	152.2	89.9	0.0208
May	111.4	110.8	91.5	126.4	152.8	89.8	0.0207
June	112.3	111.8	93.1	128.9	151.6	89.2	0.0206
July	111.9	112.1	92.9	129.7	150.4	89.0	0.0205
August	112.6	112.9	93.8	131.4	149.9	89.1	0.0205
September	112.1	112.3	93.3	130.4	149.4	89.0	0.0204
October	111.7	112.0	92.7	129.8	149.4	89.1	0.0206
November	113.0	112.6	93.7	131.0	150.7	89.2	0.0205
December	113.1	112.1	94.1	130.4	151.1	88.5	0.0203

Table I.36. Geographic Distribution of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic*
(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	189.4	437.6	693.5	292.7	757.6
Non-CIS countries	193.0	361.7	693.6	260.7	683.3
Australia	21.5	17.9	8.9	7.8	3.2
United Kingdom (Great Britain)	42.3	48.2	32.3	68.0	80.6
Virgin Islands	11.7	2.3	2.3	9.4	2.7
Germany	—	-5.3	2.2	13.1	—
Egypt	—	—	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Israel	1.8	-1.6	-0.1	0.1	0.2
India	-0.2	—	1.5	0.5	2.1
Jordan	—	—	0.9	0.4	0.3
Iran	-1.0	1.4	-1.8	0.1	0.5
Ireland	—	—	—	—	19.2
Italy	-1.8	-2.2	-1.3	0.7	-4.1
Canada	79.8	201.9	445.5	10.0	168.6
Cyprus	2.0	2.3	-0.9	0.9	29.3
China	22.9	36.6	131.7	68.1	324.9
Latvia	2.1	4.0	6.4	5.1	6.3
Luxemburg	—	—	—	2.0	5.0
Netherlands	-7.7	—	—	1.1	6.0
UAE	-7.8	—	6.2	1.9	-0.8
Pakistan	-0.3	5.5	5.6	4.4	5.9
Poland	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	-0.7
Republic of Korea	10.8	16.9	-0.2	-0.8	12.9
Seychelles	—	38.9	2.0	26.5	1.9
USA	14.8	0.3	7.0	5.1	2.8
Serbia and Montenegro	1.5	-0.1	—	—	13.6
Turkey	14.6	-10.7	0.5	8.7	-4.7
France	—	—	—	0.1	-12.0
Switzerland	-2.6	-0.8	26.2	20.7	6.0
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	—	1.4	3.2	1.8	2.8
Other international organizations	-7.9	7.5	6.9	3.8	5.9
Other countries	-11.8	-3.2	8.2	3.9	4.2
CIS - countries	-3.6	75.9	-0.1	32.0	68.8
Kazakhstan	-42.3	25.7	-4.2	14.3	1.4
Russia	39.2	50.4	3.9	18.2	67.0
	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.4

* excluding estimates of NBKR

**Table I.37. Foreign Direct Investments by Kinds of Economic Activities
in the Kyrgyz Republics***
(in millions of USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	189.4	437.6	693.5	292.7	757.6
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	-0.9	—	—	1.7	-0.3
Mineral resource industry	5.2	-1.2	27.3	25.3	12.0
Manufacturing	73.2	253.1	432.5	48.5	251.3
Production and distribution of electric power, water and natural gas	0.9	—	—	—	16.2
Construction	7.2	-0.8	-9.1	1.8	-9.0
Trade, repair of vehicles, home appliances and articles of personal use	10.0	11.8	36.1	12.1	17.8
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	-1.0	0.2	1.5	0.4
Transportation and communication	11.8	-10.6	20.7	1.3	2.8
Financial activity	-6.1	16.8	47.6	41.2	74.9
Operation with real estate, rent and rendering of services to consumers	86.1	169.8	138.2	158.9	386.0
Public management	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	-0.3	-0.1	—	5.0
Public health services and rendering of social services	-0.2	—	—	0.1	—
Rendering of public, social and personal services	—	—	—	0.2	0.4

* excluding estimates of NBKR

Table I.38. International reserves (end of period)¹

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Reserves (mil. US dollars) ²	1588.2	1718.9	1834.5	2066.6	2239.0
Liquid part of reserves (mil. US dollars)	1584.3	1715.0	1830.6	2062.7	2235.2
Reserves in months of import of goods and facility (exclud. TA)	5.0	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.2
Liquid part of reserves in months of import of goods and facility (exclud. TA)	5.0	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.2

¹ including buffer position of IMF

² excluding accrued interests

* liquid part of international reserves

Table 39. Developments in Foreign Assets and Liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2009 - January 1, 2014*(in millions of USD)*

	<i>Position as of 01.01.10</i>	<i>Position as of 01.01.11</i>	<i>Position as of 01.01.12</i>	<i>Position as of 01.10.13</i>	<i>Position as of 01.10.14</i>
A. Assets	3426.4	4095.6	4282.9	3723.5	3589.2
Direct investment abroad	797.1	1522.3	1366.3	725.7	320.4
Portfolio investments	81.5	36.2	37.1	31.5	25.1
Joint stock	27.7	4.7	—	—	—
Promissory note	53.8	31.5	37.1	31.5	25.1
Financial derivatives	—	—	—	0.4	0.5
Other investments	963.4	822.0	1048.9	903.3	1008.0
Currency and deposits	548.6	355.1	547.2	375.6	432.6
Loans	44.6	59.9	46.4	54.3	59.4
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	10.8	8.9	0.8	1.7	1.4
Other sectors	33.8	51.0	45.6	52.6	58.0
Trade credits	366.3	403.1	451.4	469.5	512.1
Other assets	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Reserve assets	1584.3	1715.0	1830.6	2062.7	2235.2
Monetary gold	90.8	116.8	132.1	162.9	141.4
SDR	165.5	170.2	176.5	186.4	198.1
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1328.0	1428.0	1522.1	1713.5	1895.6
Currency and deposits	841.4	1097.7	1078.0	992.6	1162.3
Foreign securities	486.6	330.3	444.1	720.8	733.4
B. Liabilities	5701.5	5883.7	6975.5	7587.4	8747.2
Direct investment in KR	1428.8	1697.6	2413.4	2673.8	3472.6
Portfolio investments	20.1	0.3	6.4	6.4	8.7
Joint stock	20.1	0.3	6.4	6.4	8.7
Promissory note	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivatives	—	—	—	—	—
Other investments	4252.6	4185.8	4555.7	4907.3	5265.9
Currency and deposits	308.8	75.8	74.8	80.4	108.1
Loans	3483.1	3653.8	4017.9	4292.7	4569.5
Monetary authorities	167.1	142.5	118.5	97.9	80.6
General government	2335.8	2503.6	2707.3	2894.1	3077.0
Banks	30.6	54.7	89.6	93.3	159.2
Other sectors	949.6	953.1	1102.5	1207.4	1252.6
Trade credits	327.8	326.8	333.3	403.5	457.8
Other liabilities*	132.9	129.4	129.7	130.6	130.5
C. Net International Investment					
Position (A-B)	-2275.2	-1788.2	-2692.5	-3863.9	-5158.1

* including the allocation of SDR between the IMF countries-members to support their balance of payments had the impact on the value of foreign liabilities. As a result, the liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by US\$ 132.2 billion.

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 nonresidents 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 Statistics 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” and “On Banks and Banking Activities in the Kyrgyz Republic” as well as 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 is compiled on a quarterly basis in millions of US dollars in one quarter upon completion of a period under review. In addition to this periodical, the balance of payments data are published in the following publications of the NBKR: “Bulletin of the national bank”, issued on the monthly basis, the quarterly publication “Review of inflation in the Kyrgyz republic” and the “Annual Report of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic”. The balance of payments data are also published in the monthly periodical of the National Statistics committee “External trade of the Kyrgyz Republic”, “Statistics Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic”. The Balance of Payments data are also submitted to the IMF for publications in the *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 a resident, as well as legal entities engaged in production of goods and/or services in the country in significant volumes, or holding big land plots, possessing facilities and industrial units located in the territory of the republic.

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

Table II.1. Major Balance of Payments Compilation Rules

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

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

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

Comprehensive information is used to compile the balance of payments, 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 commodities, services, income, and current transfers. The capital and financial account consists of the capital account and the financial account, and shows how are the goods and services financed which are presented in the current account.

Trade Balance. The difference between the total volume of exports and imports of goods at F.O.B. value is the trade balance. Data on export of F.O.B. valued goods and on import of C.I.F. valued goods, based on customs information and information from enterprises, are provided by the National Statistics Committee. F.O.B. valued imports are estimated by the National Bank through an assessment of the share of transport and insurance costs of C.I.F. valued imports on the basis of findings of enterprise surveys carried out by the National Statistics Committee. 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. Imports by «shuttle traders» for 1993-1995 are estimated through multiplication of the number of passengers of charter flights by an estimate of an average quantity of goods imported by one “shuttle trader”. However, since 1996 the data from the State Customs Inspectorate on imports by “shuttle traders” have been incorporated in the balance of payments, while since 1997 this information has been supplemented with the data of the National Statistics Committee on unregistered trade by “shuttle traders”, that are formed as estimates based on surveys conducted at customs posts. Starting from 2006 the National Statistics Committee started to add export of agricultural products (meat, potatoes, onions, milk) to the total export of goods. Additional estimates are made once a year in May-June at the end of the reporting period with the application of the following methods: resources minus usage, resources (production plus import), usage (individual consumption plus industrial consumption plus export plus losses).

Services. Export of **transportation services** is calculated on the basis of data collected by the National Statistics Committee, separately by all types of transportation to cover railroad, air, road transportation services, from respective transportation organizations and departments, and data collected from the banking statistics. Import of transport and insurance services connected with freight service is estimated as the share in import at C.I.F. prices as it mentioned in the section “Trade balance”. This also covers data on export/import of services (transportation of gas), provided by the public enterprise “Kyrgyzgas”, as well as data from large enterprises, departments, and data from the statistics agency and as well as information on profit and expenditures of airline companies in the Kyrgyz Republic. Till 1999 the item “Travels” on imports showed expenses of tourist companies abroad, and on exports it showed income of rest houses, holiday camps received from non-residents (taking into consideration the data received from commercial bank reports). Since 1999 the item «Travels» is estimated in

compliance with the methods based on the number of residents arriving (leaving) the republic. Data on **construction services** are also collected by the National Statistics Committee from enterprises attracting nonresident construction companies and from construction companies providing their services abroad and also by big joint ventures. Data derived from banking statistics of commercial banks that provide or receive financial services and the data on receiving the financial services by the National Bank are reflected in the **financial services item**. The banking statistics at present is considered to be the most complete and in-depth source of **information on computer and information services**. **Government services** include data on expenses on maintenance of embassies and representative offices of the Kyrgyz Republic, collected by the National Bank from its internal sources and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; information on expenses on maintenance of foreign embassies and representative offices in the Kyrgyz Republic, collected by the National Bank on the basis of the banking statistics. The National Statistics Committee and the National Bank collect the data on **business services** from enterprises that receive or render such services. Data on import of services in the “**technical assistance**” item are found in the IMF estimates and on data of organizations on implementation of investment projects. **Other services** include services that were not covered by the above mentioned items and the source of this item is the National Statistics Committee data collected from enterprises and the banking statistics.

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 portfolio investment are collected from the National Statistics Committee based on the reports of enterprises, 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 Statistics 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 once in the balance of payments as a debit entry from 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 Statistics 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 from the Ministry of Finance. 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 from the Ministry of Transport and Communication and banking statistics. 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 Statistics 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 exported by the migrants.

Since 2000 the NBKR 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 NBKR could be guided by these 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 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 Statistics Committee that collects this information from joint ventures and foreign enterprises, as well as directly from some large-scale joint enterprises. In this connection, reports of commercial banks are used for this purpose as well. Data on direct investments to the banking sector are furnished to the National Bank through reports of commercial banks.

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 per cent 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 commercial banks, the National Commission for Securities Market, and large joint ventures.

Financial Derivatives are financial instruments, whose 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 whose characteristic features they “are tied”. In the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic, the financial derivatives are produced by hedging the gold price and the data on them are submitted by the enterprises.

Other Investments are classified as transactions with assets and liabilities and include credits, creditor and debtor indebtedness, deposits and foreign exchange in cash, and other assets and liabilities not included in the previous categories. Data on foreign assets/liabilities of commercial banks are collected by the National Bank from reports of 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. Information on loans serviced by the National Bank is received from its internal sources. Data on non-public loans are collected from the National Statistics Committee. Data on creditor and receivables of resident enterprises (trade credits) are received by the National Bank from the National Statistics 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 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 as a new loan, the balance of payments statement reflects a reduction in outstanding 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, 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.

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 1.1) 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 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 presentation** (Table 17) 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” item 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	estimates NSC of the share of transportation costs in import at C.I.F. on the basis of inspection of the enterprises
Travels	NSC	estimate in compliance with the methodology based on the number of residents arriving (leaving) in the Republic (from the Republic)
Communication services	NSC, MTC	
Construction	CB	
Insurance services	NSC, enterprises, CB	NBKR assessment by the share of costs in import at C.I.F. prices on the basis of surveys of enterprises; data from enterprises and banking statistics
Financial services	NBKR, CB	
Computer and information	CB	
Government services	MFA, CB	data on maintenance expenses of the KR representative offices abroad; data on expenses of foreign representative offices in the KR
Business services	NSC, CB, enterprises	data on other business technical services, collected from enterprises according to reporting form 8VES-services; data from some large enterprises
including technical assistance	IMF, MF	the estimated data
Other services	NSC, CB	data on other services collected from enterprises according to reporting form 8 VES-services; data on other services from banking statistics
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	MF	
Workers' remittances	MT&C, CB, estimates of NBKR	
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		
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: METHOD OF ASSESSMENT OF THE "TRAVEL" ITEM IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The method of assessment of the "Travel" item was developed with the purpose of an authentic and complete reflection of residents' expenses abroad and those of nonresidents in the republic instead of applying the traditional method of data collection from hotels, recreation centers, and tourist companies. This method of data collection for the "Travel" item covered only part of transactions, and in compliance with the international experience of the balance of payments compilation it is preferable to evaluate this item through estimations.

Export/import of services under the "Travel" item is a product of expenses per one arriving / leaving resident per number of residents who arrived in/left the country.

Expenses are calculated as estimates of categories of trips specifying them by purposes:

- ◆ Official
- ◆ Tourist
- ◆ Personal
- ◆ Commercial

Expenses are calculated as estimates, separately for each category by purposes of trips.

The estimation of expenses of Kyrgyz citizens, who are on short-term business trips abroad, is calculated on the basis of the minimal rate of the daily allowance including the cost of 3 meals and accommodation expenses abroad. These rates are established by public administration agencies of the republic. Data of tourist companies on the value of vouchers or shop tours, which do not include a fare (air or railway tickets), are used in order to assess trips for recreational or commercial purposes (shop tours). These expenses of tourists are supplemented with the data on their personal expenses, which are not included in the expenses for purchases of goods to be subsequently resold in the republic.

Expenses of foreign citizens staying in Kyrgyzstan are also calculated as estimates and include average expenses for daily meals, average daily hotel expenses in the republic, and additional expenses during their stay in the republic.

This method of assessment of the "Travel" item is carried out on the basis of the official NSC and Customs authorities data as well as on the basis of information from travel companies and hotels.

ANNEX IV: 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 countries-partners in trading, is called a **nominal effective exchange rate** (NEER). The NEER does not reflect the price changes in the observed country relatively to price changes in the trading partners.

The nominal effective exchange rate allows to define the extent by which the exchange rate of the national currency changed relatively to exchange rates of the trading countries compared to a base year. 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 a weighted average of 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 calculations is a formula for deriving a weighted average of the two exchange rate changes for a certain time period relative to the base period.

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

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

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 shares 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 2005, the year of 2000 was taken as the base period, The NBKR changes the base period each five years.

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 weight average geometric nominal exchange rates of the som vis-a-vis the US dollar for the t -period. The weighted average exchange rate of the som in the t -estimated period is determined as the weighted average geometric nominal exchange rates of the som effective during the calendar days of the t -period,

$ER_{US,0}$ – relevant weighted average geometric nominal exchange rates for the base period 0.

The formula for calculation of the bilateral real exchange 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 $ER_{US,t}$ – weighted average nominal exchange rates of the som (units of the US dollar for som 1) for the t -period,

$ER_{US,0}$ – relevant weighted average geometric nominal exchange rate for the base period 0,

$CPI_{KYR,t}$ and $CPI_{US,t}$ – changes in the CPI index in the US and Kyrgyzstan, correspondingly, for a period t relative to base period 0.

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

$$NEER_t = (NBER_{1,t})^{W_{1,t}} \times (NBER_{2,t})^{W_{2,t}} \dots (NBER_{n,t})^{W_{n,t}} \quad (4)$$

Where $NBER_{i,t}$ – nominal bilateral exchange rate index of country i for month t , 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 countries under the consideration is the real effective exchange rate of the som. For the t -period it is calculated the following way:

$$REER_t = (RBER_{1,t})^{W_{1,t}} \times (RBER_{2,t})^{W_{2,t}} \dots (RBER_{n,t})^{W_{n,t}} \quad (5)$$

Where $RBER_{i,t}$ – the bilateral real 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 following factors. The first

factor is the nominal exchange rate. The depreciation (appreciation) of the 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 countries - partners in trade. The outreaching rate of inflation in the Kyrgyz Republic compared to the inflation rate in countries-trading partners leads to the depreciation 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 weights of the major countries-trading partners in the total foreign trade turnover of the Kyrgyz Republic. The greater the weight of the country in the total foreign trade turnover of Kyrgyzstan, the greater the impact of the exchange rate of the som to the currency of that country is, as well as the impact of price developments on indices of effective exchange rates of the 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 IV.1

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

ε – real effective exchange rate of som

E – nominal exchange rate of the som (units of foreign currency for Som 1)

P – the price level in Kyrgyzstan

P^* – the price level in foreign country

Table IV.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 soms)	↑	↑ Real appreciation	↓ Worsening of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become cheaper, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively more expensive
P , the price level in KR (in 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 V: INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION REPORTING SYSTEM (ITRS)

In February 1997 a new system of International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS)¹ was introduced at National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2004 the NBKR amended and added the “Instruction on the Payment Record System”². 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 operations. The system covers operations of commercial banks conducted through their correspondent accounts with foreign banks, operations with cash foreign currency and operations of nonresidents, having accounts in Kyrgyz 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 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 operations determined on the basis of the balance of payments standard components. The software “Automated system of operational accounting” (ASOA), developed by the National Bank, ensures efficiency in operations of the system, which functions at commercial banks and allows to automatically verify summary accounting statistics and to reveal inaccurate records.

Monthly reports are submitted by commercial banks to the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic in electronic and paper forms by the 15 the day of a month following the reporting month. Information on each account in the report starts from indicating a balance on the account at the beginning of the period, then movements of resources on the account during the reporting period. Information on each account in the report is completed with an indication of the balance on the account at the end of 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 som accounts of nonresidents, 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. Then, data are selected from this database and are selectively reflected in the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In the electronic form, which is filled by commercial banks according to this system, each operation is classified with a breakdown by correspondent banks, currency of operation, date of operation, type of operation, country of a partner (contractor) of the bank’s client, specific sector of the economy, country of the client, on whose account the operation is conducted. The type of the operation, 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 13 fields, whose description is given below.

Box number	Box	Contents 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. "Som accounts of nonresident customers" are indicated herein in accounting transactions of nonresidents in the Kyrgyz Republic.
2	Code of the country the partner's residence	The code of the country of location of the correspondent bank is indicated in this box. The NSC codifier country codes are used

		herein. When accounting cash transactions or transactions of nonresidents in the Kyrgyz Republic, the code of the Kyrgyz Republic would be given herein as well.
3	Account	The code is indicated herein according to its classification ("1 - nostro", "2-loro", "3-foreign currency in cash", "4-accounts of nonresident 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 July2, 2000 are used at the same time.
5	Date of transaction	The date of the accounting entry of the transaction is indicated in this field.
6	Code of transaction	The code of transaction in accordance with the list of standard balance of payments items is indicated in this field.
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 field, while when receiving cash via other systems (Western Union, Contact, Money Gram, Anelik, etc.) - the code of the remitter's country. The codes of the countries specified in the NSC's country codifier are used in this case.
8	Code of sector	The code of the economic sector the client of the bank in the Kyrgyz republic, whose account is used to conduct the transaction in the bank, is indicated in this field.
9	Code of the client's country	The code of the country, whose 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 field. The codes of the countries listed in the NSC codifier are used in this case.
10 11	Credit Debit	The flow of funds on the accounts is posted as debit and credit entries. The data are entered the following way: for the transaction on the nostro accounts and the transactions in foreign currency in cash - as credit receipt of funds, and their write-off, for the transaction for the loro accounts and the transaction on the som

		accounts of nonresident clients 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 soms	The equivalent amount in soms at the NBKR's discount rate as of the date of entry of transactions in the bank accounting. 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 discount rate as of the date of entry of transaction in the bank accounting. 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.
- ◆ PB-1H – information on the balances in foreign currency in cash available in the cash office.
- ◆ PB-1C – information on the balances on the accounts in soms of nonresident clients.

ANNEX VI: EXTERNAL DEBT RATIO-SPECIFIC CALCULATION

External debt (EDT) - the aggregate of debt liabilities to nonresidents 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 (WRITE-OFF) - cancellation of outstanding debt.

Total external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic 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, EDT_G – *State external debt* - foreign liabilities of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic including IMF loans 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.

EDT_P – *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 written off in the reporting period t;

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

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

$(EDT/XGS) \times 100\%$ – the 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;

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

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

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 VII: ESTIMATION OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION METHODOLOGY

Balance of international investment, in accordance with the fifth edition of the IMF Guide on Balance of Payments, 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 (flows) 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 including items of these groups correspond to the items of the financial account of the balance of payments and reflect functional categories. The data of sections “Assets” and “Liabilities” give the size of foreign assets and foreign liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic, their composition and reasons for changes in the observed 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 remain at the beginning of the year	Changes due to the operations conducted	Price change	Exchange rate change	Other changes	The remain at the end of the year
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 payment balance 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 observed period.

In columns 1 and 6 reflects 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 and financial components of international investment position.

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

All other changes are reflected in column 5, for example:

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

Data on the international investment position is important for an analysis of external economic relations of

the country; it allows to depict the volume foreign assets and liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic, their composition and reasons for changes in the observed 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 government economic policies (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, whose size is defined by summing up the net international investment position and net non-financial assets of the country.

ANNEX VIII: 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 at f.o.b prices,
 Im – import of goods at f.o.b. prices
 GDP – the 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 – the ratio of the concentration
 x_i – volume of exports (imports) of the good I or export (import) to (from) the country (ies) i
 X – the 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.