

# **Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**2014**

**May 2015**

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**Bishkek**

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## ***Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic***

“Balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic” is issued by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. The legislative basis for the balance of payments are the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 29, 1997 No. 59 “On the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic” and the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 3, 2000 No. 645 “On measures to improve statistics of the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic”. This document reflects last tendencies in external sector development and shows statistical data on the balance of payments, external trade, international reserves, external debt and international investment position, as well as construction methods of balance of payments and informational database. This document is published 4 times a year – in January, May, July and October and has 3 language versions: Kyrgyz, Russian and English.

Data on foreign investments for 2014 is preliminary.

**Last day for update of data for the present publication is May 20, 2015.**

### **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.

### ***Monetary Policy Report (Inflation Report of the Kyrgyz Republic)***

The objective of the publication is to regularly inform the public of main activities in the monetary policy area. The publication contains the analysis of external environment and macroeconomic development in the country, information on the dynamics and factors of inflation, inflation forecasts, real and external sector development in the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as development of countries-main trading partners.

### ***Report on Stability of the Financial Sector of the Kyrgyz Republic***

The objective of the publication is to inform the public of the assessment of financial system stability and sustainability of the Kyrgyz Republic. The publication contains the findings of the financial stability monitoring and analysis, which are accounted for by the National Bank when forming the main monetary policy directions of the National Bank, regulating banking activities, designing the development strategy for financial and credit institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic.

### ***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>

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## List of abbreviations

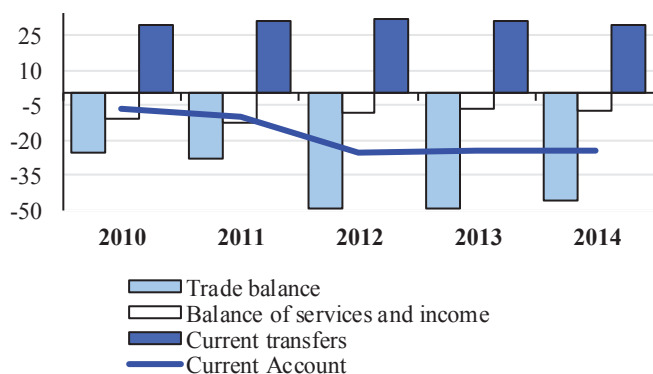
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CB	Commercial Banks
CIF	The price at the frontier of the importing country (cost, insurance, freight)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent Countries
FMSRS KR	Financial Market Supervision and Regulation Service of the Kyrgyz Republic
FOB	The price at the frontier of the exporting 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
MTC 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-Commonwealth of Independent 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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## THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

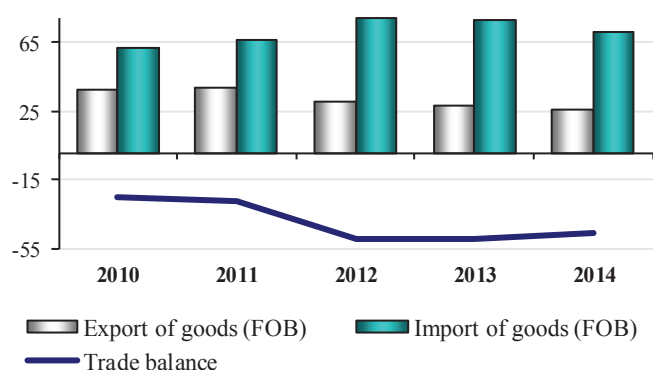
**Chart 1. Current account***(In percent to GDP)*

According to the results of the end of 2014, a decrease of the current account deficit to 24.3 percent to GDP<sup>1</sup> was observed, which was due to the improvement of the state of the balance of income and goods.

According to the estimates of the National Bank, a negative balance of the current account taking into account the additional estimates of the National Bank<sup>2</sup> constituted USD 1 337.1 million (18.2 percent to GDP).

## TRADE BALANCE

*According to the results of 2014, decrease in the deficit of trade balance is observed due to the decline of imports as opposed to the decline of export.*

**Chart 2. Trade balance of the Kyrgyz Republic***(In percent of GDP)*

**Trade balance** of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2014 was found with negative balance in the amount of USD 3 398.6 million having decreased by 4.4 percent as compared to the similar indicator of 2013.

**The external trade turnover** in FOB prices in the reporting period decreased by 6.4 percent and constituted USD 7 181.8 million.

The index of economic transparency calculated as the ratio of turnover of goods of the country to GDP decreased as opposed to the same period in 2013 by 8.8 percentage points to 97.5 percent. The decline was a consequence of the reduction of foreign trade turnover, while GDP for the reporting period increased.

<sup>1</sup> GDP indicators in Charts are calculated based on the moving annual data covering the last four quarters.

<sup>2</sup> Additional estimates on the re-export of oil products and additional estimates on the results of the “Survey of border trade and re-export of goods not covered by the official statistics”.

**Table 1. Transparency of the economy**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Export of goods, <i>in millions of USD</i>	1 778,7	2 267,0	1 954,4	2 058,2	1 891,6
Import of goods, <i>in millions of USD</i>	2 980,9	3 935,9	5 165,1	5 613,6	5 290,2
Transparency of economy, <i>in percents</i>	99,6	104,3	110,1	106,4	97,5

According to the indicators of concentration of exports and imports of goods that characterize the commodity diversification of foreign trade transactions, an increase in the concentration of commodity exports by 2.2 percentage points was observed in 2014 due to the increase in the proportion of gold in the country's exports. A slight increase in the product range of imports led to a decrease in the commodity concentration of imports by 0.3 percentage points.

**Table 2. Commodity concentration of foreign trade\****(In percents)*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Export of goods	46,6	51,4	35,1	42,2	44,4
Import of goods	14,4	14,1	14,5	14,4	14,1

\* excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

**Export of goods in FOB prices** including additional estimates of NSC and NBKR constituted USD 1 891.6 million<sup>3</sup> having decreased by 8.1 percent as compared to the indicator of 2013. **The export excluding gold**<sup>4</sup> in 2014 constituted USD 1 174.7 million having decreased by 11.1 percent as compared to the corresponding indicator of 2013. In the reporting period the main share of decrease in the exports without gold fell under the major items as “aviation fuel”<sup>5</sup>, “vegetables”, “fruits and nuts” and “articles of apparel and clothing accessories”.

**The export excluding gold and re-export**<sup>6</sup> decreased by 7.8 percent and constituted USD 756.0 million according to the estimates.

<sup>3</sup> Export excluding additional estimates of NBKR and NSC constituted USD 1 649.9 million.

<sup>4</sup> In FOB prices including the additional estimates of NBKR and NSC; in 2014 the export excluding gold (excluding the additional estimates of NBKR and NSC) constituted USD 932.9 million.

<sup>5</sup> According to the additional estimates of NBKR, reduction of the export of aviation fuel in 2014 is mainly connected with the termination of the activity of the Transit Center “Manas” from July 1, 2014.

<sup>6</sup> In FOB prices excluding additional estimates of NBKR and NSC.



**Table 3. Export of major types of goods\****(In millions of USD)*

Denomination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	in percent of exports, 2014	in percent of export excluding gold, 2014
<b>Total export</b>	<b>1 488,4</b>	<b>1 978,9</b>	<b>1 673,0</b>	<b>1 790,5</b>	<b>1 649,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	-
Gold, non-monetary	668,3	1 006,2	562,3	736,8	716,9	43,5	-
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	125,6	143,4	156,8	109,4	100,6	6,1	10,8
Kerosene <sup>1</sup>	48,3	70,3	86,0	117,7	92,3	5,6	9,9
Vegetables	66,5	95,1	88,2	110,5	87,0	5,3	9,3
Other inorganic chemicals	157,2	27,6	36,4	28,9	45,9	2,8	4,9
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	0,9	17,8	56,2	18,9	40,5	2,5	4,3
Fruits and nuts	33,0	39,2	55,5	54,4	36,7	2,2	3,9
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	14,5	23,2	27,6	33,4	30,3	1,8	3,2
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	0,1	0,0	15,9	28,4	25,3	1,5	2,7
Cotton	27,8	31,0	33,9	19,9	24,1	1,5	2,6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	21,1	13,1	12,0	14,3	21,0	1,3	2,3
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	23,6	23,4	21,0	12,0	20,6	1,2	2,2
Other goods	301,4	488,5	521,2	506,0	408,7	24,8	43,8
<b>Total export excluding gold</b>	<b>820,1</b>	<b>972,7</b>	<b>1 110,7</b>	<b>1 053,8</b>	<b>932,9</b>	—	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Total export excluding gold and re-exports</b>	<b>629,4</b>	<b>833,2</b>	<b>865,3</b>	<b>819,9</b>	<b>756,0</b>		

\*NSC data in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

<sup>1</sup> Export of on-board stock

In the reporting period, the dynamics of export of largest positions of goods effected change in the structure of export by ISTC. The significant reduction in 2014 was observed in the group of “industrial goods classified by type of material” which was caused by the reduction of the volume of supplies of iron and steel, a variety of base metals, rubber tires and products from non-metallic minerals. The specific weight of the group of “mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials”, “food products and live animals”, “vehicles and transport equipment” also decreased. As a result, despite the decrease in the volume of export of gold, the specific weight of “goods and operations that do not cover other categories of ISTC” increased by 2.3 percentage points and constituted 43.5 percent. Specific weight of other groups of goods in 2014 increased or remained at the level of the previous year.

**Table 4. Structure of export by the SITC sections\****(Unit weight, in percent)*

Group of Products	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	44,9	50,8	33,6	41,1	43,5
Food and live animals	10,8	9,8	12,2	12,2	10,8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,8	9,6	11,0	8,4	9,1
Machinery and transport equipment	5,8	6,3	12,6	10,0	8,9
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	7,9	9,3	9,9	9,3	7,8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3,9	5,8	8,2	10,3	7,6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3,6	4,4	7,6	4,1	5,9
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	11,3	2,6	3,7	3,2	4,0
Beverages and tobacco	2,0	1,3	1,0	1,3	2,5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	—	—	—	—	—

\*NSC data in FOB prices

In terms of sectorial structure of export in the Kyrgyz Republic, the primary specific weight falls under the **products of processing industry** (metallurgical, textile and garment industry) and **agriculture**.

Decrease in the volume of production of major metals in 2014<sup>7</sup> affected the dynamics of export of the metallurgical products.

Decrease in the average contractual prices by 8.3 percent<sup>8</sup>, despite the increase in the physical volume of export of gold by 6.1 percent led to the reduction of the value capacity of gold export by 2.7 percent (by USD 19.8 million in an absolute expression).

There was also decrease in the supplies of iron and steel (by 50.4 percent or USD 18.2 million) and other base metals (by 94.4 percent or by USD 14.2 million). Change in the volume of export of other metallurgical products was insignificant.

**Table 5. Export of major products of metallurgical production\***

Denomination	unit of measurement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gold, non-monetary	<i>tons</i>	17,1	20,2	10,4	16,9	18,0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	668,3	1006,2	562,3	736,8	716,9
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	17,0	26,4	28,9	39,7	25,5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	5,5	17,9	26,3	36,2	18,0
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s. <sup>1</sup>	<i>thou tons</i>	8,6	9,6	11,7	14,5	112,4
	<i>mln of USD</i>	3,9	8,6	12,1	11,6	11,4
Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	<i>thou tons</i>	103,8	145,4	90,0	61,0	99,8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	6,3	12,4	7,8	5,0	6,3
Jewellery and accessories of precious metals	<i>tons</i>	—	—	1,2	—	2,3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	0,5	3,2	3,3	1,6	2,9
Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	<i>mln of USD</i>	2,5	6,8	2,9	3,3	3,1

\*NSC data in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

<sup>1</sup> Significant growth of the physical volume in 2014 was caused by increase of the export of ash and residuals contained metal

<sup>7</sup> According to the data of NSC, in 2014 the index of physical volume of production of main metals and metal products, except for vehicles and equipment constituted 93.6 percent.

<sup>8</sup> In 2014 the average world price of 1 XAU constituted USD 1 266.1, which is by 10.2 percent lower than the level of 2013; Source: Reuters.

Decrease in the external demand and weakening of the rate of the Russian ruble led to the decrease in the volume of production<sup>9</sup> and export of clothes and accessories by 8.1 percent. The highest rate of decrease in the volume of supplies fell under the item of “women’s and girls’ apparels of textile fabrics” (by 15.5 percent or USD 10.7 million). Besides, the volumes of export of “clothing accessories of textile fabrics knitted and not knitted”, “men’s or boys’ articles of textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted”, “articles of apparel and clothing accessories of other than textile fabrics, head wear”.

**Table 6. Export of major products of clothing manufacture\***

Denomination	unit of measurement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total of articles of apparel and clothing accessories</b>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<b>125,6</b>	<b>143,4</b>	<b>156,8</b>	<b>109,4</b>	<b>100,6</b>
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and skirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics	<i>mln of USD</i>	82,0	84,2	96,0	69,3	58,6
Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted	<i>mln of USD</i>	10,8	13,0	20,8	14,3	12,5
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	<i>mln of USD</i>	13,7	19,2	17,6	13,8	12,1
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and skirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics, knitted or crocheted	<i>mln of USD</i>	13,1	20,0	11,6	5,8	8,6
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	<i>mln of USD</i>	3,0	3,3	5,7	2,5	4,9
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics, knitted or crocheted	<i>mln of USD</i>	2,3	2,0	4,4	2,6	2,9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of other than textile fabrics; headgear of all materials	<i>mln of USD</i>	0,7	1,5	0,7	1,2	1,0

\*NSC data in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

<sup>9</sup> According to the data of NSC, in 2014 the index of the physical volume of production in textile manufacture, and production of clothing and shoes, leather, and leather items constituted 82.6 percent.

According to the results of 2014, the volume of production of **agricultural products** decreased by 0.6 percent<sup>10</sup>. This was reflected in the reduction of the volume of supplies of almost all major items of this group of goods. Significant decrease was observed in the supplies of vegetables (decrease by 21.3 percent or USD 23.5 million) and fruits and nuts (by 32.5 percent or USD 17.7 million), which is based by the decrease in the physical volume of supplies as well as contractual prices of the exported goods. The volume of imported meat and meat products, live animals, cereal, bovine or equine hides and raw skins and food products not included in other categories also decreased. At the same time, there was increase in the supplies of milk and milk products in the reporting period (by 72.2 percent or USD 8.6 million), as well as cotton (by 21.0 percent or USD 4.2 million), provided mainly by the growth of physical volume of export.

**Table 7. Export of major products of agriculture\***

Denomination	unit of measurement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	<i>thou tons</i>	276,3	299,5	227,6	244,8	204,1
	<i>millions of USD</i>	66,5	95,1	88,2	110,5	87,0
Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	93,8	83,9	89,9	92,5	67,0
	<i>millions of USD</i>	33,0	39,2	55,5	54,4	36,7
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	19,8	21,2	26,9	15,5	18,6
	<i>millions of USD</i>	27,8	31,0	33,9	19,9	24,1
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	31,7	24,6	25,1	12,8	24,8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	23,6	23,4	21,0	12,0	20,6
Live animals <sup>1</sup>	<i>thou tons</i>	24,9	41,4	27,6	481,9	18,9
	<i>millions of USD</i>	3,5	7,7	8,2	10,7	8,2
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	1,1	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,4
	<i>millions of USD</i>	6,2	2,6	6,1	7,2	4,1
Food preparations, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	2,0	2,8	4,2	4,7	4,1
	<i>millions of USD</i>	2,3	2,9	3,8	4,8	4,0
Bovine or equine hides and skins, raw	<i>thou tons</i>	294,2	1 166,9	1 201,8	1 321,9	979,9
	<i>millions of USD</i>	0,8	3,6	4,7	3,6	3,1
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables	<i>thou tons</i>	1,3	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	2,3	3,9	3,9	3,1	2,0

\*NSC data in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

<sup>1</sup> A significant volume of export in real terms in 2013 due to an increase in the supply of honey bees to Kazakhstan

<sup>10</sup> According to the data of NSC, in 2014 the index of the physical volume of agricultural products, forestry and fishing constituted 99.4 percent.

According to the results of 2014, the specific weight of the registered **re-exports**<sup>11</sup> in the total volume of export decreased by 13.1 to 10.7 percent. Decrease in the re-export was mainly caused by the decrease in the supplies of “iron and steel” (by 76.3 percent or USD 22.1 million) and “motor cars for transportation of goods and special purpose motor cars” (by 48.9 percent or USD 13.9 million). Besides, supplies of parts and accessories of the motor vehicles, plastics in primary forms, rubber tyres, motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons and other groups of goods decreased. Increase in the re-export of “other inorganic chemicals” was observed in the reporting period (by 58.9 percent or USD 17.0 million) and “aircraft and associated equipment” (by 34.8 percent or USD 1.8 million).

**Table 8. Re-export of major products\***

(In millions of USD)

Denomination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total re-export</b>	<b>190,7</b>	<b>139,6</b>	<b>245,4</b>	<b>233,9</b>	<b>176,9</b>
Other inorganic chemicals	128,2	25,4	36,4	28,9	45,9
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	7,5	17,9	24,5	27,2	20,3
Rubber tyres	0,7	10,2	11,2	25,9	20,0
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	4,9	21,1	79,4	27,8	14,2
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	1,1	4,9	4,5	10,4	7,4
Aircraft and associated equipment	1,7	2,7	7,6	5,3	7,2
Iron and steel	0,1	10,2	18,3	28,9	6,8
Tractors	0,5	2,4	2,5	5,2	2,4
Plastics in primary forms	0,2	1,6	2,5	8,5	2,3
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	0,1	0,1	0,0	4,3	2,2
Other goods	45,7	42,9	58,3	61,5	48,3

\*NSC data in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

In B 2014 in the **geographic structure** of export there was decrease in the specific weight of CIS countries from 44.5 to 40.0 percent due to the reduction of the value capacity of supplies by 17.2 percent. As a result, the share of non-CIS countries despite the decrease in the volume of export by 0.3 percent increased from 55.5 to 60.0 percent.

Decrease in the general volume of export to the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Belarus by 23.0 percent was observed in the reporting period. As a result, the specific weight of the member-countries of the Customs Union decreased from 31.4 to 26.2 percent. Besides, the volumes of exports to Uzbekistan (by 28.6 percent), Tajikistan (by 45.7 percent) and Ukraine (by 55.8 percent) significantly decreased.

According to the results of 2014 in almost all major trade partners from among non-CIS countries, except for USA and China there was an increase in the total value of export. This has brought to the increase in the share of non-CIS countries in the total volume of exports along with the significant decrease in the specific weight of the CIS countries.

In general, on the reporting period the Kyrgyz Republic exported goods to 88 countries of the world (in 2013 the export was also carried out to 88 countries).

Geographic distribution of the export of major types of goods according to the results of 2014 did not have significant changes. CIS countries remain major marketing outlets of traditional export positions of the Kyrgyz Republic, except for gold and the prevailing volume of vegetables.

At the same time, the level of geographic concentration of the majority of largest export goods remains high.

<sup>11</sup> 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 9. Geographic structure of export of some types of products\****(In millions of USD)*

Denomination	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	in percent to total, 2014
<b>Gold, non-monetary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>668,3</b>	<b>1 006,2</b>	<b>562,3</b>	<b>736,8</b>	<b>716,9</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Switzerland	386,3	867,5	544,7	510,7	573,0	79,9
	UAE	282,0	137,3	0,1	206,5	130,8	18,3
<b>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>125,6</b>	<b>143,4</b>	<b>156,8</b>	<b>109,4</b>	<b>100,6</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	0,3	6,8	81,2	105,2	98,0	97,4
	Russia	124,0	135,6	75,3	3,8	1,9	1,9
<b>Kerosene</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,3</b>	<b>70,3</b>	<b>86,0</b>	<b>117,7</b>	<b>92,3</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	18,7	32,1	41,8	53,1	44,1	47,8
	Turkey	8,3	12,2	12,9	21,2	22,8	24,7
	China	1,8	4,1	7,4	8,8	7,6	8,2
<b>Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,5</b>	<b>95,1</b>	<b>88,2</b>	<b>110,5</b>	<b>87,0</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Turkey	21,2	34,1	26,3	50,6	43,3	49,8
	Kazakhstan	16,5	33,7	36,1	32,7	22,4	25,8
	Bulgaria	5,0	6,2	7,6	8,5	5,1	5,8
	Serbia	1,4	0,8	0,2	3,5	4,9	5,7
<b>Other inorganic chemicals</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>157,2</b>	<b>27,6</b>	<b>36,4</b>	<b>28,9</b>	<b>45,9</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	10,1	27,6	36,4	28,9	45,9	100,0
<b>Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,0</b>	<b>39,2</b>	<b>55,5</b>	<b>54,4</b>	<b>36,7</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	8,6	25,4	44,6	41,8	19,0	51,8
	Turkey	0,5	1,0	2,1	2,5	5,1	13,9
	Iran	3,4	5,1	1,8	2,7	4,7	12,9
	China	0,5	0,2	0,5	3,5	2,9	8,0
<b>Float glass and surface ground or polished glass</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>28,4</b>	<b>25,3</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	—	—	6,4	13,9	10,5	41,4
	Uzbekistan	—	—	0,2	1,7	9,2	36,3
	Tadjikistan	—	—	0,1	0,1	3,5	13,8
	Russia	—	—	9,2	12,8	2,2	8,6
<b>Cotton</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,8</b>	<b>31,0</b>	<b>33,9</b>	<b>19,9</b>	<b>24,1</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	19,9	27,4	27,2	12,8	15,1	62,6
	Turkey	4,9	1,4	4,9	6,1	7,0	29,1
	Latvia	0,8	1,4	0,4	0,8	1,3	5,4
<b>Tobacco and tobacco waste products</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,1</b>	<b>13,1</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>21,0</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	11,4	10,3	7,0	9,3	13,7	65,3
	Poland	—	—	—	—	2,8	13,2
<b>Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>21,0</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>20,6</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	22,4	22,6	20,9	9,5	20,6	100,0
<b>Electric filament or discharge lamps</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>21,5</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>19,3</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Uzbekistan	5,6	5,6	5,2	5,9	6,4	32,9
	Russia	5,9	6,4	5,2	6,2	4,2	21,6
	Turkmenistan	2,6	2,8	2,7	2,6	3,9	20,0
	Azerbaijan	0,9	0,9	2,2	2,1	2,7	13,8

\*NSC data in FOB prices, excluding estimates of NBKR and NSC

**Import of goods** in FOB prices according to the results of 2014 constituted USD 5 290.2 million and decreased by 5.8 percent as opposed to 2013, when the maximum value of its volume was achieved for the recent years.

**Table 10. Structure of import by the SITC sections\****(Unit weight, in percent)*

Group of Products	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Machinery and transport equipment	21,5	22,7	24,3	24,6	26,1
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	26,5	22,8	21,5	21,8	20,4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	14,2	15,6	15,7	17,3	16,5
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	10,6	11,1	10,1	10,7	11,6
Food and live animals	12,7	12,7	10,7	10,6	10,9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,6	9,2	9,0	8,9	8,3
Beverages and tobacco	2,7	2,5	5,2	2,3	2,6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,7	2,0	2,0	2,3	2,1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1,5	1,4	1,1	1,1	1,1
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories	—	—	0,4	0,3	0,4

\* NSC data in CIF prices

In the **goods structure of import** in the reporting period the largest specific weight fell under the motor cars and transport equipment (26.1 percent). The value of import of goods of the given group in 2014 remained at the level of the previous year (decrease by 0.1 percent) and constituted USD 1 493.7 million<sup>12</sup>. The main influence on the decrease in the volume of import of this group was made by the decrease in the import of motor cars for transportation of cargo and special purpose motor cars, electric transformers, parts and accessories of motor vehicles. The given decrease was partially compensated by the increase in the volume of imported used cars, motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles, aircraft and associated equipment and trailers, semi-trailers and other vehicles.

It should be noted that separate goods of this group such as details and accessories, aircraft and associated equipment, cars for transportation of cargo and special purpose cars and others are partially imported for further re-export.

<sup>12</sup> According to the data of NSC in CIF prices

**Table 11. Major products of the group “Machinery and transport equipment”\****(In millions of USD)*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<i>mln of USD</i>	<b>691,9</b>	<b>968,5</b>	<b>1 354,1</b>	<b>1 494,6</b>	<b>1 493,9</b>
Used cars	<i>thou tons</i>	26,7	53,7	69,6	87,5	108,7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	103,4	214,7	279,6	313,4	413,8
Used trucks	<i>thou tons</i>	1,9	4,1	7,6	8,6	15,5
	<i>mln of USD</i>	16,0	27,4	54,6	60,8	105,6
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou tons</i>	0,9	1,3	1,3	2,6	2,9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	16,5	22,1	19,7	47,1	66,3
Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment; parts thereof	<i>mln of USD</i>	73,3	78,4	104,0	95,8	91,0
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>thou tons</i>	1,7	3,4	5,2	5,0	1,6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	78,3	92,4	189,7	110,2	59,8
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	<i>mln pieces</i>	1,5	2,1	1,6	1,8	1,8
	<i>mln of USD</i>	51,5	100,4	67,8	63,9	56,9
Road tractors for semi-trailers	<i>thou pieces</i>	0,2	1,1	2,0	1,8	1,2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	6,0	21,1	39,4	65,3	56,3
Aircraft and associated equipment	<i>mln of USD</i>	5,1	35,5	29,5	38,7	55,9
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	<i>mln of USD</i>	32,5	33,8	49,6	63,7	49,1
Household-type electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.	<i>mln of USD</i>	21,1	41,9	46,1	45,3	44,9
Other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries; parts thereof, n.e.s.	<i>mln of USD</i>	39,7	25,4	28,7	40,9	44,2
Trailers and semi-trailers for the transport of goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	5,8	12,0	18,6	22,1	38,2
Insulated wire, cable (including co-axial cable) and other insulated electric conductors	<i>thou tons</i>	2,1	2,8	5,5	5,8	5,6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	9,9	13,1	29,4	32,1	23,1
Railway vehicles and associated equipment	<i>mln of USD</i>	1,8	2,9	4,2	18,0	22,8
Transformers, electrical	<i>thou pieces</i>	5,6	2,7	4,2	2,7	14,9
	<i>mln of USD</i>	12,8	6,0	38,9	52,2	18,5
Other goods	<i>mln of USD</i>	296,6	355,2	487,8	559,6	494,3

\* NSC data in CIF prices

According to the results of 2014, specific weight of the group “mineral fuel, lubricants and similar materials” decreased by 1.5 percentage points and constituted 20.4 percent (USD 1 167.0 million in value expression). The prevailing specific weight in this group is oil products.

In the reporting period decrease in the volume of import of oil products by 11.6 percent was observed. The given decrease was due to reduction of the physical volume of import by 9.5 percent and average contractual prices by 2.2 percent as compared to the corresponding indicators of 2013. Main contribution to the reduction of the import of fuel, oil and lubricants was made by the motor petrol, aviation and diesel fuel, volume of import of which in general decreased by 19.6 percent (by USD 222.3 million in an absolute expression). At the same time, in 2014 supply of fuel-oil residual, crude oil and other oil products increased (in total by 6.4 times or USD 87.9 million), including due to the start of the Kara-Balta refinery “Dzhunda”.



**Table 12. Import of petroleum products\****(In millions of USD)*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	in percent to total, 2014
<b>Total petroleum products</b>	<i>thou tons</i>	<b>1 154,9</b>	<b>1 132,1</b>	<b>1 355,7</b>	<b>1 599,1</b>	<b>1 446,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>
	<i>mln of USD</i>	<b>736,1</b>	<b>833,6</b>	<b>1 046,0</b>	<b>1 180,4</b>	<b>1 044,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Motor spirit (gasoline)	<i>thou tons</i>	423,8	558,7	709,6	840,4	618,2	42,7
	<i>mln of USD</i>	295,2	393,6	515,6	571,5	457,7	31,6
Gas oils	<i>thou tons</i>	247,9	354,1	468,5	587,4	509,7	35,2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	148,7	268,5	367,3	444,9	368,8	25,5
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	320,9	117,6	102,1	125,9	95,7	6,6
	<i>mln of USD</i>	229,0	111,4	105,4	115,3	82,8	5,7
Fuel oils	<i>thou tons</i>	128,5	76,4	39,5	9,4	148,0	10,2
	<i>mln of USD</i>	37,0	29,1	16,5	4,7	66,2	4,6
Other lubricating petroleum oils	<i>thou tons</i>	11,2	13,8	14,9	16,8	16,0	1,1
	<i>mln of USD</i>	17,6	23,9	26,3	32,4	30,4	2,1
Crude oils	<i>thou tons</i>	14,8	—	6,3	1,0	4,9	0,3
	<i>mln of USD</i>	5,2	—	4,0	0,6	2,8	0,2
Other petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	7,8	11,5	14,7	18,1	54,3	6,0
	<i>mln of USD</i>	3,3	7,0	10,8	10,9	35,2	3,4

\* NSC data in CIF prices

In addition to fuel and lubricants, a significant share in this group falls under natural gas and coal. Supplies of the latter in the reporting quarter decreased by 25.1 and 10.6 percent respectively (by 16.9 and USD 5.5 million in an absolute expression). It should be noted that the import of electric energy in the reporting period was made in the amount of USD 4.4 million.

The share of manufactured goods classified by type of material decreased by 0.8 percentage points and constituted 16.5 percent from the total volume of imported goods, which has become a result of decrease in the value of supplies by 9.8 percent. The major item of this group is “steel and iron”, the import value of which in the reporting period increased by 3.2 percent against the indicator of 2013. The volume of import of other goods of this group decreased by 14.4 percent and achieved USD 659.5 million. The given dynamics was based by the change of both physical import volume as well as import prices of major goods of this group.

**Table 13. Major groups of goods “Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material”\****(In millions of USD)*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<i>millions of USD</i>	<b>457,9</b>	<b>662,7</b>	<b>872,8</b>	<b>1 049,3</b>	<b>946,8</b>
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	122,1	166,5	253,8	333,2	363,2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	93,5	146,8	226,9	278,4	287,3
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	175,7	251,7	234,0	175,6	155,6
	<i>millions of USD</i>	49,0	63,3	74,5	74,4	75,2
Rubber tyres	<i>mln.units</i>	1,1	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,3
	<i>millions of USD</i>	42,6	55,5	71,1	82,7	59,1
Paper and paperboard	<i>thou tons</i>	22,6	29,3	31,2	32,6	40,5
	<i>millions of USD</i>	25,4	36,3	39,7	46,3	50,9
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp	<i>millions of USD</i>	21,1	26,7	28,9	36,1	39,2
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron steel or aluminium	<i>thou tons</i>	6,8	10,0	22,5	52,4	21,0
	<i>millions of USD</i>	11,1	18,3	44,3	110,1	38,7
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	<i>thou cub. m</i>	71,0	85,8	143,3	153,9	119,9
	<i>millions of USD</i>	20,3	29,6	40,5	42,6	37,6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	<i>millions of USD</i>	23,6	42,6	41,5	43,5	35,5
Glazed ceramic flags and paving	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	2,4	2,8	3,9	4,3	5,3
	<i>millions of USD</i>	10,6	14,2	20,5	29,5	33,9
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	<i>millions of USD</i>	18,1	15,0	26,7	25,4	31,6
Wire products and fencing grills	<i>thou tons</i>	2,3	3,9	9,3	19,9	13,2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	4,8	6,4	33,3	42,6	22,6
Wood-fiber plate	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	4,7	6,1	7,0	6,4	7,8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	7,7	13,8	16,8	17,1	18,5
Aluminium	<i>thou tons</i>	2,5	1,8	2,8	6,3	6,0
	<i>millions of USD</i>	6,3	5,4	9,7	19,8	17,5
Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	25,3	34,4	41,2	45,3	47,7
	<i>millions of USD</i>	7,1	9,2	12,6	15,5	15,9
Other goods	<i>millions of USD</i>	116,7	179,5	185,9	185,3	183,2

\* NSC data in CIF prices

In the geographical distribution of import within the reporting period the decrease in the specific weight of supplies of CIS and non-CIS countries was observed (by 7.5 and 3.6 percent respectively). At the same time, due to the reduction of import from the CIS countries, their specific weight in the total volume of import decreased (by 48.5 percent), whereas the share of countries of non-CIS countries increased (by 51.5 percent). The specific weight of countries of the Customs Union within the reporting period decreased by 44.9 percent in 2013 to 43.9 percent, which has become a result of the decrease in the volume of goods imported from the Russian Federation and Belarus.

Dependence of countries of energy products, consumer goods and some types of raw materials is the reason of the fact that the specific weight of goods imported from Russia prevails (32.3 percent), China (20.9 percent) and Kazakhstan (10.0 percent).

The Russian Federation remains the main supplier of lubricants. Import of main food products is implemented significantly from CIS countries. The largest groups of food products such as cereal and cereal products, sugar, vegetable oil and other food products are imported from the indicated countries.

Specific weight of far abroad countries is more vivid in the structure of imported non-food consumer products. Thus, the aggregate specific weight of China and Turkey on the supplies of clothes

exceeded 94.5 percent, the import of footwear – 83.4 percent. More than 80.0 percent of imported cars come from the far abroad countries, particularly from Japan, Germany, China and Korea.

In general, the import to the Kyrgyz Republic in the reporting period was carried out from 143 countries of the world (in 2013 from 132 countries).

**Table 14. Structure of service exports to the main partner-countries\***

(In millions of USD)

Denomination	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	in percent to total, 2014
<b>Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>752,1</b>	<b>864,2</b>	<b>1 069,1</b>	<b>1 201,3</b>	<b>1 061,1</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	642,9	805,0	1 034,9	1 171,2	1 029,6	97,0
<b>Road vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>269,5</b>	<b>432,5</b>	<b>659,9</b>	<b>702,6</b>	<b>800,9</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Japan	73,0	145,0	174,6	214,3	324,7	40,5
	Germany	41,2	75,3	111,8	123,5	135,3	16,9
	Korea	13,4	24,7	41,1	47,7	75,0	9,4
	China	36,7	43,4	57,5	87,0	67,8	8,5
<b>Iron and steel</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>93,5</b>	<b>146,8</b>	<b>226,9</b>	<b>278,4</b>	<b>287,3</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	39,1	66,0	95,6	127,1	118,4	41,2
	China	32,3	45,7	84,8	88,3	106,4	37,0
	Kazakhstan	17,2	28,5	35,7	50,3	53,7	18,7
<b>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>118,6</b>	<b>184,3</b>	<b>239,3</b>	<b>231,4</b>	<b>190,5</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	97,8	159,3	197,9	189,1	146,5	76,9
	Turkey	12,4	17,1	32,7	33,6	33,4	17,6
<b>Medicaments</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>97,8</b>	<b>148,7</b>	<b>173,1</b>	<b>172,5</b>	<b>180,9</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	16,3	19,4	20,8	24,1	19,2	10,6
	Germany	6,1	9,9	11,4	14,0	15,3	8,4
	India	8,7	12,3	13,0	16,4	14,9	8,3
	Hungary	4,3	6,9	8,7	9,3	11,1	6,1
<b>Wheat (including spelt) and mangecorn, unmilled</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>62,3</b>	<b>67,0</b>	<b>93,6</b>	<b>89,9</b>	<b>100,4</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	61,5	66,9	93,6	83,3	100,4	100,0
<b>Meat and meat preparations</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>77,3</b>	<b>72,5</b>	<b>76,3</b>	<b>88,0</b>	<b>98,7</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	23,4	19,3	26,3	31,1	46,6	47,2
	USA	48,9	45,0	39,2	43,9	32,5	32,9
	Ukraine	0,8	2,5	2,4	6,3	10,6	10,8
<b>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,5</b>	<b>82,3</b>	<b>101,9</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>81,7</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	29,2	40,6	59,2	47,2	44,3	54,2
	Ukraine	15,9	22,0	21,0	19,4	14,9	18,2
<b>Footwear</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,9</b>	<b>53,3</b>	<b>81,9</b>	<b>72,4</b>	<b>50,0</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	31,3	40,3	61,4	52,6	34,2	68,5
	Turkey	2,0	4,5	6,1	7,9	7,4	14,9
	Russia	3,3	3,5	6,0	5,0	3,2	6,5
	Uzbekistan	0,9	2,4	2,9	3,7	3,0	6,0
<b>Sugars, molasses and honey</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>78,7</b>	<b>63,9</b>	<b>58,3</b>	<b>58,7</b>	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Azerbaijan	3,0	8,4	1,5	9,8	19,9	33,9
	Belarus	30,1	53,0	33,7	20,1	12,6	21,4

\* NSC data in CIF prices

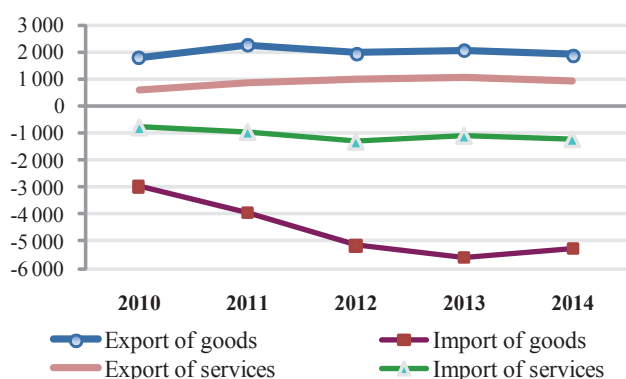
## BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

Due to the reduction of the volume of external trade activity of the Kyrgyz Republic, the turnover of international services decreased within the reporting period.

According to the results of 2014, the turnover of international services decreased by 1.1 percent and constituted USD 2 127.6 million.

**Chart 3. External service and goods trade\***

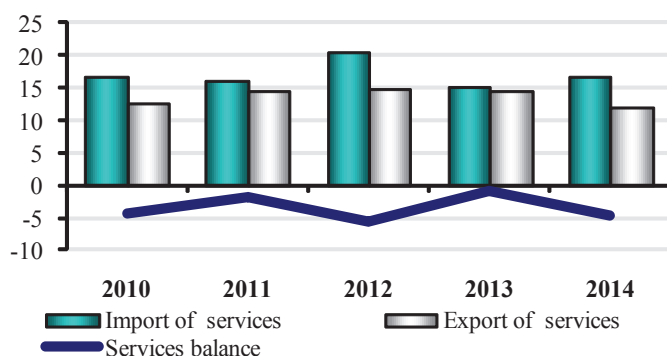
(In millions of USD)



\* including estimate of NBKR and NSC

**Chart 4. Balance of International services**

(In percent of GDP)



similar indicator of 2013. This was the result of decrease in the export of services related to the travels by 20.2 percent, whereas, the volume of services provided to the citizens of the Kyrgyz republic during their stay in foreign countries increased by 11.3 percent.

Balance of transport services in 2014 as before was found negative and constituted USD 450.4 million, which is by 25.8 percent higher than in 2013. At the same time, there was a decrease in the export of transport services by 14.0 percent, whereas, the volume of import transactions increased by 12.3 percent. Decrease in the volume of transport services provided to non-residents was mainly due to the reduction of the export of aircraft transport services by 24.7 percent. The growth of services in the field of railway and motor car transport (by 11.0 and 29.5 percent respectively) was the major factor in the dynamics of growth of the total volume of transport services provided to the residents of the country.

Net export of business services within the reporting period was found positive and constituted USD 25.3 million having decreased by 37.5 percent as compared to the indicator of the previous year. Aggravation of the business service indicators was due to the decrease in the export of this type of service

### Balance of international services

(neutral balance of payment) was negative and constituted USD 334.5 million against USD 66.6 million in 2013. At the same time, there was an increase in the import of services by 11.0 percent, whereas the volume of services provided by the residents of the Kyrgyz Republic to non-residents decreased by 14.0 percent.

In the reporting period the **export of services** constituted USD 896.6 million, which corresponds to 47.4 percent from the volume of export of goods. **Import of services** was in the amount of USD 1 231.1 million, which constituted 23.3 percent from the import of goods.

In 2014 the main services were transport services, travel and business services, which in total constituted 83.4 percent of the turnover of international services.

According to the results of 2014, the balance of the item “travels” was in net surplus and amounted to USD 32.6 million, which is by 81.8 percent lower than the

as opposed to its import (by 25.8 and 21.3 percent respectively). The main factor that affected the decrease of import and export business services in the reporting period was the reduction of the volume of the consultation services.

## INCOMES

*Dynamics of the item “incomes” was defined mainly by the change in the volume of incomes on direct investments accrued for payment to non-residents in the reporting period.*

According to the results of 2014, the balance of the item “incomes” was negative in the amount of USD 230.9 million, which is by 45.4 percent lower than the similar indicator of 2013. This tendency is mainly based by the decrease in the income of direct foreign investors from the investment activity in the Kyrgyz Republic as a result of reduction of the volume of re-invested income of entities-residents in the form of dividends in favor of direct investors by 96.7 percent (to USD 6.8 million). Volume of re-invested income of the entities in the reporting period increased by 1.4 percent and constituted USD 146.3 million. As a result, the deficit of income on direct investments decreased from USD 348.1 to USD 153.0 million (decreased by 56.0 percent).

The volume of payments of interests on the previously received loans increased by 2.7 percent due to the growth of payments of loans of state sector and achieved USD 71.8 million. The volume of other incomes received by the residents of the country on other investments in 2014 increased from USD 16.9 to USD 18.0 million. In general, this promoted to the increase in the deficit of item “incomes on other investments” by 1.5 percent (to USD 53.9 million).

According to the results of 2014, the balance of the item “remuneration” was found negative in the amount of USD 24.0 million and increased by 10.2 percent, which was mainly based by the decrease in the aggregate volume of income from labor activities in the Kyrgyz Republic.

## TRANSFERS

*The volume of revenues on item “current transfers” decreased, which has become the result of decrease in the net inflow of remittances of labor migrants.*

Positive balance of **current transfers** according to the results of 2014 constituted USD 2 175.8 million having decreased as compared to the similar level of 2013 by 2.8 percent.

The main impact on the current transfer account was made by **private transfers** (other sectors), the net income of which decreased by 5.2 percent and constituted USD 2 042.1 million. The given dynamics has become the result of decrease in the transfers of the private sector by 2.0 percent, whereas, the outflow of private transfers increased by 16.8 percent.

In the structure of private transfers, as before, the main value have the money transfers of workers, the specific weight of which in the gross volume of private transfers constitute 98.0 percent. According to the results of 2014, decrease in the inflow of money transfers by 1.8 percent on the background of growth of their outflow from the country by 17.1 percent led to the reduction of the net volume of transfers received by 5.1 percent (to USD 1 993.4 million).

**Table 15. Structure of workers' remittances\***

(In millions of USD)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.1 Workers' remittances	1 243,8	1 661,5	1 951,7	2 101,3	1 993,4
1.1.1 Inflow	1 379,3	1 859,7	2 208,8	2 469,0	2 424,0
of which:					
<i>Inflows through transfer systems</i>	1 252,6	1 695,4	2 017,9	2 268,2	2 235,9
<i>Transfers of individuals through commercial banks<sup>1</sup></i>	9,2	9,0	9,7	6,5	4,8
<i>Postal populations' remittances</i>	4,4	4,2	3,8	3,4	2,2
<i>Estimates of NBKR<sup>2</sup></i>	113,1	151,0	177,4	191,0	181,2
1.1.2 Outflow	-135,5	-198,3	-257,1	-367,7	-430,6

\* Including estimates of NBKR

<sup>1</sup> Remittances exceeding USD 3000 are not taken into account<sup>2</sup> Additional estimation coefficient of 10% is used for assessing remittances which migrants inflow in cash.

The main mode of money transfer of labor migrants to the country remain the money transfer systems<sup>13</sup>. In 2014 the net volume of funds received from the money transfer system constituted USD 1 811.9 million<sup>14</sup>, which is by 5.0 percent lower than the similar indicator of 2013. At the same time, the geographic structure of money transfers remains almost unchanged. According to the results of the reporting period, the main share of money transfers received from the Russian Federation (97.0 percent). The specific weight of other countries is significantly low: 0.9 percent of transfers were received from

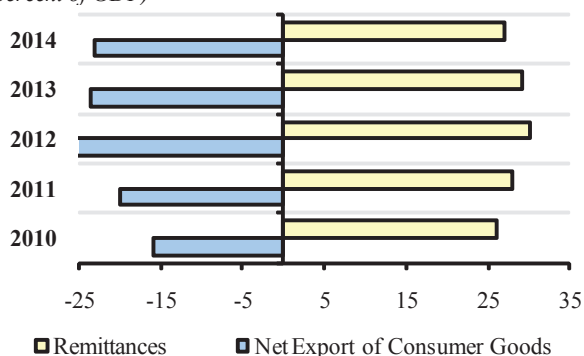
Kazakhstan, 0.5 percent from the USA. In the structure of transfers made from Kyrgyzstan the prevailing specific weight also falls under the Russian Federation (95.4 percent).

Remittances remain the main source of financing of trade deficit. Balance of remittances as before covers the net export of consumer goods. Which in turn remained negative in the amount of USD 1 693.8 million.

In 2014 the balance of current transfers in the **sector of state governance** (neutral presentation of the balance of payments) was found positive in the amount of USD 133.7

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

(In percent of GDP)



million, which is by 58.9 percent higher than the corresponding indicator of 2013. Increase of revenues of official transfers was mainly due to the growth of the volume of grants received by the state sector from USD 87.0 million in 2013 to USD 136.3 million in 2014. The volume of paid membership fees to the international organizations decreased by 7.4 percent and constituted USD 2.6 million.

<sup>13</sup> 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".

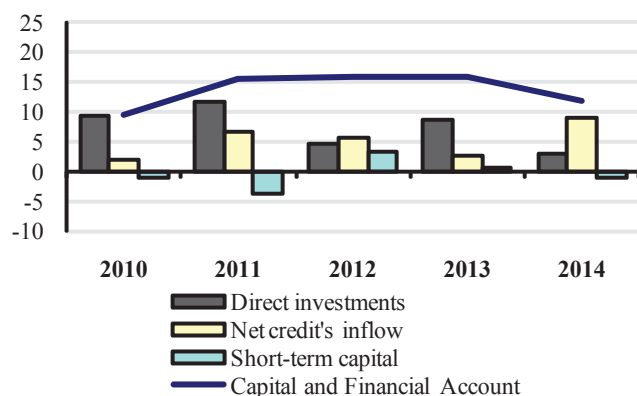
<sup>14</sup> Excluding additional estimates of NBKR

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

*In 2014 the capital account and financial account transactions remained positive. The key role in forming the account was played by loans of state sector.*

**Chart 6. Capital and Financial Account**

(In percent of GDP)



According to the results of 2014, the capital and financial account transactions was formed with positive balance in the amount of USD 856.7 million, which is by 24.4 percent lower than the corresponding indicator of 2013.

The balance of capital account transactions was formed positive in the amount of USD 65.8 million, which is by 76.5 percent lower of the level achieved in 2013. Decrease in the indicators of the reporting period was based due to the writing off of a

debt by the Russian Federation in the amount of USD 188.9 million in the second quarter 2013<sup>15</sup>, which significantly increased the positive balance of transactions with the capital in 2013.

**Financial account** according to the results of the reporting period was formed with positive balance in the amount of USD 790.9 million, which is by 7.2 percent lower than in 2013. The major inflow of capital in the reporting period was observed on the item “other investments”.

According to the results of 2014, the net volume of funds attracted to the country on the item “other investments” was formed with a positive meaning and achieved USD 575.2 million. The main impact on the dynamics of the given item was made by the increase of liabilities of the residents of the country by USD 988.2 million due to the growth of external loans attracted to the economy.

Net inflow of loans in the reporting period remained with a positive balance and achieved USD 658.9 million.

The gross inflow of loans of the state sector was formed in the amount of USD 497.6 million, which is by 20.4 percent exceeds the level achieved in 2013. Payments of the official sector on the principal amount of debt of previously received loans in the reporting period was formed in the amount of USD 55.1 million, which is by 76.6 percent lower of the indicator of 2013 (USD 235.4 million<sup>16</sup>). As a result, net volume of loans received by the state increased in 2.5 times and achieved USD 442.6 million.

The volume of payments of the private sector on the servicing of previously received loans in the reporting period decreased by 21.8 percent and constituted USD 334.0 million, whereas, the inflow of loans achieved USD 550.3 million having increased by 24.8 percent. As a result, the net inflow of loans to the private sector was formed in the amount of USD 216.3 million having significantly exceeded the level of 2013 (USD 13.8 million).

The volume of loan debt of resident entities in the reporting period constituted USD 207.2 million (growth in 2.8 times). In general, by the end of December 2014, the prevailing specific weight of the loan debt fell under the entities of manufacturing industry, organizations of professional, scientific and

<sup>15</sup> Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the regulation of the debt of KR to the Russian Federation on previously provided loans.

<sup>16</sup> In accordance with the methodology of the IMF Payments Manual Balance (5th edition), cancellation/write-off the debt in the amount of USD 188.9 million by the Russian Federation has also been reflected in the item line "amortization" of the state sector for the nine months of 2013.

technical activity<sup>17</sup>, as well as the entities that deal with the supply of electric energy, gas, steam and conditioned air, which together account for 77.6 percent of the total amount of debt.

Assets of the residents in the reporting period increased by USD 413.0 million, which is mainly, based by the increase in the volume of accounts receivables of the residents by USD 285.8 million. As of the end of December 2014, in total, more than 70.0 percent of gross volume of accounts receivable fell under the entities of wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing industry, organizations that deal with the professional, scientific and technical activity as well as the information and communication sectors.

In the reporting period the assets of the residents deposited in foreign bank accounts decreased by USD 4.4 million. As of the end of 2014 the prevailing specific weight of the aggregate volume of demand balance abroad fell under the entities of manufacturing industry.

The net inflow of funds on the item “**direct investments**” within the reporting period decreased by 66.4 percent and remained in the amount of USD 210.5 million<sup>18</sup>. The main impact on the dynamics of the indicated item was made by the decrease in the net inflow of investments in other capital.

The volume of financial means invested into other capital was formed in the amount of USD 28.6 million having decreased by 93.8 percent as compared to the indicator of 2013, mainly due to the decrease in the volume of loans received by the resident entities from foreign joint owners by 53.2 percent.

In the reporting period, by types of economic activity the highest net inflow of direct investments was observed in the entities that deal with the professional, scientific and technical activity as well as economic entities in the field of financial intermediation and insurance. In the geographic structure of direct investments inflow of the capital from Great Britain, Canada, China and Cyprus prevail.

Thus, according to the results of 2014, **the total account balance** was formed negative in the amount of USD 128.6 million.

The balance of the item “**Errors and omissions**” was formed positive in the amount of USD 803.0 million, which proves insufficient statistic recording of transactions related to the inflow of capital to the country or re-export of goods and services. Taking into account the additional estimates of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, the balance of the item “Errors and omissions” was formed positive and constituted USD 351.9 million.

The volume of gross international reserves by the end of December 2014 constituted USD 1 957.6 million, which covers 4.1 month of the future import of goods and services.

<sup>17</sup> Prevailing specific weight of the debt in this group falls under the subjects of the economy that operate in the field of architecture and engineering investigations, technical testing and monitoring, including geophysical, geological exploration, seismographic activity.

<sup>18</sup> Including NBKR additional estimates



### Additional estimates of the balance of payment of the Kyrgyz Republic on the trade of goods

The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic for the purpose of comprehensive record of separate indicators of the balance of payments that are not covered or covered not in full scope by the official statistics applies additional estimates.

As it is known, the quality of the statistics of the balance of payment, including others, is reflected through the item "Errors and omissions". In recent years, the item "Errors and omissions" in the statistics of the balance of payment of the Kyrgyz Republic is steadily growing in an absolute expression. Thus, if in 2008 the given item was formed positive at the level of USD 418.0 million or 8.1 percent to GDP, in 2014 increased to USD 803.0 million or to 10.9 percent to GDP. The positive value of the given item proves the insufficient statistical recording of transactions related to the inflow of capital to the country or export of goods and services.

Taking into account the given problem, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic carried out number of additional estimates in the export of goods. Thus, from 2012 the additional estimates of non-official re-export of refined oil from the Kyrgyz Republic to the neighboring countries had been carried out. Along with these, in accordance with the project of the National Bank, Public organization "Investment Roundtable" conducted a survey of border trade and re-export of goods not covered by the official statistics. The survey was conducted in 2013-2014 on the commodity groups that had the major share of not registered external trade according to the estimates of the National Bank. The survey was based on the mechanisms developed by the contractor based on the movement schemes of external trade flows.

It should be noted that from 2008 the NSC had been conducting the additional assessment on the agricultural products with the use of the balanced method. However, the analysis of the results of the Survey showed that besides the agricultural products, there are also problems in the coverage of external trade transactions of goods of the national consumption. With this regard, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic based on the results of the Survey conducted additional estimates of the volume of trade for the period of 2013 and 2014. At the same time, in order to avoid double recording, the additional estimates were held on the commodity groups that were not covered by the additional estimates of the NSC. Taking into account that the statistic errors revealed in the balance of payment showed possible omissions in the statistics on the inflow of capital or export of goods and services, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic considers that these prerequisites are acceptable for the additional estimates of the export on trade of goods. In general, taking into account the additional estimates of NBKR, the value of the item "Errors and omissions" according to the results of 2014 decreased to 4.8 percent to GDP.

**Table 1. Balance of payment of the Kyrgyz Republic including the additional estimates of the National bank of the Kyrgyz Republic**

(In millions of USD)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>1. Current account of operations including estimate on trade of "shuttle traders" and other items</b>	<b>-317,1</b>	<b>-593,0</b>	<b>-783,3</b>	<b>-995,9</b>	<b>-1 337,1</b>
Current account of operations including estimate on trade of "shuttle traders" and other items to GDP (in%)	-6,6	-10,0	-12,1	-13,8	-18,2
<b>2. Current account</b>	<b>-317,1</b>	<b>-593,0</b>	<b>-1 675,1</b>	<b>-1 807,0</b>	<b>-1 788,3</b>
Current account of operations to GDP (%)	-6,6	-10,0	-25,9	-25,1	-24,3
1.1. Balance of trade including estimate on trade of "shuttle traders" and other items	-1 202,2	-1 669,0	-2 318,9	-2 744,3	-2 947,4
2.1. Balance of trade	-1 202,2	-1 669,0	-3 210,6	-3 555,4	-3 398,6
1.1.1. Export (FOB) including estimate on trade of "shuttle traders" and other items	1 778,7	2 267,0	2 846,1	2 869,3	2 342,8
2.1.1. Export (FOB)	1 778,7	2 267,0	1 954,4	2 058,2	1 891,6
2.1.1. Import (FOB)	2 980,9	3 935,9	5 165,1	5 613,6	5 290,2
<b>Errors and omissions</b>	<b>-30,8</b>	<b>-194,4</b>	<b>861,3</b>	<b>961,9</b>	<b>803,0</b>
<b>Errors and omissions</b>	<b>-30,8</b>	<b>-194,4</b>	<b>-30,5</b>	<b>150,8</b>	<b>351,9</b>

**Table 16. Balance of payment of the Kyrgyz Republic (analytical report)***(In millions of USD)*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Current Account</b>	<b>-317,1</b>	<b>-593,0</b>	<b>-1675,1</b>	<b>-1807,0</b>	<b>-1788,3</b>
Goods and services	-1403,4	-1772,6	-3567,2	-3622,0	-3733,1
Trade balance*	-1202,2	-1669,0	-3210,6	-3555,4	-3398,6
Exports (FOB)	1778,7	2267,0	1954,4	2058,2	1891,6
CIS	784,2	1019,6	1126,1	1035,8	889,5
Non-CIS countries	994,5	1247,4	828,3	1022,4	1002,1
Imports (FOB)	2980,9	3935,9	5165,1	5613,6	5290,2
CIS	1590,2	2018,3	2689,4	2787,1	2580,4
Non-CIS countries	1390,6	1917,7	2475,7	2826,5	2709,8
Balance of services	-201,2	-103,6	-356,6	-66,6	-334,5
Rendered services	600,1	860,2	966,6	1042,7	896,6
Received services	-801,3	-963,9	-1323,1	-1109,2	-1231,1
Income	-305,1	-659,1	-169,3	-423,0	-230,9
Direct investment income	-247,9	-610,7	-110,8	-348,1	-153,0
Portfolio investment income	0,2	0,1	—	—	—
Other investment income	-25,1	-19,2	-29,7	-53,0	-53,9
Interest in loans (schedule)	-35,8	-39,7	-46,8	-70,0	-71,8
Other investment income	10,7	20,4	17,1	16,9	18,0
Compensation of employees	-32,3	-29,4	-28,8	-21,8	-24,0
Current transfers	1391,3	1838,7	2061,5	2238,0	2175,8
<b>Capital and financial account</b>	<b>458,4</b>	<b>923,6</b>	<b>1032,4</b>	<b>1133,1</b>	<b>856,7</b>
Capital account	-11,1	64,1	166,1	280,3	65,8
Capital transfers	-11,1	64,1	166,1	280,3	65,8
Financial account	469,6	859,5	866,4	852,7	790,9
Direct investment**	437,6	693,6	292,4	626,1	210,5
Portfolio investment	27,1	-0,3	5,7	4,8	5,7
Financial derivatives	—	—	-0,4	-0,1	-0,5
Other investment	4,9	166,2	568,6	222,0	575,2
Assets ("-" accretion)	128,7	-232,1	138,1	-68,4	-413,0
Banks	202,8	-19,1	-8,2	-81,5	-21,8
Other assets	-74,1	-213,0	146,4	13,1	-391,2
Liabilities ("+" accretion)	-123,8	398,3	430,5	290,4	988,2
Banks	-225,6	7,3	8,6	24,7	22,1
Loans	85,9	390,9	353,5	191,6	658,9
General government	145,5	201,5	285,4	177,8	442,6
Disbursement	183,8	243,6	377,4	413,2	497,6
Amortization (schedule)	-38,3	-42,2	-92,0	-235,4	-55,1
Private sector	-59,6	189,4	68,1	13,8	216,3
Disbursement	297,3	377,6	335,6	441,0	550,3
Amortization (schedule)	-356,9	-188,2	-267,5	-427,2	-334,0
Other liabilities	15,9	0,2	68,4	74,1	307,2
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>-30,8</b>	<b>-194,4</b>	<b>861,3</b>	<b>961,9</b>	<b>803,0</b>
<b>Overall balance</b>	<b>110,5</b>	<b>136,2</b>	<b>218,7</b>	<b>288,0</b>	<b>-128,6</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>-110,5</b>	<b>-136,2</b>	<b>-218,7</b>	<b>-288,0</b>	<b>128,6</b>
NBKR reserves	-112,3	-112,8	-200,5	-277,4	132,4
IMF loans	-24,7	-24,2	-20,6	-17,4	-5,4
Exceptional financing	27,5	1,4	3,0	6,8	1,6
Other financing	-1,0	-0,6	-0,6	—	—

\* including "shuttle traders" and estimates of NBKR and NSC

\*\* including estimates of NBKR for 2014

2013				2014				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
<b>-538,5</b>	<b>-495,4</b>	<b>-498,8</b>	<b>-274,2</b>	<b>-372,6</b>	<b>-244,6</b>	<b>-523,4</b>	<b>-647,7</b>	<b>Current Account</b>
-816,8	-992,2	-1079,0	-734,0	-660,0	-807,6	-1143,9	-1121,6	Goods and services
-747,4	-952,7	-1027,3	-827,9	-586,3	-753,4	-1052,7	-1006,3	Trade balance
337,2	402,2	484,5	834,3	431,4	443,6	421,9	594,8	Exports (FOB)
189,1	246,1	323,9	276,7	206,5	243,6	246,1	193,3	CIS
148,1	156,1	160,7	557,5	224,9	199,9	175,8	401,5	Non-CIS countries
1084,6	1355,0	1511,8	1662,2	1017,6	1197,0	1474,6	1601,0	Imports (FOB)
601,9	664,0	698,9	822,2	506,7	586,1	767,0	720,7	CIS
482,7	690,9	813,0	839,9	511,0	610,9	707,6	880,3	Non-CIS countries
-69,3	-39,4	-51,7	93,9	-73,7	-54,2	-91,2	-115,4	Balance of services
170,4	247,4	294,2	330,6	185,5	226,8	287,7	196,6	Rendered services
-239,7	-286,9	-346,0	-236,7	-259,2	-281,0	-378,9	-312,0	Received services
-121,3	-48,8	-68,5	-184,4	-105,6	-13,3	-74,9	-37,1	Income
-102,0	-38,4	-49,1	-158,7	-83,3	-4,9	-46,1	-18,7	Direct investment income
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investment income
-13,9	-5,0	-13,7	-20,4	-16,4	-3,2	-22,8	-11,5	Other investment income
-19,7	-9,3	-17,0	-23,8	-19,8	-11,1	-24,2	-16,8	Interest in loans (schedule)
5,8	4,3	3,3	3,4	3,4	7,9	1,4	5,3	Other investment income
-5,4	-5,5	-5,7	-5,3	-5,8	-5,2	-6,0	-6,9	Compensation of employees
399,6	545,6	648,7	644,1	392,9	576,4	695,4	511,1	Current transfers
<b>173,4</b>	<b>276,7</b>	<b>310,8</b>	<b>372,1</b>	<b>193,9</b>	<b>304,8</b>	<b>123,8</b>	<b>234,2</b>	<b>Capital and financial account</b>
17,1	206,6	22,6	34,1	13,8	10,6	12,4	28,9	Capital account
17,1	206,6	22,6	34,1	13,8	10,6	12,4	28,9	Capital transfers
156,4	70,0	288,3	338,0	180,1	294,2	111,4	205,3	Financial account
91,0	131,9	312,1	91,2	-38,7	21,3	163,3	64,7	Direct investment
-4,0	6,4	—	2,5	—	—	—	5,7	Portfolio investment
-0,3	0,1	-2,7	2,7	0,1	-0,2	—	-0,4	Financial derivatives
69,7	-68,3	-21,1	241,7	218,7	273,0	-51,8	135,3	Other investment
-66,2	8,9	-105,9	94,7	-26,1	55,5	-309,3	-133,2	Assets ("-") accretion)
-7,7	-39,2	-69,1	34,4	4,2	21,8	-22,8	-25,0	Banks
-58,5	48,1	-36,8	60,3	-30,2	33,7	-286,5	-108,2	Other assets
135,9	-77,2	84,8	147,0	244,7	217,5	257,4	268,5	Liabilities ("+" accretion)
3,7	6,9	13,5	0,7	2,5	17,8	4,0	-2,3	Banks
-7,3	-63,9	66,1	196,7	102,4	205,5	265,2	85,9	Loans
1,4	-82,9	80,1	179,2	77,1	159,4	119,2	86,8	General government
9,7	120,2	87,8	195,5	87,7	175,8	130,2	104,0	Disbursement
-8,3	-203,1	-7,8	-16,3	-10,6	-16,3	-11,0	-17,2	Amortization (schedule)
-8,7	19,0	-14,0	17,4	25,2	46,1	145,9	-0,9	Private sector
44,4	133,8	118,5	144,3	92,6	136,1	221,7	99,9	Disbursement
-53,0	-114,7	-132,6	-126,9	-67,4	-90,0	-75,7	-100,8	Amortization (schedule)
139,5	-20,2	5,3	-50,5	139,9	-5,8	-11,7	184,9	Other liabilities
<b>382,1</b>	<b>284,9</b>	<b>231,3</b>	<b>63,5</b>	<b>54,3</b>	<b>-9,9</b>	<b>414,5</b>	<b>344,0</b>	<b>Net errors and omissions</b>
<b>17,1</b>	<b>66,1</b>	<b>43,3</b>	<b>161,4</b>	<b>-124,4</b>	<b>50,3</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>-69,5</b>	<b>Overall balance</b>
<b>-17,1</b>	<b>-66,1</b>	<b>-43,3</b>	<b>-161,4</b>	<b>124,4</b>	<b>-50,3</b>	<b>-15,0</b>	<b>69,5</b>	<b>Financing</b>
-13,1	-65,6	-38,4	-160,3	128,5	-45,2	-27,5	76,5	NBKR reserves
-7,8	-1,0	-6,1	-2,5	-4,6	-5,1	11,6	-7,3	IMF loans
3,8	0,4	1,2	1,4	0,5	—	0,9	0,2	Exceptional financing
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other financing

## REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

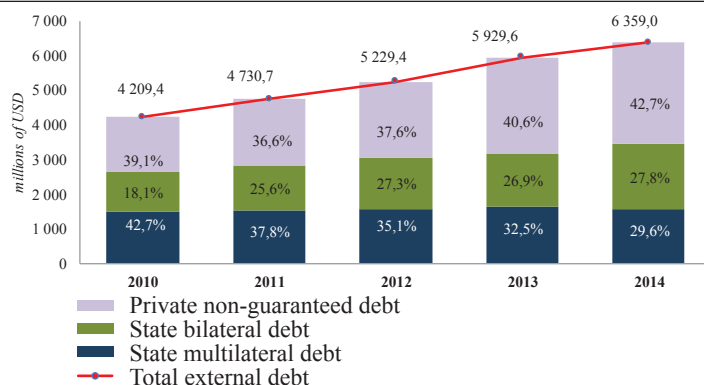
The index of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) of KGS from the beginning of 2014 increased by 9.4 percent and at the end of the year amounted to 122.6. The increase was due to the strengthening<sup>19</sup> of KGS at the end of the year under review compared with the average rate at the end of 2013 in relation to the Russian ruble by 39.6 percent due to higher depreciation of the Russian ruble against the US dollar compared with the depreciation of the KGS to the US dollar. Along with this, there was devaluation of Kyrgyz Som (KGS) to the US dollar by 15.3 percent, the Chinese Yuan – up 13.8 percent, and the Euro – by 6.0 percent.

In the reporting period, inflation in the Kyrgyz Republic amounted to 10.6 percent, while the average inflation rate of the main partners was formed at a rate of 6.3 percent. The increase in the index of NEER of KGS along with a higher level of inflation in the Kyrgyz Republic led to increase in the index of the real effective exchange rate (REER), which since December 2013 has increased by 13.7 percent and at the end of 2014 amounted to 128.8.

## EXTERNAL DEBT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

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

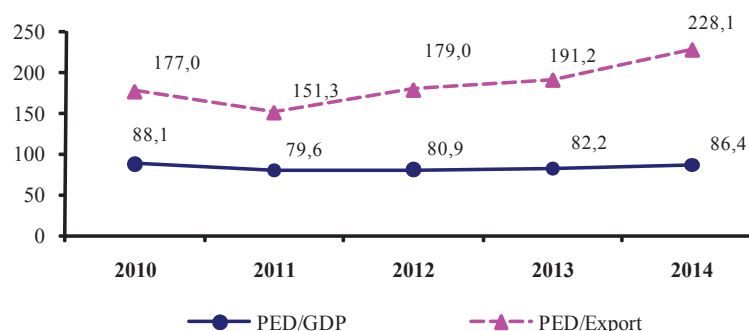
(In millions of USD and as a percentage of total external debt)



\* According to the NBKR data

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

(In percent)



\* NBKR calculation

The general volume of nominal external debt (received and not repaid) as of the end of 2014 constituted USD 6 359.0 million, which is by 7.2 percent higher of the corresponding indicator of the previous year. The indicated volume of debt is represented by the debt of the state and private sectors:

- State external debt amounted to USD 3 437.1 million which constitutes 54.1 percent of total debt. The structure of the state external debt is represented by obligations to official creditors – multilateral and bilateral donors;
- Private sector debt<sup>20</sup> not guaranteed by the state amounted to USD 2 921.9 million (45.9 percent of total debt).

<sup>19</sup> The data on the nominal bilateral exchange rate of KGS as a basis period for the calculation of the index is 2000.

<sup>20</sup> According to the data of the NSC

By the end of 2014 the Kyrgyz Republic is characterized by the following basic debt indices:

- nominal total external debt to GDP ratio – 86.4 percent;
- nominal total external debt to exports of goods and services – 228.1 percent.

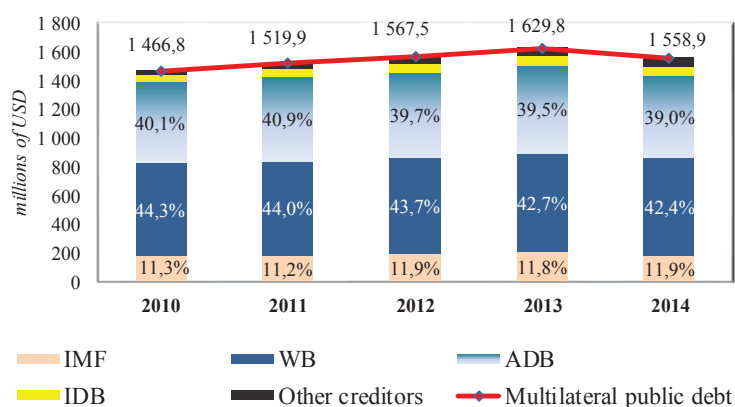
### STATE EXTERNAL DEBT

As of December 31, 2014 the external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by 8.8 percent compared to the corresponding index of 2013 and reached USD 3 437.1 million.

The structure of the state external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic at the end of the reporting year is represented by the debt to multilateral and bilateral creditors that take 45.4 and 54.6 percent of total state external debt, respectively.

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

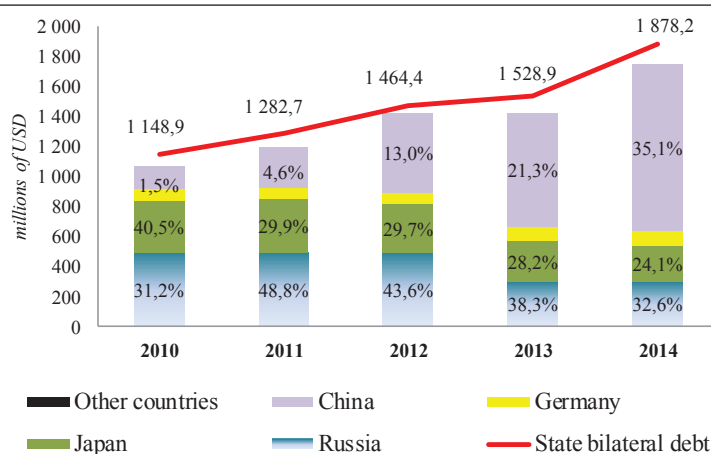
(In millions of USD and as a percentage of total external debt)



\* According to the NBKR data

**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)



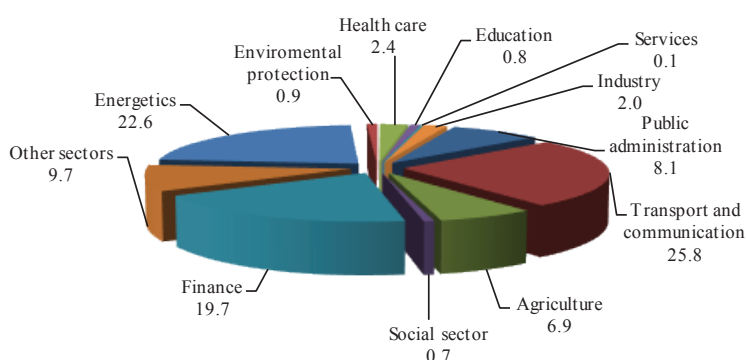
\* According to the NBKR data

The nominal amount of state external debt to multilateral creditors according to the results of 2014 decreased by 4.4 percent and amounted to USD 1 558.9 million. Multilateral creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic are the international financial institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, Islamic Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, etc. At the same time, over the past five years, the structure of multilateral debt to creditors has not changed: over 90.0 percent of the total amount of debt on multilateral loans accounted for obligations to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Nominal volume of external debt to bilateral creditors in the reporting year increased by 22.8 percent and amounted to USD 1,878.2 million. 44.0 percent of this debt falls on the member countries of the Paris Club (USD 640.5 million).

The structure of bilateral debt in the past five years has undergone significant changes. In 2009, the main creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic were Russia and Japan with an aggregate of 78.7 percent of total bilateral debt, while as of the end of December 2014 more than half of the debt of the Kyrgyz Republic to bilateral creditors account for the People’s Republic of China (59.4 percent of the volume of bilateral debt). The Russian Federation and Japan account for 16.0 and 12.2 percent of the bilateral debt, respectively. The Chart 11 shows that loans from multilateral and bilateral donors, mainly aimed to finance infrastructure projects, energy development, financial system, agriculture and structural reforms.

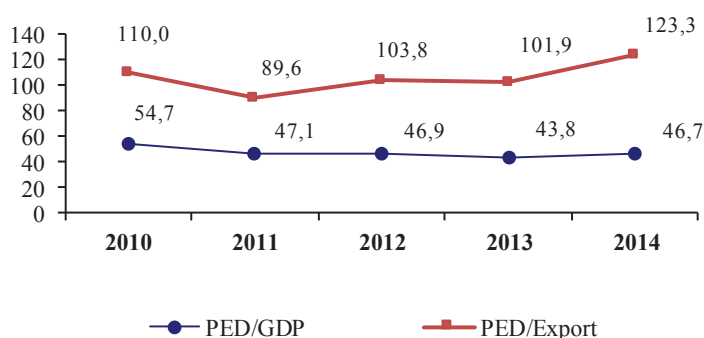
**Chart 11. The structure of external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic by industry ob 31 December 2014\***  
(In percent to the end)



\* According to the NBKR data

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

(In percent)



\* NBKR calculations

The structure of state external debt according to financial conditions was represented primarily by soft loans (low interest rates and long repayment period) <sup>21</sup>, which amounts to 98.5 percent of the total volume. The share of non-concessional loans is insignificant and amounts to 1.5 percent.

At the end of the reporting year, the state external debt indicators are as follows:

- Nominal External State Debt to GDP – 46.7 percent;
- Nominal External State Debt to exports of goods and services – 123.3 percent.

The net inflow of borrowed funds in the state sector during the year reached USD 442.6 million, which is 2.5 times more than in the previous year<sup>22</sup>. Gross inflow of loans amounted to USD 497.6 million, of which the largest tranche of USD 362.5 million came from the Export-Import Bank of China.

Service of external state debt for 2014 amounted to USD 55.1 million.

<sup>21</sup> Preference of the loan for the Kyrgyz Republic depends on the terms of the loan, the applicable interest rate and is determined based on the calculation of the grant-element, which must be not less than 35.0 percent.

<sup>22</sup> The indicator of net inflow in 2013 was influenced by writing off the debt to the Russian Federation under the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Regulation of the debt of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Russian Federation on previously granted loans.

## PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT

As of December 31, 2014 the volume of private external debt non-guaranteed by the state constituted USD 2 921.9 million having increased by 5.5 percent compared to the same indicator as of the end of 2013.

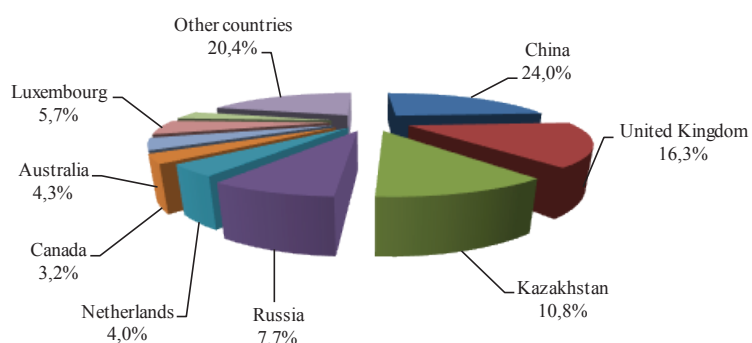
As of the end of the year, figures of the private external debt were as follows:

- Nominal Private External Debt to GDP – 40.5 percent;
- Nominal Private External Debt to exports of goods and services – 94.2 percent.

The structure of the private external debt is represented by credits received from direct and other foreign investors, which amounts to USD 1 306.8 million and USD 1,615.1 million, respectively.

**Chart 13. The distribution of private external debt of the countries on 31 December, 2014**

(In percent of total private external debt)



\* Accordind to the NSC data

The largest creditors of the private sector were China (USD 702.3 million), the United Kingdom (USD 475.7 million), Kazakhstan (USD 316.8 million), Russia (USD 226.1 million) and Luxembourg (USD 167.3 million).

Net external loan proceeds of the private sector in 2014 amounted to USD 216.3 million that have significantly exceeded the previous year indicator (USD 13.8 million). Gross inflow of foreign loans to the private sector reached USD 550.3 million, the amount of service payments of principal amounted to USD 334.0 million.

**Table 17. External debt of the Kyrgyz Republic**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GED end-period ( <i>millions of USD</i> )*	4 825,1	5 366,6	5 916,0	6 687,6	7 285,2
ED end-period ( <i>millions of USD</i> )	4 209,4	4 730,7	5 229,4	5 929,6	6 359,0
ED end-period ( <i>percent of GDP</i> )	88,1	79,6	80,9	82,2	86,4
ED end-period ( <i>percent of exports</i> )	177,0	151,3	179,0	191,2	228,1
Schedule of ED payments ( <i>millions of USD</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	617,5	346,6	605,0	795,9	837,9
Actual ED repayment ( <i>millions of USD</i> )	582,5	346,4	602,0	789,8	836,4
ED service ratio ( <i>percent of exports</i> )					
- as scheduled	26,0	11,1	20,7	25,7	30,1
- actual	24,5	11,1	20,6	25,5	30,0
PED end-period ( <i>millions of USD</i> )	2 615,7	2 802,6	3 031,9	3 158,7	3 437,1
PED end-period ( <i>percent of GDP</i> )	54,7	47,1	46,9	43,8	46,7
PED end-period ( <i>percent of exports</i> )	110,0	89,6	103,8	101,9	123,3
Schedule of PED ( <i>millions of USD</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	92,0	97,9	97,9	100,6	116,7
Actual PED repayment ( <i>millions of USD</i> )	91,1	96,5	94,9	95,1	115,5
PED service ratio ( <i>percent of exports</i> )					
- as scheduled	3,9	3,1	3,4	3,2	4,2
- actual	3,8	3,1	3,3	3,1	4,1
Private ED end-period ( <i>millions of USD</i> )	1 593,7	1 928,1	2 197,5	2 770,9	2 921,9
Private ED end-period ( <i>percent of GDP</i> )	33,4	32,4	34,0	38,4	40,5
Private ED end-period ( <i>percent of exports</i> )	67,0	61,7	75,2	89,4	94,2
Actual of Private ED ( <i>millions of USD</i> )	491,5	249,9	507,0	694,7	720,9
Private ED service ratio ( <i>percent of exports</i> )	20,7	8,0	17,4	22,4	25,9

<sup>1</sup> 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.



Table 18. Structure of the general external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic by types of creditors

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	<i>mIn. USD</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>mIn. USD</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>mIn. USD</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>mIn. USD</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>mIn. USD</i>	<i>percent</i>
<b>Total external debt (H-II)</b>	4 209,4	100,0	4 730,7	100,0	5 229,4	100,0	5 929,6	100,0	6 359,0	100,0
<b>I. Public and Government-guaranteed debt</b>	2 615,7	62,1	2 802,6	59,2	3 031,9	58,0	3 158,7	53,3	3 437,1	54,1
<b>I.1 Multilateral<sup>1</sup></b>	1 466,8	34,8	1 519,9	32,1	1 567,5	30,0	1 629,8	27,5	1 558,9	24,5
IMF	176,7	4,2	181,8	3,8	190,5	3,6	202,7	3,4	185,2	2,9
World Bank	649,4	15,4	660,5	14,0	674,8	12,9	697,1	11,8	671,5	10,6
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	5,8	0,1	16,0	0,3	29,6	0,6	40,0	0,7	40,6	0,6
Eurasian Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,4	—
Asian Development Bank	564,2	13,4	583,4	12,3	594,6	11,4	607,1	10,2	583,6	9,2
Islamic Development Bank	52,2	1,2	61,1	1,3	61,7	1,2	64,0	1,1	59,0	0,9
International Fund for Agricultural Development	9,6	0,2	9,2	0,2	8,9	0,2	9,0	0,2	9,4	0,1
OPEC	2,7	0,1	2,0	—	1,3	—	3,9	0,1	4,0	0,1
Nordic Development Fund	6,2	0,1	6,0	0,1	5,9	0,1	6,1	0,1	5,2	0,1
<b>I.2 Bilateral</b>	1 148,9	27,3	1 282,7	27,1	1 464,4	28,0	1 528,9	25,8	1 878,2	29,5
<b>I.2.1 CIS countries</b>	493,6	11,7	490,5	10,4	489,0	9,4	300,0	5,1	300,0	4,7
Russia <sup>2</sup>	493,6	—	490,3	—	488,9	9,3	300,0	5,1	300,0	4,7
Belarus	—	—	0,1	—	0,1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>I.2.2 Other countries (except for CIS)</b>	655,3	15,6	792,3	16,7	975,4	18,7	1 228,9	20,7	1 578,2	24,8
Turkey	49,5	1,2	49,2	1,0	10,0	0,2	70,5	1,2	90,0	1,4
Japan <sup>2</sup>	341,4	8,1	357,4	7,6	320,6	6,1	263,1	4,4	229,4	3,6
Germany <sup>2</sup>	73,1	1,7	75,8	1,6	81,3	1,6	98,4	1,7	102,4	1,6
China	150,9	3,6	272,6	5,8	527,5	10,1	758,4	12,8	1 115,9	17,5
France <sup>2</sup>	5,9	0,1	5,8	0,1	5,9	0,1	6,1	0,1	5,4	0,1
Kuwait Fund	16,1	0,4	13,3	0,3	10,7	0,2	9,3	0,2	8,6	0,1
South Korea	14,9	0,4	14,8	0,3	15,9	0,3	17,4	0,3	16,7	0,3
Denmark <sup>2</sup>	3,3	—	3,3	0,1	3,3	0,1	3,3	0,1	3,3	0,1
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	0,2	—	1,3	—	3,9	0,1
UAE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,1	—	2,6	—
<b>I.3 Government-guaranteed debt</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>II. Private non-guaranteed debt*</b>	1 593,7	37,9	1 928,1	40,8	2 197,5	42,0	2 770,9	46,7	2 921,9	45,9

<sup>1</sup> creditors acting on a multilateral basis including international financial institutions

\* 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.

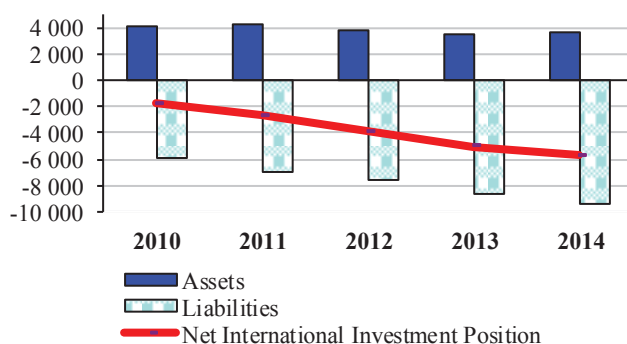
**Table 19. Balance of international investments of the Kyrgyz Republic as of January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015***(In millions of USD)*

	<i>Position as of 01.01.14</i>	<i>Transactions</i>	<i>Price changes</i>	<i>Exchange rate changes</i>	<i>Other adjustments</i>	<i>Position as of 01.01.15</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<b>A. Assets</b>	<b>3 540,6</b>	<b>320,5</b>	<b>124,4</b>	<b>-234,6</b>	<b>-84,0</b>	<b>3 666,8</b>
Direct investment abroad	316,4	—	125,5	-9,8	0,8	433,0
Portfolio investments	25,1	—	—	—	—	25,1
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	25,1	—	—	—	—	25,1
Financial derivatives	0,5	-5,5	—	—	10,4	5,4
Other investments	963,4	458,4	—	-76,8	-95,2	1 249,7
Currency and deposits	432,6	17,4	—	-20,1	—	430,0
Loans	9,4	155,1	—	-1,8	-40,3	122,3
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	1,4	8,7	—	-1,2	—	8,9
Other sectors	7,9	146,4	—	-0,7	-40,3	113,4
Trade credits	517,5	285,8	—	-54,9	-54,9	693,6
Other assets	3,9	—	—	—	—	3,9
Reserve assets	2 235,2	-132,4	-1,1	-148,0	—	1 953,7
Monetary gold	141,4	13,4	-1,1	—	—	153,8
SDR	198,1	-5,3	—	-11,6	—	181,2
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1 895,6	-140,5	—	-136,4	—	1 618,8
<b>B. Liabilities</b>	<b>8 600,4</b>	<b>1 103,1</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>-259,0</b>	<b>-47,3</b>	<b>9 397,9</b>
Direct investment in KR*	3 319,9	210,5	—	-21,2	10,8	3 520,0
Portfolio investments	4,7	5,7	—	-0,7	0,3	10,0
Joint stock	4,7	5,7	—	-0,7	0,3	10,0
Promissory note	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivatives	—	5,0	0,6	—	—	5,6
Other investments	5 275,8	881,9	—	-237,0	-58,4	5 862,3
Currency and deposits	108,1	21,2	—	-4,3	—	125,0
Loans	4 581,7	653,5	—	-174,8	-8,2	5 052,2
Monetary authorities	80,6	-5,4	—	-18,7	—	56,6
General government	3 078,1	442,6	—	-140,1	—	3 380,5
Banks	159,2	48,4	—	—	-7,4	200,2
Other sectors	1 263,8	168,0	—	-16,0	-0,7	1 415,0
Trade credits	455,6	207,2	—	-50,3	-50,3	562,2
Other liabilities**	130,5	—	—	-7,7	—	122,8
<b>C. Net International Investment Position (A-B)</b>	<b>-5 059,8</b>	<b>-782,6</b>	<b>123,8</b>	<b>24,3</b>	<b>-36,8</b>	<b>-5 731,1</b>

\*estimates of NBKR

\*\* 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.

## INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**Chart 14. Dynamics of IIP***(In millions of USD, at the end of the year)*

At the end of 2014 the net international investment position of the Kyrgyz Republic was formed negative at USD 5731.1 million, which is due to the excess of the country's liabilities to the outside world over the existing foreign assets.

The foreign assets of the country at the end of 2014 were formed in the amount of USD 3 666.8 million, which is by 3.6 percent higher than in 2013. This trend is mainly due to changes in the results of

operations and changes in prices on foreign assets.

In the structure an increase in stocks of other investments was noted by 29.7 percent or USD 286.3 million mainly due to operations. The structure of "other investments" observes an increase due to operations on the assets in the form of trade credits by 34.0 percent (USD 176.1 million in absolute expression). Assets on loans of other sectors increased by USD 105.4 million; while there was a decrease by USD 44.7 million in 2013.

In the reporting year, assets under "direct investment" also increased by 36.8 percent (USD 116.6 million). This trend is due to a rise in prices for shares of Centerra Gold Inc., in which the Kyrgyz Republic is one of the major shareholders.

The marked increase in assets to a certain extent was smoothed by a decrease in transactions on reserve assets of NBKR. The amount of the reserve assets of NBKR in 2014 decreased by USD 281.5 million, which was due to changes in exchange rates and operations.

The volume of external liabilities at the end of 2014 amounted to USD 9 397.9 million, which is higher than the same period of 2013 by 9.3 percent. The increase is mainly due to changes resulting from transactions (an increase by USD 1 103.1 million). In the structure of liabilities, the largest increase is noted in other and foreign direct investment.

Liabilities to non-residents under "other investments" at the end of 2014 reached USD 5 862.3 million, which is by 11.1 percent higher than the corresponding indicator of the previous year. The structure of "other investment" experienced greatest changes on loans obtained by the state sector. Thus, at the end of the reporting year the general government liabilities on loans increased to USD 3 380.5 million, mainly by attracting new loans. The volume of trade credit at the end of 2014 rose to USD 562.2 million, which was also caused by changes in operations.

Commitments under "direct investment" in the reporting period increased by 6.0 percent and at the end of the year amounted to USD 3 520.0 million. The increase is mainly due to the changes due to operations (an increase by USD 210.5 million).

## **Annex I. Tables and Charts**

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

(In millions of USD)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Current Account</b>	<b>-317,1</b>	<b>-593,0</b>	<b>-1675,1</b>	<b>-1807,0</b>	<b>-1788,3</b>
Goods and services	-1403,4	-1772,6	-3567,2	-3622,0	-3733,1
Goods*	-1202,2	-1669,0	-3210,7	-3555,4	-3398,6
Export of goods (FOB)	1778,7	2267,0	1954,4	2058,2	1891,6
exports	842,9	997,5	1137,5	1082,6	944,7
goods procured in ports	—	—	—	—	—
nonmonetary gold	668,3	1006,2	562,3	736,8	716,9
adjustment to coverage	267,5	263,2	254,6	238,9	230,0
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—
Import of goods (FOB)	-2980,9	-3935,9	-5165,1	-5613,6	-5290,2
imports (CIF)	-3220,7	-4242,7	-5560,2	-6054,2	-5722,2
valuation adjustment	242,2	325,3	411,2	456,2	442,2
goods procured in ports	-2,4	-18,5	-16,1	-15,6	-10,2
adjustment to coverage	—	—	—	—	—
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—
Services	-201,2	-103,6	-356,6	-66,6	-334,5
exports	600,1	860,2	966,6	1042,7	896,6
imports	-801,3	-963,9	-1323,1	-1109,2	-1231,1
Transportation services	-266,6	-332,1	-461,7	-358,0	-450,4
exports	150,4	168,9	181,0	184,2	158,5
imports	-417,0	-501,0	-642,7	-542,2	-608,9
Railroad transport	-242,8	-270,3	-364,1	-317,9	-360,3
exports	37,9	30,3	32,5	35,2	31,8
imports	-280,6	-300,6	-396,6	-353,1	-392,0
Air transport	27,4	13,8	19,2	45,0	-12,8
exports	107,4	123,0	128,5	131,2	98,8
imports	-80,1	-109,2	-109,3	-86,2	-111,6
Road transport	-36,4	-62,1	-83,2	-59,2	-60,7
exports	3,7	14,2	12,8	9,7	6,3
imports	-40,1	-76,3	-96,0	-68,9	-67,0
Other types of transport	-14,8	-13,5	-33,6	-25,9	-16,7
exports	1,4	1,4	7,2	8,1	21,6
imports	-16,2	-14,9	-40,8	-34,0	-38,2
Travels	11,5	109,5	84,5	179,2	32,6
exports	159,7	356,2	434,4	529,6	422,7
imports	-148,2	-246,7	-349,9	-350,3	-390,0
Business	-9,9	22,4	1,3	42,0	-25,0
exports	68,7	153,2	186,8	227,7	181,7
imports	-78,5	-130,8	-185,5	-185,7	-206,7
Personal	21,4	87,1	83,1	137,2	57,6
exports	91,0	203,0	247,6	301,9	240,9
imports	-69,6	-116,0	-164,5	-164,7	-183,3
Communication services	7,1	3,3	6,5	8,3	3,7
exports	19,9	15,3	11,3	20,5	19,7
imports	-12,8	-12,1	-4,8	-12,1	-16,0
Construction services	21,0	21,4	24,5	42,3	53,1
exports	32,8	34,9	33,4	57,3	81,4
imports	-11,9	-13,5	-8,9	-15,0	-28,3
Insurance services	-7,4	-13,9	-16,0	-15,3	-12,4
exports	6,7	2,1	0,9	0,4	0,6
imports	-14,1	-16,0	-16,9	-15,7	-13,0
Excursion office services	—	—	-0,2	—	-0,1
exports	—	—	0,1	—	—
imports	—	—	-0,3	—	-0,1

\*including estimates of NBKR and NSC

2013				2014				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
<b>-538,5</b>	<b>-495,4</b>	<b>-498,8</b>	<b>-274,2</b>	<b>-372,6</b>	<b>-244,6</b>	<b>-523,4</b>	<b>-647,7</b>	<b>Current Account</b>
-816,8	-992,2	-1079,0	-734,0	-660,0	-807,6	-1143,9	-1121,6	Goods and services
-747,4	-952,7	-1027,3	-827,9	-586,3	-753,4	-1052,7	-1006,3	Goods
337,2	402,2	484,5	834,3	431,4	443,6	421,9	594,8	Export of goods (FOB)
216,5	252,6	310,4	303,1	190,2	264,7	250,4	239,4	exports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods procured in ports
92,8	106,7	98,2	439,0	168,6	120,7	113,2	314,4	nonmonetary gold
27,9	42,9	75,9	92,2	72,6	58,1	58,3	41,0	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-1084,6	-1355,0	-1511,8	-1662,2	-1017,6	-1197,0	-1474,6	-1601,0	Import of goods (FOB)
-1172,0	-1463,8	-1626,0	-1792,3	-1100,8	-1291,7	-1589,8	-1739,9	imports (CIF)
90,5	112,5	119,1	134,0	85,0	97,3	119,2	140,8	valuation adjustment
-3,15	-3,68	-4,93	-3,83	-1,81	-2,54	-3,92	-1,95	goods procured in ports
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-69,3	-39,4	-51,7	93,9	-73,7	-54,2	-91,2	-115,4	Services
170,4	247,4	294,2	330,6	185,5	226,8	287,7	196,6	exports
-239,7	-286,9	-346,0	-236,7	-259,2	-281,0	-378,9	-312,0	imports
-88,0	-104,7	-141,1	-24,3	-96,7	-114,2	-120,2	-119,2	Transportation services
35,3	42,9	51,2	54,8	33,0	33,2	44,1	48,1	exports
-123,3	-147,5	-192,3	-79,1	-129,8	-147,5	-164,3	-167,3	imports
-72,6	-86,7	-119,1	-39,4	-76,5	-80,6	-96,3	-106,9	Railroad transport
6,7	6,3	11,9	10,3	8,2	7,9	10,8	4,9	exports
-79,3	-93,0	-131,1	-49,7	-84,7	-88,5	-107,1	-111,8	imports
7,5	9,0	3,3	25,3	0,3	-10,6	-4,3	1,8	Air transport
25,9	34,0	33,3	38,1	21,0	22,5	28,4	26,9	exports
-18,4	-25,0	-30,0	-12,9	-20,8	-33,1	-32,7	-25,1	imports
-18,4	-19,7	-19,3	-1,8	-12,7	-15,2	-16,8	-16,0	Road transport
1,5	1,3	2,9	4,0	2,4	1,6	2,2	0,2	exports
-19,9	-21,0	-22,2	-5,9	-15,1	-16,7	-18,9	-16,3	imports
-4,4	-7,3	-5,9	-8,3	-7,8	-7,9	-2,9	2,0	Other types of transport
1,3	1,3	3,1	2,4	1,4	1,3	2,7	16,1	exports
-5,7	-8,5	-9,0	-10,7	-9,2	-9,2	-5,6	-14,2	imports
11,5	51,5	65,0	51,3	-11,8	24,0	10,7	9,8	Travels
82,7	144,1	158,5	144,2	72,7	102,5	159,4	88,1	exports
-71,3	-92,6	-93,5	-92,9	-84,5	-78,5	-148,6	-78,3	imports
-2,2	12,9	18,6	12,8	-13,5	2,5	-10,3	-3,6	Business
35,6	62,0	68,2	62,0	31,3	44,1	68,5	37,9	exports
-37,8	-49,1	-49,6	-49,2	-44,8	-41,6	-78,8	-41,5	imports
13,7	38,6	46,4	38,5	1,7	21,5	21,0	13,4	Personal
47,2	82,1	90,4	82,2	41,4	58,4	90,8	50,2	exports
-33,5	-43,5	-44,0	-43,7	-39,7	-36,9	-69,9	-36,8	imports
0,8	0,5	-5,9	13,0	6,5	1,3	0,1	-4,1	Communication services
1,9	1,5	2,5	14,5	13,5	2,2	1,9	2,1	exports
-1,2	-1,0	-8,5	-1,5	-7,0	-0,9	-1,9	-6,2	imports
0,8	8,3	17,4	15,8	4,9	14,8	22,2	11,2	Construction services
5,0	12,7	21,5	18,1	8,8	21,0	32,3	19,3	exports
-4,2	-4,3	-4,1	-2,3	-3,9	-6,2	-10,0	-8,2	imports
-3,3	-3,3	-4,3	-4,5	-3,2	-4,0	-2,4	-2,9	Insurance services
0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	—	exports
-3,4	-3,4	-4,4	-4,6	-3,3	-4,2	-2,6	-2,9	imports
—	—	—	—	—	-0,1	—	—	Excursion office services
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	exports
—	—	—	—	—	-0,1	—	—	imports

Table I.1. (continued)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Financial services	-16,5	-5,1	-4,4	-5,1	-9,7
exports	0,6	1,8	3,5	6,7	2,6
imports	-17,1	-6,9	-8,0	-11,8	-12,3
Computer and information services	-10,6	-9,4	-12,9	-7,8	-11,7
exports	3,1	1,4	2,1	1,5	1,3
imports	-13,6	-10,8	-14,9	-9,4	-13,0
Government services	5,5	5,6	6,7	4,5	-5,8
exports	14,6	14,2	15,5	15,4	6,9
imports	-9,1	-8,6	-8,8	-10,9	-12,7
Business services	5,0	65,8	-29,6	40,4	25,3
exports	144,3	171,1	185,3	147,8	109,7
imports	-139,3	-105,3	-214,9	-107,4	-84,5
of which Technical assistance	-20,7	-21,9	-21,0	-20,7	-20,0
Other services	49,8	51,3	46,1	44,9	40,8
exports	68,1	94,3	99,0	79,3	93,1
imports	-18,3	-43,0	-53,0	-34,4	-52,3
Income	-305,1	-659,1	-169,3	-423,0	-230,9
Compensation of employees	-32,3	-29,4	-28,8	-21,8	-24,0
Investment income	-272,8	-629,8	-140,5	-401,2	-206,9
Direct investments	-247,9	-610,7	-110,8	-348,1	-153,0
Distributed profit	-9,1	-133,9	-9,8	-203,9	-6,8
Reinvested incomes	-238,7	-475,3	-101,0	-144,3	-146,3
Income from debt (interests)	-0,1	-1,5	—	—	—
Portfolio investments	0,2	0,1	—	—	—
Other investments	-25,1	-19,2	-29,7	-53,0	-53,9
Interest on loans (schedule)	-35,8	-39,7	-46,8	-70,0	-71,8
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	-28,1	-31,0	-34,0	-36,7	-41,5
Banks	4,4	5,7	5,3	1,7	-0,5
Other sectors	-12,1	-14,4	-18,1	-34,9	-29,8
Other investment income	10,7	20,4	17,1	16,9	18,0
Current transfers	1391,3	1838,7	2061,5	2238,0	2175,8
General government	78,2	83,3	63,2	84,1	133,7
Humanitarian assistance	0,4	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions to international organizations	-3,6	-4,3	-3,4	-2,9	-2,6
Other grants	81,4	87,6	66,5	87,0	136,3
Other sectors	1313,1	1755,4	1998,3	2153,9	2042,1
Workers' remittances	1243,8	1661,5	1951,7	2101,3	1993,4
Inflow	1379,3	1859,7	2208,8	2469,0	2424,0
Outflow	-135,5	-198,3	-257,1	-367,7	-430,6
Other transfers	69,3	93,9	46,6	52,5	48,7
<b>Capital and Financial Account</b>	<b>347,9</b>	<b>787,4</b>	<b>813,8</b>	<b>845,1</b>	<b>985,2</b>
Capital account	-11,1	64,1	166,1	280,3	65,8
Capital transfers	-11,1	64,1	166,1	280,3	65,8
General government	70,9	121,6	172,5	269,6	60,6
Grant in form of goods	—	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
Other transfers	50,9	101,6	103,2	60,6	40,6
Forgiveness of debt	—	—	49,2	188,9	—
Other sectors	-82,1	-57,5	-6,4	10,8	5,1
Transfers related to migration*	-119,7	-93,2	-17,7	-17,0	-16,1
Inflow	9,2	15,0	13,1	10,3	8,6
Outflow	-129,0	-108,2	-30,8	-27,3	-24,7
Other transfers	37,7	35,7	11,3	27,8	21,2

\*estimates of NBKR

2013				2014				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-3,5	-1,4	-2,2	2,0	-0,8	-3,4	-3,5	-2,0	Financial services
0,5	1,8	0,7	3,6	1,0	0,2	0,8	0,6	exports
-4,0	-3,1	-3,0	-1,7	-1,8	-3,6	-4,3	-2,6	imports
-1,9	-1,7	-1,6	-2,6	-3,5	-2,3	-3,4	-2,5	Computer and information services
0,1	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,3	exports
-2,1	-2,0	-2,2	-3,1	-3,8	-2,7	-3,8	-2,8	imports
0,3	0,5	2,7	1,1	-0,6	-0,1	-1,6	-3,4	Government services
2,5	3,1	5,4	4,4	2,3	2,6	1,2	0,9	exports
-2,2	-2,6	-2,7	-3,3	-2,9	-2,7	-2,9	-4,3	imports
9,8	9,7	2,5	18,5	18,0	13,9	-1,8	-4,8	Business services
34,7	33,7	32,4	47,0	33,8	37,1	22,3	16,5	exports
-24,8	-24,1	-29,9	-28,6	-15,8	-23,2	-24,2	-21,3	imports
-5,0	-5,7	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	-5,0	of which Technical assistance
4,2	1,2	15,8	23,7	13,6	15,8	8,8	2,6	Other services
7,5	7,3	21,1	43,4	19,9	27,4	25,1	20,6	exports
-3,3	-6,1	-5,3	-19,7	-6,4	-11,6	-16,4	-18,0	imports
-121,3	-48,8	-68,5	-184,4	-105,6	-13,3	-74,9	-37,1	Income
-5,4	-5,5	-5,7	-5,3	-5,8	-5,2	-6,0	-6,9	Compensation of employees
-115,9	-43,4	-62,8	-179,1	-99,8	-8,1	-68,9	-30,2	Investment income
-102,0	-38,4	-49,1	-158,7	-83,3	-4,9	-46,1	-18,7	Direct investments
-8,3	—	-3,7	-191,9	-13,9	3,4	-0,1	3,7	Distributed profit
-93,7	-38,4	-45,4	33,2	-69,4	-8,3	-46,0	-22,4	Reinvested incomes
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Income from debt (interests)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investments
-13,9	-5,0	-13,7	-20,4	-16,4	-3,2	-22,8	-11,5	Other investments
-19,7	-9,3	-17,0	-23,8	-19,8	-11,1	-24,2	-16,8	Interest on loans (schedule)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
-11,7	-6,1	-10,4	-8,6	-11,8	-8,0	-12,6	-9,1	General government
1,3	0,3	0,3	-0,2	—	0,1	-0,2	-0,4	Banks
-9,3	-3,6	-6,9	-15,1	-8,0	-3,1	-11,4	-7,3	Other sectors
5,8	4,3	3,3	3,4	3,4	7,9	1,4	5,3	Other investment income
399,6	545,6	648,7	644,1	392,9	576,4	695,4	511,1	Current transfers
-0,8	3,4	21,8	59,7	29,2	-0,2	54,9	49,7	General government
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Humanitarian assistance
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Technical assistance
-0,8	-0,8	-0,3	-1,0	-0,9	-0,3	-1,0	-0,5	Contributions to
—	4,2	22,1	60,7	30,2	0,1	55,9	50,2	Other grants
400,3	542,2	626,9	584,4	363,7	576,6	640,4	461,3	Other sectors
386,9	519,0	618,1	577,3	349,8	564,2	632,9	446,6	Workers' remittances
460,6	610,8	718,7	678,9	446,4	664,5	735,2	577,9	Inflow
-73,7	-91,8	-100,6	-101,6	-96,6	-100,3	-102,3	-131,4	Outflow
13,4	23,3	8,8	7,1	13,9	12,4	7,5	14,8	Other transfers
<b>156,4</b>	<b>210,5</b>	<b>267,5</b>	<b>210,7</b>	<b>318,3</b>	<b>254,4</b>	<b>108,8</b>	<b>303,6</b>	<b>Capital and Financial Account</b>
17,1	206,6	22,6	34,1	13,8	10,6	12,4	28,9	Capital account
17,1	206,6	22,6	34,1	13,8	10,6	12,4	28,9	Capital transfers
15,5	205,9	19,4	28,8	10,6	14,2	15,1	20,7	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
10,5	12,0	14,4	23,8	5,6	9,2	10,1	15,7	Other transfers
—	188,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	Forgiveness of debt
1,6	0,7	3,2	5,3	3,2	-3,6	-2,7	8,2	Other sectors
-3,6	-4,7	-5,4	-3,3	-2,1	-5,4	-4,0	-4,6	Transfers related to migration
2,5	2,4	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,3	1,3	2,4	Inflow
-6,2	-7,2	-8,1	-5,9	-4,6	-7,8	-5,3	-7,0	Outflow
5,2	5,5	8,6	8,6	5,3	1,8	1,3	12,8	Other transfers



Table I.1. (continued)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Financial account	359,1	723,3	647,7	564,7	919,5
Direct investment	437,6	693,6	292,4	626,1	210,5
Abroad	—	0,1	-0,3	—	0,1
In the Kyrgyz Republic*	437,6	693,5	292,7	626,1	210,5
Inflow	666,1	849,2	590,7	964,5	575,7
Outflow	-228,5	-155,7	-298,1	-338,4	-382,0
In the share capital	-7,9	71,8	11,3	18,1	35,6
Inflow	22,4	86,6	26,9	58,6	-4,5
Outflow	-30,3	-14,8	-15,5	-40,5	23,3
Reinvestment income	238,7	475,3	101,0	144,3	146,3
Other capital	206,8	146,4	180,3	463,8	28,6
Inflow	405,0	287,3	462,9	761,7	433,9
Outflow	-198,2	-140,9	-282,5	-297,9	-405,3
Portfolio investment	27,1	-0,3	5,7	4,8	5,7
Assets	45,2	-5,8	5,6	6,2	—
In the share capital	22,9	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	22,3	-5,8	5,6	6,2	—
Liabilities	-18,2	5,5	0,1	-1,4	5,7
In the share capital	-18,2	5,5	—	-1,6	5,7
Debt securities	—	—	0,1	0,2	—
Financial derivatives	—	—	-0,4	-0,1	-0,5
Assets	—	—	-0,4	-0,1	-5,5
Liabilities	—	—	—	—	5,1
Other investments	6,7	142,9	550,5	211,3	571,4
Assets	128,7	-232,1	138,1	-68,4	-413,0
Currency and deposits	192,0	-182,9	173,0	-49,0	-17,4
Banks	202,8	-19,1	-8,2	-81,5	-21,8
Other sectors	-10,8	-163,9	181,3	32,5	4,4
Trade credits	-65,1	-44,5	-28,2	-68,2	-285,8
Other sectors	-65,1	-44,5	-28,2	-68,2	-285,8
Long-term	-43,6	-29,8	-18,9	-45,7	-191,5
Short-term	-21,5	-14,7	-9,3	-22,5	-94,3
Other assets	1,8	-4,6	-6,7	48,7	-109,8
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities	-122,0	375,0	412,4	279,8	984,4
Currency and deposits	-220,6	7,3	8,6	24,7	21,2
Banks	-220,6	7,3	8,6	24,7	21,2
Trade credits	15,9	0,2	68,4	74,1	207,2
Other sectors	15,9	0,2	68,4	74,1	207,2
Long-term	8,7	0,1	37,6	40,7	114,0
Short-term	7,1	0,1	30,8	33,3	93,3
Loans	55,2	366,1	332,3	174,2	654,4
Disbursement	483,9	621,2	713,0	854,2	1071,6
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	14,7
Long-term	—	—	—	—	14,7
General government	183,8	243,6	377,4	413,2	497,6
Long-term	183,8	243,6	377,4	413,2	497,6
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—

\*including estimates of NBKR for 2014

2013				2014				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
139,3	3,9	244,9	176,6	304,5	243,9	96,4	274,7	Financial account
91,0	131,9	312,1	91,2	-38,7	21,3	163,3	64,7	Direct investment
—	—	—	—	—	—	0,1	—	Abroad
91,0	131,9	312,0	91,2	-38,6	21,3	163,2	64,7	In the Kyrgyz Republic
179,8	165,6	340,3	278,7	148,7	49,0	229,6	148,3	Inflow
-88,8	-33,8	-28,3	-187,5	-187,4	-27,7	-66,4	-100,5	Outflow
5,7	-3,2	5,5	10,0	2,8	23,6	1,0	8,2	In the share capital
12,3	13,3	9,3	23,7	4,8	-14,2	2,9	1,9	Inflow
-6,6	-16,4	-3,8	-13,7	-2,1	37,8	-1,9	-10,6	Outflow
93,7	38,4	45,4	-33,2	69,4	8,3	46,0	22,4	Reinvestment income
-8,4	96,7	261,1	114,4	-110,9	-10,6	116,1	34,1	Other capital
73,8	114,0	285,6	288,2	74,4	54,9	180,6	124,0	Inflow
-82,2	-17,3	-24,5	-173,8	-185,3	-65,6	-64,5	-89,9	Outflow
-4,0	6,4	—	2,5	—	—	—	5,7	Portfolio investment
—	6,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In the share capital
—	6,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Debt securities
-4,0	0,2	—	2,5	—	—	—	5,7	Liabilities
-4,0	-0,1	—	2,5	—	—	—	5,7	In the share capital
—	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Debt securities
-0,3	0,1	-2,7	2,7	0,1	-0,2	—	-0,4	Financial derivatives
-0,3	0,1	-2,7	2,7	-5,3	-0,5	0,6	-0,4	Assets
—	—	—	—	5,4	0,4	-0,7	—	Liabilities
65,7	-68,9	-26,0	240,5	214,6	267,9	-39,3	128,2	Other investments
-66,2	8,9	-105,9	94,7	-26,1	55,5	-309,3	-133,2	Assets
-16,6	-2,9	-62,8	33,3	4,1	19,3	-13,1	-27,7	Currency and deposits
-7,7	-39,2	-69,1	34,4	4,2	21,8	-22,8	-25,0	Banks
-9,0	36,3	6,3	-1,1	-0,1	-2,4	9,6	-2,7	Other sectors
-48,5	11,9	-40,2	8,7	-30,2	38,2	-172,1	-121,8	Trade credits
-48,5	11,9	-40,2	8,7	-30,2	38,2	-172,1	-121,8	Other sectors
-32,5	8,0	-27,0	5,8	-20,2	25,6	-115,3	-81,6	Long-term
-16,0	3,9	-13,3	2,9	-10,0	12,6	-56,8	-40,2	Short-term
-1,1	-0,1	-2,8	52,7	—	-2,0	-124,0	16,3	Other assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	General government
131,9	-77,8	79,8	145,8	240,6	212,4	269,9	261,4	Liabilities
3,7	6,9	13,5	0,7	2,5	17,8	3,1	-2,3	Currency and deposits
3,7	6,9	13,5	0,7	2,5	17,8	3,1	-2,3	Banks
139,5	-20,2	5,3	-50,5	139,9	-5,8	-11,7	84,9	Trade credits
139,5	-20,2	5,3	-50,5	139,9	-5,8	-11,7	84,9	Other sectors
76,7	-11,1	2,9	-27,7	76,9	-3,2	-6,5	46,7	Long-term
62,8	-9,1	2,4	-22,7	62,9	-2,6	-5,3	38,2	Short-term
-15,1	-64,8	60,0	194,1	97,8	200,4	277,7	78,6	Loans
54,1	253,9	206,4	339,8	180,3	311,9	367,5	211,9	Disbursement
—	—	—	—	—	—	14,7	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	14,7	—	Long-term
9,7	120,2	87,8	195,5	87,7	175,8	130,2	104,0	General government
9,7	120,2	87,8	195,5	87,7	175,8	130,2	104,0	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term

Table I.1. (continued)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Banks	18,2	53,4	50,4	62,7	131,3
Long-term	15,4	53,4	48,6	61,7	122,4
Short-term	2,8	—	1,8	1,0	8,9
Other sectors	279,2	324,1	285,2	378,2	427,9
Long-term	279,2	324,1	285,2	378,2	427,9
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization (schedule)	-428,7	-255,1	-380,6	-680,0	-417,2
Monetary authorities	-25,7	-24,8	-21,2	-17,4	-20,1
Long-term	-25,7	-24,8	-21,2	-17,4	-20,1
General government	-38,3	-42,2	-92,0	-235,4	-55,1
Long-term	-38,3	-42,2	-92,0	-235,4	-55,1
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	-61,0	-22,1	-46,7	-61,9	-82,9
Long-term	-53,2	-22,1	-44,9	-60,9	-74,9
Short-term	-7,8	—	-1,8	-1,0	-8,0
Other sectors	-295,9	-166,1	-220,8	-365,3	-259,1
Long-term	-295,9	-166,1	-220,8	-365,3	-259,1
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—
Arrears	27,5	1,4	3,0	6,8	1,6
General government	1,0	1,4	3,0	5,5	1,2
Other sectors	26,5	—	—	1,2	0,4
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	100,0
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	100,0
Other sectors	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve assets	-112,3	-112,8	-200,5	-277,4	132,4
Monetary gold	—	-1,4	-24,0	-24,7	-13,4
SDR	-9,1	-5,7	-8,8	-11,9	5,3
Foreign exchange	-103,2	-105,7	-167,7	-240,8	140,5
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>-30,8</b>	<b>-194,4</b>	<b>861,3</b>	<b>961,9</b>	<b>803,0</b>
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

## Comment:

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

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

2013				2014				
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
6,1	20,8	17,4	18,5	24,0	22,7	44,5	40,1	Banks
5,1	20,8	17,4	18,5	24,0	22,7	43,6	32,1	Long-term
1,0	—	—	—	—	—	0,9	8,0	Short-term
38,3	113,0	101,2	125,8	68,6	113,4	178,1	67,8	Other sectors
38,3	113,0	101,2	125,8	68,6	113,4	178,1	67,8	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-69,2	-318,8	-146,4	-145,7	-82,6	-111,5	-89,8	-133,3	Amortization (schedule)
-7,8	-1,0	-6,1	-2,5	-4,6	-5,1	-3,1	-7,3	Monetary authorities
-7,8	-1,0	-6,1	-2,5	-4,6	-5,1	-3,1	-7,3	Long-term
-8,3	-203,1	-7,8	-16,3	-10,6	-16,3	-11,0	-17,2	General government
-8,3	-203,1	-7,8	-16,3	-10,6	-16,3	-11,0	-17,2	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-5,7	-38,0	-10,1	-8,1	-18,8	-14,1	-10,2	-39,9	Banks
-4,7	-38,0	-10,1	-8,1	-18,8	-14,1	-10,2	-31,9	Long-term
-1,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-8,0	Short-term
-47,3	-76,8	-122,5	-118,7	-48,6	-76,0	-65,6	-68,9	Other sectors
-47,3	-76,8	-122,5	-118,7	-48,6	-76,0	-65,6	-68,9	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
3,8	0,4	1,2	1,4	0,5	—	0,9	0,2	Arrears
3,4	—	0,7	1,4	0,5	—	0,7	—	General government
0,4	0,4	0,4	—	—	—	0,2	0,2	Other sectors
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,0	Other liabilities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,0	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other sectors
-13,1	-65,6	-38,4	-160,3	128,5	-45,2	-27,5	76,5	Reserve assets
-5,8	-5,9	-6,5	-6,4	-3,7	-4,8	-2,9	-2,0	Monetary gold
7,8	-13,6	5,9	-12,1	4,6	5,1	-11,6	7,3	SDR
-15,1	-46,1	-37,8	-141,8	127,7	-45,5	-13,0	71,3	Foreign exchange
<b>382,1</b>	<b>284,9</b>	<b>231,3</b>	<b>63,5</b>	<b>54,3</b>	<b>-9,9</b>	<b>414,5</b>	<b>344,0</b>	<b>Net errors and omissions</b>
<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>Overall Balance</b>

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

Group of Products	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 488,4</b>	<b>1 978,9</b>	<b>1 673,0</b>	<b>1 790,5</b>	<b>1 649,9</b>
Live animals and animal products	43,5	38,5	33,9	30,7	33,0
Vegetable products	104,1	138,5	147,6	170,0	128,0
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	1,1	—	—	0,1	0,1
Food prod., strong and soft drinks and vinegar, tobacco	45,2	46,3	42,9	43,7	59,3
Mineral products *	125,9	216,5	240,7	206,9	188,5
Products of chemistry and related industries	166,9	49,1	57,7	48,2	59,7
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	9,3	23,0	26,2	53,3	40,4
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddle products	6,7	12,0	10,7	11,6	8,9
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	0,1	0,3	0,8	0,9	0,2
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	6,2	9,5	9,4	9,3	7,1
Textile and textile products	161,8	189,0	204,6	140,5	136,8
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, canes and whips	2,4	3,8	3,4	4,7	7,4
Products of stone, gyms, cement, asbestos, mica	10,3	10,2	29,3	46,4	38,2
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	671,7	1 017,1	569,0	742,7	725,4
Non-precious metals and products from them	36,9	70,6	74,7	83,5	44,8
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	49,8	55,7	71,0	78,8	72,0
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	36,7	69,4	140,2	100,0	86,6
Optic devices and appliances, photography and cinematograph	1,3	6,6	5,0	12,7	2,8
Other special industrial products	4,8	18,0	0,2	0,5	4,9
Various industrial goods	3,8	4,9	5,6	6,2	5,5
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	—	—	—	—	0,3

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* including energy products

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

Group of Products	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 488,4</b>	<b>1 978,9</b>	<b>1 673,0</b>	<b>1 790,5</b>	<b>1 649,9</b>
Food products and live animals	160,7	194,5	204,1	218,1	177,5
Drinks and tobacco	30,2	25,7	17,6	22,4	40,9
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	53,2	87,7	127,6	73,8	97,0
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	117,5	184,3	166,3	166,9	129,3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	—	0,1	—	0,2	0,2
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	167,7	51,8	61,5	58,1	65,2
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	57,9	114,1	137,8	184,2	125,4
Machines and transportation equipment	86,6	125,0	211,2	178,7	147,6
Various finished products	146,2	189,3	184,6	151,3	149,8
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	668,3	1 006,2	562,3	736,8	716,9

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

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

Group of Products	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 223,1</b>	<b>4 261,2</b>	<b>5 576,3</b>	<b>6 069,8</b>	<b>5 732,5</b>
Live animals and animal products	96,7	95,4	101,4	115,6	124,6
Vegetable products	121,6	166,3	190,7	214,5	193,4
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	59,7	72,7	76,2	84,6	77,0
Food prod., strong and soft drinks and vinegar and tobacco	267,3	376,3	590,4	447,4	449,0
Mineral products*	876,0	1 002,2	1 237,4	1 378,9	1 206,3
Products of chemistry and related industries	300,8	405,1	478,8	523,8	542,4
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	121,3	172,2	215,0	274,7	245,0
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddme products	6,0	11,6	15,2	14,2	8,6
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	64,6	100,9	132,5	152,2	148,1
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	53,0	78,4	78,5	97,5	103,4
Textile and textile products	209,0	296,0	375,3	370,7	334,8
Foodwear, headgear, umbrellas, fold. umbr-s and canes	42,6	57,9	87,1	77,2	54,7
Products of stone, gyps, cement, asbestos, mica	56,4	83,6	91,5	111,8	114,5
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	2,8	6,4	27,4	32,7	36,1
Non-precious metals and products from them	183,1	284,9	424,4	556,4	463,5
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	408,5	485,8	642,9	713,1	593,2
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	280,0	482,0	709,9	782,9	908,0
Optic.devices and appliances, photography and cinematograph	36,5	35,3	42,2	54,4	56,2
Other special industrial products	1,0	3,0	1,8	1,9	5,4
Various industrial goods	36,5	45,2	57,5	65,4	68,1
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	—	—	0,2	—	0,2

Notes:

NSC data at CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* including energy products

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

Group of Products	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 223,1</b>	<b>4 261,2</b>	<b>5 576,3</b>	<b>6 069,8</b>	<b>5 732,5</b>
Food products and live animals	408,5	540,7	597,8	644,1	622,6
Drinks and tobacco	86,2	106,6	291,3	141,5	151,5
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	55,9	83,3	111,7	141,1	123,0
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	854,0	971,8	1 199,1	1 326,0	1 167,0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	48,3	59,0	61,8	68,2	61,9
Chemical and similar products, not inc.in other categories	343,1	474,1	564,4	647,0	663,5
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	457,9	662,7	872,8	1 049,3	946,8
Machines and transportation equipment	691,9	968,5	1 354,1	1 494,6	1 493,9
Various finished products	276,6	393,4	503,2	537,7	476,5
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	0,6	1,2	20,1	20,3	25,7

Notes:

NSC data at CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 488,4</b>	<b>1 978,9</b>	<b>1 673,0</b>	<b>1 790,5</b>	<b>1 649,9</b>
Consumption	351,9	420,8	431,9	409,5	363,8
Raw materials	202,4	88,5	133,3	92,6	132,9
Interim goods	778,9	1 217,5	789,3	1 018,8	924,8
Investment goods	37,8	67,8	152,3	102,8	99,1
Energy products	117,4	184,3	166,2	166,8	129,3

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 488,4</b>	<b>1 978,9</b>	<b>1 673,0</b>	<b>1 790,5</b>	<b>1 649,9</b>
<b>CIS countries</b>	<b>516,7</b>	<b>756,4</b>	<b>871,5</b>	<b>796,9</b>	<b>659,5</b>
Russia	257,8	284,4	219,1	153,5	122,7
Kazakhstan	181,7	289,7	394,7	395,6	368,3
Uzbekistan	40,2	124,4	190,1	163,5	116,7
Tajikistan	15,4	36,3	39,7	51,7	28,1
Ukraine	5,7	4,1	5,2	10,4	4,6
Belarus	6,4	7,7	11,3	12,6	6,5
Other CIS countries	9,6	9,7	11,4	9,6	12,6
<b>Non-CIS countries</b>	<b>971,7</b>	<b>1 222,6</b>	<b>801,5</b>	<b>993,6</b>	<b>990,4</b>
Europe					
Switzerland	387,9	873,6	547,9	513,2	575,6
France	38,2	1,4	4,0	1,4	2,0
Asia					
UAE	302,2	150,0	16,1	222,0	141,8
China	28,3	42,0	61,4	35,9	32,8
Afghanistan	9,0	23,5	25,8	12,5	23,2
Turkey	37,2	54,5	50,2	85,8	86,0
America					
Canada	16,7	1,1	1,7	0,6	1,7
USA	90,3	0,6	3,0	4,4	2,5
Other non-CIS countries	62,0	75,8	91,5	117,8	124,8

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 223,1</b>	<b>4 261,2</b>	<b>5 576,3</b>	<b>6 069,8</b>	<b>5 732,5</b>
Consumption	1 111,9	1 615,4	2 050,6	2 056,6	2 057,6
Raw materials	117,9	132,0	178,6	174,7	185,2
Interim goods	683,7	951,7	1 283,5	1 538,3	1 420,7
Investment goods	455,4	590,0	863,9	974,7	900,5
Energy products	854,1	972,3	1 199,7	1 325,5	1 168,4

Notes:

NSC data at CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

**Table I.9. Geographic Structure of Import***(In millions of USD)*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 223,1</b>	<b>4 261,2</b>	<b>5 576,3</b>	<b>6 069,8</b>	<b>5 732,5</b>
<b>CIS countries</b>	<b>1 711,6</b>	<b>2 178,2</b>	<b>2 889,5</b>	<b>3 005,9</b>	<b>2 780,0</b>
Russia	1 083,9	1 429,6	1 816,6	2 040,3	1 851,9
Kazakhstan	385,6	411,4	698,6	569,9	574,4
Uzbekistan	93,8	84,3	67,5	96,9	106,5
Ukraine	81,5	124,9	141,2	158,1	115,0
Belarus	53,4	109,5	151,8	116,7	91,4
Other CIS countries	13,3	18,4	13,9	24,1	40,8
<b>Non-CIS countries</b>	<b>1 511,5</b>	<b>2 083,1</b>	<b>2 686,8</b>	<b>3 063,8</b>	<b>2 952,4</b>
Europe					
Germany	88,6	144,6	197,8	232,9	234,0
Netherlands	25,7	40,9	60,1	57,0	37,1
Asia					
Japan	86,7	164,5	216,1	245,0	361,8
Republic of Korea	49,5	63,2	86,2	104,6	129,9
China	666,3	923,5	1 214,9	1 452,8	1 200,2
Turkey	84,7	117,1	175,6	211,1	226,2
America					
USA	191,3	210,3	251,5	222,9	234,6
Canada	19,0	22,4	28,1	17,0	11,8
Other non-CIS countries	299,7	396,6	456,5	520,5	516,7

Notes:

NSC data at CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"



Table I.10. Export of Major Types of Products

Products	unit of measurement	2011		2012	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 978,9</b>		<b>1 673,0</b>
Live animals	<i>thou pieces</i>	41,4	7,7	27,6	8,2
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	0,3	2,6	0,6	6,1
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	24,6	23,4	25,1	21,0
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved n.e.s., fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	299,5	95,1	227,6	88,2
Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	83,9	39,2	89,9	55,5
Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	<i>thou tons</i>	4,4	13,1	3,6	12,0
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	21,2	31,0	26,9	33,9
Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	<i>thou tons</i>	145,4	12,4	90,0	7,8
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	9,6	8,6	11,7	12,1
Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)	<i>thou tons</i>	41,1	17,8	85,7	56,2
Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit	<i>thou tons</i>	10,4	10,1	21,3	19,1
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	66,5	70,3	72,5	86,0
Gas oils	<i>thou tons</i>	16,6	13,8	10,3	9,2
Electric current	<i>bill.kwh</i>	2,8	80,4	1,6	46,1
Other inorganic chemicals	<i>thou tons</i>	3,6	27,6	1,7	36,4
Plastics in primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	2,7	2,0	3,3	3,1
Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds	<i>thou pieces</i>	7,9	10,2	9,0	11,6
Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers	<i>thou tons</i>	4,4	6,5	5,0	7,7
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials (not including narrow or special fabrics)	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	17,4	8,1	17,7	5,0
Portland cement	<i>thou tons</i>	95,1	8,3	126,2	12,2
Other monumental stone	<i>thou tons</i>	11,8	2,7	17,0	5,0
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	—	—	4,1	15,9
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	26,4	17,9	28,9	26,3
Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy and cermets	<i>thou tons</i>	0,7	9,2	1,1	10,7
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	<i>thou tons</i>	1,2	11,5	0,5	7,6
Bulldozers, angledozers, graders and levellers, self-propelled	<i>pieces</i>	8,0	0,3	22,0	4,1
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	<i>pieces</i>	—	2,7	—	3,0
Filament lamps	<i>mln. pieces</i>	157,4	21,5	156,5	21,9
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou pieces</i>	0,6	5,6	0,6	5,1
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>pieces</i>	78,0	22,3	207,0	80,3
Used cars	<i>thou pieces</i>	1,4	9,6	0,4	5,5
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			23,2		27,6
Aircraft and associated equipment			2,9		15,1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			143,4		156,8
Parts and accessories for machines, appliances, instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.			5,1		4,0
Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics			8,3		9,1
Gold, non-monetary	<i>tons</i>	20,2	1 006,2	10,4	562,3

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices, including "shuttle traders"

2013		2014		unit of measurement	Products
in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD		
	<b>1 790,5</b>		<b>1 649,9</b>		<b>Total</b>
28,6	10,7	18,9	8,2	<i>thou pieces</i>	Live animals
0,7	7,2	0,4	4,1	<i>thou tons</i>	Meat and meat preparations
12,8	12,0	24,8	20,6	<i>thou tons</i>	Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese
				<i>thou tons</i>	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved n.e.s., fresh or dried
244,8	110,5	204,1	87,0		
92,5	54,4	67,0	36,7	<i>thou tons</i>	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried
3,9	14,3	5,5	21,0	<i>thou tons</i>	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse
15,5	19,9	18,6	24,1	<i>thou tons</i>	Cotton
61,0	5,0	99,8	6,3	<i>thou tons</i>	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel
14,5	11,6	112,4	11,4	<i>thou tons</i>	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.
62,2	18,9	126,2	40,5	<i>thou tons</i>	Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)
17,5	12,7	24,8	20,4	<i>thou tons</i>	Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit
110,6	117,7	88,9	92,3	<i>thou tons</i>	Kerosene
10,5	8,7	7,6	5,5	<i>thou tons</i>	Gas oils
0,6	20,5	0,1	0,2	<i>bill.kwh</i>	Electric current
1,3	28,9	2,2	45,9	<i>thou tons</i>	Other inorganic chemicals
7,4	9,4	4,0	3,8	<i>thou tons</i>	Plastics in primary forms
12,2	26,0	10,3	20,0	<i>thou pieces</i>	Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds
4,7	6,9	3,6	5,6	<i>thou tons</i>	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers
31,2	4,5	20,0	4,2	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials (not including narrow or special fabrics)
174,5	16,8	136,4	12,9	<i>thou tons</i>	Portland cement
26,9	7,8	29,4	8,9	<i>thou tons</i>	Other monumental stone
9,8	28,4	9,4	25,3	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass
39,7	36,2	25,5	18,0	<i>thou tons</i>	Iron and steel
				<i>thou tons</i>	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy and cermets
2,0	15,0	0,1	0,8		
0,3	7,0	0,6	2,5	<i>thou tons</i>	Tools for use in the hand or in machines
27,0	5,9	11,0	0,9	<i>pieces</i>	Bulldozers, angledozers, graders and levellers, self-propelled
				<i>pieces</i>	Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled
0,1	7,4	24,0	2,6		
164,6	23,6	128,2	19,3	<i>mln. pieces</i>	Filament lamps
1,2	10,5	0,7	7,6	<i>thou pieces</i>	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons
				<i>pieces</i>	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles
216,0	30,7	150,0	17,8		
0,2	2,2	0,3	2,4	<i>thou pieces</i>	Used cars
	33,4		30,3		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
	8,8		10,1		Aircraft and associated equipment
	109,4		100,6		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
					Parts and accessories for machines, appliances, instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.
	10,3		0,2		Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics
16,9	736,8	18,0	716,9	<i>tons</i>	Gold, non-monetary

Table I.11. Import of Major Types of Products

Products	unit of measurement	2011		2012	
		in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>4 261,2</b>		<b>5 576,3</b>
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons	84,3	72,5	76,6	76,3
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	thou tons	289,9	67,0	438,4	93,6
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	thou tons	136,6	45,7	119,6	33,2
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables	thou tons	20,1	33,3	25,3	40,7
Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	thou tons	33,8	21,2	28,2	22,0
Sugar, molasses and honey	thou tons	87,4	78,7	83,4	63,9
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	thou tons	25,5	82,3	26,6	101,9
Food preparations, n.e.s.	thou tons	9,7	33,8	8,6	44,5
Waters (including mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	mln litres	44,3	26,3	49,3	30,5
Cigarettes containing tobacco	bill.pieces	3,7	38,7	4,1	224,1
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	thou cub. m	243,0	43,9	282,9	60,7
Coal, coke and briquettes	mln tons	1,0	32,9	1,1	40,0
Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit	thou tons	558,7	393,6	709,6	515,6
Kerosene	thou tons	117,6	111,4	102,1	105,4
Gas oils	thou tons	354,1	268,5	468,5	367,3
Lubricating petroleum oils	thou tons	13,9	23,9	15,0	26,3
Petroleum bitumen, and other residual petroleum products	thou tons	63,4	30,3	39,3	19,1
Natural gas	mln.cub.m	0,3	69,1	0,4	83,3
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft", crude, refined or fractionated	thou tons	34,4	53,7	39,6	55,6
Metal salts and peroxy salts, of inorganic acids	thou tons	17,5	17,1	33,1	22,2
Other inorganic chemicals	thou tons	2,0	21,0	3,0	31,1
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	thou tons	41,8	23,4	52,1	29,6
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons	5,6	148,7	6,6	173,1
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials	thou tons	35,0	76,9	38,3	88,1
Fertilizers	thou tons	125,2	42,5	137,1	54,2
Plastics in primary forms	thou tons	24,4	41,3	28,1	45,7
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons	12,5	30,9	17,9	44,8
Rubber tyres	mln. pieces	1,6	55,5	1,4	71,1
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	thou cub. m	85,8	29,6	143,3	40,5
Paper and paperboard	thou tons	29,3	36,3	31,2	39,7
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	mln.sq.m	251,7	63,3	234,0	74,5
Iron and steel	thou tons	166,5	146,8	253,8	226,9
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	thou tons	10,0	18,3	22,5	44,3
Wire products (excluding insulated electrical wiring) and fencing grills	thou tons	3,9	6,4	9,3	33,3
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	thou pieces	0,2	21,1	0,5	43,1
Parts of the machinery of group for civil construction, n.e.s.			34,0		35,6
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	mln. pieces	2 099,7	100,4	1 649,0	67,8
Transformers, electrical	thou pieces	2,7	6,0	4,2	38,9
Insulated wire, cable	thou tons	2,8	13,1	5,5	29,4
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	thou pieces	1,3	22,1	1,3	19,7
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles			92,4		189,7
Used cars	thou pieces	53,7	214,7	69,6	279,6
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			33,8		49,6
Aircraft and associated equipment			35,5		29,5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			184,3		239,3
Footwear			53,3		81,9

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices, including "shuttle traders"

2013		2014		unit of measurement	Products
in kind	mln of USD	in kind	mln of USD		
	<b>6 069,8</b>		<b>5 732,5</b>		<b>Total</b>
60,6	88,0	65,0	98,7	thou tons	Meat and meat preparations
363,0	89,9	449,9	100,4	thou tons	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled
139,9	44,1	57,1	17,3	thou tons	Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin
30,7	47,3	31,7	45,8	thou tons	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables
38,3	36,6	32,1	30,4	thou tons	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried
83,5	58,3	83,4	58,7	thou tons	Sugar, molasses and honey
26,5	90,8	26,2	81,7	thou tons	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof
10,6	51,1	11,2	48,2	thou tons	Food preparations, n.e.s.
55,1	38,2	61,6	38,3	mln litres	Waters (including mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.
5,2	67,4	8,3	77,9	bill.pieces	Cigarettes containing tobacco
346,6	74,6	443,8	73,9	thou cub. m	Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
1,3	51,6	1,3	46,1	mln tons	Coal, coke and briquettes
840,4	571,5	618,2	457,7	thou tons	Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit
125,9	115,3	95,7	82,8	thou tons	Kerosene
587,4	444,9	—	368,8	thou tons	Gas oils
18,2	33,0	25,0	33,2	thou tons	Lubricating petroleum oils
41,1	18,6	40,4	16,6	thou tons	Petroleum bitumen, and other residual petroleum products
0,3	67,4	0,2	50,5	mln.cub.m	Natural gas
44,1	60,9	49,8	54,6	thou tons	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft", crude, refined or fractionated
54,5	35,8	43,5	30,7	thou tons	Metal salts and peroxy salts, of inorganic acids
—	18,9	—	36,3	thou tons	Other inorganic chemicals
67,7	35,0	68,5	33,2	thou tons	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
8,7	172,5	7,4	180,9	thou tons	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)
44,0	106,0	45,4	102,2	thou tons	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials
179,7	60,9	218,4	70,2	thou tons	Fertilizers
41,8	65,5	39,1	58,9	thou tons	Plastics in primary forms
29,7	61,3	30,8	64,9	thou tons	Plastics in non-primary forms
1,3	82,7	1,3	59,1	mln. pieces	Rubber tyres
153,9	42,6	106,7	33,5	thou cub. m	Densified wood and reconstituted wood
32,6	46,3	40,5	50,9	thou tons	Paper and paperboard
175,6	74,4	155,6	75,2	mln.sq.m	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials
333,2	278,4	363,2	287,3	thou tons	Iron and steel
52,4	110,1	21,0	38,7	thou tons	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium
19,9	42,6	13,2	22,6	thou tons	Wire products (excluding insulated electrical wiring) and fencing grills
0,8	39,5	0,6	25,7	thou pieces	Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled
1 840,1	28,0	1 790,2	29,4	thou pieces	Parts of the machinery of group for civil construction, n.e.s.
2,7	63,9	—	56,9	mln. pieces	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy
5,8	52,2	—	18,5	thou pieces	Transformers, electrical
2,6	32,1	5,6	23,1	thou tons	Insulated wire, cable
	47,1	2,9	66,3	thou pieces	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons
	110,2		59,8		Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles
87,5	313,4	108,7	413,8	thou pieces	Used cars
	63,7		49,1		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
	38,7		55,9		Aircraft and associated equipment
	231,4		190,5		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
	66,8		50,0		Footwear

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

Products	2014	2014	2013	Index of		
	mln of USD	mln of USD	mln of USD	prices	physic. vol	value
	n1214*p1214	n1214*p1213	n1213*p1213	A / B	B / C	A / C
	A	B	C			
Gold, non-monetary	716,9	781,5	736,8	0,917	1,061	0,973
Vegetables and fruit	127,7	135,6	167,0	0,942	0,812	0,765
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	121,9	127,5	141,1	0,956	0,903	0,863
Inorganic chemicals	49,3	702,7	33,9	0,070	20,743	1,457
Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals	40,5	38,5	18,9	1,054	2,030	2,140
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	25,3	27,3	28,4	0,927	0,960	0,890
Cotton	24,1	23,8	19,9	1,013	1,194	1,210
Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	21,0	20,5	14,3	1,024	1,437	1,472
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	20,6	23,1	12,0	0,891	1,933	1,722
Rubber tyres	20,0	22,1	26,0	0,905	0,850	0,769
Filament lamps	19,3	18,3	23,6	1,052	0,779	0,819
Iron and steel	18,0	23,3	36,2	0,772	0,643	0,496
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	17,8	21,3	30,7	0,833	0,694	0,579
Dresses	17,2	46,6	19,2	0,370	2,420	0,896
Portland cement, cement	12,9	13,2	16,8	0,979	0,782	0,766
Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	12,2	14,3	14,1	0,850	1,021	0,867
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	11,4	89,9	11,6	0,127	7,749	0,982
Pantihose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted	11,2	12,8	12,8	0,878	0,997	0,876
Blouses, shirts and shirt blouses	10,9	12,9	15,9	0,848	0,812	0,689
Monumental or building stone, worked, and articles thereof	9,0	8,6	7,9	1,047	1,086	1,137
Internal combustion piston engines, n.e.s.	8,7	2,9	3,6	3,026	0,788	2,384
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and skirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics, knitted or crocheted	8,6	9,3	5,8	0,926	1,606	1,487
Live animals	8,2	0,4	10,7	19,595	0,039	0,769
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	7,6	6,1	10,5	1,259	0,577	0,726
Coal, coke and briquettes	7,3	8,1	5,1	0,899	1,571	1,413
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	7,1	4,4	7,9	1,632	0,552	0,901
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	6,8	7,3	9,0	0,935	0,804	0,752
Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	6,3	8,1	5,0	0,777	1,635	1,270
Overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles	5,8	6,9	8,4	0,843	0,822	0,692
Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	5,2	6,3	7,2	0,819	0,871	0,713
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials (not including narrow or special fabrics)	4,2	2,9	4,5	1,457	0,639	0,932
Electrothermic appliances, n.e.s.	4,2	5,2	2,3	0,800	2,302	1,842
Helicopters	4,2	3,4	2,1	1,241	1,571	1,950
Meat and meat preparations	4,1	3,9	7,2	1,070	0,537	0,574
Electric space-heating apparatus and electric soil-heating apparatus	4,1	4,0	1,8	1,023	2,303	2,355
Aeroplanes and other aircraft	4,0	4,9	6,3	0,815	0,778	0,634
Jackets and blazers	3,9	4,0	2,9	0,972	1,401	1,362
Plastics in primary forms	3,8	5,1	9,4	0,739	0,545	0,402
Suits and ensembles	3,6	10,3	3,5	0,352	2,922	1,028
Skirts and divided skirts	3,2	3,9	4,1	0,825	0,948	0,782
Jewellery of gold, silver or platinum group metals	3,1	18,5	1,8	0,169	10,305	1,742
Raw material	3,1	2,6	3,6	1,173	0,741	0,869
Silver	3,1	3,8	3,3	0,812	1,143	0,928
Transformers, electrical	3,0	3,3	2,7	0,913	1,235	1,128
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers and similar articles of textile fabrics, knitted or crocheted	2,9	4,4	2,6	0,655	1,712	1,122
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	2,8	0,9	3,0	3,104	0,299	0,929
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing	2,8	3,3	3,0	0,846	1,122	0,949
Footwear, n.e.s., with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	2,6	3,8	0,6	0,694	5,794	4,024
Other crude minerals	2,6	7,8	1,2	0,329	6,724	2,213
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	2,6	3,1	7,4	0,820	0,421	0,345
Tractors	2,5	2,7	5,5	0,942	0,486	0,458
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	2,5	14,8	7,0	0,169	2,122	0,359
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	2,5	2,8	3,3	0,884	0,856	0,757
Stone, sand and gravel	2,3	1,5	3,5	1,551	0,421	0,654
<b>Full range of goods (in mln of USD)</b>	<b>1456,7</b>	<b>2344,5</b>	<b>1553,1</b>	<b>0,621</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>0,938</b>
<b>Full range of goods (in % of total export)</b>	<b>88,3%</b>		<b>86,7%</b>			
<b>Total export</b>	<b>1649,9</b>		<b>1790,5</b>			

## Notes:

Based on NSC data in FOB prices excluding after-estimates; first 54 large export items are indicated for the 2014

n - physical volume of exports

p - estimated export price

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

Products	2014	2014	2013	Index of		
	mln of USD	mln of USD	mln of USD	prices	physic. vol	value
	n1214*p1214	n1214*p1213	n1213*p1213	A / B	B / C	A / C
	A	B	C			
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1061,1	1087,7	1201,3	0,976	0,905	0,883
Iron and steel	287,3	303,5	278,4	0,947	1,090	1,032
Medicaments	180,9	146,8	172,5	1,232	0,851	1,049
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials	102,2	109,5	106,0	0,933	1,034	0,964
Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled	100,4	111,4	89,9	0,902	1,240	1,118
Meat and meat preparations	98,7	94,4	88,0	1,046	1,073	1,122
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp	90,2	103,4	82,4	0,872	1,254	1,094
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	84,0	84,0	83,6	1,000	1,005	1,004
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	81,7	89,6	90,8	0,912	0,987	0,899
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	75,2	66,0	74,4	1,140	0,886	1,010
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	73,9	95,5	74,6	0,774	1,281	0,992
Inorganic chemicals	72,1	65,5	62,9	1,100	1,041	1,146
Fertilizers	70,2	74,0	60,9	0,949	1,215	1,153
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	66,3	52,1	47,1	1,272	1,106	1,406
Plastics in non-primary forms	64,9	63,4	61,3	1,023	1,035	1,059
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	61,9	34,2	65,1	1,809	0,526	0,951
Animal or vegetable fats and oils, raw materials, refined or fractionated	61,3	75,2	67,7	0,815	1,110	0,905
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	59,8	34,9	110,2	1,711	0,317	0,543
Rubber tyres	59,1	83,4	82,7	0,709	1,009	0,715
Plastics in primary forms	58,9	61,3	65,5	0,961	0,936	0,900
Vegetables and fruit	58,1	60,4	56,0	0,961	1,078	1,036
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	56,9	62,2	63,9	0,915	0,973	0,890
Aeroplanes and other aircraft	51,6	27,5	33,0	1,877	0,833	1,564
Natural gas	50,5	58,0	67,4	0,871	0,861	0,749
Coal, coke and briquettes	46,1	52,5	51,6	0,879	1,017	0,894
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	45,8	48,8	47,3	0,939	1,031	0,968
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s. of iron and steel	38,7	44,2	110,1	0,877	0,401	0,352
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	38,3	42,7	38,2	0,895	1,118	1,001
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	37,6	33,2	42,6	1,132	0,779	0,882
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	35,5	37,4	43,5	0,949	0,859	0,815
Glazed ceramic flags and paving	33,9	36,5	29,5	0,931	1,234	1,149
Footwear, n.e.s., with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	33,6	34,6	49,3	0,973	0,701	0,682
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	33,2	35,5	35,0	0,935	1,012	0,947
Alcoholic beverages	31,9	28,9	33,2	1,103	0,869	0,959
Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	26,2	32,8	37,0	0,800	0,885	0,708
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	25,7	27,9	39,5	0,922	0,707	0,652
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing	25,3	39,2	28,9	0,646	1,354	0,875
Gold, non-monetary	24,7	126,6	19,2	0,195	6,606	1,290
Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted	23,7	22,9	36,2	1,033	0,633	0,654
Trailers and semi-trailers for the transport of goods	23,3	10,8	13,0	2,152	0,833	1,793
Wire products and fencing grills	22,6	28,2	42,6	0,804	0,661	0,532
Automatic data-processing machines	20,2	16,5	10,3	1,220	1,600	1,953
Stone, sand and gravel	19,8	24,8	21,8	0,799	1,137	0,908
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	19,1	22,8	20,8	0,840	1,096	0,921
Automatic data-processing machines	19,1	17,1	24,9	1,115	0,687	0,766
Transformers, electrical	18,5	293,7	52,2	0,063	5,628	0,354
Fibreboard of wood	18,5	20,9	17,1	0,885	1,223	1,083
Sanitary, plumbing and heating fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	18,2	17,8	20,2	1,024	0,880	0,902
Floor coverings, etc.	17,8	17,2	20,7	1,039	0,827	0,860
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	17,7	16,1	17,2	1,100	0,937	1,030
Aluminium	17,5	18,7	19,8	0,932	0,947	0,883
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	17,3	18,0	44,1	0,958	0,408	0,391
Electrothermic appliances, n.e.s.	16,8	13,1	16,0	1,288	0,816	1,051
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel, copper or aluminium	16,6	14,5	15,1	1,147	0,958	1,100
Moving, grading, levelling, extracting or boring machinery	16,6	7,8	8,2	2,127	0,945	2,011
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	16,4	16,5	16,6	0,989	0,997	0,986
Pantihose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery	16,3	18,8	16,7	0,865	1,124	0,973
Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	15,9	16,3	15,5	0,978	1,053	1,030
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	15,6	28,7	17,3	0,541	1,657	0,897
Margarine and shortening	15,3	18,2	16,7	0,845	1,087	0,918
Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	14,9	14,2	20,4	1,045	0,697	0,729
<b>Full range of goods (in mln of USD)</b>	<b>3 921,4</b>	<b>4 358,3</b>	<b>4 294,2</b>	<b>0,900</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>0,913</b>
<b>Full range of goods (in % of total import)</b>	<b>68,4%</b>		<b>70,7%</b>			
<b>Total import</b>	<b>5 732,5</b>		<b>6 069,8</b>			

Notes:

Based on NSC data in CIF prices excluding after-estimates; first 61 large export items are indicated for the 2014

n - physical volume of imports

p - estimated import price

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

	unit of meas- urement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>257,8</b>		<b>284,4</b>		<b>219,1</b>		<b>153,5</b>		<b>122,7</b>
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			179,3		176,7		102,0		26,2		21,1
Raw materials			19,8		14,3		9,0		10,1		13,5
Interim goods			30,5		55,7		62,0		54,0		32,0
Investment goods			9,3		5,5		4,2		10,2		12,0
Energy products			18,7		32,1		41,8		53,1		44,1
<b>SITC sections and large position</b>											
Food products and live animals			40,1		25,2		15,7		13,1		12,1
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons	—	0,2	—	0,3	0,1	1,2	0,4	2,5	0,2	2,3
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved (including dried leguminous vegetables); roots, tubers and other edible vegetable products, n.e.s., fresh or dried	thou tons	82,8	17,2	49,6	13,5	10,6	7,1	6,7	4,5	5,4	4,0
Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	thou tons	60,4	19,0	12,3	6,3	3,0	3,1	0,4	0,7	0,4	1,3
Soups and broths and preparations therefor	tons	65,4	1,0	107,4	1,6	190,2	2,2	235,0	3,0	263,2	3,0
Drinks and tobacco	thou tons	4,0	11,6	3,5	10,7	2,2	8,0	2,5	9,6	3,6	14,0
Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	thou tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	thou tons	14,4	21,0	18,8	31,2	22,3	32,8	10,8	18,1	17,1	15,1
Cotton	thou tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	thou tons	19,0	18,7	28,7	32,1	33,7	41,8	48,0	53,1	44,1	44,1
Kerosene	thou tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	thou tons	—	9,0	—	4,2	—	2,9	—	0,9	—	1,7
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	thou tons	—	7,1	—	11,7	—	18,4	—	18,2	—	6,0
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	thou tons	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,5	0,5	1,3	0,3	0,9	0,2	1,0
Textile yarn	mln.sq.m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent or reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked	thou tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	thou tons	0,1	0,5	0,5	6,2	0,4	4,2	0,2	1,7	0,1	0,8
Machines and transportation equipment	mln. pieces	59,9	22,8	54,9	22,8	44,6	5,2	48,5	6,2	34,6	4,2
Filament lamps	pieces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	pieces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	pieces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft and associated equipment	pieces	856,0	5,2	520,0	3,4	140,0	1,0	120,0	0,8	131,0	1,1
Various finished products	pieces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	pieces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			127,4		146,5		81,7		15,2		10,6
			124,0		135,6		75,3		3,8		3,3

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.15. Export of Goods to Kazakhstan

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mtn. USD	in kind	mtn. USD	in kind	mtn. USD	in kind	mtn. USD	in kind	mtn. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>181,7</b>		<b>289,7</b>		<b>394,7</b>		<b>395,6</b>		<b>368,3</b>
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			90,2		142,5		235,1		249,5		213,1
Raw materials			16,9		37,7		64,9		51,9		88,8
Interim goods			19,7		26,1		40,7		53,2		40,1
Investment goods			5,6		13,8		14,8		19,9		23,6
Energy products			49,2		69,5		39,1		21,2		2,7
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals			65,6		97,1		116,9		102,4		79,8
Live animals			1,7		3,2		4,7		7,8		6,9
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	thou pieces		5,3		7,9		11,0		468,4		14,1
Cheese and curd	thou tons		20,9		24,3		20,9		11,9		24,8
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved (including dried leguminous vegetables); roots, tubers and other edible vegetable products, n.e.s., fresh or dried	thou tons		2,3		4,8		3,3		0,7		2,1
Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	thou tons		134,0		169,6		153,5		163,8		141,8
Drinks and tobacco	thou tons		28,9		66,2		81,7		82,0		19,0
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	thou tons		8,0		3,2		2,0		1,6		1,6
Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)	thou tons		—		7,7		25,4		17,4		38,1
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	thou tons		49,3		69,5		39,1		21,2		2,7
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	thou tons		9,2		0,6		0,7		0,6		2,4
Electric current	bill.kwh		1,6		68,9		38,2		20,5		0,2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	thou tons		—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	thou tons		13,1		34,0		42,0		32,2		49,4
Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes (including the fissile or fertile chemical elements and isotopes) and their compounds; mixtures and residues containing these products	thou tons		10,2		27,6		36,4		28,9		45,9
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	thou tons		22,6		28,6		43,3		54,4		46,6
Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose	thou tons		2,7		6,2		4,7		4,5		3,4
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials (not including narrow or special fabrics)	thou tons		—		4,4		2,9		30,8		4,1
Monumental or building stone, worked, and articles thereof	thou tons		1,6		11,4		4,8		25,6		8,7
Refractory cements,	thou tons		—		—		0,2		58,8		0,6
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent or reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked	mth.sq.m		—		—		6,4		4,3		10,5
Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	thou tons		6,4		22,9		2,9		34,5		0,2
Iron and steel	thou tons		3,3		10,7		4,3		7,3		6,6
Machines and transportation equipment	pieces		14,1		31,4		27,0		38,6		22,9
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	pieces		34,0		556,0		4,5		1142,0		6,1
Filament lamps (other than flash bulbs, infrared and ultraviolet lamps) and sealed-beam lamp units	mth. pieces		26,4		4,0		4,4		20,0		0,7
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	pieces		520,0		893,0		2,6		166,0		1,8
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (including satellites) and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof	pieces		0,0		2,1		0,0		0,7		1,8
Various finished products			8,6		17,6		98,3		127,3		126,4
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			0,3		6,8		81,2		103,2		98,0
Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics			5,2		6,3		8,7		11,1		11,2
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR



Table I.16. Export of Goods to Uzbekistan

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>40,2</b>		<b>124,4</b>		<b>190,1</b>		<b>163,5</b>		<b>116,7</b>
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			10,9		11,9		10,8		9,7		9,8
Raw materials			7,4		7,2		8,0		7,0		4,8
Interim goods			11,1		52,4		62,9		95,6		70,4
Investment goods			6,6		34,9		97,5		45,8		22,5
Energy products			4,1		18,0		11,0		5,4		9,2
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals											
Live animals			4,1		4,7		4,6		3,1		2,0
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	thou pieces		2,8		1,2		1,0		1,5		0,6
Food preparations, n.e.s.	thou tons		2,0		2,0		2,2		1,2		0,1
Drinks and tobacco	thou tons		0,5		0,7		0,7		1,2		0,9
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0,2		—		—		—		—
Stone, sand and gravel			11,3		14,7		13,1		10,0		10,0
Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	thou tons		5,3		4,6		2,4		3,4		2,2
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	thou tons		77,1		8,0		6,4		58,9		5,9
Coal, coke and briquettes	thou tons		4,1		18,0		11,0		5,4		9,2
Kerosene	thou tons		6,2		0,4		2,2		4,4		6,4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	thou tons		0,4		0,6		0,5		0,8		0,8
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		—		—		—		—
Fertilizers	thou tons		0,5		6,8		8,9		17,5		6,4
Plastics in primary forms	thou tons		—		4,0		5,4		4,3		2,0
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	thou tons		—		0,2		1,4		5,3		2,3
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			—		0,4		1,3		2,6		1,0
Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds	thou pieces		3,9		40,9		45,1		68,9		51,6
Portland cement	thou tons		0,6		9,5		11,3		26,0		20,0
Iron and steel			—		—		—		13,8		1,3
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	thou tons		1,5		11,7		21,4		30,2		10,3
Machines and transportation equipment	thou tons		0,4		10,6		6,8		0,2		1,8
Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment; parts thereof	thou tons		15,0		38,0		106,9		58,4		36,2
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores	pieces		1,0		0,6		4,2		9,1		0,0
Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors, ventilating or recycling hoods (other than cooker hoods) incorporating a fan	pieces		0,2		—		—		13,6		0,9
Filament lamps (other than flash bulbs, infrared and ultraviolet lamps and sealedbeam lamp units)	pieces		12,0		0,1		1,2		46,0		1,9
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	mln. pieces		40,6		5,6		5,2		38,8		6,4
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	pieces		18,0		42,0		78,3		47,0		10,5
Various finished products	pieces		2,5		5,9		7,5		6,9		7,4
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			1,0		1,2		0,4		0,3		1,2

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBRK

Table I.17. Export of Goods to Belarus

unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,4</b>		<b>7,7</b>		<b>11,3</b>		<b>12,6</b>		<b>6,5</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		1,8		0,6		0,4		0,1		0,2
Raw materials		0,4		0,1		—		0,1		—
Interim goods		4,0		6,9		10,9		12,4		6,3
Investment goods		0,1		—		—		—		—
Energy products		—		—		—		—		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food products and live animals		1,4		0,4		0,2		0,1		0,1
Drinks and tobacco		0,1		—		—		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel		1,4		0,1		0,6		0,1		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils		—		—		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		0,2		0,1		0,1		—		—
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		0,2		0,7		0,1		0,1		—
Machines and transportation equipment		3,0		6,3		10,2		12,2		6,2
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>		2,5		6,1		10,1		12,2		6,1
Various finished products		0,1		0,1		0,1		—		—
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.18. Export of Goods to Switzerland

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>		<b>387,9</b>		<b>873,6</b>		<b>547,9</b>		<b>513,2</b>		<b>575,6</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		—		—		—		—		—
Raw materials		—		—		—		—		—
Interim goods		387,8		873,4		547,7		513,1		575,4
Investment goods		0,1		—		0,1		0,1		—
Energy products		—		0,2		—		—		—
<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		—		0,2		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		—		—		—		—		—
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		1,5		5,9		2,9		2,4		2,4
<i>Silver (including base metals clad with silver), unwrought, unworked or semi-manufactured</i>	tons	2,1	5,0	5,8	2,9	2,9	3,1	2,4	1,7	1,4
Machines and transportation equipment		—		—		0,1		—		—
Various finished products		0,1		0,1		0,1		—		0,1
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		386,3		867,5		544,7		510,7		573,0
<i>Gold, non-monetary</i>	tons	9,5	17,0	867,5	10,1	544,7	11,4	510,7	14,3	573,0

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.19. Export of Goods to China

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>28,3</b>		<b>42,0</b>		<b>61,4</b>		<b>35,9</b>		<b>32,8</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			1,2		1,0		1,4		4,5		4,7
Raw materials			8,4		20,5		40,3		11,9		13,5
Interim goods			7,1		9,1		3,1		2,1		1,6
Investment goods			4,1		5,1		8,3		7,8		5,1
Energy products			7,5		6,4		8,3		9,6		7,9
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals			0,8		0,6		1,2		3,8		3,6
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		—		0,1		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			7,1		21,0		38,4		8,6		9,2
<i>Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel</i>	thou tons		1,3		3,1		8,5		0,1		—
<i>Bovine or equine hides and skins, raw</i>	mln tons		0,3		3,4		4,7		1,3		3,1
<i>Sheepskins and lambskins (not those of caracul) with the wool on, raw</i>	mln. pieces		0,5		1,1		1,2		1,4		0,8
<i>Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops)</i>	thou tons		1,5		1,1		0,9		1,0		0,7
<i>Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)</i>	thou tons		0,3		9,3		12,5		0,7		2,4
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			7,5		6,4		8,4		9,6		7,9
<i>Fuel oils, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons		2,6		2,1		0,5		2,0		—
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons		1,9		4,1		7,4		8,8		7,6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0,6		1,0		0,7		0,6		0,2
<i>Inorganic chemicals</i>			0,4		0,6		0,2		—		—
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			6,9		7,1		3,9		4,5		4,7
<i>Leather</i>	thou tons		3,1		9,3		2,8		3,5		2,3
Machines and transportation equipment			5,0		5,7		8,6		8,2		6,3
<i>Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled</i>	pieces		4,0		1,0		28,0		1,2		1,1
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces		27,0		0,5		50,0		2,6		1,1
Various finished products			0,3		0,3		0,2		0,4		0,5
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NPKR

Table I.20. Export of Goods to Turkey

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	unit of measurement		in kind		m/n. USD		in kind		m/n. USD	
	in kind	m/n. USD	in kind	m/n. USD	in kind	m/n. USD	in kind	m/n. USD	in kind	m/n. USD
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,2</b>		<b>54,5</b>		<b>50,2</b>		<b>85,8</b>		<b>86,0</b>
Functional distribution*										
Consumption		22,4		37,0		29,5		54,9		50,6
Raw materials		0,7		0,7		0,6		0,9		0,7
Interim goods		5,6		3,8		6,5		8,2		9,6
Investment goods		0,2		0,7		0,7		0,3		2,4
Energy products		8,3		12,2		12,9		21,5		22,8
SITC sections and large position										
Food products and live animals		21,9		35,4		28,7		53,3		48,8
<i>Leguminous vegetables, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split</i>	thou tons	31,7		47,7		29,8		36,2		31,0
<i>Edible nuts (excluding nuts chiefly used for the extraction of oil), fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled</i>	thou tons	0,3		0,4		1,1		1,2		1,1
Drinks and tobacco		—		—		—		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel		5,9		3,2		6,9		9,1		9,2
<i>Sheepskins and lambskins (not those of caracul) with the wool on, raw</i>	thou pieces	—		163,0		130,5		52,8		65,0
<i>Cotton</i>	thou tons	3,7		1,1		3,3		4,0		4,4
<i>Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons	1,0		1,5		2,2		1,9		1,3
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils		8,3		12,2		12,9		21,5		22,8
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons	9,3		12,1		11,2		19,8		22,8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		—		0,3		0,2		0,3		0,4
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		0,6		1,0		0,7		0,3		0,7
Machines and transportation equipment		0,4		0,6		0,6		0,3		2,8
Various finished products		0,1		0,8		0,1		0,4		0,4
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		—		0,9		—		0,6		0,1

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.21. Export of Goods to the UAE

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>302,2</b>		<b>150,0</b>		<b>16,1</b>		<b>222,0</b>		<b>141,8</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			4,6		4,0		7,1		5,6		3,0
Raw materials			—		0,1		0,4		0,4		0,5
Interim goods			283,2		138,4		0,3		207,9		132,5
Investment goods			1,0		0,2		1,3		0,9		2,7
Energy products			13,3		7,2		7,0		7,3		3,0
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			1,5		3,5		6,1		4,7		1,1
Meat and meat preparations	tons	23,3	0,6	158,6	1,5	233,7	4,3	173,5	3,8	51,1	1,0
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables	tons	37,5	0,7	106,8	1,7	101,1	1,7	30,2	0,9	—	—
Drinks and tobacco			—		0,1		0,1		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0,1		0,1		—		0,3		0,9
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			13,3		7,2		7,0		7,3		3,0
Kerosene	thou tons	14,8	13,3	7,2	7,2	6,1	6,8	7,0	7,3	3,1	3,0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		0,1		0,4		0,3		0,5
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			1,0		1,0		0,1		1,0		—
Machines and transportation equipment			4,0		0,3		1,4		1,1		2,8
Various finished products			0,1		0,4		0,9		0,8		1,9
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			282,0		137,3		0,1		206,5		—
Gold, non-monetary	tons	7,7	282,0	3,1	137,3	—	0,1	5,1	206,5	—	—

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.22. Export of Goods to Afghanistan

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			9,0		23,5		25,8		12,5		23,2
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			0,5		0,8		1,1		0,2		1,1
Raw materials			—		0,1		—		0,1		0,1
Interim goods			0,8		1,3		0,7		1,0		0,3
Investment goods			0,3		0,3		6,8		1,4		1,1
Energy products			7,4		21,0		17,1		9,8		20,6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0,3		—		0,1		—		—
Drinks and tobacco			—		0,3		0,1		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			—		0,2		0,2		0,7		0,1
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			7,4		21,0		17,1		9,8		20,6
Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit	thou tons	1,8	0,9	4,8	5,1	14,4	13,2	12,2	8,8	20,6	16,8
Kerosene	thou tons	1,1	0,9	5,4	5,4	1,7	1,9	0,9	1,0	1,4	1,4
Gas oils	thou tons	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		0,2
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			0,3		0,7		0,8		0,1		—
Machines and transportation equipment			0,8		0,6		7,3		1,5		1,2
Aircraft and associated equipment			0,2		0,3		6,4		0,6		0,8
Various finished products			—		0,2		0,1		0,3		—
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in FOB prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBRK

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

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>1083,9</b>		<b>1429,6</b>		<b>1816,6</b>		<b>2040,3</b>		<b>1851,9</b>
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			208,3		293,1		348,0		365,1		358,7
Raw materials			7,8		11,8		15,5		22,0		6,1
Interim goods			185,5		269,4		344,4		403,5		375,6
Investment goods			36,2		48,3		70,8		75,9		76,8
Energy products			646,1		807,0		1038,0		1173,7		1034,7
<b>SITC sections and large position</b>											
Food products and live animals			84,0		138,2		165,4		167,7		162,3
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables			5,2		11,7		7,9		10,7		14,8
Rice	thou tons		0,2		0,2		10,5		6,2		6,7
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	thou tons		2,7		6,5		4,2		8,9		5,6
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.	thou tons		6,0		36,7		8,7		9,5		11,2
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	thou tons		14,4		29,4		36,8		41,2		36,6
Drinks and tobacco			26,3		34,7		41,8		36,8		40,5
Beer made from malt (including ale, stout and porter)	mln litres		17,9		14,5		14,0		12,6		11,7
Waters (including mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	mln litres		4,8		5,8		6,4		7,0		6,6
Cigarettes containing tobacco	bill. pieces		0,2		0,5		0,7		1,0		1,6
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			33,8		52,2		70,6		86,1		77,5
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	thou cub. m		165,6		242,2		282,3		346,6		442,3
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			646,0		806,5		1037,4		1174,2		1033,3
Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit	thou tons		385,8		558,2		709,6		840,4		618,2
Gas oils	thou tons		188,6		339,8		458,2		585,8		457,7
Kerosene	thou tons		320,3		114,0		101,2		125,6		368,7
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	thou tons		21,9		26,7		36,1		42,4		82,7
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft", crude, refined or fractionated	thou tons		17,9		17,0		26,0		31,3		39,4
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			75,1		106,7		134,1		149,0		132,6
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products			19,3		23,4		25,6		29,0		23,9
Essential oils and resins and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	thou tons		16,7		16,3		20,9		24,6		44,2
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	thou tons		6,2		8,8		5,7		8,6		10,0
Fertilizers	thou tons		19,5		6,4		64,6		62,9		58,4
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			120,2		181,9		216,3		252,8		245,9
Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds	thou pieces		154,0		135,4		145,1		198,9		148,5
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	thou cub. m		32,2		40,0		76,3		77,1		75,4
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	mln.sq.m		4,1		4,7		5,6		10,8		6,6
Paper and paper board	thou tons		10,2		14,8		13,2		11,1		13,7
Iron and steel	thou tons		55,5		71,7		113,5		169,1		179,1
Machines and transportation equipment			55,5		61,0		91,3		102,7		87,2
Household-type electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.			5,4		10,0		11,4		11,7		9,7
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	pieces		313,0		813,0		776,0		1340,0		916,0
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	pieces		89,0		153,0		132,0		111,0		160,0
Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver	pieces		24,0		63,0		20,0		78,0		37,7
Railway vehicles (including hovertrains) and associated equipment	pieces		1,3		2,0		3,9		6,7		1,3
Various finished products			21,0		21,6		23,6		28,6		33,0
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		0,2		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR



Table I.24. Import of Goods from Kazakhstan

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>385,6</b>		<b>411,4</b>		<b>698,6</b>		<b>569,9</b>		<b>574,4</b>
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			100,0		137,6		317,6		191,6		158,9
Raw materials			93,9		104,6		142,7		132,5		161,3
Interim goods			45,8		71,0		104,6		123,0		127,2
Investment goods			2,9		6,1		6,9		9,9		22,7
Energy products			143,1		92,2		126,8		112,8		104,2
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals			107,6		139,6		166,9		173,8		158,5
Sugars, molasses and honey	thou tons	13,2	10,0	1,5	1,6	1,8	1,2	9,1	6,4	0,1	0,1
Other wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	thou tons	345,8	61,2	287,8	66,7	433,3	92,8	342,7	83,3	449,3	100,4
Flour of wheat or of meslin	thou tons	20,8	5,8	108,1	33,3	111,5	29,6	135,1	40,5	52,4	14,2
Drinks and tobacco	min litres		37,0		45,4		224,8		75,0		77,2
Waters (including mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	bill. pieces	1,7	18,0	2,6	28,4	3,1	37,4	3,8	48,9	4,3	51,7
Cigarettes containing tobacco	thou tons		12,5		19,9		23,7		37,4		27,1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	thou tons	240,8	3,2	699,5	6,3	806,7	8,8	1151,9	20,0	1306,8	17,0
Stone, sand and gravel	thou tons	6,2	3,3	8,2	4,4	8,4	5,0	7,2	4,3	5,6	2,9
Asbestos	thou tons		143,1		92,2		126,8		112,8		104,2
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	thou tons	38,0	23,6	0,5	0,3	0,7	0,0				
Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit	thou tons	55,1	28,2	12,3	8,9	10,3	6,2	1,6	1,1	0,3	0,1
Gas oils	thou tons										
Fuel oils, n.e.s.	thou tons	128,4	37,0	58,6	22,2	4,0	2,0	5,5	2,8	8,1	3,8
Coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	thou tons	1089,9	34,8	1023,4	32,5	1110,7	39,4	1270,4	51,2	1274,6	45,1
Natural gas, in the gaseous state	mil.cub.m	59,8	9,6	105,1	20,5	289,2	65,1	215,6	30,0	224,7	47,0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	thou tons		11,3		8,0		9,2		11,0		10,5
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft", crude, refined or fractionated	thou tons	9,6	10,9	4,6	7,6	6,0	8,8	7,3	10,6	8,6	10,4
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			36,2		45,8		58,6		52,3		68,8
Inorganic chemicals			22,3		22,8		33,1		20,3		38,3
Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	thou tons	0,3	0,4	1,8	1,8	1,1	1,5	1,5	2,1	1,0	1,6
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons	0,1	2,2	0,1	2,5	0,1	2,2	0,2	2,2	0,1	2,1
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	thou tons	20,6	4,9	31,5	7,0	40,2	9,1	55,6	12,0	54,5	10,7
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			32,2		48,7		56,3		71,4		73,8
Iron and steel	thou tons	23,5	17,2	30,0	28,5	41,5	35,7	67,3	50,3	74,4	53,7
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard			2,6		2,8		4,3		4,8		4,0
Machines and transportation equipment			3,2		6,1		10,0		11,4		6,4
Various finished products			2,3		5,2		3,0		4,6		22,3
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			0,1		0,5		19,3		20,2		25,6
Gold, non-monetary	tons					0,4	19,0	0,1	19,1	0,4	24,7

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.25. Import of Goods from Uzbekistan

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>93,8</b>		<b>84,3</b>		<b>67,5</b>		<b>96,9</b>		<b>106,5</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			7,3		7,9		11,6		25,9		26,5
Raw materials			0,4		0,7		0,9		2,1		2,3
Interim goods			31,3		26,1		33,2		49,2		73,4
Investment goods			2,9		0,6		3,5		2,4		0,7
Energy products			52,0		48,9		18,2		17,2		3,6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0,9		0,6		1,5		11,3		9,9
Drinks and tobacco			2,8		1,0		1,4		2,1		3,4
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			1,6		0,4		0,7		0,7		0,9
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			52,0		48,9		18,2		17,2		3,6
<i>Natural gas, in the gaseous state</i>	<i>mil.cub.m</i>	<i>212,1</i>	<i>47,8</i>	<i>200,0</i>	<i>48,6</i>	<i>62,8</i>	<i>18,2</i>	<i>59,3</i>	<i>17,2</i>	<i>12,2</i>	<i>3,5</i>
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		0,0
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			25,6		18,7		22,7		31,2		51,2
<i>Fertilizers</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	<i>127,1</i>	<i>22,4</i>	<i>67,5</i>	<i>15,7</i>	<i>57,9</i>	<i>18,6</i>	<i>94,6</i>	<i>26,1</i>	<i>145,5</i>	<i>39,6</i>
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			5,4		9,7		12,6		22,3		27,4
<i>Copper</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>231,6</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>688,8</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>556,0</i>	<i>4,1</i>	<i>849,6</i>	<i>6,1</i>	<i>725,2</i>	<i>5,0</i>
<i>Aluminium</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>169,7</i>	<i>0,5</i>	<i>253,7</i>	<i>0,9</i>	<i>678,5</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>923,2</i>	<i>3,0</i>	<i>1294,4</i>	<i>4,2</i>
Machines and transportation equipment			3,7		1,6		5,0		4,8		2,6
<i>Aircraft and associated equipment</i>			<i>0,1</i>		<i>0,6</i>		<i>3,4</i>		<i>1,0</i>		<i>0,2</i>
Various finished products			1,9		3,5		5,3		7,3		7,6
<i>Footwear</i>			<i>0,9</i>		<i>2,4</i>		<i>2,9</i>		<i>3,7</i>		<i>3,0</i>
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.26. Import of Goods from Ukraine

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>81,5</b>		<b>124,9</b>		<b>141,2</b>		<b>158,1</b>		<b>115,0</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			62,3		91,6		100,3		108,8		82,1
Raw materials			0,1		0,1		0,0		0,1		0,1
Interim goods			11,7		18,7		23,1		35,9		17,2
Investment goods			7,3		14,3		17,4		13,1		15,6
Energy products			0,2		0,2		0,3		0,2		0,0
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals											
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	thou tons	1,4	1,7	1,9	54,5		66,6		79,1		53,8
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables	thou tons	6,7	9,6	8,1	13,9	3,4	4,1	3,2	4,0	2,4	3,1
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations (excluding fruit juices)	thou tons	0,4	1,3	0,9	2,7	0,8	2,6	0,5	1,8	0,5	1,5
Sugars, molasses and honey	thou tons	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,3	13,3	10,0	25,4	17,0	0,2	0,1
Sugar confectionery	thou tons	3,2	5,8	2,9	6,0	3,2	6,9	4,2	8,4	3,3	6,3
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.	thou tons	6,5	15,9	8,1	22,0	7,2	21,0	6,6	19,4	5,4	14,9
Drinks and tobacco			5,4		6,7		6,5		6,5		6,4
Waters (including mineral waters and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	mln litres	6,9	4,4	9,2	6,2	8,0	5,9	8,0	6,1	7,6	5,9
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0,4		0,7		0,6		1,0		0,1
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0,2		0,2		0,3		0,2		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			9,2		15,6		8,6		5,8		3,3
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, "soft", crude, refined or fractionated	thou tons	7,4	9,2	9,6	15,0	5,2	7,5	3,4	4,7	2,7	3,0
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			5,0		7,3		6,9		8,4		8,0
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons	0,3	2,2	0,3	3,0	0,2	2,9	0,3	3,4	0,3	4,1
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials: toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	thou tons	0,7	1,7	0,9	2,3	0,8	2,1	1,0	3,2	1,0	3,1
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			10,9		17,9		21,5		33,8		19,0
Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds	thou pieces	41,7	0,9	34,5	1,4	9,7	3,3	23,5	8,0	9,8	0,2
Densified wood and reconstituted wood	thou cub. m	5,8	1,8	11,8	3,8	10,0	3,6	10,0	3,7	3,6	1,3
Paper and paperboard	thou tons	1,0	2,9	1,4	4,6	1,4	4,7	1,8	6,2	1,7	7,3
Iron and steel	thou tons	1,1	0,8	2,0	2,1	3,5	4,0	6,8	6,7	2,7	2,8
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	tons	73,8	0,1	72,4	0,1	0,1	—	—	—	—	—
Machines and transporting equipment			9,1		15,3		20,0		14,7		17,1
Heating and cooling equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.			0,8		0,8		4,1		1,8		1,8
Electric accumulators (storage batteries)	thou pieces	48,1	2,1	48,2	2,3	69,6	3,3	70,7	3,4	30,7	1,4
Various finished products			3,1		6,6		10,2		8,7		7,4
Furniture, n.e.s., of wood	thou pieces	8,3	1,0	20,5	3,0	24,5	4,5	26,8	3,4	26,4	3,4
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.27. Import of Goods from Belarus

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>53,4</b>		<b>109,5</b>		<b>151,8</b>		<b>116,7</b>		<b>91,4</b>
<b>Functional distribution*</b>											
Consumption			36,9		62,0		44,0		32,8		25,1
Raw materials			1,1		1,2		1,9		2,9		1,2
Interim goods			10,1		20,4		26,5		35,0		32,6
Investment goods			5,3		26,0		79,3		45,8		32,5
Energy products			—		—		0,1		0,1		0,1
<b>SITC sections and large position</b>											
Food products and live animals			32,0		54,6		35,8		23,3		14,9
<i>Other beet or cane sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form</i>	thou tons	39,9	30,1	57,9	53,0	44,9	33,7	29,3	20,1	18,0	12,6
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		0,2		—		0,0
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0,7		1,6		2,5		2,3		2,7
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			—		—		0,1		0,1		0,1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0,1		0,2		0,1		0,1		0,2
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			1,8		2,6		2,7		3,0		3,5
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	98,5	1,3	123,1	1,7	137,7	1,7	197,5	1,9	218,2	1,9
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			7,8		16,8		19,9		31,4		23,6
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces	42,1	2,4	53,6	9,1	70,6	11,1	90,8	20,1	77,5	14,2
<i>Densified wood and reconstituted wood</i>	thou cub. m	9,9	2,2	6,8	2,4	7,9	3,1	7,5	2,9	6,1	1,8
Machines and transportation equipment			8,9		31,5		86,8		52,6		43,4
<i>Tractors</i>	pieces	12,0	0,2	205,0	4,1	417,0	7,7	695,0	12,7	546,0	9,2
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces	10,0	1,5	43,0	17,7	110,0	64,0	41,0	17,9	65,0	16,8
Various finished products			2,1		2,2		3,6		3,9		3,1
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.28. Import of Goods from China

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mn. USD	in kind	mn. USD	in kind	mn. USD	in kind	mn. USD	in kind	mn. USD
<b>Total</b>			666,3		923,5		1 214,9		1 452,8		1 200,2
<b>Functional distribution*</b>											
Consumption			293,6		405,4		488,3		503,8		443,9
Raw materials			3,5		4,7		4,6		4,3		4,2
Interim goods			198,1		294,9		439,3		559,6		481,6
Investment goods			170,4		210,8		282,2		384,4		270,0
Energy products			0,7		7,8		0,6		0,7		0,5
<b>SITC sections and large position</b>											
Food products and live animals			49,8		41,9		48,3		56,4		73,6
Meat and meat preparations			23,6		19,3		22,8		26,3		31,1
Rice	thou tons		15,4		5,8		1,3		2,1		2,6
Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	thou tons		34,2		15,5		14,1		14,6		11,3
Drinks and tobacco			1,9		2,3		0,5		0,4		0,4
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			1,7		2,5		2,7		3,8		4,8
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0,7		7,8		0,5		0,7		0,5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0,5		1,1		0,9		0,8		0,7
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			47,6		58,5		74,5		120,8		106,5
Inorganic chemicals			11,5		11,9		14,0		25,2		18,9
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	thou tons		21,5		9,2		5,1		8,6		5,7
Plastics in primary forms	thou tons		3,9		6,3		6,7		9,7		24,3
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons		5,4		9,9		8,3		17,4		25,6
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			175,9		273,1		391,4		470,5		400,6
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials (not including narrow or special fabrics)	min. sq m		171,1		58,9		226,7		68,8		68,9
Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles; glazed ceramic mosaic cubes and the like, whether or not on a backing	bill. sq m		1,7		6,6		2,6		15,8		20,0
Iron and steel	thou tons		40,0		32,3		60,9		84,8		104,4
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	thou tons		5,0		4,9		7,8		39,2		30,7
Wire products and fencing grills	thou tons		1,2		1,7		3,1		19,1		20,7
Machines and transportation equipment			208,5		267,5		345,5		444,6		342,6
Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment, parts thereof			24,2		22,0		22,3		39,4		50,6
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		216,2		5,4		289,9		382,3		261,2
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy (including such apparatus for carrier-current line systems)	min pieces		1,1		36,5		1,4		53,9		1,7
Transformers, electrical	thou pieces		4,7		6,2		1,4		26,4		7,8
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	pieces		332,0		11,0		664,0		16,3		735,0
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			10,5		16,8		22,7		35,3		18,3
Various finished products			179,3		268,7		350,5		354,8		270,5
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings			7,4		12,7		15,0		11,8		6,7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			97,8		159,3		197,9		189,1		146,5
Footwear			31,3		40,3		61,4		52,6		34,2
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			0,4		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NIBKR

Table I.29. Import of Goods from the USA

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>		191,3		210,3		251,5		222,9		234,6
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		68,9		99,9		95,6		89,6		93,6
Raw materials		0,5		0,3		0,2		0,3		0,2
Interim goods		34,2		31,3		30,4		33,9		40,5
Investment goods		87,4		78,4		125,0		98,6		99,3
Energy products		0,2		0,4		0,2		0,5		0,9
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food products and live animals		49,5		46,2		40,3		46,9		34,1
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	thou tons	72,2		45,0		39,2		43,9		32,5
Drinks and tobacco		0,1		0,2		0,4		1,1		2,0
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel		1,2		1,7		0,7		0,9		1,0
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils		0,2		0,4		0,2		0,5		0,9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		—		0,4		—		0,2		0,3
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		9,0		30,1		34,9		16,7		16,3
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	6,6		23,9		30,4		8,7		9,0
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		10,9		7,0		9,8		7,8		7,2
Machines and transportation equipment		112,4		110,7		156,1		141,2		165,1
<i>Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment: parts thereof</i>		14,2		10,9		16,5		10,7		13,5
<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	57,0		28,0		18,0		2,4		434,0
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces	26,0		16,0		73,0		19,0		—
<i>Used cars</i>	thou pieces	0,4		1,2		1,8		19,3		4,0
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>		3,6		6,5		3,8		9,6		11,5
<i>Aircraft and associated equipment</i>		11,0		12,5		15,9		22,4		45,7
Various finished products		8,0		13,6		9,0		7,6		7,8
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>		1,1		0,9		1,2		1,6		0,8
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.</i>		2,9		3,5		4,4		2,5		3,9
<i>Printed matter</i>	tons	0,3		6,6		0,1		0,6		0,6
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.30. Import of Goods from Germany

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>88,6</b>		<b>144,6</b>		<b>197,8</b>		<b>232,9</b>		<b>234,0</b>
<b>Functional distribution*</b>											
Consumption			40,8		65,1		81,4		85,9		78,3
Raw materials			1,6		1,0		1,7		1,6		1,3
Interim goods			14,8		23,4		28,6		28,4		33,7
Investment goods			29,8		52,6		82,9		113,4		117,5
Energy products			1,6		2,5		3,1		3,7		3,2
<b>SITC sections and large position</b>											
Food products and live animals			2,5		2,2		2,9		4,0		3,2
Drinks and tobacco			1,2		1,0		0,8		0,4		0,5
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0,5		0,6		1,6		1,0		0,8
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			1,6		2,5		3,0		3,7		3,2
Lubricating petroleum oils	thou tons	0,9	1,5	1,1	2,5	1,1	3,0	1,3	3,6	1,1	3,1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		0,2		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			13,5		20,4		24,2		29,9		32,2
Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations (excluding soaps)	tons	274,7	2,6	308,1	3,7	460,1	4,7	711,9	6,6	687,6	6,5
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	tons	129,4	6,1	230,0	9,9	264,1	11,4	342,8	14,0	314,8	15,3
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			6,8		13,0		15,2		13,0		14,0
Paper and paperboard	tons	261,0	1,5	306,6	1,6	309,0	2,0	268,1	1,9	273,8	1,8
Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds	thou pieces	420,0	2,3	843,8	4,7	650,4	7,6	312,7	4,7	258,9	3,4
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.			0,7		3,4		2,0		1,7		3,4
Machines and transportation equipment			55,7		97,9		143,2		170,2		172,1
Road tractors for semi-trailers	pieces	63,0	1,1	272,0	5,1	371,0	7,0	370,0	13,2	181,0	8,3
Used trucks	thou pieces	1,5	9,6	3,0	18,9	5,3	34,9	6,2	41,8	7,2	51,5
Used cars	thou pieces	5,8	24,6	10,3	42,8	13,4	55,7	12,8	50,7	9,0	43,1
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)			2,4		1,8		3,8		5,7		1,9
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically-propelled; specially designed and equipped transport containers			1,0		4,0		7,6		6,7		14,9
Various finished products			6,8		6,7		6,8		10,7		8,1
Prefabricated buildings			—		—		—		3,3		—
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.			4,7		3,8		3,9		3,9		4,8
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.31. Import of Goods from Turkey

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>84,7</b>		<b>117,1</b>		<b>175,6</b>		<b>211,1</b>		<b>226,2</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			44,3		68,1		94,8		113,7		116,5
Raw materials			2,5		1,2		1,5		1,6		2,0
Interim goods			24,0		35,0		58,2		68,4		73,8
Investment goods			13,6		10,7		20,5		26,8		32,3
Energy products			0,2		2,2		0,7		0,6		1,5
<b>SITC sections and large position</b>											
Food products and live animals			7,0		10,6		11,5		13,4		14,7
<i>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</i>	thou tons	1,5	2,3	1,9	3,7	2,6	4,3	1,9	3,3	1,3	2,7
<i>Sugars, sugar preparations and honey</i>	thou tons	2,4	1,9	2,3	3,0	1,7	2,9	1,6	3,7	1,9	4,3
<i>Vegetables and fruit</i>	thou tons	1,3	1,1	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,7	1,6
Drinks and tobacco			0,1		0,1		—		0,1		0,1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0,3		0,2		0,4		0,2		0,2
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0,2		2,2		0,7		0,6		1,5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0,1		0,1		0,1		0,6		0,0
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			17,5		24,2		29,9		35,4		42,5
<i>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</i>	thou tons	1,1	1,2	1,4	2,0	1,6	2,8	2,2	3,9	2,2	4,1
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	125,6	3,1	167,2	4,5	232,8	5,4	199,6	4,6	230,3	5,9
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	thou tons	3,0	5,3	4,2	9,6	5,3	11,8	7,0	15,0	7,7	17,8
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			17,9		24,8		39,2		46,7		52,5
<i>Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.</i>			3,3		3,9		7,7		10,6		12,5
<i>Floor coverings, etc.</i>			3,7		5,8		7,2		10,6		8,6
<i>Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard</i>	mln.sq.m	2,4	3,7	3,8	4,1	4,1	7,2	5,1	7,8	3,2	11,0
Machines and transportation equipment			2,2		4,1		6,0		7,8		11,0
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>			19,6		23,6		40,2		52,1		52,1
<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>			4,7		3,0		7,4		6,9		13,7
Various finished products			7,1		12,4		18,5		23,5		21,5
<i>Furniture, and parts thereof: bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings</i>			22,1		31,2		53,3		62,0		62,6
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			1,7		1,5		3,2		4,4		4,5
<i>Footwear</i>			12,4		17,1		32,7		33,6		33,4
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			2,0		4,5		6,1		7,9		7,4
			—		0,1		0,2		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR



Table I.32. Import of Goods from Japan

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>86,7</b>		<b>164,5</b>		<b>216,1</b>		<b>245,0</b>		<b>361,8</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			66,7		136,5		168,6		199,0		292,5
Raw materials			—		—		—		—		—
Interim goods			7,9		7,4		11,2		17,1		24,9
Investment goods			12,1		20,6		36,1		28,7		43,6
Energy products			—		—		0,2		0,2		0,8
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			—		—		—		—		0,1
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		—		0,1		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0,1		—		—		—		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			—		—		0,2		0,2		0,8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0,2		0,3		0,2		0,5		0,7
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			6,9		6,3		8,0		11,2		16,9
Rubber tyres	thou pieces	61,0	6,6	116,9	6,1	118,9	7,0	142,2	10,3	334,8	14,7
Machines and transportation equipment			78,7		157,1		205,8		231,7		342,4
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	pieces	198,0	7,2	176,0	5,8	257,0	8,4	467,0	17,9	894,0	34,0
Used cars	thou pieces	16,3	64,8	33,1	134,8	37,7	164,5	53,8	193,8	76,5	286,6
Various finished products			0,7		0,8		1,9		1,4		0,9
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

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

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			<b>49,5</b>		<b>63,2</b>		<b>86,2</b>		<b>104,6</b>		<b>129,9</b>
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			12,9		18,8		26,2		31,6		37,5
Raw materials			—		—		—		—		—
Interim goods			21,4		28,1		29,1		34,9		32,8
Investment goods			15,0		15,9		30,0		37,1		58,4
Energy products			0,3		0,4		0,9		1,0		1,2
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0,7		1,3		1,6		1,5		1,4
Drinks and tobacco			2,0		3,6		1,9		4,0		3,2
<i>Cigarettes containing tobacco</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>		1,9		3,6		1,8		3,7		2,7
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			272,0		165,8		358,5		185,7		2,7
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0,2		0,2		0,1		0,1		0,2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0,3		0,4		0,9		1,0		1,2
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		—		—		—		—
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>		14,7		22,5		22,5		26,0		24,5
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			10,0		13,2		12,4		21,5		20,8
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>		5,4		4,5		5,4		6,4		6,6
<i>Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium</i>	<i>tons</i>		0,6		1,5		39,7		1,6		1,2
Machines and transportation equipment			161,6		0,1		652,0		0,7		0,4
<i>Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled</i>	<i>pieces</i>		23,7		29,1		52,0		63,6		90,8
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>		25,0		0,6		120,0		3,9		5,0
<i>Used cars</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>		1,2		4,7		3,9		15,1		2,8
Various finished products			2,9		5,8		10,3		18,6		26,8
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			2,5		1,5		1,7		2,1		2,1
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			0,5		0,3		0,3		0,2		0,1

Notes:

NSC data in CIF prices

Data including "shuttle traders"

\* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.34. Import of Goods from Netherlands

	unit of measurement	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD	in kind	mln. USD
<b>Total</b>			25,7		40,9		60,1		57,0		37,1
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			3,6		4,5		8,8		10,5		10,1
Raw materials			0,1		0,2		0,6		0,2		0,5
Interim goods			17,6		22,9		25,2		17,3		1,9
Investment goods			4,2		12,9		25,2		28,4		24,2
Energy products			0,2		0,3		0,3		0,6		0,5
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0,7		1,4		3,1		3,1		3,1
Drinks and tobacco			0,2		0,5		0,3		0,5		0,3
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0,3		0,3		0,9		0,6		0,6
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils			0,2		0,3		0,3		0,6		0,5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			5,4		2,6		3,7		4,9		4,8
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	tons	56,1	1,8	47,0	1,2	45,8	2,8	67,2	3,7	52,8	3,9
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials: toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	tons	12,3	0,1	19,3	0,1	49,2	0,3	30,9	0,1	28,6	0,1
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			1,6		3,5		5,1		2,6		0,6
Machines and transportation equipment			16,8		31,6		45,7		43,5		26,2
Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction			7,9		11,1		11,8		9,1		—
Road tractors for semi-trailers	pieces	59,0	1,1	382,0	7,3	756,0	14,6	565,0	21,2	412,0	19,7
Used trucks	pieces	27,0	0,4	76,0	1,3	206,0	3,6	127,0	2,7	98,0	2,3
Various finished products			0,5		0,7		1,0		1,2		1,1
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

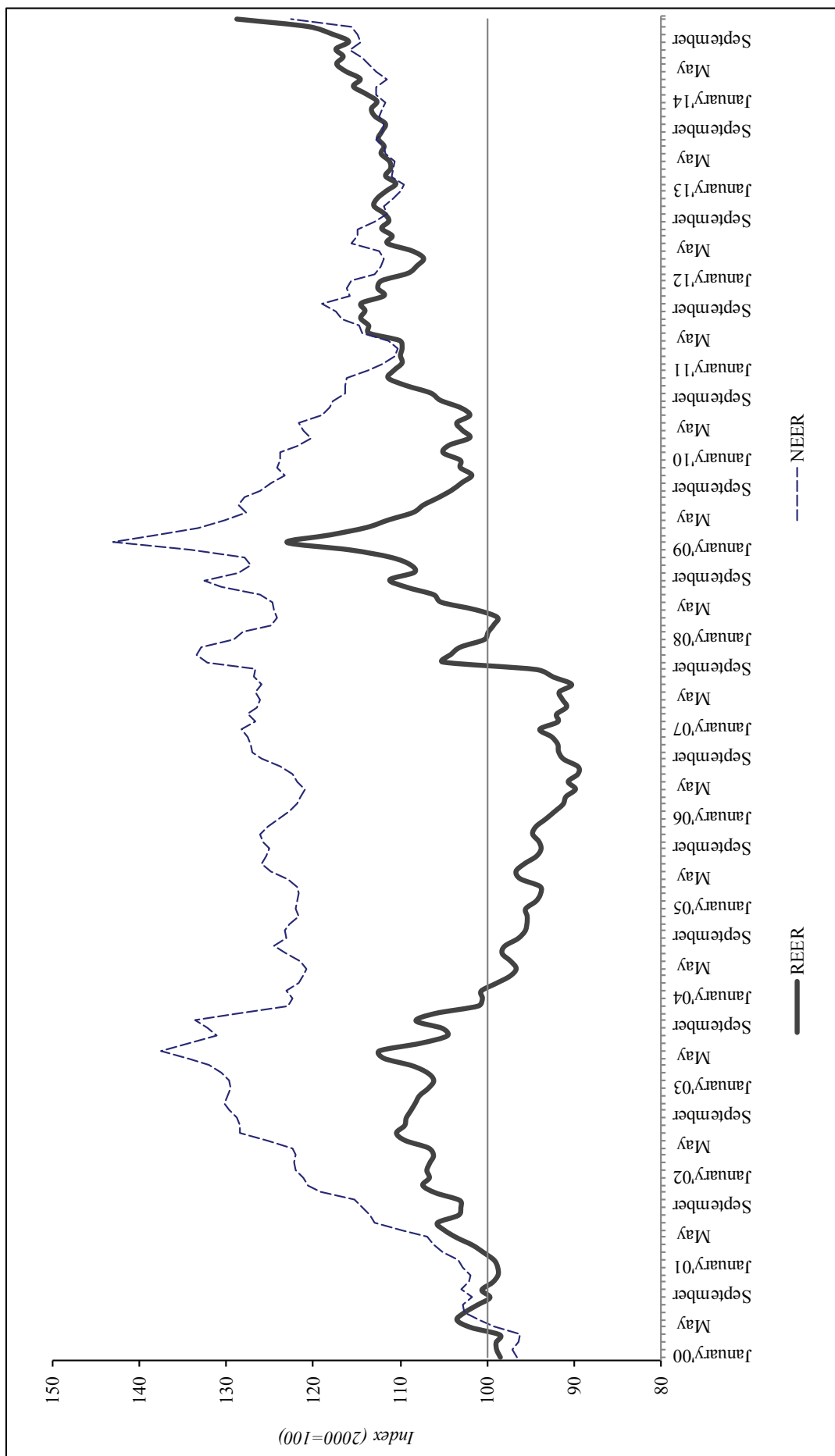
Notes:

NSC data in CIF 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)*

	<i>REER</i>	<i>NEER</i>	<i>REER (CIS)</i>	<i>NEER (CIS)</i>	<i>REER (non-CIS countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-CIS countries)</i>	<i>Exchange rate (soms / 1 USD)</i>
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

Table I.35. (continue)

	<i>REER</i>	<i>NEER</i>	<i>REER (CIS)</i>	<i>NEER (CIS)</i>	<i>REER (non-CIS countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-CIS countries)</i>	<i>Exchange rate (soms / 1 USD)</i>
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
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

Table I.35. (continue)

	<i>REER</i>	<i>NEER</i>	<i>REER (CIS)</i>	<i>NEER (CIS)</i>	<i>REER (non-CIS countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-CIS countries)</i>	<i>Exchange rate (soms / 1 USD)</i>
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	111,6	109,9	91,4	124,1	154,1	90,3	0,0210
February	110,5	109,6	90,6	123,3	152,9	90,2	0,0209
March	111,6	111,0	91,8	125,5	154,0	90,7	0,0209
April	111,1	110,8	91,7	125,9	152,2	89,9	0,0208
May	111,2	110,7	91,5	126,0	152,8	89,7	0,0207
June	112,2	111,7	93,1	128,4	151,7	89,1	0,0206
July	111,8	112,0	92,9	129,2	150,6	88,9	0,0205
August	112,5	112,8	93,8	130,9	150,1	89,0	0,0205
September	112,0	112,2	93,3	129,9	149,6	88,9	0,0204
October	111,7	111,9	92,8	129,4	149,6	89,0	0,0206
November	112,9	112,5	93,8	130,5	150,9	89,1	0,0205
December	113,3	112,1	94,1	130,4	151,3	88,5	0,0203
January'14	112,6	111,7	93,8	130,1	150,1	88,1	0,0201
February	113,9	112,8	97,0	134,4	146,3	85,9	0,0195
March	115,3	112,8	100,9	138,7	142,1	81,7	0,0184
April	114,6	111,6	99,2	136,2	143,3	81,9	0,0184
May	116,2	112,8	99,1	136,0	148,7	84,5	0,0189
June	117,3	113,7	99,4	136,5	151,4	85,7	0,0192
July	116,5	114,4	98,8	137,4	150,3	86,2	0,0193
August	117,4	115,8	100,5	140,6	149,0	85,9	0,0192
September	115,9	114,5	100,0	140,2	145,5	83,9	0,0186
October	117,8	114,9	102,7	142,6	145,4	82,6	0,0182
November	120,6	115,7	107,6	147,9	143,4	79,7	0,0174
December	128,8	122,6	118,1	163,1	146,2	80,1	0,0172

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>437,6</b>	<b>693,5</b>	<b>292,7</b>	<b>626,1</b>	<b>210,5</b>
<b>Non-CIS countries</b>	<b>361,7</b>	<b>693,6</b>	<b>260,7</b>	<b>553,2</b>	<b>181,7</b>
Australia	17,9	8,9	7,8	3,2	1,0
Afghanistan	-0,1	—	0,1	0,3	0,5
United Kingdom (Great Britain)	48,2	32,3	68,0	80,6	92,8
Virgin Islands	2,3	2,3	9,4	1,3	-13,6
Germany	-5,3	2,2	13,1	—	2,6
Ireland	—	—	—	19,2	—
Italy	-2,2	-1,3	0,7	-4,1	—
Canada	201,9	445,5	10,0	20,9	45,0
Cyprus	2,3	-0,9	0,9	29,5	14,0
China	36,6	131,7	68,1	341,7	28,9
Latvia	4,0	6,4	5,1	6,3	7,3
Luxemburg	—	—	2,0	5,0	2,1
Malaysia	—	—	—	3,5	—
Netherlands	—	—	1,1	6,0	7,4
Pakistan	5,5	5,6	4,4	5,9	10,0
Poland	0,5	0,2	0,7	-0,7	-1,6
Republic of Korea	16,9	-0,2	-0,8	7,1	-1,9
Seychelles	38,9	2,0	26,5	1,9	0,4
USA	0,3	7,0	5,1	2,6	7,1
Serbia and Montenegro	-0,1	—	—	13,6	—
Turkey	-10,7	0,5	8,7	-2,2	10,0
France	—	—	0,1	-12,0	—
Switzerland	-0,8	26,2	20,7	11,1	-29,9
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,4	3,2	1,8	2,8	—
Other international organizations	7,5	6,9	3,8	5,9	-0,4
Other countries	-3,2	14,9	3,6	3,9	-0,2
<b>CIS - countries</b>	<b>75,9</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>32,0</b>	<b>72,9</b>	<b>28,8</b>
Kazakhstan	25,7	-4,2	14,3	-1,6	31,4
Russia	50,4	3,9	18,2	66,8	-0,8
Other countries	-0,1	0,2	-0,5	7,7	-1,8

\*estimates of NBKR for 2014



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

	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,5</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—
Mining	2,2
Manufacture	-9,4
Providing (supply of) electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	5,8
Water supply, waste treatment and cleaning recycling	—
Construction	-0,5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,4
Transport activities and storage of goods	-1,3
Hotels and restaurants	0,2
Information and communication	2,6
Financial intermediation and insurance	83,2
Operations with the real estate	2,4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	116,4
Administrative and support service activities	—
Education	—
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-3,1

\* NSC data according to "State classifier of economic activity made" (version 3)

**Table I.38. International reserves (end of period)<sup>1</sup>**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Reserves (in millions of USD) <sup>2</sup>	1718,9	1834,5	2066,6	2239,0	1957,6
Liquid part of reserves (in millions of USD)	1715,0	1830,6	2062,7	2235,2	1953,7
Reserves in months of import of goods and facility (exclud. TA)	4,2	3,4	3,7	4,1	4,1
Liquid part of reserves in months of import of goods and facility (exclud. TA)	4,2	3,4	3,7	4,1	4,1

<sup>1</sup> technical assistance

<sup>2</sup> excluding accrued interests

\* liquid part of international reserves

**Table I.39. Developments in Foreign Assets and Liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2010 - January 1, 2015***(In millions of USD)*

	<i>Positin as of 01.01.11</i>	<i>Positin as of 01.01.12</i>	<i>Positin as of 01.10.13</i>	<i>Positin as of 01.10.14</i>	<i>Positin as of 01.10.15</i>
<b>A. Assets</b>	<b>4095,6</b>	<b>4282,9</b>	<b>3723,5</b>	<b>3540,6</b>	<b>3666,8</b>
Direct investment abroad	1522,3	1366,3	725,7	316,4	433,0
Portfolio investments	36,2	37,1	31,5	25,1	25,1
Joint stock	4,7	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	31,5	37,1	31,5	25,1	25,1
Financial derivatives	—	—	0,4	0,5	5,4
Other investments	822,0	1048,9	903,3	963,4	1249,7
Currency and deposits	355,1	547,2	375,6	432,6	430,0
Loans	59,9	46,4	54,3	9,4	122,3
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	8,9	0,8	1,7	1,4	8,9
Other sectors	51,0	45,6	52,6	7,9	113,4
Trade credits	403,1	451,4	469,5	517,5	693,6
Other assets	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,9
Reserve assets	1715,0	1830,6	2062,7	2235,2	1953,7
Monetary gold	116,8	132,1	162,9	141,4	153,8
SDR	170,2	176,5	186,4	198,1	181,2
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1428,0	1522,1	1713,5	1895,6	1618,8
<b>B. Liabilities</b>	<b>5853,4</b>	<b>6952,2</b>	<b>7627,3</b>	<b>8600,4</b>	<b>9397,9</b>
Direct investment in KR*	1697,6	2413,4	2673,8	3319,9	3520,0
Portfolio investments	0,3	6,4	6,4	4,7	10,0
Joint stock	0,3	6,4	6,4	4,7	10,0
Promissory note	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivatives	—	—	—	—	5,6
Other investments	4155,4	4532,5	4947,1	5275,8	5862,3
Currency and deposits	75,8	74,8	80,4	108,1	125,0
Loans	3623,4	3994,7	4332,6	4581,7	5052,2
Monetary authorities	142,8	118,5	97,9	80,6	56,6
General government	2472,9	2684,1	2933,9	3078,1	3380,5
Banks	54,7	89,6	93,3	159,2	200,2
Other sectors	953,1	1102,5	1207,4	1263,8	1415,0
Trade credits	326,8	333,3	403,5	455,6	562,2
Other liabilities**	129,4	129,7	130,6	130,5	122,8
<b>C. Net International Investment Position (A-B)</b>	<b>-1757,8</b>	<b>-2669,3</b>	<b>-3903,8</b>	<b>-5059,8</b>	<b>-5731,1</b>

\* estimates of NBKR

\*\* 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.

## 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 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 FOB value is the trade balance. Data on export of FOB valued goods and on import of CIF valued goods, based on customs information and information from enterprises, are provided by the National Statistics Committee. FOB valued imports are estimated by the National Bank through an assessment of the share of transport and insurance costs of CIF 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 CIF 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 and derivative instruments of the commercial banks.

**Other Investments** are classified as transactions with assets and liabilities and include credits, creditor and debtor indebtedness, deposits and foreign 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 16) 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
<b>Current account</b>		
<b>Commodities</b>		
Export of goods (FOB)		
export	NSC	
commodities purchased in ports	NSC	
non-monetary gold	NSC	
Import of goods (FOB)		
import (CIF)	NSC	
value adjustment	NSC	NSC estimate of the share of transport and insurance services in import at CIF prices on the basis of survey of enterprises
commodities purchased in ports	NSC	data on import of bunker fuel based on reports of enterprises according to form 1-services
<b>Services</b>		
Transportation services	NSC, CB	estimates NSC of the share of transportation costs in import at CIF 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	CB	
Financial services	NBKR, CB	
Computer and information services	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, 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
<b>Income</b>		
Employee compensation	NSC, 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		
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
<b>Current transfers</b>		
Humanitarian aid	NSC	
Technical assistance	IMF	the estimated data
Other grants	NBKR	
Contributions to international organizations	MF	
Workers' remittances	MTC, CB, NBKR	
<b>Current and financial account</b>		
<b>Capital transfers</b>		
Commodity grants	NSC	estimate of the share of capital goods in the total volume of commodity grants
Migration related transfers		NBKR estimate of migrants' transfers based on NSC data on the number of arriving and departing migrants
Debt forgiveness	MF	
<b>Direct investment</b>		
Abroad	NSC	
To the Kyrgyz Republic	NSC, CB, enterprises	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
<b>Portfolio investment</b>		
Promissory notes	NBKR, CB, FM SRS KR	
<b>Financial derivative</b>		
<b>Other investment</b>		
Assets		
Money in cash and deposits		
Banks	CB	
Other sectors	enterprises	
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, enterprises	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, 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-à-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,

$RBER_i$  – the bilateral real index of the country  $i$  for the  $t$ -period calculated according to the formula (3),

$W_i$  – 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

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

Where,

$\varepsilon$  – 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>
<b>E</b> , exchange rate	↑ Nominal appreciation	↑ Real appreciation	↓ Worsening of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become cheaper, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively more expensive.
<b>E</b> , exchange rate	↓ Nominal depreciation	↓ Real depreciation	↑ Improvement of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become more expensive, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively cheaper.
<b>P</b> , the price level in KR (in soms)	↑	↑ Real appreciation	↓ Worsening of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become cheaper, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively more expensive.
<b>P</b> , the price level in KR (in soms)	↓	↓ Real depreciation	↑ Improvement of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become more expensive, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively cheaper.

ANNEX IV. NOMINAL AND REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE CALCULATION TECHNIQUE

<b>P*</b> , the price level in the foreign country (in its own currency)	↑	↓ Real depreciation	↑ Improvement of the competitiveness	Foreign goods become more expensive, while Kyrgyz goods – relatively cheaper.
<b>P*</b> , 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)<sup>1</sup> was introduced at National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2004 the NBKR amended and added the “Instruction on the Payment Record System”<sup>2</sup>. 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.

<sup>1</sup> International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS)

<sup>2</sup> Resolution of the NBKR Board №30/5 of Nov. 25, 2004

Registration number of the Ministry of Justice of the KR №149-04 of Dec.22, 2004

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	Credit	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.
11	Debit	
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	The equivalent amount in US dollars at the NBKR's discount rate as of the



	dollars	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 some 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.

*Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* – represents at any period of time remain of unpaid actual implicit liabilities, that demand principal payment of debt and/or interest receivables, in some future period of time, and represents liabilities of the residents of the country to non-residents.

*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;

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

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

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

## ANNEX 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 nonfinancial 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 FOB prices,

*Im* – import of goods at FOB 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<sub>i</sub>* – 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.