

**Balance of Payments of the
Kyrgyz Republic**

for 2016

May 2016

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.

This publication provides:

- *the revised data on direct investments for 2015;*
- *the data on the foreign trade operations comprise additional estimates of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic for exports;*
- *the data on the international reserves of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic were revised according to the IMF methodology, thereunder only the assets in convertible currencies were included in the international reserve assets The assets in other currencies were presented as other assets in "other investments" item;*
- *the reference period, which is used for calculation of the REER (real effective exchange rate) index, was revised;*
- *preliminary version of the analytical form of the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic compiled on the basis of BPM 6 methodology was provided.*

Last day for update of data for the present publication is May 20, 2017.

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)

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

Report on Stability of the Financial Sector of the Kyrgyz Republic

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

Statutory Acts of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

The purpose of the document is to publish statutory acts of the National Bank in order to provide 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.

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

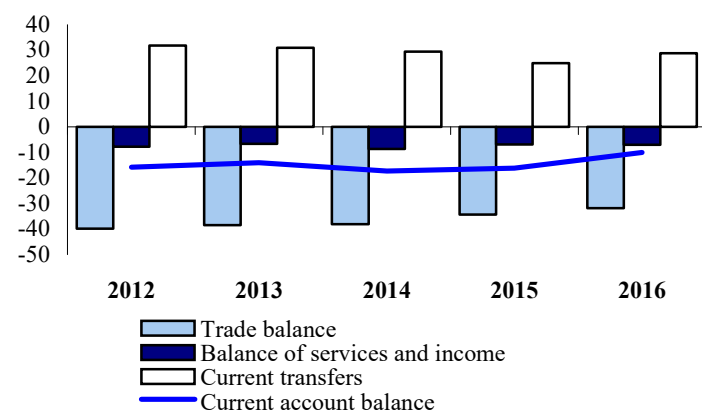
List of abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CB	Commercial Banks
CIF	The price at the frontier of the importing country (cost, insurance, freight)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent Countries
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
FMSRS KR	Financial Market Supervision and Regulation Service of the Kyrgyz Republic
FOB	The price at the frontier of the exporting country (free on board)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	Gross External Debt
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
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	Nonbanking 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

CONTENT

Current Status of the Balance of Payment	7
External Debt of the Kyrgyz Republic	27
International Investment Position of the Kyrgyz Republic	29
Annex I. Tables and Charts	35
Table I.1. Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic (standard presentation)	36
Table I.2. Structure of Export by the HS Sections	44
Table I.3. Structure of Export by the SITC Sections	44
Table I.4. Structure of Import by HS Sections	45
Table I.5. Structure of Import by the SITC Sections	45
Table I.6. Functional Structure of Export	46
Table I.7. Geographical Structure of Export	46
Table I.8. Functional Structure of Import	47
Table I.9. Geographical Structure of Import	47
Table I.10. Export of Major Types of Products	48
Table I.11. Import of Major Types of Products	50
Table I.12. Indices of Prices and Physical Volume of Export	52
Table I.13. Indices of Prices and Physical Volume of Import	53
Basic Types of Exported Goods by Countries	54
Table I.14. Export of Goods to Russia	54
Table I.15. Export of Goods to Kazakhstan	55
Table I.16. Export of Goods to Uzbekistan	56
Table I.17. Export of Goods to Belarus	57
Table I.18. Export of Goods to Switzerland	58
Table I.19. Export of Goods to China	59
Table I.20. Export of Goods to Turkey	60
Table I.21. Export of Goods to the UAE	61
Basic Types of Imported Goods by Countries	62
Table I.22. Import of Goods from Russia	62
Table I.23. Import of Goods from Kazakhstan	63
Table I.24. Import of Goods from Uzbekistan	64
Table I.25. Import of Goods from Ukraine	65
Table I.26. Import of Goods from Belarus	66
Table I.27. Import of Goods from China	67
Table I.28. Import of Goods from the USA	68
Table I.29. Import of Goods from Germany	69
Table I.30. Import of Goods from Turkey	70
Table I.31. Import of Goods from Japan	71
Table I.32. Import of Goods from Korea	72
Table I.33. Import of Goods from the Netherlands	73
Chart I.1. Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices	74
Table I.34. Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices	75
Table I.35. Geographic Distribution of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic	77
Table I.36. Foreign Direct Investments by Kinds of Economic Activities in the Kyrgyz Republics	78
Table I.37. International reserves	78
Table I.38. Balance of International Investment Position of the Kyrgyz Republic	79
Annex II. Kyrgyz Republic Balance of Payments Compilation Technique	80
Annex III. Method of Assessment of the “Travel” Item in the Balance of Payments	88
Annex IV. Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate Calculation Technique	89
Annex V. International Transaction Reporting System in Commercial Banks	92
Annex VI. External Debt Ratio-Specific Calculation	95
Annex VII. Estimation of International Investment Position Methodology	97
Annex VIII. Economy Openness and Foreign Trade Concentration Calculation Technique	99

CURRENT STATUS OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Chart 1. Current account balance*(in percent of GDP)²*

According to the results of 2016, the current account deficit¹ formed with negative balance at the level of 10.1 per cent to GDP² or USD 663.5 million (reduced by 37.3 per cent). Current account deficit decreased due to positive dynamics in the current transfers and trade balance.

TRADE BALANCE

According to the results of 2016, decrease in the deficit of trade balance was due to a more significant decline of imports as opposed to the decline of exports.

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

In 2016, **trade balance**¹ of the Kyrgyz Republic in FOB prices was found with negative balance in the amount of USD 2,100.7 million (31.8 percent to GDP) having decreased by 6.3 per cent as compared to the similar indicator of 2015.

The external trade turnover in FOB prices decreased by 4.0 percent and constituted USD 5,259.3 million compared to 2015.

The index of economic openness calculated as the ratio of goods turnover in the country to GDP decreased as opposed to the

similar period in 2015 by 2.7 percentage points to 79.2 percent. The decline was a consequence of reduction in external trade turnover against the increase of GDP in USD equivalent.

Table 1. Openness of the economy

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Export of goods (FOB), in millions of USD	1,954.4	2,058.2	1,891.6	1,482.9	1,544.6
Import of goods (FOB), in millions of USD	5,165.1	5,613.6	5,290.2	3,859.8	3,680.0
Openness of the economy, percentage	110.1	106.4	97.5	81.8	79.2

¹ Hereinafter the information is submitted including additional estimates of the NSC KR according to sample survey of the mutual trade with the EAEU countries and additional estimates of the NBKR on export, unless another reference is given

² Hereinafter the indicators of GDP ratios are calculated on the basis of sliding annual data, which include the last four quarters.

According to the indicators of concentration³ of exports and imports of goods that characterize the commodity diversification of the foreign trade transactions, an increase in the concentration of commodity exports by 1.6 percentage points was observed in 2016 due to the increase in the proportion of gold in the country's exports. A slight increase in the imported product range resulted in a decrease in the commodity concentration of imports by 2.8 percentage points.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Export of goods	35.1	42.2	44.4	45.6	46.9
Import of goods	14.5	14.4	14.1	12.2	9.4

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

Export of goods in FOB prices constituted USD 1,579.3 million having decreased by 2.5 percent as compared to the indicator of 2015. The export excluding gold in the reporting period constituted USD 877.7 million having decreased by 8.0 percent as compared to 2015.

The export excluding gold and the NBKR additional estimates increased by 3.1 percent and constituted USD 843.1 million.

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

Denomination	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	in percent of exports, 2016	in percent of exports excl.gold, 2016
Total export¹	2,588.3	2,833.2	2,482.7	1,619.0	1,579.3	100.0	-
Gold	562.3	736.8	716.9	665.4	701.6	44.4	-
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	76.2	35.7	58.9	37.0	168.0	10.6	19.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	156.8	109.4	100.6	96.8	96.0	6.1	10.9
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	88.2	110.5	87.0	68.1	93.2	5.9	10.6
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	80.3	30.7	17.8	25.5	40.1	2.5	4.6
Kerosene ²	86.0	117.7	92.3	62.0	35.6	2.3	4.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	55.5	54.4	36.7	30.6	30.5	1.9	3.5
Footwear	2.9	4.0	6.7	26.5	21.3	1.3	2.4
Cotton	33.9	19.9	24.1	20.0	19.3	1.2	2.2
Iron and steel	26.3	36.2	18.0	5.3	16.0	1.0	1.8
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	27.6	33.4	30.3	26.4	15.5	1.0	1.8
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	15.9	28.4	25.3	11.0	14.9	0.9	1.7
Cigarettes containing tobacco	0.3	3.3	16.2	18.3	12.5	0.8	1.4
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	21.0	12.0	20.6	24.5	12.1	0.8	1.4
Essential oils, cleansing products	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.4	8.7	0.6	1.0
Total export excluding gold	2,025.9	2,096.4	1,765.8	953.6	877.7	—	100.0
Total export excluding gold and NBKR additional estimates	1,392.1	1,321.4	1,179.6	817.6	843.1		

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

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

² Export of on board stock

³ Shows a range of the goods exported or imported by the country. The increase of the concentration ratio means a reduction in the number of countries (product types), or an increase in the specific weight of some countries (types of products) in the total volume.

In terms of sectorial structure of export in the Kyrgyz Republic, the primary specific weight fell on the products of **processing industry** (metallurgical and garment industry). Increase was observed in export of ore and concentrates of precious metals and gold. In 2016, increase in production of processing basic metals and finished metal products by 5.8 percent was due to the increase in the production of precious metals⁴ resulting in rise of the value of gold exports by 5.4 percent. Growth in gold export compared to 2015 was mostly due to rise in export prices by 6.7 percent⁵.

Table 4. Export of major products of metallurgical production*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gold (non-monetary)	<i>tons</i>	10.4	16.9	18.0	17.6	17.4
	<i>millions of USD</i>	562.3	736.8	716.9	665.4	701.6
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	<i>thou tons</i>	85.7	62.2	126.2	10.1	98.8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	56.2	18.9	40.5	19.1	135.7
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	28.9	39.7	25.5	7.2	18.1
	<i>millions of USD</i>	26.3	36.2	18.0	5.3	16.0
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	11.7	14.5	112.4	197.8	17.9
	<i>millions of USD</i>	12.1	11.6	11.4	12.6	11.7
Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	<i>tons</i>	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.6	7.8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	5.1
Ferrous waste and scrap	<i>tons</i>	90.0	61.0	99.8	88.1	42.2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	7.8	5.0	6.3	4.8	2.1
Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals	<i>tons</i>	1,098.6	1,981.4	102.0	21.3	62.2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	10.7	15.0	0.8	0.1	0.1

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

The decline in the output of the textile and garment industry by 22.2 percent resulted from a reduction in production of men's and women's outer clothing and textiles⁶ had minor impact on total cost of exports of clothing and accessories. In the reporting period, exports of clothing decreased slightly by 0.8 percent. Meanwhile, there was a decrease in exports on all items of the group except for the item 'articles of textile fabrics for women and girls'.

⁴ "Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2016)", NSC KR

⁵ In 2016, the average world price for 1 Troy ounce of gold was USD 1,250.8, which is by 8.2 percent higher than the price level of 2015; source: Reuters.

⁶ "Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2016)", NSC KR

Table 5. Export of major products of clothing manufacture*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total of articles of apparel and clothing accessories	<i>millions of USD</i>	156.8	109.4	100.6	96.8	96.0
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics	<i>mln. pieces</i> <i>millions of USD</i>	8.0	6.7	11.5	5.5	8.9
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers, shorts, shirts, dresses and skirts, underwear, nightwear and similar articles of textile fabrics	— <i>millions of USD</i>	96.0	69.3	58.6	34.5	30.9
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	<i>mln. pieces</i> <i>millions of USD</i>	8.1	5.6	8.9	7.9	4.1
Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers	<i>mln. pieces</i> <i>millions of USD</i>	10.2	8.3	9.7	7.5	1.6
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	— <i>millions of USD</i>	17.6	13.8	12.1	10.5	5.7
Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted (other than those for babies)	— <i>millions of USD</i>	5.7	2.5	4.9	5.2	3.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of other than textile fabrics; headgear of all materials	— <i>millions of USD</i>	20.8	14.3	12.5	2.2	0.5
		0.7	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5

* Including NSC additional estimates on agricultural products (up to 2016), NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), excluding NBKR additional estimations on export

Growth in the gross output of the agricultural products in January-December 2016 was mainly due to increased production of crop and livestock products⁷. Increase in the exports is observed only for the major crop products. Major increase is reported for the supplies of vegetables by 36.9 percent. The reduction in the value of other crop items was due to a decline in the physical volume of supplies at export price increase. Decrease in the volume of exported livestock products was largely due to decline in export of milk and live animals.

⁷ "Social and Economic State of the Kyrgyz Republic (January-December 2016)", NSC KR

Table 6. Export of major products of agriculture*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	227.6	244.8	204.1	310.4	255.9
	<i>millions of USD</i>	88.2	110.5	87.0	68.1	93.2
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	89.9	92.5	67.0	36.7	22.1
	<i>millions of USD</i>	55.5	54.4	36.7	30.6	30.5
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	26.9	15.5	18.6	16.1	14.7
	<i>millions of USD</i>	33.9	19.9	24.1	20.0	19.3
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	25.1	12.8	24.8	48.6	20.2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	21.0	12.0	20.6	24.5	12.1
Food preparations, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.7	1.9
	<i>millions of USD</i>	3.8	4.8	4.0	5.5	4.5
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	<i>thou tons</i>	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	3.9	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.9
Live animals ¹	<i>thou pieces</i>	27.6	481.9	18.9	12.1	7.5
	<i>millions of USD</i>	8.2	10.7	8.2	4.8	1.7
Bovine or equine hides and skins, raw	<i>thou tons</i>					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	4.7	3.6	3.1	0.7	1.4
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	0.6	0.7	0.4	20.1	1.2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	6.1	7.2	4.1	39.0	1.3

* Including NSC additional estimates on agricultural products (up to 2016), NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), excluding NBKR additional estimations on export

¹ Significant exports in physical volume in 2013 was due to the increased supplies of honey bees to Kazakhstan.

The specific weight of the non-CIS countries constituted 72.9 percent in the **geographic structure** of export. The largest volume of exports from the non-CIS countries fell on Switzerland with 57.5 percent followed by Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. The precious metals and agricultural products were primarily supplied to these countries.

The specific weight of goods supplied to the EAEU countries increased by 1.9 percent compared to 2015 and constituted USD 418.0 million. Meanwhile, the value of exports declined in the reported period from 27.7 to 27.1 percent. Products of textile and agricultural industries were supplied to the EAEU countries. In terms of the EAEU individual countries, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan were the main consumers of goods.

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

Denomination	Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	in percent to total, 2016 ¹
Gold (non-monetary)	Total	562.3	736.8	716.9	665.4	701.6	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Switzerland	544.7	510.7	573.0	559.3	644.0	91.8
	UAE	0.1	206.5	130.8	85.6	25.7	3.7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	Total	156.8	109.4	100.6	96.8	96.0	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	75.3	3.8	1.9	41.9	47.3	49.2
	Kazakhstan	81.2	105.2	98.0	54.6	47.2	49.2
	Tadjikistan	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	Total	88.2	110.5	87.0	68.1	93.2	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Turkey	26.3	50.6	43.3	24.4	30.4	32.6
	Kazakhstan	36.1	32.7	22.4	15.3	25.1	26.9
	Russia	7.1	4.5	4.0	7.6	21.5	23.1
	Bulgaria	7.6	8.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.7
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	Total	80.3	30.7	17.8	25.5	40.1	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Uzbekistan	78.3	23.3	10.5	21.9	36.3	90.5
	China	1.4	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.7	4.1
Kerosene	Total	86.0	117.7	92.3	62.0	35.6	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Turkey	12.9	21.2	22.8	20.4	17.6	49.4
	China	7.4	8.8	7.6	5.9	5.6	15.6
	Russia	41.8	53.1	44.1	28.7	2.9	8.2
	Mongolia	0.2	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	3.2
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	Total	55.5	54.4	36.7	30.6	30.5	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	3.1	0.7	1.3	11.1	14.8	48.5
	Kazakhstan	44.6	41.8	19.0	8.4	11.9	38.8
Footwear	Total	2.9	4.0	6.7	26.5	21.3	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	0.2	—	—	15.9	13.5	63.4
	Kazakhstan	2.3	4.0	6.0	10.5	7.7	36.2
Cotton	Total	33.9	19.9	24.1	20.0	19.3	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Turkey	4.9	6.1	7.0	6.0	10.7	55.7
	Russia	27.2	12.8	15.1	12.5	5.8	29.8
	Latvia	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	7.3
	Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	1.1	5.5
Iron and steel	Total	26.3	36.2	18.0	5.3	16.0	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Uzbekistan	21.4	30.2	10.3	3.8	14.8	92.5
	Kazakhstan	4.3	3.1	6.6	1.4	1.1	6.8
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	Total	27.6	33.4	30.3	26.4	15.5	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Uzbekistan	7.5	6.9	7.4	5.6	5.8	37.5
	Belgium	1.8	5.0	7.8	9.3	3.6	23.6
	Belarus	10.1	12.2	6.1	3.4	2.6	16.8
	Russia	5.6	7.1	6.0	6.5	0.7	4.5
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	Total	15.9	28.4	25.3	11.0	14.9	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	6.4	13.9	10.5	5.2	9.0	60.5
	Tadjikistan	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.0	3.2	21.8
	Uzbekistan	0.2	1.7	9.2	2.8	2.4	15.8
Cigarettes containing tobacco	Total	0.3	3.3	16.2	18.3	12.5	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	—	—	—	1.2	9.9	78.8
	Iraq	—	2.9	15.5	15.1	2.6	21.1
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	Total	21.0	12.0	20.6	24.5	12.1	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	20.9	9.5	20.6	20.7	11.3	93.6
	Russia	—	—	—	—	0.7	6.1

* Including NSC additional estimates on agricultural products (up to 2016), NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

¹ in percent to total of each good position

Import of goods in FOB prices according to the results of 2016 constituted USD 3,680.0 million and decreased by 4.7 percent as opposed to 2015.

In the **goods structure** of import in 2016 the greatest rates of import decrease were for oil products, which resulted 52.1 percent reduction to USD 386.7 million in the reporting period. This was due to reduced supply of gasoline and diesel fuel. The import value of the oil products dropped because of fall in contractual process by 32.1 percent and physical volumes by 29.4 percent.

Table 8. Import of petroleum products*

Denomination	unit measurement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	in percent to total, 2016
Total petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	1,355.7	1,599.1	1,446.7	1,620.1	1,143.8	100.0
	<i>millions of USD</i>	1,046.0	1,180.4	1,044.0	806.6	386.7	100.0
Motor spirit (gasoline)	<i>thou tons</i>	709.6	840.4	618.2	716.9	467.5	40.9
	<i>millions of USD</i>	515.6	571.5	457.7	355.3	152.7	13.4
Gas oil	<i>thou tons</i>	468.5	587.4	509.7	429.7	322.5	28.2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	367.3	444.9	368.8	228.3	119.9	10.5
Fuel oils, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	39.5	9.4	148.0	205.7	223.5	19.5
	<i>millions of USD</i>	16.5	4.7	66.2	66.9	57.4	5.0
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	102.1	125.9	95.7	88.5	63.1	5.5
	<i>millions of USD</i>	105.4	115.3	82.8	52.0	24.2	2.1
Lubricating petroleum oil	<i>thou tons</i>	14.9	16.8	16.0	121.6	13.8	1.2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	26.3	32.4	30.4	85.0	18.6	1.6
Crude oil	<i>thou tons</i>	6.3	1.0	4.9	1.3	14.7	1.3
	<i>millions of USD</i>	4.0	0.6	2.8	0.7	4.4	0.4
Other petroleum products	<i>thou tons</i>	14.7	18.1	54.3	56.5	38.7	3.4
	<i>millions of USD</i>	10.8	10.9	35.2	18.3	9.4	0.8

* NSC data in CIF prices

Import of machinery and transport equipment⁸ grew by 1.8 percent and constituted USD 823.5 million. In the goods structure, there was increase in imports in such items as "insulated wires", "piston engines and fluid pumps". It should be noted that these items are partially imported for further re-export.

⁸ Hereinafter import analysis is given by main SITC sections

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

Denomination	unit of measurement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	<i>millions of USD</i>	1,354.1	1,494.6	1,493.9	809.0	823.5
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	<i>mln pieces</i>	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.3
	<i>millions of USD</i>	67.8	63.9	56.9	59.9	57.8
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	49.6	63.7	49.1	45.4	42.8
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou pieces</i>	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	19.7	47.1	66.3	40.4	32.1
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>thou pieces</i>	5.2	5.0	1.6	3.9	0.4
	<i>millions of USD</i>	189.7	110.2	59.8	68.3	29.8
Insulated wire, cable and other insulated electric conductors	<i>thou pieces</i>	5.5	5.8	5.6	3.9	6.4
	<i>millions of USD</i>	29.4	32.1	23.1	15.5	22.5
Automatic data-processing machines	<i>thou pieces</i>	381.7	404.9	278.3	294.5	302.3
	<i>millions of USD</i>	17.7	24.9	19.1	23.3	17.5
Other spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines	<i>thou pieces</i>	6.5	10.0	13.3	8.5	9.8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	4.8	15.1	10.6	13.6	17.1
Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled	<i>thou pieces</i>	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	43.1	39.5	25.7	21.0	14.9
Machinery for sorting, screening or grinding earth, stone, ores; parts thereof	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	8.8	10.1	8.8	17.4	14.8
Pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	—	216.6	611.1	519.8	346.6	232.8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	12.9	19.5	20.2	12.0	14.6
Construction and mining machinery, n.e.s.	<i>pieces</i>	353.0	259.0	2,806.0	531.0	1,603.0
	<i>millions of USD</i>	1.5	4.4	14.1	24.2	11.7
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically-propelled	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	18.6	22.1	38.2	17.1	8.8
Moving, grading, levelling, extracting or boring machinery	<i>pieces</i>	3,672.0	110.0	104.0	138.0	334.0
	<i>millions of USD</i>	15.4	8.2	16.6	15.3	4.8
Road tractors for semi-trailers	<i>thou pieces</i>	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.1
	<i>millions of USD</i>	39.4	65.3	56.3	23.7	3.7
Used cars	<i>thou pieces</i>	69.6	87.5	108.7	0.6	—
	<i>millions of USD</i>	279.6	313.4	413.8	6.2	—
Other goods	<i>millions of USD</i>	556.0	655.1	615.2	405.6	530.4

* NSC data in CIF prices

Import of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material increased by USD 33.0 million. Import of woven fabrics of man-made textile materials increased significantly in the goods structure of import by USD 98.5 million, though decline in volumes of supplies was observed for some items of the group due to decreased physical import.

Table 10. Major products of the group "Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material"**(millions of USD)*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	<i>millions of USD</i>	872.8	1,049.3	946.8	781.6	814.6
Fabrics, woven of man-made textile materials	<i>mln sq.m</i>	234.0	175.6	155.6	292.3	712.8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	74.5	74.4	75.2	101.8	200.3
Iron and steel	<i>millions of USD</i>	226.9	278.4	287.3	243.4	188.1
Rubber tyres	<i>thou pieces</i>	1,355.0	1,288.6	1,300.1	739.5	673.5
	<i>millions of USD</i>	71.1	82.7	59.1	32.0	34.6
Paper and paperboard	<i>millions of USD</i>	39.7	46.3	50.9	38.5	32.2
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	4.8	5.9	7.0	6.9	6.9
	<i>millions of USD</i>	16.7	21.1	23.8	22.3	20.3
Constructions of iron and steel, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	22.5	52.4	21.0	10.8	12.4
	<i>millions of USD</i>	44.3	110.1	38.7	20.7	17.3
Densified and reconstituted wood	<i>millions of USD</i>	40.5	42.6	37.6	19.8	17.1
Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	<i>millions of USD</i>	12.6	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.8
Glazed ceramic flags and paving	<i>mln sq.m</i>	3.9	4.3	5.3	3.1	5.0
	<i>millions of USD</i>	20.5	29.5	33.9	22.1	13.5
Floor coverings	<i>mln sq.m</i>	7.9	8.9	7.4	4.1	4.1
	<i>millions of USD</i>	13.9	20.7	17.8	13.2	12.9
Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	<i>mln sq.m</i>	7.0	6.4	7.8	3.9	0.8
	<i>millions of USD</i>	16.8	17.1	18.5	12.2	10.4
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper	<i>thou tons</i>	8.2	10.5	10.1	9.2	9.0
	<i>millions of USD</i>	12.3	15.1	16.6	14.7	9.1
Aluminium	<i>thou tons</i>	2.8	6.3	6.0	3.9	3.2
	<i>millions of USD</i>	9.7	19.8	17.5	11.9	8.8
Wire products and fencing grills	<i>millions of USD</i>	33.3	42.6	22.6	10.0	5.1
Other goods	<i>millions of USD</i>	240.0	233.4	231.2	203.2	229.4

* NSC data in CIF prices

Import of various manufactured products grew by USD 281.2 million reaching USD 731.8 million. Major growth is due to import of clothing and accessories as well as shoes from China with specific weight of 71.0 percent. Besides, there was an increase in import of such good items as "shoulder bags" and "plastic articles for packing of goods".

Table 11. Miscellaneous manufactured articles*

Denomination	unit of measurement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	<i>millions of USD</i>	503.2	537.7	476.5	450.6	731.8
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	239.3	231.4	190.5	141.6	261.3
Footwear	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	81.9	72.4	50.0	94.8	258.3
Handbags with shoulder-strap	<i>mln pieces</i>	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.9	11.3
	<i>millions of USD</i>	3.9	3.4	3.1	6.3	18.3
Articles of plastics for the conveyance or packing of goods	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	18.2	18.9	18.1	13.8	18.2
Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	9.6	11.6	9.2	20.2	16.1
Articles of plastics, n.e.s.	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	8.8	12.2	12.9	10.2	7.4
Builders' ware of plastics	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	7.2	14.3	11.7	5.8	4.9
Prefabricated buildings	—					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	3.0	7.3	15.8	2.1	3.9
Geodesic instruments	<i>tons</i>					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	1.1	0.6	0.9	3.3	2.6
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>					
	<i>millions of USD</i>	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.6
Other goods	<i>millions of USD</i>	129.6	164.8	163.7	152.1	138.2

* NSC data in CIF prices

In the geographical distribution of import, the specific weight of the non-CIS countries increased to 60.6 percent (USD to 2,374.4 million) due to growth of import of a range of consumer goods. The biggest volume of import from the non-CIS countries fell on China (61.8 percent).

Declined value of fuel and energy goods imported from the Russian Federation resulted in reduced weight of the EAEU countries in overall import value which is down to 39.4 percent compared to 49.7 percent in 2015. At the same time, growth in consumer goods supplies from the EAEU countries is observed in the reporting period.

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

Denomination	Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	in percent to total, 2016 ¹
Petroleum products	Total	1,069.1	1,201.3	1,061.1	806.6	386.7	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	1,034.9	1,171.2	1,029.6	725.2	283.2	73.2
	Kazakhstan	17.5	8.4	9.9	63.3	89.2	23.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	Total	239.3	231.4	190.5	141.6	261.3	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	197.9	189.1	146.5	95.2	182.3	69.8
	Turkey	32.7	33.6	33.4	36.5	64.0	24.5
	Uzbekistan	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	3.9	1.5
Footwear	Total	81.9	72.4	50.0	94.8	258.3	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	61.4	52.6	34.2	78.6	243.0	94.1
	Turkey	6.1	7.9	7.4	8.6	10.1	3.9
	Uzbekistan	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.7	3.2	1.2
	Italy	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	Total	74.5	74.4	75.2	101.8	200.3	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	69.3	68.8	68.9	97.1	196.3	98.0
	Turkey	4.4	4.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	1.5
Iron and steel	Total	226.9	278.4	287.3	243.4	188.1	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	95.6	127.1	118.4	119.3	100.6	53.5
	China	84.8	88.3	106.4	74.6	42.3	22.5
	Kazakhstan	35.7	50.3	53.7	44.4	40.8	21.7
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	Total	659.9	702.6	800.9	206.7	124.0	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	57.5	87.0	67.8	43.0	44.8	36.2
	Belarus	68.1	20.7	20.0	17.7	17.5	14.1
	Kazakhstan	—	—	—	14.1	17.0	13.7
	USA	96.6	63.5	57.0	16.6	14.6	11.8
	Russia	17.0	31.3	23.0	13.1	8.1	6.5
	Japan	174.6	214.3	324.7	24.3	5.2	—
Medicaments	Total	173.1	172.5	180.9	153.1	108.9	
	<i>of which</i>						
	India	13.0	16.4	14.9	11.5	13.2	12.1
	Russia	20.8	24.1	19.2	24.1	11.1	10.2
	Germany	11.4	14.0	15.3	6.9	10.4	9.6
	Hungary	8.7	9.3	11.1	6.0	8.0	7.4
Essential oils, detergents	Total	88.1	106.0	102.2	75.1	81.9	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Kazakhstan	4.9	5.7	4.7	15.8	37.0	45.1
	Russia	37.2	44.8	44.2	27.4	22.7	27.8
	France	6.0	5.6	7.1	4.2	4.3	5.3
	China	8.6	11.1	5.7	6.1	3.7	4.5
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	Total	60.7	74.6	73.9	26.4	58.5	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	60.5	74.6	73.6	25.6	34.4	58.9
	Kazakhstan	—	—	—	0.8	24.1	41.1
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	Total	67.8	63.9	56.9	59.9	57.8	
	<i>of which</i>						
	China	53.9	56.7	51.4	49.2	48.1	83.1
	Kazakhstan	—	—	—	0.9	3.6	6.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	Total	101.9	90.8	81.7	64.2	53.8	
	<i>of which</i>						
	Russia	59.2	47.2	44.3	35.3	28.0	52.0
	Kazakhstan	6.1	6.4	6.3	7.4	10.3	19.2
	Ukraine	21.0	19.4	14.9	8.7	4.1	7.7

¹ in percent to total of each good position

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

Turnover of international services decreased due to growth of imported services accompanied by decline in exported services.

Chart 3. External service and goods trade*

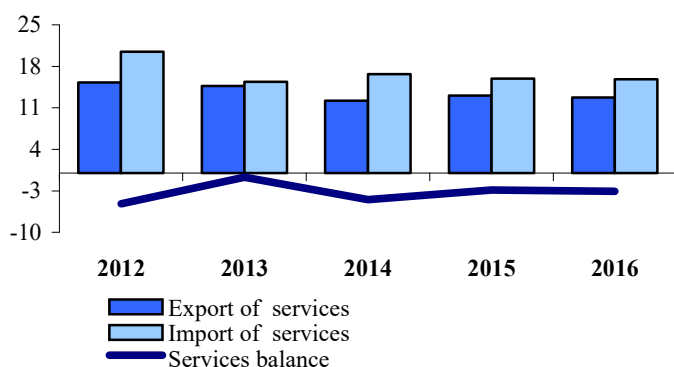
(in millions of USD)



* NSC data, including additional estimates of NBKR and NSC

Chart 4. Balance of international services

(in percent of GDP)



According to the results of 2016, the turnover of international services decreased insignificantly compared to results of 2015 and constituted USD 1,885.6 million.

Balance of international services was negative and constituted USD 203.5 million against USD 187.9 million in the corresponding period of 2015. At the same time, there was an increase in the import of services by 0.3 percent, whereas the volume of services provided by the residents of the Kyrgyz Republic to non-residents decreased by 1.4 percent.

In the reporting period the **export of services** constituted USD 841.0 million, which corresponds to 53.3 percent of export of goods. **Import of services** was in the amount of USD 1,044.5 million, which constituted 28.4 percent of import of goods.

In the reporting period, the main services as before were travels, transport and business services, which in total constituted 84.5 percent of the turnover of international services.

According to the results of 2016, the balance of the item "travels" was negative and amounted to USD 28.6 million against positive balance of USD 26.4 million in 2015.

In the reporting period, balance of transport services was found negative and constituted USD 239.4 million, which is by 6.9 percent lower than in the same period of 2015. At the same time, there was a decline in the export of transport services by 12.1 percent (caused by decline in rail and road transport services), whereas, the volume of import transactions decreased by 9.1 percent (due to rail transport). One of the causes of decrease in the volume of import services of the rail transport was drop in volume of imported used cars due to changes in import conditions. It should be noted the used cars are usually imported by rail transport.

Net export of business services reduced in the reporting period by 55.4 percent and was found positive in the amount of USD 11.4 million. The main factor that affected the decrease in the net export of business services in the reporting period was the reduction in the volume of the consultation services.

INCOME

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

According to the results of 2016, the balance of the item "income" was found negative in the amount of

USD 263.0 million, which is by 1.9 percent lower than the similar indicator of 2015. This tendency is mainly a result of growth in the volume of distributed income of the resident-entities in the form of dividends in favor of direct investors to USD 134.5 million from USD 5.3 million. Volume of re-invested income of the entities reduced and constituted USD 49.4 million.

In the reporting period, the volume of interest payments on the previously received loans increased insignificantly and USD 67.5 million. The volume of other incomes received by the residents of the country on other investments in 2016 decreased and constituted USD 4.4 million. As a result, negative balance of the item "incomes on other investments" increased to USD 63.1 million.

According to the results of 2016, the balance of the item "compensation of employees" was found negative in the amount of USD 16.0 million and decreased by 14.6 percent, which resulted mainly from the decrease in the aggregate volume of non-resident income from labor activities in the Kyrgyz Republic.

TRANSFERS

Inflow on the item "current transfers" increased, which has become the result of increase in the net inflow of remittances of labor migrants.

Positive balance of **current transfers** according to the results of 2016 constituted USD 1,903.6 million having increased as compared to the similar level of 2015 by 16.9 percent. The main impact on the current transfer account was made by private transfers (other sectors), the net income of which increased by 20.1 percent reaching USD 1,819.7 million.

In the structure of **private transfers**, as before, the money transfers of migrant workers have the main value, the specific weight of which in the gross volume of private transfers constitute 98.7 percent. According to the results of 2016, increase in the net inflow of money transfers was due to the rise in the gross inflow by 18.4 percent, meanwhile, the outflow of money transfers increased by 5.2 percent.

Table 13. Structure of workers' remittances*

(millions of USD)

	I'11	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.1 Workers' remittances	292.4	1,951.7	1,910.3	1,812.2	1,478.3	1,633.1
1.1.1 Inflow	331.5	2,208.8	2,278.0	2,242.8	1,822.1	1,994.6
of which:						
<i>Inflows through transfer systems</i>	301.8	2,017.9	2,268.2	2,235.9	1,683.6	1,991.3
<i>Transfers of individuals through commercial banks¹</i>	2.1	9.7	6.5	4.8	2.9	2.4
<i>Postal populations' remittances</i>	1.1	3.8	3.4	2.2	1.2	0.9
<i>Estimates of NBKR²</i>	26.6	177.4	0.0	0.0	134.4	0.0
1.1.2 Outflow	-39.1	-257.1	-367.7	-430.6	-343.8	-361.5

* According to NBKR data including estimates

¹ Remittances exceeding USD 3000 are not taken into account

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

The money transfer systems⁹ remain the main mode of labor migrants' remittances to the country. In 2016, the net volume of funds received through money transfer systems constituted USD 1,991.3 million¹⁰, which is by 18.3 percent higher than the similar indicator of 2015. The geographic structure of money transfers remains almost unchanged. According to the results of the reporting period, the main share of money transfers

⁹ Anelik, Blizko, Contact, Migom, MoneyGram, Western Union, Unistream, Zolotaya Korona, Leader, Bystraya Pochta (Fast Post), Allure and other money transfer systems and remittances through the Kyrgyz Post State Enterprise.

¹⁰ Excluding the NBKR additional estimates.

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

was received from the Russian Federation (97.4 percent). In the structure of transfers made from the Kyrgyz Republic, the prevailing specific weight also falls on the Russian Federation (98.9 percent).

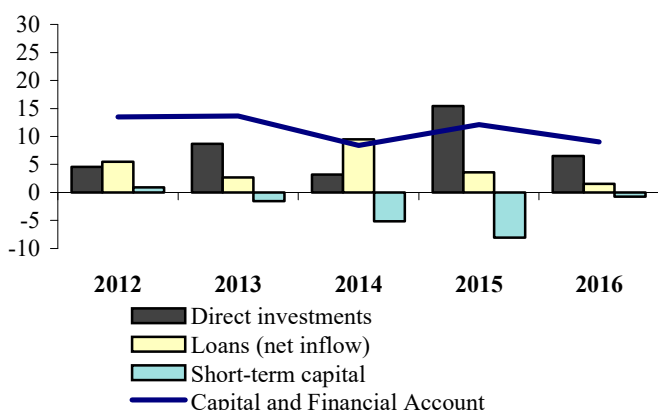
Remittances remain the main source of financing of trade deficit. The balance of remittances still covers net export of consumer goods, which in turn was formed with a negative value of USD 1,226.0 million.

In 2016, the balance of current transfers in the **sector of state governance** was found

positive in the amount of USD 83.8 million, which is by 25.9 percent lower than the corresponding indicator of 2015. Decrease in inflows of official transfers was mainly due to the reduction in the volume of grants received by the state sector.

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT

Reduction in the positive capital and financial account in the reporting period was mainly due to decline in inflow on item "direct investments".

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

According to the results of 2016, **the capital and financial account** was formed with a positive balance in the amount of USD 595.3 million, which is by USD 197.5 million lower than the corresponding indicator of 2015.

The balance of **the capital account** was formed positive in the amount of USD 112.6 million, which is by 33.5 percent higher than the level achieved in 2015.

The increase in indicators of the reporting period is caused mainly by the debt forgiveness of 30 million USD¹¹ by the Russian Federation. Further, there was observed the growth of capital transfers received in the form of

grants by USD 15.7 million within state investment program.

Financial account according to the results of the reporting period was formed with a positive balance in the amount of USD 482.7 million, which is by USD 231.0 million lower than in 2015. The financial account experienced major impact of reduced inflow of capital on the items "direct foreign investments".

Balance on the item "**direct investments**"¹² was formed positive and constituted USD 429.9 million in the reporting period, which is by 57.4 percent lower than in 2015. The dynamics resulted from high level in 2015. In the reporting period, direct foreign investments to the country decreased by 59.1 percent to USD 466.8 million, which is a result of reduced equity investment by 63.9 percent.

¹¹ In accordance with "Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on settlement of debt of the Kyrgyz Republic on earlier granted loans", the debt of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Agreement as of February 3, 2009 is subject to reduction by equal shares within 10 years since 2016.

¹² Including the NBKR additional estimates.

According to the results of 2016, the highest inflow of direct investments to the country by types of economic activity was observed in the entities that deal with the financial intermediation and insurance, professional, scientific and technical activity as well as entities supplying electric power, gas, steam and conditioned air. In the geographic structure of direct investments, net inflow of the capital from Russia and China prevails.

According to the results of 2016, the net volume of funds on the item "**other investments**" was USD 50.0 million as opposed to negative one in the previous year in the amount of USD 171.7 million due to slower accumulation of foreign assets by residents of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In the reporting period, the assets of the residents increased by USD 41.7 million against the growth in 2015 by USD 410.2 million. Dynamics of the assets was conditioned by increase in the assets of the residents deposited in the foreign banks and growth of volume of accounts receivable. As of the end of 2016, in total, more than 65.4 percent of the gross volume of accounts receivable fell on the entities of the enterprises that provide supply of electricity and gas, manufacturing industry, the organizations that deal with the wholesale and retail trade, professional, scientific and technical activity.

Liabilities to the outside world on the other investments in the reporting period increased by USD 91.7 million (in 2015 the increase amounted to USD 238.5 million). The reduction in the indicator was mainly affected by the reduction in gross inflow of loans to the private sector from USD 521.6 to 318.9 million compared with 2015. At the same time, the volume of private sector payments for servicing previously received loans amounted to USD 480.2 million in the reporting period, which is by 12.6 percent less than the corresponding indicator of 2015. As a result, the balance of the inflow of loans to the private sector was negative in the amount of USD 161.3 million.

Net inflow of loans of the state sector almost remained at the level of the previous year (increased by 1.0 percent) and constituted USD 263.1 million.

Net inflow of loans in the reporting period was formed with a positive balance and constituted USD 101.7 million.

In the reporting period, the volume of accounts payable of resident entities increased by USD 26.5 million. In general, the prevailing specific weight in the total volume of accounts payable fell on the enterprises of mining and manufacturing industry, the organizations that deal with wholesale and retail trade, construction, as well as enterprises that provide supply of electricity and gas, information and communications sector. These sectors constitute 80 percent of total loan debts.

Thus, according to the results of 2016, **the overall net balance of payments** was formed positive in the amount of USD 344.8 million.

The balance of the item "**Errors and omissions**", taking into account the additional estimates of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, was formed positive in the amount of USD 413.0 million, which indicates incomplete statistic recording of transactions related to the inflow of capital to the country or export of goods and services. The volume of the international reserve assets¹³ as of December 31, 2016 covered 4.1¹⁴ months of the future import of goods and services.

¹³ In accordance with the IMF methodology, the international reserve assets comprise the assets only in convertible currencies (US dollar, euro, British pound, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, Australian dollar and Canadian dollar).

¹⁴ For reference: the volume of gross international reserves as of December 31, 2016 amounted to USD 1,969.2 million, which covers 4.5 months of future imports of goods and services.

Table 14. The Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic
(analytic presentation)
(in millions of US dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015	
						I	II
Current Account	-1020.4	-1016.1	-1269.4	-1058.6	-663.5	-388.8	-275.4
Goods and services	-2912.6	-2831.1	-3138.0	-2428.7	-2304.2	-515.9	-702.3
Trade balance*	-2576.8	-2780.4	-2807.5	-2240.8	-2100.7	-420.1	-647.9
Exports (FOB)	2588.3	2833.2	2482.7	1619.0	1579.3	433.2	361.5
EAEU countries	862.7	789.0	725.7	410.2	471.2	71.0	96.6
Non-EAEU countries	1725.6	2044.2	1757.0	1208.8	1108.1	362.2	264.9
Imports (FOB)	5165.1	5613.6	5290.2	3859.8	3680.0	853.3	1009.4
EAEU countries	2480.9	2526.9	2334.7	1787.6	1318.9	463.8	495.1
Non-EAEU countries	2684.1	3086.7	2955.5	2072.3	2361.1	389.6	514.3
Balance of services	-335.8	-50.7	-330.5	-187.9	-203.5	-95.8	-54.4
Rendered services	987.4	1058.6	900.5	853.2	841.0	143.5	181.3
Received services	-1323.1	-1109.2	-1231.1	-1041.1	-1044.5	-239.3	-235.6
Income	-169.3	-423.0	-307.2	-258.0	-263.0	-99.8	-74.6
Direct investment income	-110.8	-348.1	-223.2	-191.0	-183.9	-77.5	-59.0
Portfolio investment income	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Other investment income	-29.7	-53.0	-60.6	-49.1	-63.1	-17.5	-10.8
Interest in loans (schedule)	-46.8	-70.0	-78.6	-66.5	-67.5	-20.3	-18.8
Other investment income	17.1	16.9	18.0	17.4	4.4	2.8	8.0
Compensation of employees	-28.8	-21.8	-23.3	-18.7	-16.0	-4.8	-4.7
Current transfers	2061.5	2238.0	2175.8	1628.1	1903.6	226.8	501.5
Capital and financial account	872.2	986.3	616.9	792.8	595.3	-99.1	139.8
Capital account	166.1	280.3	65.8	79.1	112.6	9.6	16.9
Capital transfers	166.1	280.3	65.8	79.1	112.6	9.6	16.9
Financial account	706.1	706.0	551.1	713.7	482.7	-108.7	122.9
Direct investment in the KR	292.9	626.1	232.9	1009.1	429.9	-35.4	235.0
Portfolio investment	5.7	4.8	0.1	-129.0	-10.0	1.1	-0.4
Financial derivatives	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	5.3	12.8	1.5	0.9
Other investment	407.9	75.2	318.7	-171.7	50.0	-75.9	-112.6
Assets ("-" accretion)	98.7	-250.7	-472.5	-410.2	-41.7	-95.7	-54.5
Banks	-8.2	-81.5	-21.7	-157.1	92.9	-48.2	6.9
Other assets	106.9	-169.2	-450.8	-253.1	-134.6	-47.5	-61.4
Liabilities ("+" accretion)	309.2	325.9	791.2	238.5	91.7	19.9	-58.1
Banks	8.6	24.7	21.1	5.3	-36.6	21.2	1.9
Loans	353.5	191.6	699.1	232.6	101.7	-31.6	-15.1
General government	285.4	177.8	442.6	260.5	263.1	-4.0	28.9
Disbursement	377.4	413.2	497.6	331.9	370.5	12.7	47.5
Amortization (schedule)	-92.0	-235.4	-55.1	-71.3	-107.4	-16.7	-18.5
Private sector	68.1	13.8	256.5	-28.0	-161.3	-27.7	-44.0
Disbursement	335.6	441.0	612.2	521.6	318.9	41.5	56.9
Amortization (schedule)	-267.5	-427.2	-355.7	-549.6	-480.2	-69.1	-100.9
Other liabilities	-53.0	109.6	71.0	0.6	26.5	30.3	-44.9
Net errors and omissions	332.5	131.0	414.6	224.4	413.0	340.9	327.2
Overall balance	184.3	101.2	-238.0	-41.4	344.8	-147.1	191.7
Financing	-184.3	-101.2	238.0	41.4	-344.8	147.1	-191.7
NBKR reserves ("-" accretion)	-166.2	-90.5	256.5	56.4	-325.7	148.5	-184.8
IMF loans	-20.6	-17.4	-20.1	-15.4	-19.5	-1.5	-7.0
Exceptional financing	3.0	6.8	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other financing	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

* including shuttle trade and estimates of NSC and NBKR

2015		2016				
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-273.2	-121.2	-183.7	-331.5	-88.8	-59.4	Current Account
-660.7	-549.9	-414.0	-788.5	-559.7	-542.0	Goods and services
-653.3	-519.6	-367.3	-734.2	-533.8	-465.3	Trade balance*
344.8	479.5	344.4	283.8	452.7	498.4	Exports (FOB)
120.9	121.7	133.0	71.3	117.8	149.2	EAEU countries
223.9	357.8	211.4	212.5	334.9	349.3	Non-EAEU countries
998.1	999.0	711.8	1018.0	986.5	963.7	Imports (FOB)
480.8	347.8	255.1	289.8	340.4	433.6	EAEU countries
517.2	651.2	456.7	728.1	646.1	530.1	Non-EAEU countries
-7.4	-30.3	-46.6	-54.3	-25.9	-76.7	Balance of services
307.0	221.5	157.4	201.1	269.8	212.7	Rendered services
-314.4	-251.8	-204.0	-255.5	-295.6	-289.4	Received services
-77.3	-6.3	-72.8	-47.6	-116.9	-25.7	Income
-57.3	2.8	-47.1	-31.8	-100.6	-4.3	Direct investment income
0.9	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investment income
-16.5	-4.3	-21.5	-11.9	-12.0	-17.7	Other investment income
-19.3	-8.1	-20.5	-15.0	-18.2	-13.8	Interest in loans (schedule)
2.8	3.8	-1.0	3.1	6.2	-3.9	Other investment income
-4.4	-4.8	-4.1	-3.9	-4.3	-3.7	Compensation of employees
464.8	434.9	303.0	504.6	587.8	508.2	Current transfers
130.5	621.6	470.5	119.2	-74.7	80.3	Capital and financial account
32.4	20.2	48.5	20.0	20.7	23.3	Capital account
32.4	20.2	48.5	20.0	20.7	23.3	Capital transfers
98.1	601.4	422.0	99.1	-95.5	57.1	Financial account
189.4	620.2	134.8	122.5	79.8	92.8	Direct investment in the KR
-129.7	—	-9.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	Portfolio investment
0.5	2.4	9.0	2.1	0.5	1.2	Financial derivatives
38.0	-21.2	287.1	-25.9	-175.0	-36.3	Other investment
-63.1	-196.9	351.7	-176.2	-36.4	-180.8	Assets ("-" accretion)
-78.4	-37.4	77.0	15.2	-46.7	47.4	Banks
15.4	-159.5	274.7	-191.4	10.3	-228.2	Other assets
101.0	175.7	-64.6	150.3	-138.6	144.5	Liabilities ("+" accretion)
-6.5	-11.3	-4.5	-22.8	-13.5	4.2	Banks
197.1	82.2	-43.8	100.5	-58.6	103.7	Loans
15.5	220.0	2.8	137.4	-9.1	131.9	General government
34.5	237.2	51.8	155.3	11.1	152.3	Disbursement
-19.0	-17.1	-49.0	-17.9	-20.1	-20.3	Amortization (schedule)
181.6	-137.9	-46.6	-36.9	-49.6	-28.3	Private sector
275.4	147.9	47.0	126.0	89.3	56.5	Disbursement
-93.8	-285.7	-93.6	-162.9	-138.9	-84.8	Amortization (schedule)
-89.6	104.8	-16.3	72.6	-66.5	36.7	Other liabilities
11.6	-455.3	-46.2	274.8	146.6	37.9	Net errors and omissions
-131.1	45.1	240.6	62.4	-17.0	58.8	Overall balance
131.1	-45.1	-240.6	-62.4	17.0	-58.8	Financing
131.0	-38.3	-237.6	-55.6	20.0	-52.5	NBKR reserves ("-" accretion)
—	-6.9	-3.1	-6.8	-3.1	-6.4	IMF loans
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Exceptional financing
—	—	—	—	—	—	Other financing

Table of the Balance of Payments of the Kyrgyz Republic according to the 6th Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual

Currently, the balance of payments statistics is compiled by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the requirements of the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual, the fifth edition (IMF, 1993). However, in order to meet the new international standards, the National Bank takes measures on compiling the external sector statistics based on the IMF's new methods - the Balance of Payments Manual, the sixth edition (hereinafter referred to as the BPM 6).

This box provides the users with a preliminary version of the analytical form of the balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic compiled on the basis of BPM 6 methodology.

Given that the BPM 6 maintains succession with the methodology of the fifth edition, the balance of payments statistics, which are based on the methods of the fifth edition, generally, remain comparable with the data compiled based on the new methods. At the same time, the meaning of the balance of payments accounts changed as some items of the balance of payments were regrouped in accordance with the BPM 6.

The presentation form of the balance of payments statistics, formerly based on the credit (plus) and debit (minus) entries was changed in the provisional version of the balance of payments. Credit and debit operations are registered with a sign "+" in the current account and the capital account. Meanwhile, the balance of the corresponding items (goods, services, primary income, and secondary income) is defined as a difference between the credit and debit.

The notions "net acquisition of financial assets" and "net incurrence of liabilities" are used instead of "assets" and "liabilities" in the financial account. Net acquisition of assets is equal to the increase in assets after deduction of the decrease in assets. Net incurrence of liabilities is equal to the increase of liabilities after deduction of the decrease in the liabilities. Change with a sign "+" indicates the increase in the assets or liabilities, and change with a sign "-" indicates the decrease in the assets or liabilities. In accordance with the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, the increase in the asset was registered with a sign "-", the decrease in the assets - with a sign "+".

Statistical discrepancies (the item "Errors and omissions") are obtained as a residual value that brings into balance the positive or negative balances resulting from summing the operations registered in the balance of payments. A positive value of statistical differences indicates the capital inflows into the country or export of goods, which are statistically unrecorded. A negative value indicates the capital outflows from the country or imports of goods, which are statistically unrecorded.

Full data compiling of the balance of payments and the international investment position in accordance with the BPM 6 methods shall be implemented in 2017.

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

	2016				
		I	II	III	IV
Current Account	-663.3	-202.3	-311.4	-92.9	-56.7
Trade balance*	-2100.5	-385.9	-714.1	-537.9	-462.6
Export	1544.0	318.3	283.7	448.3	493.6
Import	3644.5	704.2	997.8	986.2	956.2
Balance of services	-203.5	-46.6	-54.3	-25.9	-76.7
Export	841.0	157.4	201.1	269.8	212.7
Import	1044.5	204.0	255.5	295.6	289.4
Balance of primary income	-263.0	-72.8	-47.6	-116.9	-25.7
Labor remuneration (net)	-16.0	-4.1	-3.9	-4.3	-3.7
Investment income	-247.0	-68.6	-43.7	-112.6	-22.0
Income receivable	19.9	1.4	5.4	8.5	4.6
Income payable	266.9	70.0	49.1	121.2	26.6
Balance of secondary income	1903.6	303.0	504.6	587.8	508.2
Receivable	2271.8	376.3	598.9	685.7	610.8
Payable	368.2	73.3	94.3	98.0	102.6
Balance of capital account	112.6	48.5	20.0	20.7	23.3
Receivable	129.4	51.8	24.5	25.9	27.2
Payable	16.8	3.3	4.5	5.1	3.9
Financial account balance, excluding reserve assets (net lending (+) / net borrowing (-))	-464.1	-419.1	-92.5	98.4	-50.9
Direct investment**	-429.9	-134.8	-122.5	-79.8	-92.8
Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	36.5	-18.3	54.8	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	466.4	116.5	177.3	79.8	92.8
Portfolio investment	10.0	9.0	-0.4	0.7	0.7
Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	-10.0	-9.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.7
Derivative financial instruments (net)	-12.8	-9.0	-2.1	-0.5	-1.2
Other investments	-31.4	-284.2	32.5	177.9	42.4
Net acquisition of financial assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	41.7	-351.7	176.2	36.4	180.8
Net incurrence of liabilities (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	73.1	-67.5	143.7	-141.5	138.4
Errors and omissions	412.4	-27.7	254.5	150.5	35.1
Общий баланс	-325.7	-237.6	-55.6	20.0	-52.5
Change of reserve assets (“+” - increase, “-” - decrease)	325.7	237.6	55.6	-20.0	52.5

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

** Including estimates of NBKR

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

	<i>Position as of 31.03.15</i>	<i>Position as of 30.06.15</i>	<i>Position as of 30.09.15</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.15</i>	<i>Position as of 31.03.16</i>	<i>Position as of 30.06.16</i>	<i>Position as of 30.09.16</i>	<i>Position as of 30.12.16</i>
A. Assets	3,815.3	4,172.8	4,007.3	4,120.7	4,028.8	4,423.4	4,390.4	4,481.6
Direct investment abroad	596.3	703.7	698.6	629.3	598.2	753.7	723.5	655.5
Equity and investment fund shares	574.3	691.9	687.6	618.6	588.0	743.1	715.5	647.1
Debt instruments	21.9	11.8	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.6	8.0	8.4
Portfolio investment	25.1	25.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1
Financial derivatives	57.6	58.7	50.4	46.9	37.6	27.2	27.1	20.0
Other investment	1,705.8	1,769.5	1,658.2	1,821.6	1,496.1	1,685.6	1,707.4	1,877.8
Currency and deposits	510.7	504.7	653.6	798.2	646.0	691.0	846.7	904.0
Depository institutions	429.9	421.8	482.8	521.0	447.6	436.3	481.2	434.8
Other sectors	80.8	83.0	170.8	277.2	198.4	254.7	365.5	469.2
Loans	105.8	109.8	113.3	95.5	101.2	102.5	53.5	52.3
Depository institutions	8.3	9.0	19.5	12.1	12.5	11.4	12.8	13.4
Other sectors	97.4	100.8	93.8	83.4	88.7	91.1	40.6	38.9
Trade credits and advances	771.3	811.1	540.3	617.6	545.4	690.7	605.5	725.6
Other assets	318.0	343.9	350.9	310.3	203.6	201.4	201.7	196.0
Reserve assets	1,430.5	1,615.8	1,445.0	1,467.9	1,741.9	1,801.9	1,777.3	1,773.3
Monetary gold	152.0	152.2	150.2	144.0	171.7	185.8	189.3	170.6
SDR	172.4	178.8	180.4	184.4	184.5	192.0	188.0	183.5
Reserve position in IMF	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other reserve assets	1,106.1	1,284.9	1,114.4	1,139.5	1,385.7	1,424.1	1,400.1	1,419.2
B. Liabilities	9,636.9	9,921.2	10,144.5	10,881.8	11,105.7	11,455.8	11,317.0	11,324.8
Direct investment in KR	3,695.8	3,988.3	4,130.2	4,748.4	4,861.9	5,065.2	5,131.5	5,210.2
Equity and investment fund shares	2,557.6	2,834.2	2,987.2	3,144.9	3,186.0	3,348.6	3,427.6	3,437.9
Debt instruments	1,138.2	1,154.0	1,143.0	1,603.5	1,675.9	1,716.5	1,703.9	1,772.3
Portfolio investment	8.5	7.8	8.2	3.6	9.3	7.7	7.4	6.8
Financial derivatives	50.1	52.2	40.3	35.6	28.6	23.6	23.7	17.3
Other investment	5,882.5	5,873.0	5,965.8	6,094.2	6,205.9	6,359.4	6,154.4	6,090.5
Currency and deposits	144.1	142.3	136.4	134.1	132.6	111.1	99.8	111.0
Loans	4,953.5	4,961.5	5,151.4	5,182.6	5,206.2	5,302.4	5,237.6	5,141.7
Monetary authorities	52.4	46.4	46.3	38.8	39.4	32.4	32.3	24.8
General government	3,292.9	3,348.4	3,368.8	3,562.3	3,606.5	3,734.5	3,730.5	3,718.0
Depository institutions	319.4	314.9	303.9	263.3	203.3	168.7	152.2	130.3
Other sectors	1,288.8	1,251.8	1,432.5	1,318.2	1,357.0	1,366.8	1,322.7	1,268.7
Trade credits and advances	668.0	650.1	559.1	660.0	747.4	825.6	697.3	724.2
Distributed SDR	116.9	119.2	118.9	117.4	119.7	120.3	119.7	113.6
C. Net International Investment Position (A-B)	-5,821.6	-5,748.4	-6,137.2	-6,761.1	-7,076.9	-7,032.4	-6,926.6	-6,843.1

* Including estimates of NBKR

REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

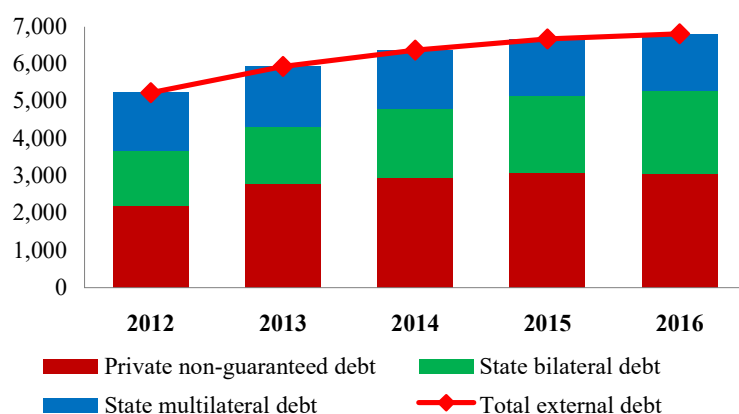
The index of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) of KGS has increased by 7.5 percent since the beginning of 2016 and amounted to 112.1 at the end of the year. The increase was due to the strengthening¹⁵ of the Kyrgyz som at the end of 2016 compared with the average exchange rate at the end of 2015 in relation to the Turkish lira by 31.1 percent, to the Chinese yuan – by 17.9 percent, to the Kazakh tenge – by 14.8 percent, to the euro – by 12.7 percent, and to the US dollar – by 9.6 percent. Along with this, there was devaluation of the Kyrgyz som to the Russian ruble by 0.5 percent.

In the reporting period, deflation in the Kyrgyz Republic was observed at a level of 0.5 percent, while the average inflation rate of the main partner-countries was formed at the rate of 3.5 percent. Despite a higher level of inflation in the main partner-countries, the decrease in the index of NEER of Kyrgyz som led to increase in the index of the real effective exchange rate (REER), which has increased by 3.3 percent since December 2015 and amounted to 112.9 at the end of 2015.

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)



* According to the NBKR data

Total volume of nominal external debt¹⁶ (received and not repaid) as of December 31, 2016 constituted USD 6,804.9 million, which is by 2.0 percent higher than the corresponding indicator of 2015. The indicated volume of debt is represented by the debt of the state and private sectors:

- Public external debt amounted to USD 3,742.7 million, which constitutes 55.0 percent of the total external debt. The structure of the public external debt is represented by obligations to the official creditors - multilateral and bilateral donors;

- Private sector debt¹⁷, not guaranteed by the state amounted to USD 3,062.1 million (45.0 percent of total debt).

By the end of 2016, the Kyrgyz Republic was characterized by the following basic debt indices:

- nominal total external debt to GDP ratio¹⁸ – 102.9 percent;
- nominal total external debt to exports of goods and services – 281.2 percent.

PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT

As of December 31, 2016 public external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by 3.9 percent compared to the corresponding index of 2015 and reached USD 3,742.7 million.

The structure of public external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic at the end of 2016 is represented by the debt to multilateral and bilateral creditors that take 40.7 and 59.3 percent of the total public external debt, respectively.

¹⁵ The data are given on the nominal bilateral exchange rate of the Kyrgyz som, the year of 2010 is used as a base period for index Calculation.

¹⁶ Obligations of the state and private sector to the official creditors on provided loans.

¹⁷ According to the data of the NSC.

¹⁸ The annual value of GDP in KGS converted into USD at the rate of the National Bank on December 31, 2016 was taken for calculation of the indicator.

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

(in millions of USD)

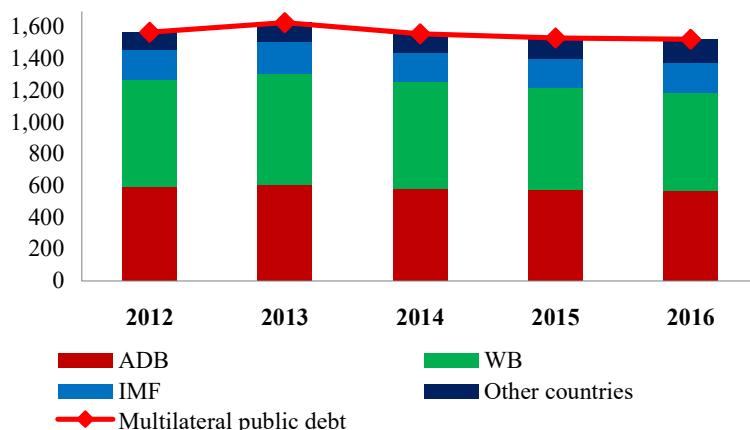
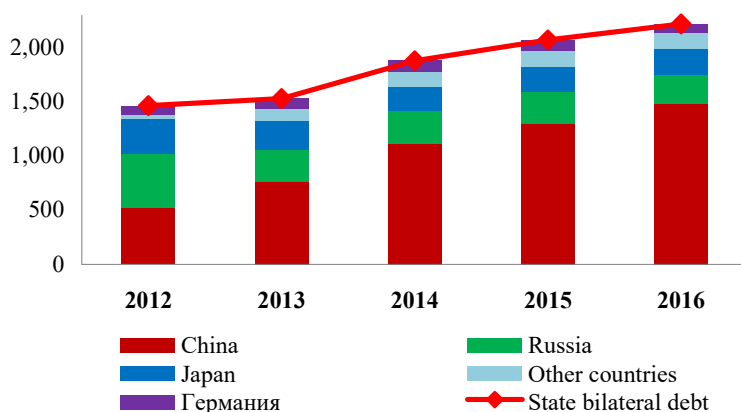


Chart 9. The structure of the state of bilateral debt of the Kyrgyz Republic on the creditors at the end of the period*

(in millions of USD)



* According to the NBKR data

development, financial system, agriculture and structural reforms.

The structure of public external debt according to financial conditions was represented primarily by concessional loans (low interest rates and long repayment period)¹⁹, which amount to 98.6 percent of the total volume.

At the end of 2016, public external debt was characterized by the main debt indicators, which are as follows:

- Nominal public external debt to GDP – 56.6 percent;
- Nominal public external debt to exports of goods and services – 154.6 percent.

The nominal amount of state external debt to the multilateral creditors according to the results of 2016 decreased by 0.5 percent and amounted to USD 1,523.8 million. Multilateral creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic are the international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. 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.

The nominal volume of external debt to bilateral creditors in 2016 increased by 7.2 percent and amounted to USD 2,219.0 million.

The main bilateral creditors of the Kyrgyz Republic were China, Russia and Japan (with an aggregate of 90.0 percent of total bilateral debt). The loans from the multilateral and bilateral donors are mainly aimed to finance infrastructure projects, energy

¹⁹ 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.

PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT²⁰

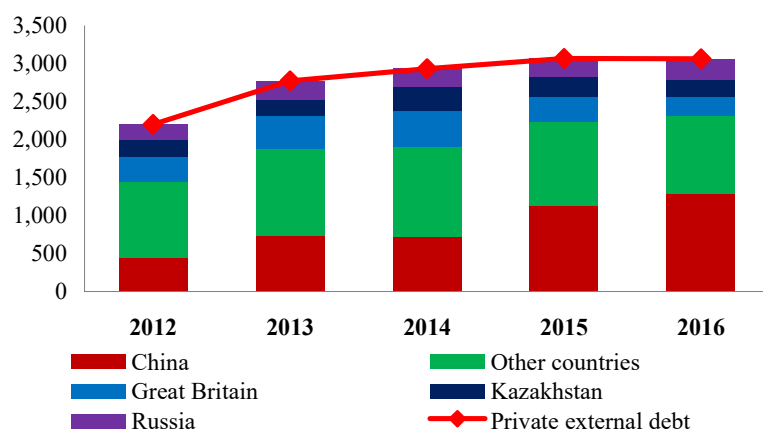
As of December 31, 2016 the volume of private external debt non-guaranteed by the state constituted USD 3.062.1 million having decreased by 0.2 percent compared to the same indicator as of the end of 2015.

As of the end of 2016, the figures of the private external debt were as follows:

- Nominal private external debt to GDP – 46.3 percent;
- Nominal private external debt to exports of goods and services – 126.5 percent.

Chart 10. The distribution of private external debt of the countries on 31 December, 2016 *

(in millions of USD)



* According to the NSC data

The structure of the private external debt is represented by credits received from direct and other foreign investors, which amounts to USD 1,663.2 million and USD 1,398.9 million, respectively.

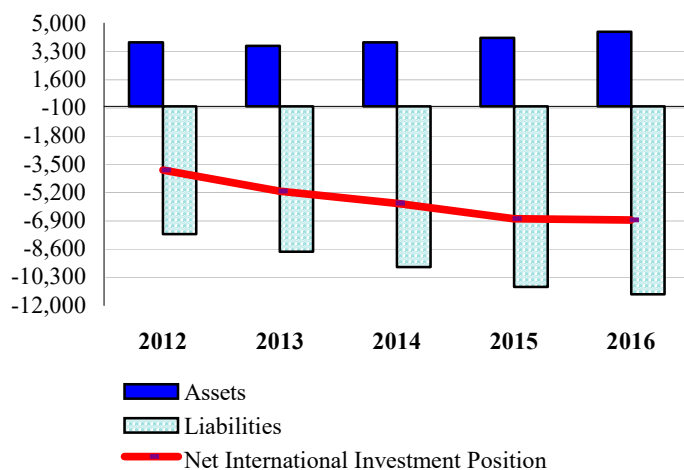
The largest creditors of the private sector were China (USD 1,280.1 million), Russia (USD 270.7 million), Great Britain (USD 263.7 million), and Kazakhstan (USD 224.8 million).

Gross inflow of external loans to the private sector amounted to USD 612.6 million, the amount of payments for the principal debt servicing amounted to USD 607.0 million.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Chart 11. Dynamics of IIP

(in millions of USD, at the end of the year)



At the end of 2016 the net international investment position (IIP) of the Kyrgyz Republic was formed negative at USD 6,843.1 million, which was 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 2016 were formed in the amount of USD 4,473.3 million, which was by 8.8 percent higher than the corresponding indicator of 2015. This trend was mainly due to changes in the results of transactions and changes of the exchange rates.

In the structure of assets, an increase in stocks on the item "direct investments" by 4.6 percent or USD 28.5 million was mainly

due to the transactions. Growth of assets on "other investments" made USD 56.2 million.

An increase was observed in the structure of "other investments" by 13.1 percent (USD 105.8 million in

²⁰ Private external debt is the debt of the private sector (commercial banks, non-bank financial and credit institutions and enterprises) in the form of credits and loans not guaranteed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. It is the amount (at any given time) of actually received and outstanding debt obligations of the residents of the given country to the non-residents to pay the principal amount of the debt with or without interest.

absolute terms) due to the transactions on the assets in the form of cash and deposits. The volume of assets in the form of accounts receivable increased by 17.5 percent or USD 107.9 million primarily.

In 2016, the amount of the NBKR reserve assets increased to USD 1,773.3 million mainly due to changes transactions.

The volume of external liabilities at the end of 2016 amounted to USD 11,316.4 million, which was higher than the same indicator of 2015 by 4.1 percent. The increase was mainly due to increase in transactions and change in exchange rates. In the structure of liabilities, the largest increase was observed in direct foreign investments.

Liabilities on "direct investments" in 2016 increased by 9.8 percent due to transactions and amounted to USD 5,201.8 million at the end of the year.

Liabilities to non-residents on "other investments" at the end of 2016 constituted USD 6,090.5 million (increased by 0.1 percent). The structure of "other investments" experienced greatest changes on the loans obtained by the state and banking sectors. Thus, at the end of the reporting year, the government control liabilities on the loans increased up to USD 3,718.0 million, primarily due to newly attracted loans, while liabilities of the banking sector on the contrary decreased to USD 130.3 million.

Table 15. Structure of the External Debt of the Kyrgyz Republic by creditor

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent
Total external debt (I+II)	5,229.4	100.0	5,929.6	100.0	6,370.5	100.0	6,670.1	100.0	6,804.9	100.0
I. Public and Government-guaranteed debt	3,031.9	58.0	3,158.7	53.3	3,437.1	54.0	3,601.1	54.0	3,742.7	55.0
I.1 Multilateral¹	1,567.5	30.0	1,629.8	27.5	1,558.9	24.5	1,531.3	23.0	1,523.8	22.4
IMF	190.5	3.6	202.7	3.4	185.2	2.9	188.2	2.8	188.0	2.8
World Bank	674.8	12.9	697.1	11.8	671.5	10.5	639.3	9.6	618.2	9.1
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	29.6	0.6	40.0	0.7	40.6	0.6	41.0	0.6	42.5	0.6
Eurasian Development Bank	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.4	—	3.5	0.1	5.5	0.1
European Union	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	5.4	0.1	15.8	0.2
Asian Development Bank	594.6	11.4	607.1	10.2	583.6	9.2	575.4	8.6	567.9	8.3
Islamic Development Bank	61.7	1.2	64.0	1.1	59.0	0.9	59.5	0.9	64.6	0.9
International Fund for Agricultural Development	8.9	0.2	9.0	0.2	9.4	0.1	9.9	0.1	12.2	0.2
OPEC	1.3	—	3.9	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	4.8	0.1
Nordic Development Fund	5.9	0.1	6.1	0.1	5.2	0.1	4.6	0.1	4.3	0.1
I.2 Bilateral	1,464.4	28.0	1,528.9	25.8	1,878.2	29.5	2,069.7	31.0	2,219.0	32.6
I.2.1 EAEU countries	489.0	9.4	300.0	5.1	300.0	4.7	300.0	4.5	270.0	4.0
Russia ²	488.9	9.3	300.0	5.1	300.0	4.7	300.0	4.5	270.0	4.0
I.2.2 Non-EAEU countries	975.4	18.7	1,228.9	20.7	1,578.2	24.8	1,769.7	26.5	1,949.0	28.6
Turkey	10.0	0.2	70.5	1.2	90.0	1.4	97.0	1.5	97.0	1.4
Japan ²	320.6	6.1	263.1	4.4	229.4	3.6	229.0	3.4	236.0	3.5
Germany ²	81.3	1.6	98.4	1.7	102.4	1.6	100.1	1.5	81.7	1.2
China	527.5	10.1	758.4	12.8	1,115.9	17.5	1,296.4	19.4	1,482.8	21.8
France ²	5.9	0.1	6.1	0.1	5.4	0.1	4.8	0.1	4.7	0.1
Kuwait	10.7	0.2	9.3	0.2	8.6	0.1	9.7	0.1	8.6	0.1
South Korea	15.9	0.3	17.4	0.3	16.7	0.3	15.6	0.2	15.1	0.2
Denmark ²	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.2	—	3.1	—
Saudi Arabia	0.2	—	1.3	—	3.9	0.1	7.4	0.1	11.2	0.2
UAE	0.0	—	1.1	—	2.6	—	6.4	0.1	8.8	0.1
I.3 Government-guaranteed debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Private non-guaranteed debt*	2,197.5	42.0	2,770.9	46.7	2,933.4	46.0	3,069.0	46.0	3,062.1	45.0

¹ creditors acting on a multilateral basis including international financial institutions² Paris club members

* Due to the amendment to the Law "On introduction of amendment to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State and Non-Public Debt of Kyrgyz Republic" private non-guaranteed debt was revised for 2007-2011

Table 16. External Debt of the Kyrgyz Republic

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GED end-period (<i>mln. of USD</i>)*	5,978.2	6,832.6	7,396.7	7,702.3	7,866.8
ED end-period (<i>mln. of USD</i>)	5,229.4	5,929.6	6,370.5	6,670.1	6,804.9
ED end-period (<i>per cent of GDP</i>) ¹	81.0	83.4	94.4	119.5	102.9
ED end-period (<i>per cent of exports</i>) ²	146.3	152.4	188.3	269.8	281.2
Schedule of ED payments (<i>mln. of USD</i>) ³	605.0	795.9	911.7	1,044.0	150.7
Actual ED repayment (<i>mln. of USD</i>)	602.0	789.8	910.1	1,043.6	150.6
ED service ratio (<i>per cent of exports</i>)					
- as scheduled	16.9	20.5	26.9	42.2	21.2
- actual	16.8	20.3	26.9	42.2	21.2
PED end-period (<i>mln. of USD</i>)	3,031.9	3,158.7	3,437.1	3,601.1	3,742.7
PED end-period (<i>per cent of GDP</i>) ¹	47.0	44.4	50.9	64.5	56.6
PED end-period (<i>per cent of exports</i>) ²	84.8	81.2	101.6	145.7	154.6
Schedule of PED (<i>mln. of USD</i>) ³	97.9	100.6	116.7	130.0	37.3
Actual PED repayment (<i>mln. of USD</i>)	94.9	95.1	115.5	130.0	37.3
PED service ratio (<i>per cent of exports</i>)					
- as scheduled	2.7	2.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
- actual	2.7	2.4	3.4	5.3	5.2
Private ED end-period (<i>mln. of USD</i>)	2,197.5	2,770.9	2,933.4	3,069.0	3,062.1
Private ED end-period (<i>per cent of GDP</i>) ¹	34.0	39.0	43.5	55.0	46.3
Private ED end-period (<i>per cent of exports</i>) ²	61.5	71.2	75.4	124.1	126.5
Actual of Private ED (<i>mln. of USD</i>)	507.0	694.7	794.6	913.6	113.3
Private ED service ratio (<i>per cent of exports</i>)	14.2	17.9	23.5	37.0	15.9

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

² to the annual data on exports of goods and services. Data for 2016 is calculated on the base of sliding annual data

³ includes payments on interest and principal

Table 17. Geographical structure of the private external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic

(millions of USD)

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent	mln of USD	percent
Total	2,197.5	100	2,770.9	100	2,933.4	100	3,069.0	100	3,062.1	100
Australia	125.5	5.7	131.6	4.7	127.4	4.3	100.7	3.3	101.9	3.3
Belize	79.3	3.6	69.4	2.5	69.3	2.4	65.2	2.1	63.5	2.1
Canada	44.5	2.0	47.8	1.7	37.8	1.3	37.9	1.2	38.3	1.2
China	438.2	19.9	739.5	26.7	727.5	24.8	1128.2	36.8	1280.1	41.8
Cyprus	70.9	3.2	100.2	3.6	100.6	3.4	105.3	3.4	84.1	2.7
Germany	33.3	1.5	40.8	1.5	47.7	1.6	47.2	1.5	39.8	1.3
Kazakhstan	215.7	9.8	220.9	8.0	312.7	10.7	259.0	8.4	224.8	7.3
South Korea	52.8	2.4	52.8	1.9	50.9	1.7	49.3	1.6	53.3	1.7
Luxemburg	52.5	2.4	141.6	5.1	167.3	5.7	104.3	3.4	54.5	1.8
Netherlands	65.5	3.0	62.9	2.3	119.6	4.1	121.2	3.9	90.1	2.9
Seychelles	73.2	3.3	76.5	2.8	78.5	2.7	81.5	2.7	79.5	2.6
Russia	201.3	9.2	240.9	8.7	241.4	8.2	250.9	8.2	270.7	8.8
Turkey	40.7	1.9	45.6	1.6	69.9	2.4	141.2	4.6	103.8	3.4
UAE	5.8	0.3	5.2	0.2	5.0	0.2	7.6	0.2	9.9	0.3
United Kingdom (Great Britain)	333.1	15.2	428.8	15.5	474.0	16.2	320.4	10.4	263.7	8.6
USA	52.4	2.4	64.1	2.3	72.0	2.5	61.4	2.0	60.6	2.0
Virgin Islands	106.9	4.9	88.0	3.2	52.9	1.8	44.2	1.4	74.9	2.4
Other countries	206.1	9.4	214.4	7.7	178.9	6.1	143.6	4.7	168.5	5.5

Notes: According to the NSC

* preliminary data

Table 18. Developments in Foreign Assets and Liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic, as of January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2016

millions of USD

	<i>Position as of 31.12.12</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.13</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.14</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.15</i>	<i>Position as of 31.12.16</i>
A. Assets	3842.5	3624.5	3840.9	4110.1	4473.3
Direct investment abroad	725.7	316.4	519.7	618.6	647.1
Portfolio investments	31.5	25.1	25.1	155.1	155.1
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	31.5	25.1	25.1	155.1	155.1
Financial derivatives	0.4	0.5	5.4	46.9	20.0
Other investments	1072.6	1280.5	1650.8	1821.6	1877.8
Currency and deposits	369.2	429.5	467.5	798.2	904.0
Loans	49.9	5.7	112.9	95.5	52.3
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	1.7	1.4	8.9	12.1	13.4
Other sectors	48.2	4.2	104.0	83.4	38.9
Trade credits	599.2	608.9	752.7	617.6	725.6
Other assets	54.3	236.4	317.6	310.3	196.0
Reserve assets	2012.3	2001.9	1639.9	1467.9	1773.3
Monetary gold	162.9	139.8	152.7	144.0	170.6
SDR	186.4	198.0	180.9	184.4	183.5
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1663.0	1664.1	1306.3	1139.5	1419.2
B. Liabilities	7695.1	8750.8	9678.9	10871.1	11316.4
Direct investment in KR	2673.8	3319.9	3653.3	4737.7	5201.8
Portfolio investments	12.0	10.0	10.2	3.6	6.8
Joint stock	6.4	4.7	3.2	3.0	2.8
Promissory note	5.6	5.4	7.0	0.6	4.0
Financial derivatives	—	—	5.6	35.6	17.3
Other investments	5009.3	5420.9	6009.9	6094.2	6090.5
Currency and deposits	80.4	108.1	125.0	134.1	111.0
Loans	4332.6	4581.7	5097.1	5182.6	5141.7
Monetary authorities	97.9	80.6	56.6	38.8	24.8
General government	2933.9	3078.1	3380.5	3562.3	3718.0
Banks	93.3	159.2	200.2	263.3	130.3
Other sectors	1207.4	1263.8	1459.9	1318.2	1268.7
Trade credits	465.7	600.6	665.0	660.0	724.2
Other liabilities*	130.6	130.5	122.8	117.4	113.6
C. Net International Investment Position (A-B)	-3852.6	-5126.4	-5838.1	-6761.1	-6843.1

* including NBKR estimates

** including the allocation of SDR between the IMF countries-members to support their balance of payments had the impact on the value of foreign liabilities. As a result, the liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by 132.2 millions of USD in the 3rd quarter of 2009.

Annex I. Tables and charts

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015	
						I	II
Current Account	-1020.4	-1016.1	-1269.5	-1058.6	-663.5	-388.8	-275.4
Goods and services	-2912.6	-2831.1	-3138.1	-2428.7	-2304.2	-515.9	-702.3
Goods*	-2576.8	-2780.4	-2807.5	-2240.8	-2100.7	-420.1	-647.9
Export of goods (FOB)	2588.3	2833.2	2482.7	1619.0	1579.3	433.2	361.5
exports	1771.3	1857.5	1530.9	953.6	877.7	177.0	206.2
goods procured in ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nonmonetary gold	562.3	736.8	716.9	665.4	701.6	256.2	155.3
adjustment to coverage	254.6	238.9	234.9	—	—	—	—
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Import of goods (FOB)	-5165.1	-5613.6	-5290.2	-3859.8	-3680.0	-853.3	-1009.4
imports (CIF)	-5560.2	-6054.2	-5722.2	-4152.6	-3918.9	-921.6	-1087.1
valuation adjustment	411.2	456.2	442.2	294.0	239.1	68.4	78.0
goods procured in ports	-16.1	-15.6	-10.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.11	-0.33
adjustment to coverage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
goods for processing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services	-335.8	-50.7	-330.5	-187.9	-203.5	-95.8	-54.4
exports	987.4	1058.6	900.5	853.2	841.0	143.5	181.3
imports	-1323.1	-1109.2	-1231.1	-1041.1	-1044.5	-239.3	-235.6
Transportation services	-461.7	-358.0	-450.4	-257.2	-239.4	-75.5	-76.1
exports	181.0	184.2	158.5	188.7	165.9	33.9	38.3
imports	-642.7	-542.2	-608.9	-445.9	-405.3	-109.4	-114.3
Railroad transport	-364.1	-317.9	-360.3	-266.4	-235.0	-62.9	-68.4
exports	32.5	35.2	31.8	46.1	28.8	8.0	9.7
imports	-396.6	-353.1	-392.0	-312.5	-263.8	-70.9	-78.1
Air transport	19.2	45.0	-12.8	27.3	29.6	-3.4	-0.5
exports	128.5	131.2	98.8	99.7	107.7	12.3	20.9
imports	-109.3	-86.2	-111.6	-72.4	-78.1	-15.7	-21.4
Road transport	-83.2	-59.2	-60.7	-5.0	-27.3	1.0	-4.6
exports	12.8	9.7	6.3	36.8	23.1	10.9	6.9
imports	-96.0	-68.9	-67.0	-41.8	-50.4	-9.8	-11.6
Other types of transport	-33.6	-25.9	-16.7	-13.1	-6.7	-10.2	-2.6
exports	7.2	8.1	21.6	6.1	6.3	2.6	0.7
imports	-40.8	-34.0	-38.2	-19.2	-13.0	-12.9	-3.4
Travels	84.5	179.2	32.6	26.4	-28.6	-12.5	23.4
exports	434.4	529.6	422.7	425.6	432.4	72.5	100.9
imports	-349.9	-350.3	-390.0	-399.2	-461.0	-85.0	-77.5
Business	1.3	42.0	-25.0	-28.6	-58.4	-13.9	2.3
exports	186.8	227.7	181.7	183.0	185.9	31.2	43.4
imports	-185.5	-185.7	-206.7	-211.6	-244.3	-45.0	-41.1
Personal	83.1	137.2	57.6	55.0	29.8	1.4	21.1
exports	247.6	301.9	240.9	242.6	246.5	41.3	57.5
imports	-164.5	-164.7	-183.3	-187.6	-216.7	-39.9	-36.4
Communication services	6.5	8.3	3.7	26.2	42.5	1.3	1.9
exports	11.3	20.5	19.7	39.4	62.5	2.0	2.3
imports	-4.8	-12.1	-16.0	-13.1	-20.0	-0.7	-0.4
Construction services	24.5	42.3	53.1	37.2	45.8	-0.6	0.2
exports	33.4	57.3	81.4	65.9	61.2	12.8	5.3
imports	-8.9	-15.0	-28.3	-28.7	-15.4	-13.4	-5.0
Insurance services	-16.0	-15.3	-12.4	-8.2	-8.3	-2.5	-2.2
exports	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—
imports	-16.9	-15.7	-13.0	-8.4	-8.5	-2.5	-2.2
Excursion office services	-0.2	—	-0.1	—	—	—	—
exports	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
imports	-0.3	—	-0.1	—	—	—	—

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

2015		2016				
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
-273.2	-121.2	-183.7	-331.5	-88.8	-59.4	Current Account
-660.7	-549.9	-414.0	-788.5	-559.7	-542.0	Goods and services
-653.3	-519.6	-367.3	-734.2	-533.8	-465.3	Goods*
344.8	479.5	344.4	283.8	452.7	498.4	Export of goods (FOB)
238.4	332.0	245.1	161.3	228.9	242.4	exports
—	—	—	—	—	—	goods procured in ports
106.4	147.4	99.3	122.5	223.8	256.0	nonmonetary gold
—	—	—	—	—	—	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-998.1	-999.0	-711.8	-1018.0	-986.5	-963.7	Import of goods (FOB)
-1069.5	-1074.4	-756.9	-1083.5	-1049.2	-1029.3	imports (CIF)
72.1	75.5	45.3	65.5	62.7	65.6	valuation adjustment
-0.72	-0.09	-0.13	—	—	—	goods procured in ports
—	—	—	—	—	—	adjustment to coverage
—	—	—	—	—	—	goods for processing
-7.4	-30.3	-46.6	-54.3	-25.9	-76.7	Services
307.0	221.5	157.4	201.1	269.8	212.7	exports
-314.4	-251.8	-204.0	-255.5	-295.6	-289.4	imports
-50.8	-54.9	-38.5	-66.5	-69.7	-64.6	Transportation services
64.7	51.9	35.1	42.9	45.6	42.3	exports
-115.4	-106.7	-73.6	-109.5	-115.3	-106.9	imports
-64.3	-70.8	-43.7	-66.0	-61.9	-63.5	Railroad transport
19.9	8.5	7.6	6.5	7.1	7.5	exports
-84.2	-79.3	-51.2	-72.5	-69.1	-71.0	imports
17.5	13.7	9.5	5.2	6.3	8.6	Air transport
36.3	30.1	23.5	28.0	30.4	25.8	exports
-18.9	-16.5	-14.0	-22.7	-24.1	-17.3	imports
-4.1	2.7	-4.5	-5.0	-12.0	-5.8	Road transport
6.6	12.4	2.8	7.8	7.1	5.5	exports
-10.8	-9.7	-7.3	-12.8	-19.0	-11.3	imports
0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	-2.1	-3.8	Other types of transport
1.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	3.5	exports
-1.6	-1.4	-1.1	-1.4	-3.1	-7.3	imports
23.8	-8.3	-12.3	-6.2	22.1	-32.3	Travels
156.5	95.7	69.7	98.6	161.2	102.8	exports
-132.7	-104.0	-82.0	-104.9	-139.1	-135.1	imports
-3.0	-14.0	-13.5	-13.2	-4.4	-27.4	Business
67.3	41.2	30.0	42.4	69.3	44.2	exports
-70.3	-55.1	-43.4	-55.6	-73.7	-71.6	imports
26.8	5.7	1.2	6.9	26.5	-4.9	Personal
89.2	54.6	39.7	56.2	91.9	58.6	exports
-62.4	-48.9	-38.5	-49.3	-65.4	-63.5	imports
9.3	13.7	9.0	13.3	10.8	9.4	Communication services
14.9	20.2	12.8	18.5	16.6	14.6	exports
-5.6	-6.4	-3.8	-5.3	-5.8	-5.2	imports
26.7	10.9	3.3	8.8	17.5	16.2	Construction services
32.2	15.7	7.3	12.1	20.9	20.9	exports
-5.5	-4.8	-4.0	-3.2	-3.5	-4.7	imports
-3.1	-0.5	-2.2	-1.9	-1.9	-2.3	Insurance services
—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	exports
-3.1	-0.6	-2.2	-1.9	-2.0	-2.3	imports
—	—	—	—	—	—	Excursion office services
—	—	—	—	—	—	exports
—	—	—	—	—	—	imports

Table I.1. (continued)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015	
						I	II
Financial services	-4.4	-5.1	-9.7	-4.7	-10.7	-2.5	-7.1
exports	3.5	6.7	2.6	14.7	5.0	1.0	2.2
imports	-8.0	-11.8	-12.3	-19.4	-15.8	-3.5	-9.3
Computer and information services	-12.9	-7.8	-11.7	-9.5	-6.3	-2.5	-2.6
exports	2.1	1.5	1.3	3.3	3.4	0.7	0.6
imports	-14.9	-9.4	-13.0	-12.8	-9.7	-3.1	-3.2
Government services	6.7	4.5	-5.8	-4.0	-4.0	-1.8	-0.2
exports	15.5	15.4	6.9	7.6	8.1	0.6	3.1
imports	-8.8	-10.9	-12.7	-11.6	-12.1	-2.4	-3.2
Business services	-29.6	40.4	25.3	25.6	11.4	-3.3	8.8
exports	185.3	147.8	109.7	82.7	69.9	12.4	23.0
imports	-214.9	-107.4	-84.5	-57.0	-58.4	-15.7	-14.2
of which Technical assistance	-21.0	-20.7	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-5.0	-5.0
Other services	66.9	60.8	44.7	-19.8	-5.9	4.1	-0.6
exports	119.8	95.2	97.1	25.2	32.4	7.7	5.6
imports	-53.0	-34.4	-52.3	-45.0	-38.3	-3.7	-6.3
Income	-169.3	-423.0	-307.2	-258.0	-263.0	-99.8	-74.6
Compensation of employees	-28.8	-21.8	-23.3	-18.7	-16.0	-4.8	-4.7
Investment income	-140.5	-401.2	-283.9	-239.2	-247.0	-95.0	-69.8
Direct investments	-110.8	-348.1	-223.2	-191.0	-183.9	-77.5	-59.0
Distributed profit	-9.8	-203.9	-9.9	-5.3	-134.5	-1.1	-2.8
Reinvested incomes	-101.0	-144.3	-213.3	-185.8	-49.4	-76.5	-56.2
Income from debt (interests)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portfolio investments	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Other investments	-29.7	-53.0	-60.6	-49.1	-63.1	-17.5	-10.8
Interest on loans (schedule)	-46.8	-70.0	-78.6	-66.5	-67.5	-20.3	-18.8
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	-34.0	-36.7	-41.5	-43.2	-48.0	-12.4	-9.0
Banks	5.3	1.7	-11.8	-24.3	-21.8	-6.4	-6.4
Other sectors	-18.1	-34.9	-25.2	1.0	2.3	-1.5	-3.3
Other investment income	17.1	16.9	18.0	17.4	4.4	2.8	8.0
Current transfers	2061.5	2238.0	2175.8	1628.1	1903.6	226.8	501.5
General government	63.2	84.1	133.7	113.2	83.8	-1.0	30.4
Humanitarian assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions to international organizations	-3.4	-2.9	-2.6	-2.7	-6.1	-1.0	-0.7
Other grants	66.5	87.0	136.3	115.9	89.9	—	31.1
Other sectors	1998.3	2153.9	2042.1	1514.9	1819.7	227.8	471.0
Workers' remittances	1951.7	2101.3	1993.4	1478.3	1796.5	219.1	461.6
Inflow	2208.8	2469.0	2424.0	1822.1	2158.0	304.7	552.2
Outflow	-257.1	-367.7	-430.6	-343.8	-361.5	-85.6	-90.6
Other transfers	46.6	52.5	48.7	36.5	23.3	8.7	9.4
Capital and Financial Account	687.9	885.1	854.9	834.2	250.5	48.0	-51.9
Capital account	166.1	280.3	65.8	79.1	112.6	9.6	16.9
Capital transfers	166.1	280.3	65.8	79.1	112.6	9.6	16.9
General government	172.5	269.6	60.6	53.3	99.0	9.7	11.0
Grant in form of goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical assistance	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	5.0	5.0
Other transfers	103.2	60.6	40.6	33.3	49.0	4.7	6.0
Forgiveness of debt	49.2	188.9	—	—	30.0	—	—
Other sectors	-6.4	10.8	5.1	25.7	13.5	-0.1	6.0
Transfers related to migration*	-17.7	-17.0	-16.1	-10.0	-9.4	-1.7	-2.5
Inflow	13.1	10.3	8.6	8.4	7.5	2.5	2.0
Outflow	-30.8	-27.3	-24.7	-18.4	-16.8	-4.2	-4.5
Grant in form of goods	11.3	27.8	21.2	35.7	22.9	1.5	8.5

* estimates of NBKR

2015		2016				
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1.9	2.9	-6.2	-2.1	-1.5	-0.9	Financial services
4.9	6.6	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	exports
-3.0	-3.6	-6.7	-3.5	-2.8	-2.8	imports
-1.8	-2.6	-1.5	-1.7	-0.7	-2.4	Computer and information services
0.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.8	exports
-2.6	-3.8	-1.8	-1.9	-2.9	-3.2	imports
-1.4	-0.6	-1.9	-0.4	-2.8	1.1	Government services
1.2	2.7	0.7	2.5	1.5	3.4	exports
-2.6	-3.3	-2.6	-2.9	-4.3	-2.3	imports
10.8	9.3	9.6	6.2	0.2	-4.5	Business services
25.4	21.9	23.7	17.0	13.9	15.3	exports
-14.6	-12.6	-14.1	-10.8	-13.7	-19.9	imports
-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	of which Technical assistance
-22.9	-0.3	-5.9	-3.8	0.3	3.5	Other services
6.4	5.4	7.4	7.8	6.7	10.6	exports
-29.3	-5.8	-13.3	-11.7	-6.4	-7.0	imports
-77.3	-6.3	-72.8	-47.6	-116.9	-25.7	Income
-4.4	-4.8	-4.1	-3.9	-4.3	-3.7	Compensation of employees
-72.9	-1.5	-68.6	-43.7	-112.6	-22.0	Investment income
-57.3	2.8	-47.1	-31.8	-100.6	-4.3	Direct investments
-0.4	-1.0	-34.2	-11.4	-88.0	-0.9	Distributed profit
-56.9	3.8	-12.9	-20.4	-12.6	-3.4	Reinvested incomes
—	—	—	—	—	—	Income from debt (interests)
0.9	—	—	—	—	—	Portfolio investments
-16.5	-4.3	-21.5	-11.9	-12.0	-17.7	Other investments
-19.3	-8.1	-20.5	-15.0	-18.2	-13.8	Interest on loans (schedule)
—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
-12.7	-9.2	-13.9	-10.1	-13.5	-10.6	General government
-5.8	-5.6	-3.9	-6.5	-6.1	-5.4	Banks
-0.8	6.7	-2.7	1.5	1.3	2.1	Other sectors
2.8	3.8	-1.0	3.1	6.2	-3.9	Other investment income
464.8	434.9	303.0	504.6	587.8	508.2	Current transfers
27.8	55.9	40.1	3.2	4.9	35.6	General government
—	—	—	—	—	—	Humanitarian assistance
—	—	—	—	—	—	Technical assistance
-0.7	-0.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.5	-2.1	Contributions to international organizations
28.5	56.3	41.4	4.4	6.4	37.7	Other grants
437.0	379.0	262.9	501.3	582.9	472.6	Other sectors
428.6	368.9	253.7	497.3	576.8	468.7	Workers' remittances
517.0	448.1	325.5	590.4	673.2	569.0	Inflow
-88.4	-79.2	-71.8	-93.1	-96.3	-100.3	Outflow
8.4	10.1	9.2	4.0	6.0	4.0	Other transfers
261.6	576.5	229.9	56.8	-57.8	21.6	Capital and Financial Account
32.4	20.2	48.5	20.0	20.7	23.3	Capital account
32.4	20.2	48.5	20.0	20.7	23.3	Capital transfers
15.2	17.4	42.6	16.1	15.7	24.6	General government
—	—	—	—	—	—	Grant in form of goods
5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	Technical assistance
10.2	12.4	7.6	11.1	10.7	19.6	Other transfers
—	—	30.0	—	—	—	Forgiveness of debt
17.2	2.7	5.9	3.9	5.0	-1.3	Other sectors
-3.6	-2.2	-1.7	-2.4	-3.4	-1.9	Transfers related to migration*
2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	Inflow
-5.6	-4.1	-3.3	-4.5	-5.1	-3.9	Outflow
20.8	4.9	7.6	6.3	8.4	0.6	Grant in form of goods

Table I.1. (continued)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015	
						I	II
Financial account	521.8	604.8	789.1	755.1	138.0	38.4	-68.8
Direct investment	292.9	626.1	232.9	1009.1	429.9	-35.4	235.0
Abroad	0.3	—	-115.0	-132.6	-36.9	-75.1	-58.7
In the Kyrgyz Republic*	292.7	626.1	348.0	1141.7	466.8	39.7	293.7
Inflow	590.7	964.5	680.0	1424.8	643.8	320.7	327.9
Outflow	-298.1	-338.4	-479.1	-431.6	-188.1	-281.0	-34.2
In the share capital	11.3	18.1	141.6	704.1	254.4	187.8	211.5
Inflow	26.9	58.6	11.5	592.2	250.7	210.0	217.4
Outflow	-15.5	-40.5	-17.0	-36.6	-7.3	-22.2	-5.9
Reinvestment income	101.0	144.3	213.3	185.8	49.4	76.5	56.2
Other capital	180.3	463.8	-7.0	251.8	163.0	-224.6	25.9
Inflow	462.9	761.7	455.2	646.8	343.7	34.2	54.2
Outflow	-282.5	-297.9	-462.2	-395.0	-180.7	-258.8	-28.4
Portfolio investment	5.7	4.8	—	-129.1	-10.0	1.1	-0.4
Assets	5.6	6.2	—	-130.0	—	—	—
In the share capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	5.6	6.2	—	-130.0	—	—	—
Liabilities	0.1	-1.4	—	0.9	-10.0	1.1	-0.4
In the share capital	—	-1.6	—	0.1	-1.2	—	-0.4
Debt securities	0.1	0.2	—	0.8	-8.8	1.1	—
Financial derivatives	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	5.3	12.8	1.5	0.9
Assets	-0.4	-0.1	-5.5	1.0	28.8	-9.6	-0.8
Liabilities	—	—	5.1	4.3	-15.9	11.1	1.7
Other investments	389.7	64.6	300.1	-186.6	31.0	-77.3	-119.5
Assets	98.7	-250.7	-472.5	-410.2	-41.7	-95.7	-54.5
Currency and deposits	172.7	-79.0	-46.3	-353.5	-96.7	-49.7	4.4
Banks	-8.2	-81.5	-21.7	-152.3	96.7	-48.2	6.9
Other sectors	181.0	2.5	-24.6	-201.3	-193.5	-1.5	-2.4
Trade credits	-33.1	-28.7	-184.0	-26.2	-109.0	-37.4	-32.9
Other sectors	-33.1	-28.7	-184.0	-26.2	-109.0	-37.4	-32.9
Long term	-22.2	-19.2	-123.3	-17.5	-73.0	-25.0	-22.1
Short-term	-10.9	-9.5	-60.7	-8.6	-36.0	-12.3	-10.9
Other assets	-40.9	-143.0	-242.2	-30.5	164.0	-8.7	-26.0
Monetary authorities	-34.2	-187.0	-124.6	-26.4	112.2	-8.7	-24.9
General government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities	291.0	315.3	772.6	223.6	72.6	18.4	-65.0
Currency and deposits	8.6	24.7	21.1	18.2	-36.4	21.2	2.5
Banks	8.6	24.7	21.1	18.2	-36.4	21.2	2.5
Trade credits	-53.0	109.6	71.0	0.6	26.5	30.3	-44.9
Other sectors	-53.0	109.6	71.0	0.6	26.5	30.3	-44.9
Long-term	-29.1	60.3	39.0	0.3	14.6	16.7	-24.7
Short-term	-23.8	49.3	31.9	0.3	11.9	13.6	-20.2
Loans	332.3	174.2	679.0	204.3	82.0	-33.2	-22.8
Disbursement	713.0	854.2	1117.9	860.2	690.8	56.2	106.0
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	377.4	413.2	497.6	331.9	370.5	12.7	47.5
Long-term	377.4	413.2	497.6	331.9	370.5	12.7	47.5
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Including estimates of NBKR for 2014-2015

2015		2016				
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
229.2	556.4	181.4	36.7	-78.5	-1.7	Financial account
189.4	620.2	134.8	122.5	79.8	92.8	Direct investment
1.0	0.2	17.9	-54.8	—	—	Abroad
188.4	619.9	116.9	177.3	79.8	92.8	In the Kyrgyz Republic*
243.1	533.1	149.8	191.8	193.7	108.6	Inflow
-54.7	-61.6	-32.9	-14.5	-113.9	-26.8	Outflow
152.5	152.3	54.7	119.7	70.2	9.8	In the share capital
158.7	6.2	60.3	121.9	69.4	-0.9	Inflow
-6.2	-2.4	-5.6	-2.2	0.9	-0.4	Outflow
56.9	-3.8	12.9	20.4	12.6	3.4	Reinvestment income
-21.0	471.5	49.3	37.2	-3.0	79.6	Other capital
27.6	530.8	76.6	49.4	111.7	106.0	Inflow
-48.6	-59.3	-27.3	-12.3	-114.8	-26.4	Outflow
-129.7	—	-9.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	Portfolio investment
-130.0	—	—	—	—	—	Assets
—	—	—	—	—	—	In the share capital
-130.0	—	—	—	—	—	Debt securities
0.3	—	-9.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	Liabilities
0.6	—	-0.9	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	In the share capital
-0.3	—	-8.1	—	-0.3	-0.3	Debt securities
0.5	2.4	9.0	2.1	0.5	1.2	Financial derivatives
7.9	3.5	10.7	10.4	—	7.7	Assets
-7.4	-1.1	-1.6	-8.3	0.5	-6.4	Liabilities
38.1	-27.9	284.1	-32.6	-178.0	-42.5	Other investments
-63.1	-196.9	351.7	-176.2	-36.4	-180.8	Assets
-160.5	-147.8	158.3	-42.2	-155.1	-57.7	Currency and deposits
-69.7	-41.3	80.0	14.7	-45.3	47.3	Banks
-90.9	-106.4	78.2	-56.9	-109.8	-105.0	Other sectors
133.7	-89.6	82.6	-134.9	67.9	-124.7	Trade credits
133.7	-89.6	82.6	-134.9	67.9	-124.7	Other sectors
89.6	-60.0	55.4	-90.4	45.5	-83.5	Long term
44.1	-29.6	27.3	-44.5	22.4	-41.1	Short-term
-36.3	40.5	110.8	0.9	50.8	1.6	Other assets
-24.4	31.7	111.4	-1.2	2.2	-0.1	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	General government
101.2	169.0	-67.6	143.6	-141.6	138.3	Liabilities
-4.2	-1.3	-4.2	-22.8	-13.5	4.2	Currency and deposits
-4.2	-1.3	-4.2	-22.8	-13.5	4.2	Banks
-89.6	104.8	-16.3	72.6	-66.5	36.7	Trade credits
-89.6	104.8	-16.3	72.6	-66.5	36.7	Other sectors
-49.3	57.6	-8.9	40.0	-36.6	20.2	Long-term
-40.3	47.2	-7.3	32.7	-29.9	16.5	Short-term
194.9	65.3	-47.2	93.7	-61.7	97.3	Loans
312.9	385.0	100.3	281.4	100.4	208.8	Disbursement
—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	Long-term
34.5	237.2	51.8	155.3	11.1	152.3	General government
34.5	237.2	51.8	155.3	11.1	152.3	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term

Table I.1. (continued)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015	
						I	II
Banks	50.4	62.7	130.4	116.2	72.8	23.9	35.5
Long-term	48.6	61.7	122.4	109.5	71.3	21.9	33.8
Short-term	1.8	1.0	8.0	6.7	1.5	2.0	1.7
Other sectors	285.2	378.2	489.8	412.1	247.5	19.6	23.1
Long-term	285.2	378.2	489.8	412.1	247.5	19.6	23.1
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization (schedule)	-380.6	-680.0	-438.9	-655.9	-608.8	-89.4	-128.8
Monetary authorities	-21.2	-17.4	-20.1	-15.4	-19.5	-1.5	-7.0
Long-term	-21.2	-17.4	-20.1	-15.4	-19.5	-1.5	-7.0
General government	-92.0	-235.4	-55.1	-71.3	-107.4	-16.7	-18.5
Long-term	-92.0	-235.4	-55.1	-71.3	-107.4	-16.7	-18.5
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	-46.7	-61.9	-82.9	-174.7	-197.7	-23.7	-43.0
Long-term	-44.9	-60.9	-74.9	-155.2	-195.9	-21.7	-40.7
Short-term	-1.8	-1.0	-8.0	-19.6	-1.7	-2.0	-2.3
Other sectors	-220.8	-365.3	-280.8	-394.4	-284.3	-47.5	-60.2
Long-term	-220.8	-365.3	-280.8	-394.4	-284.3	-47.5	-60.2
Short-term	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrears	3.0	6.8	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
General government	3.0	5.5	1.2	—	—	—	—
Other sectors	—	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve assets	-166.2	-90.5	256.5	56.4	-325.7	148.5	-184.8
Monetary gold	-24.0	-24.7	-13.4	-10.4	-14.0	-2.0	-1.4
SDR	-8.8	-11.9	5.3	-11.0	-5.5	1.5	-6.1
Foreign exchange	-133.4	-53.9	264.6	77.8	-306.2	148.9	-177.2
Net errors and omissions	332.6	131.0	414.6	224.4	413.0	340.9	327.2
Overall Balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0

Comment:

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

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

2015		2016				
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
32.4	24.4	2.1	18.3	15.6	36.9	Banks
29.4	24.4	0.6	18.3	15.6	36.9	Long-term
3.0	—	1.5	—	—	—	Short-term
246.0	123.4	46.4	107.7	73.7	19.7	Other sectors
246.0	123.4	46.4	107.7	73.7	19.7	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-118.0	-319.7	-147.5	-187.7	-162.1	-111.5	Amortization (schedule)
—	-6.9	-3.1	-6.8	-3.1	-6.4	Monetary authorities
—	-6.9	-3.1	-6.8	-3.1	-6.4	Long-term
-19.0	-17.1	-49.0	-17.9	-20.1	-20.3	General government
-19.0	-17.1	-49.0	-17.9	-20.1	-20.3	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
-48.4	-59.7	-44.5	-50.8	-32.9	-69.6	Banks
-43.1	-49.7	-42.7	-50.8	-32.9	-69.6	Long-term
-5.2	-10.0	-1.7	—	—	—	Short-term
-50.7	-236.1	-50.9	-112.1	-106.0	-15.3	Other sectors
-50.7	-236.1	-50.9	-112.1	-106.0	-15.3	Long-term
—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Arrears
—	—	—	—	—	—	General government
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Other sectors
—	—	—	—	—	—	Other liabilities
—	—	—	—	—	—	Monetary authorities
—	—	—	—	—	—	Other sectors
131.0	-38.3	-237.6	-55.6	20.0	-52.5	Reserve assets
-3.6	-3.5	-3.6	-2.1	-4.0	-4.2	Monetary gold
—	-6.4	3.1	-6.7	3.1	-5.1	SDR
134.6	-28.5	-237.1	-46.8	20.9	-43.2	Foreign exchange
11.6	-455.3	-46.2	274.8	146.6	37.9	Net errors and omissions
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Overall Balance

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

	2012	2012	2014	2015	2016
Total, including additional estimates¹	2,588.3	2,833.2	2,482.7	1,619.0	1,579.3
Total	1,673.0	1,790.5	1,649.9	1,482.9	1,544.6
Live animals and animal products	33.9	30.7	33.0	71.6	27.0
Vegetable products	147.6	170.0	128.0	101.6	126.6
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	—
Food products, strong and soft drinks, vinegar, tobacco	42.9	43.7	59.3	48.1	32.7
Mineral products*	240.7	206.9	188.5	110.6	212.9
Products of chemistry and related industries	57.7	48.2	59.7	23.9	20.0
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	26.2	53.3	40.4	27.3	12.8
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddle products	10.7	11.6	8.9	12.2	9.1
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	9.4	9.3	7.1	5.1	5.2
Textile and textile products	204.6	140.5	136.8	129.4	123.0
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, canes and whips	3.4	4.7	7.4	26.8	22.5
Products of stone, gyps, cement, asbestos, mica	29.3	46.4	38.2	21.4	26.4
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	569.0	742.7	725.4	669.4	707.5
Non-precious metals and products from them	74.7	83.5	44.8	34.4	37.8
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	71.0	78.8	72.0	80.0	53.3
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	140.2	100.0	86.6	107.2	104.3
Optic devices and appliances, photography and cinematograph	5.0	12.7	2.8	4.3	15.7
Other special industrial products	0.2	0.5	4.9	0.7	3.5
Various industrial goods	5.6	6.2	5.5	8.0	3.8
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.5

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

* Including the additional estimates of the NSC on agricultural products (up to 2016), distributed by months according to the NBKR estimates and the NSC selected survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as the NBKR additional estimates. Indicated additional estimates not shared by the HS sections.

* including energy products

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

Group of Products	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total, including additional estimates¹	2,588.3	2,833.2	2,482.7	1,619.0	1,579.3
Total	1,673.0	1,790.5	1,649.9	1,482.9	1,544.6
Food products and live animals	204.1	218.1	177.5	186.2	165.0
Drinks and tobacco	17.6	22.4	40.9	32.9	18.7
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	127.6	73.8	97.0	72.1	199.6
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	166.3	166.9	129.3	83.7	49.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	61.5	58.1	65.2	30.1	25.8
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	137.8	184.2	125.4	75.3	80.4
Machines and transportation equipment	211.2	178.7	147.6	186.9	157.9
Various finished products	184.6	151.3	149.8	150.0	146.7
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	562.3	736.8	716.9	665.4	701.6

Note: NSC data in FOB prices

¹ Including the additional estimates of the NSC on agricultural products (up to 2016), distributed by months according to the NBKR estimates and the NSC selected survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as the NBKR additional estimates. Indicated additional estimates not shared by the SITC sections.

Table I.4. Structure of Import by the HS sections*(in millions of US dollars)*

Group of Products	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total, including additional estimates¹	5,576.3	6,069.8	5,732.5	4,153.9	3,919.1
Total	5,576.3	6,069.8	5,732.5	4,153.9	3,790.5
Live animals and animal products	101.4	115.6	124.6	81.4	35.4
Vegetable products	190.7	214.5	193.4	154.7	140.8
Fats and animal or vegetable oil	76.2	84.6	77.0	68.8	43.6
Food products, strong & soft drinks & vinegar and tobacco	590.4	447.4	449.0	318.1	251.0
Mineral products*	1,237.4	1,378.9	1,206.3	960.3	474.2
Products of chemistry and related industries	478.8	523.8	542.4	396.5	319.0
Plastics and plastic goods, rubber and rubber goods	215.0	274.7	245.0	167.3	178.9
Hides, leather, natural fur, harness and saddme products	15.2	14.2	8.6	16.4	37.1
Timber and timber products, charcoal, cork	132.5	152.2	148.1	76.2	106.8
Paper stuff from wooden pulp or other materials	78.5	97.5	103.4	77.8	51.2
Textile and textile products	375.3	370.7	334.8	304.5	548.8
Food-wear, headgear, umbrellas, fold. umbr-s and canes	87.1	77.2	54.7	97.4	261.6
Products of stone, gyps, cement, asbestos, mica	91.5	111.8	114.5	81.1	83.6
Precious metals, pearls, precious stones	27.4	32.7	36.1	27.8	5.6
Non-precious metals and products from them	424.4	556.4	463.5	373.2	287.6
Machines, equipment and mechanisms	642.9	713.1	593.2	541.0	610.1
Terrestrial, air, marine transport and their parts	709.9	782.9	908.0	261.2	217.3
Optic devices and appliances, photography and cinematograph	42.2	54.4	56.2	57.4	61.4
Other special industrial products	1.8	1.9	5.4	15.1	2.8
Various industrial goods	57.5	65.4	68.1	77.6	73.3
Pieces of art, collection and antique goods	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.4

Note: NSC data in CIF prices

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

* including energy products

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

Group of Products	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total, including additional estimates¹	5,576.3	6,069.8	5,732.5	4,153.9	3,919.1
Total	5,576.3	6,069.8	5,732.5	4,153.9	3,790.5
Food products and live animals	597.8	644.1	622.6	451.0	357.2
Drinks and tobacco	291.3	141.5	151.5	107.0	74.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	111.7	141.1	123.0	72.1	92.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and oils	1,199.1	1,326.0	1,167.0	927.4	449.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	61.8	68.2	61.9	56.7	34.8
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	564.4	647.0	663.5	479.5	412.6
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	872.8	1,049.3	946.8	781.6	814.6
Machines and transportation equipment	1,354.1	1,494.6	1,493.9	809.0	823.5
Various finished products	503.2	537.7	476.5	450.6	731.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other SITC categories	20.1	20.3	25.7	18.8	0.4

Note: NSC data in CIF prices

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total, including additional estimates¹	2,588.3	2,833.2	2,482.7	1,619.0	1,579.3
Total	1,927.6	2,029.4	1,884.7	1,482.9	1,544.6
Consumption	686.6	648.4	598.7	380.7	336.6
Raw materials	133.3	92.6	132.9	67.1	177.3
Interim goods	789.3	1,018.8	924.8	812.9	847.1
Investment goods	152.3	102.8	99.1	138.6	134.6
Energy products	166.2	166.8	129.3	83.7	49.0

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

¹ Including the additional estimates of the NSC on agricultural products (up to 2016), distributed by months according to the NBKR estimates and the NSC selected survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as the NBKR additional estimates.**Table I.7. Geographic Structure of Export¹***(millions of USD)*

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total, including additional estimates¹	2,588.3	2,833.2	2,482.7	1,619.0	1,579.3
Total	1,930.6	2,029.4	1,884.7	1,482.9	1,544.6
EAEU countries	865.7	789.0	725.7	410.2	418.0
Russia	228.3	171.5	139.8	166.8	139.2
Kazakhstan	625.3	604.8	579.2	237.6	275.5
Belarus	11.3	12.6	6.5	5.6	3.3
Armenia	0.7	0.1	—	0.1	—
Non-EAEU countries	1,065.0	1,240.4	1,159.1	1,072.8	1,126.6
Uzbekistan	196.0	165.5	120.1	112.1	125.1
Tajikistan	39.7	51.7	28.1	35.0	21.8
Ukraine	5.2	10.4	4.6	7.9	3.2
Switzerland	547.9	513.2	575.6	562.1	648.0
France	4.0	1.4	2.0	0.3	1.4
UAE	16.1	222.0	141.8	99.0	36.4
China	61.4	35.9	32.8	36.2	80.1
Afghanistan	25.8	12.5	23.2	9.0	8.2
Turkey	50.2	85.8	86.0	85.2	90.0
Canada	1.6	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.4
USA	3.0	4.4	2.5	1.1	0.4
Other non-EAEU countries	114.1	137.1	140.8	124.6	111.5

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

¹ Including NSC additional estimates on agricultural products (up to 2016), NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

Table I.8. Functional Structure of Import¹*(millions of USD)*

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	5,576.3	6,069.8	5,732.5	4,153.9	3,919.1
Consumption	2,050.6	2,056.6	2,057.6	1,318.5	1,562.6
Raw materials	178.6	174.7	185.2	160.1	111.6
Interim goods	1,283.5	1,538.3	1,420.7	1,086.1	1,196.4
Investment goods	863.9	974.7	900.5	662.3	599.4
Energy products	1,199.7	1,325.5	1,168.4	926.9	449.1

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

¹ Including the results of the NSC selected survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015).**Table I.9. Geographic Structure of Import¹***(millions of USD)*

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	5,576.3	6,069.8	5,732.5	4,153.9	3,919.1
EAEU countries	2,667.2	2,727.8	2,518.0	2,065.1	1,544.6
Russia	1,816.6	2,040.3	1,851.9	1,460.2	910.7
Kazakhstan	698.6	569.9	574.4	553.1	597.5
Belarus	151.8	116.7	91.4	51.4	36.2
Armenia	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3
Non-EAEU countries	2,909.0	3,342.0	3,214.5	2,088.8	2,374.4
Uzbekistan	67.5	96.9	106.5	56.2	67.2
Ukraine	141.2	158.1	115.0	89.4	39.9
Germany	197.8	232.9	234.0	89.3	62.4
Netherlands	60.1	57.0	37.1	20.8	11.4
Switzerland	15.7	18.4	19.7	18.3	11.7
Japan	216.1	245.0	361.8	59.2	18.6
Republic of Korea	86.2	104.6	129.9	54.0	26.0
Iran	12.5	14.0	11.8	4.5	6.6
China	1,214.9	1,452.8	1,200.2	1,049.5	1,468.4
Turkey	175.6	211.1	226.2	166.3	191.1
UAE	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	3.8
USA	251.5	222.9	234.6	122.1	153.6
Canada	28.1	17.0	11.8	11.4	10.5
Other non-EAEU countries	436.4	505.5	519.6	341.8	303.2

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

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

Table I.10. Export of Major Types of Products

<i>Products</i>	<i>unit of measurement</i>	2013		2014	
		<i>in kind</i>	<i>millions of US dollars</i>	<i>in kind</i>	<i>millions of US dollars</i>
Total, including additional estimates¹			2,833.2		2,482.7
Total			1,790.5		1,482.9
Gold, non-monetary	<i>tons</i>	16.9	736.8	18.0	716.9
Ores and concentrates of precious metals	<i>thou tons</i>	62.2	18.9	126.2	40.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			109.4		100.6
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	<i>thou tons</i>	244.8	110.5	204.1	87.0
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles			8.8		10.1
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>pieces</i>	216.0	30.7	150.0	17.8
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	110.6	117.7	88.9	92.3
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	92.5	54.4	67.0	36.7
Footwear			4.0		6.7
Cotton	<i>thou tons</i>	15.5	19.9	18.6	24.1
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	39.7	36.2	25.5	18.0
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			33.4		30.3
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent or reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked	<i>mln sqr.m</i>	9.8	28.4	9.4	25.3
Cigarettes containing tobacco	<i>bln pieces</i>	143.0	3.3	644.6	16.2
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	<i>thou tons</i>	12.8	12.0	24.8	20.6
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	14.5	11.6	112.4	11.4
Electric filament lamps	<i>mln pieces</i>	164.6	23.6	128.2	19.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	<i>thou tons</i>	153.5	5.1	241.1	7.3
Plastics in primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	7.4	9.4	4.0	3.8
Plastic products for the transport or packaging of goods			14.6		12.6
Other stone for monuments or construction	<i>thou tons</i>	26.9	7.8	29.4	8.9
Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	<i>thou tons</i>	3.9	14.3	5.5	21.0
Cartons, boxes, cases, bags	<i>thou tons</i>	4.7	6.9	3.6	5.6
Motor spirit (gasoline)	<i>thou tons</i>	17.5	12.7	24.8	20.4
Ferrous waste and scrap	<i>thou tons</i>	61.0	5.0	99.8	6.3
Rubber tyres	<i>thou pieces</i>	12.2	26.0	10.3	20.0
Live animals	<i>thou pieces</i>	481.9	10.7	18.9	8.2
Railway vehicles and associated equipment		0.0	4.6	0.0	0.9
Other inorganic chemicals	<i>thou tons</i>	1.3	28.9	2.2	45.9

NSC data in FOB prices

¹ Including the additional estimates of the NSC on agricultural products (up to 2016), distributed by months according to the NBKR estimates and the NSC selected survey of individuals on mutual trade with the EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as the NBKR additional estimates.

2015		2016		unit of measurement	Products
in kind	millions of US dollars	in kind	millions of US dollars		
	1,619.0		1,579.3		Total, including additional estimates¹
	1,482.9		1,544.6		Total
17.6	665.4	17.4	701.6	tons	Gold, non-monetary
10.1	19.1	98.8	135.7	thou tons	Ores and concentrates of precious metals
	96.8		96.0		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
310.4	68.1	255.9	93.2	thou tons	Vegetables, fresh or frozen
	40.8		44.2		Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles
96.0	25.5	116.0	40.1	pieces	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles
79.4	62.0	55.5	35.6	thou tons	Kerosene
36.7	30.6	22.1	30.5	thou tons	Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried
	26.5		21.3		Footwear
16.1	20.0	14.7	19.3	thou tons	Cotton
7.2	5.3	18.1	16.0	thou tons	Iron and steel
	26.4		15.5		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
					Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent or reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked
3.9	11.0	6.3	14.9	mln sqr.m	
975.0	18.3	1,721.2	12.5	bln pieces	Cigarettes containing tobacco
48.6	24.5	20.2	12.1	thou tons	Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese
197.8	12.6	17.9	11.7	thou tons	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.
134.7	15.7	71.1	8.3	mln pieces	Electric filament lamps
237.0	6.0	340.7	7.4	thou tons	Coal, coke and briquettes
3.7	3.8	3.8	4.8	thou tons	Plastics in primary forms
	7.8		3.3		Plastic products for the transport or packaging of goods
37.7	6.9	18.9	3.0	thou tons	Other stone for monuments or construction
2.9	12.2	1.5	2.5	thou tons	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse
1.7	2.7	2.0	2.2	thou tons	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags
31.8	15.2	5.0	2.2	thou tons	Motor spirit (gasoline)
88.1	4.8	42.2	2.1	thou tons	Ferrous waste and scrap
11.6	9.7	14.5	2.0	thou pieces	Rubber tyres
12.1	4.8	7.5	1.7	thou pieces	Live animals
0.0	7.5	0.0	0.6		Railway vehicles and associated equipment
584.9	12.5	—	0.3	thou tons	Other inorganic chemicals

Table I.11. Import of Major Types of Products

<i>Products</i>	<i>unit of measurement</i>	2013		2014	
		<i>in kind</i>	<i>millions of US dollars</i>	<i>in kind</i>	<i>millions of US dollars</i>
Total, including additional estimates¹			6,069.8		5,732.5
Total			6,069.8		4,153.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			231.4		190.5
Footwear			72.4		50.0
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	<i>mln square m.</i>	175.6	74.4	155.6	75.2
Iron and steel	<i>thou tons</i>	333.2	278.4	363.2	287.3
Motor spirit	<i>thou tons</i>	840.4	571.5	618.2	457.7
Gas oils	<i>thou tons</i>	587.4	444.9	509.7	368.8
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	<i>tons</i>	8.7	172.5	7.4	180.9
Aircraft and associated equipment			38.7		55.9
Essential oils and cleansing preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	44.0	106.0	45.4	102.2
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	<i>thou cub. m</i>	346.6	74.6	443.8	73.9
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	<i>mln pieces</i>	1.8	63.9	1.8	56.9
Fuel oils	<i>thou tons</i>	9.4	4.7	148.0	66.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	<i>thou cub. m</i>	26.5	90.8	26.2	81.7
Plastics in non-primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	29.7	61.3	30.8	64.9
Plastics in primary forms	<i>thou tons</i>	41.8	65.5	39.1	58.9
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			63.7		49.1
Sugars, molasses and honey	<i>thou tons</i>	83.5	58.3	83.4	58.7
Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	<i>thou cub.m</i>	275.3	67.4	237.0	50.5
Cigarettes containing tobacco	<i>bln pieces</i>	5.2	67.4	8.3	77.9
Rubber tyres	<i>thou tons</i>	1,288.6	82.7	1,300.1	59.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	<i>thou tons</i>	38.3	36.6	32.1	30.4
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	<i>thou pieces</i>	2.6	47.1	2.9	66.3
Fixed vegetable fats and oils	<i>thou tons</i>	44.1	60.9	49.8	54.6
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	<i>thou pieces</i>	5.0	110.2	1.6	59.8
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables	<i>thou tons</i>	30.7	47.3	31.7	45.8
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	125.9	115.3	95.7	82.8
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	<i>thou tons</i>	67.7	35.0	68.5	33.2
Meat and meat preparations	<i>thou tons</i>	60.6	88.0	65.0	98.7
Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction			28.0		29.4
Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	5.9	21.1	7.0	23.8
Lubricating petroleum oils	<i>thou tons</i>	18.2	33.0	25.0	33.2
Food preparations, n.e.s.	<i>thou tons</i>	10.6	51.1	11.2	48.2
Metal salts and peroxysalts, of inorganic acids	<i>thou tons</i>	54.5	35.8	43.5	30.7
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.	<i>thou pieces</i>	404.9	24.9	278.3	19.1
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	<i>thou tons</i>	52.4	110.1	21.0	38.7
Coal, coke and briquettes	<i>thou tons</i>	1,275.4	51.6	1,297.0	46.1
Water (including mineral water and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages	<i>mln litres</i>	55.1	38.2	61.6	38.3
Glazed ceramic flags	<i>mln square m.</i>	4.3	29.5	5.3	33.9
Construction and mining machinery, n.e.s.	<i>pieces</i>	259.0	4.4	2,806.0	14.1
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	<i>thou pieces</i>	98.8	457.1	126.4	585.3
Electric current	<i>mln kwt/h</i>	0.1	—	286.2	4.4

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

2015		2016		unit of measurement	Products
in kind	millions of US dollars	in kind	millions of US dollars		
	4,153.9		3,919.1		Total, including additional estimates¹
	4,153.9		3,790.5		Total
	141.6		261.3		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
	94.8		258.3		Footwear
292.3	101.8	712.8	200.3	<i>mln square m.</i>	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials
355.2	243.4	809.9	188.1	<i>thou tons</i>	Iron and steel
716.9	355.3	467.5	152.7	<i>thou tons</i>	Motor spirit
429.7	228.3	322.5	119.9	<i>thou tons</i>	Gas oils
7.3	153.1	9.3	108.9	<i>tons</i>	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)
	42.2		84.8		Aircraft and associated equipment
41.6	75.1	34.3	81.9	<i>thou tons</i>	Essential oils and cleansing preparations
750.2	26.4	526.5	58.5	<i>thou cub. m</i>	Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
2.7	59.9	1.3	57.8	<i>mln pieces</i>	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy
205.7	66.9	223.5	57.4	<i>thou tons</i>	Fuel oils
22.1	64.2	20.4	53.8	<i>thou cub. m</i>	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof
20.1	41.5	432.7	51.0	<i>thou tons</i>	Plastics in non-primary forms
34.6	44.5	43.1	45.4	<i>thou tons</i>	Plastics in primary forms
	45.4		42.8		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles
70.9	40.8	81.5	42.3	<i>thou tons</i>	Sugars, molasses and honey
244.7	40.4	432.1	40.3	<i>thou cub.m</i>	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied
4.3	48.2	6.3	36.8	<i>bln pieces</i>	Cigarettes containing tobacco
739.5	32.0	673.5	34.6	<i>thou tons</i>	Rubber tyres
44.6	27.2	80.3	33.0	<i>thou tons</i>	Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried
					Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons
2.5	40.4	1.8	32.1	<i>thou pieces</i>	Fixed vegetable fats and oils
58.0	51.2	31.7	31.1	<i>thou tons</i>	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles
3.9	68.3	0.4	29.8	<i>thou pieces</i>	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables
31.7	35.2	26.6	26.0	<i>thou tons</i>	Kerosene
88.5	52.0	63.1	24.2	<i>thou tons</i>	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
56.3	26.1	76.8	23.9	<i>thou tons</i>	Meat and meat preparations
47.3	63.9	32.7	23.1	<i>thou tons</i>	Parts of the machinery and related equipment, n.e.s., used in civil engineering and construction
			22.2		Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding, n.e.s.
6.9	22.3	6.9	20.3	<i>thou tons</i>	Lubricating petroleum oils
121.6	85.0	13.8	18.6	<i>thou tons</i>	Food preparations, n.e.s.
9.4	25.6	7.5	18.5	<i>thou tons</i>	Metal salts and peroxysalts, of inorganic acids
38.3	25.1	34.4	18.3	<i>thou tons</i>	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.
294.5	23.3	302.3	17.5	<i>thou pieces</i>	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium
10.8	20.7	12.4	17.3	<i>thou tons</i>	Coal, coke and briquettes
1,397.7	41.3	797.3	15.8	<i>thou tons</i>	Water (including mineral water and aerated waters) containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages
40.2	25.7	3.4	14.5	<i>mln litres</i>	Glazed ceramic flags
3.1	22.1	5.0	13.5	<i>mln square m.</i>	Construction and mining machinery, n.e.s.
531.0	24.2	1,603.0	11.7	<i>pieces</i>	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.
1.5	34.0	0.6	7.5	<i>thou pieces</i>	Electric current
729.3	34.5	330.7	3.6	<i>mln kwt/h</i>	

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

Products	2016	2016	2015	Index of		
	millions of	millions of	millions of	prices	physic.	value
	USD	USD	USD		vol	
	<i>n1216*p1216</i>	<i>n1216*p1215</i>	<i>n1215*p1215</i>			
	A	B	C	A/B	B/C	A/C
Gold, non-monetary	701.6	657.7	665.4	1.067	0.989	1.054
Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals	135.7	187.7	19.1	0.723	9.804	7.089
Vegetables fresh or frozen	93.2	56.2	68.1	1.660	0.824	1.369
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	40.1	30.8	25.5	1.302	1.208	1.573
Kerosene	35.6	43.4	62.0	0.821	0.700	0.574
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	30.5	18.5	30.6	1.653	0.604	0.998
Blouses, shirts and shirt blouses	26.5	6.4	14.5	4.159	0.441	1.834
Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	24.3	82.1	24.9	0.296	3.302	0.978
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	23.0	5.1	9.8	4.477	0.522	2.336
Cotton	19.3	18.3	20.0	1.053	0.915	0.963
Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	18.5	0.7	0.5	25.310	1.595	40.358
Iron and steel	16.0	13.3	5.3	1.197	2.504	2.997
Sports footwear	15.8	14.9	9.1	1.060	1.639	1.737
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	15.5	24.9	26.4	0.620	0.944	0.585
Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	15.0	5.1	9.8	2.947	0.517	1.524
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	14.9	17.9	11.0	0.829	1.628	1.350
Shirts	13.0	24.3	17.6	0.538	1.377	0.740
Cigarettes containing tobacco	12.5	32.3	18.3	0.387	1.765	0.684
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	12.1	10.1	24.5	1.194	0.414	0.495
Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	11.7	1.1	12.6	10.246	0.091	0.929
Essential oils cleansing preparations	8.7	2.8	1.4	3.070	1.988	6.104
Filament lamps	8.3	8.3	15.7	0.999	0.528	0.527
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	7.7	6.8	2.2	1.129	3.135	3.540
Coal, coke and briquettes	7.4	8.6	6.0	0.856	1.438	1.230
Cheese and curd	5.0	4.2	2.7	1.172	1.579	1.850
Plastics in primary forms	4.8	4.0	3.8	1.199	1.045	1.253
Food preparations, n.e.s.	4.5	2.8	5.5	1.633	0.508	0.830
Electric space- heating apparatus and electric soil-heating apparatus	4.4	4.8	3.1	0.911	1.563	1.424
Portland cement	4.0	4.8	1.7	0.831	2.805	2.330
Motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit	2.2	2.4	15.2	0.927	0.158	0.146
Full range of goods (in mln of USD)	1331.6	1300.4	1132.2	1.02	1.15	1.18
Full range of goods (in % of total export)	84.3%		69.9%			
Total export¹	1,579.3		1,619.0			

Notes: Based on NSC data in FOB prices excluding additional estimates; first 30 large export items are indicated for the 2016 year

n - physical volume of export

p - estimated export price

¹ Including NSC additional estimates on agricultural products (up to 2016), NSC sample survey of individuals on mutual trade with EAEU countries (since the 3rd quarter of 2015), as well as NBKR additional estimates on export.

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

Products	2016	2016	2016	Index of		
	mln of USD	mln of USD	mln of USD	prices	physic.	value
	n1216*p1216	n1216*p1215	n1215*p1215		vol	
	A	B	C	A / B	B / C	A / C
Petroleum products	386.7	569.4	806.6	0.679	0.706	0.479
Footwear, n.e.s., with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	344.3	358.9	114.9	0.959	3.123	2.996
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	200.3	248.2	101.8	0.807	2.438	1.968
Iron and steel	188.1	554.9	243.4	0.339	2.280	0.773
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	108.9	193.5	153.1	0.563	1.264	0.711
Essential oils cleansing preparations	81.9	62.0	75.1	1.322	0.825	1.090
Blouses, shirts and shirt blouses	60.7	6.6	37.4	9.261	0.175	1.625
Wood of non-coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	58.5	18.5	26.4	3.161	0.702	2.219
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	57.8	30.4	59.9	1.902	0.508	0.965
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	53.8	59.2	64.2	0.909	0.923	0.838
Plastics in non-primary forms	51.0	891.0	41.5	0.057	21.489	1.229
Wheat (including spelt) and mangcorn, unmilled	50.7	55.1	63.2	0.921	0.872	0.803
Plastics in primary forms	45.4	55.4	44.5	0.819	1.244	1.019
Sugars, molasses and honey	42.3	46.8	40.8	0.904	1.149	1.039
Overcoats and similar articles	42.1	22.1	31.8	1.902	0.694	1.321
Natural gas	40.3	71.3	40.4	0.565	1.766	0.999
Cigarettes containing tobacco	36.8	69.5	48.2	0.530	1.442	0.764
Rubber tyres	34.6	29.2	32.0	1.186	0.911	1.080
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	33.0	49.0	27.2	0.673	1.800	1.211
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	32.1	28.2	40.4	1.136	0.700	0.795
Fixed vegetable fats and oils	31.1	28.0	51.2	1.110	0.546	0.607
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	29.8	7.1	68.3	4.226	0.103	0.436
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	26.0	29.6	35.2	0.876	0.841	0.737
Steam or other vapour-generating boilers, superheated water boilers, and auxiliary plant for use therewith; parts thereof	24.4	19.9	7.8	1.227	2.542	3.118
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	23.9	35.6	26.1	0.670	1.364	0.913
Meat and meat preparations	23.1	44.2	63.9	0.522	0.691	0.361
Fertilizers	22.6	6.2	39.1	3.666	0.158	0.577
Knitted or crocheted fabrics (including tubular knit fabrics, n.e.s., pile fabrics and openwork fabrics), n.e.s.	22.3	21.5	7.6	1.037	2.808	2.913
Meal and flour of wheat and flour of mangcorn	21.3	31.0	22.2	0.688	1.395	0.960
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp n.e.s.	20.3	22.5	22.3	0.902	1.007	0.908
Lubricating petroleum oils	18.6	9.7	85.0	1.921	0.114	0.218
Food preparations, n.e.s.	18.5	20.4	25.6	0.904	0.798	0.722
Handbags, whether or not with shoulder-strap	18.3	18.2	6.3	1.006	2.884	2.900
Metal salts and peroxysalts, of inorganic acids	18.3	22.6	25.1	0.810	0.898	0.728
Pottery	18.1	36.6	6.1	0.493	6.005	2.960
Automatic data-processing machines	17.5	23.9	23.3	0.732	1.026	0.752
Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, trousers	17.4	18.4	8.0	0.945	2.296	2.170
Sugar confectionery	17.2	20.1	17.6	0.856	1.146	0.981
Full range of goods (in mln of USD)	2,337.6	3,834.6	2,633.7	0.61	1.46	0.89
Full range of goods (in % of total import)	59.6%		63.4%			
Total import¹	3,919.1		4,153.9			

Notes:

Based on NSC data in CIF prices; first 38 large import items are indicated for the 2016

n - physical volume of import

p - estimated import price

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

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

Table I.14. Export of Goods to Russia

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total, including additional estimates¹			228.3		171.5		139.8		166.8		139.2
Total			219.1		153.5		122.7		166.8		139.2
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			102.0		26.2		21.1		93.9		116.5
Raw materials			9.0		10.1		13.5		5.4		1.5
Interim goods			62.0		54.0		32.0		25.8		15.7
Investment goods			4.2		10.2		12.0		13.0		2.6
Energy products			41.8		53.1		44.1		28.7		2.9
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals			15.7		13.1		12.1		22.7		49.5
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons	0.1	1.2	0.4	2.5	0.2	2.3	0.2	1.0	—	—
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	thou tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	7.3
Cheese and curd	thou tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	3.7
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	thou tons	10.6	7.1	6.7	4.5	5.4	4.0	14.9	7.6	37.9	21.5
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	thou tons	3.0	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.3	5.9	11.1	10.1	14.8
Soups and broths and preparations thereof	tons	190.2	2.2	235.0	3.0	263.2	3.0	125.1	1.2	109.6	0.8
Drinks and tobacco			8.0		9.6		14.0		6.8		1.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	thou tons	2.2	7.0	2.5	9.3	3.6	13.7	1.4	5.2	0.9	1.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			32.8		18.1		17.1		15.8		7.9
Cotton	thou tons	22.3	27.2	10.8	12.8	12.6	15.1	10.1	12.5	4.3	5.8
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils	thou tons	41.8	41.8	53.1	53.1	44.1	44.1	28.7	28.7	2.9	2.9
Kerosene	thou tons	33.7	41.8	48.0	53.1	40.4	44.1	34.0	28.7	3.2	2.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		0.1		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			2.9		0.9		1.7		2.2		0.7
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			18.4		18.2		6.0		0.8		1.8
Machines and transportation equipment			17.7		25.3		17.0		25.5		9.8
Filament lamps	mln pieces	44.6	5.2	48.5	6.2	34.6	4.2	53.7	5.0	49.6	5.5
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			5.6		7.1		6.0		6.5		0.7
Railway vehicles			0.1		0.1		0.5		6.9		—
Various finished products			81.7		15.2		10.6		64.4		65.4
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			75.3		3.8		1.9		41.8		47.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.16. Export of Goods to Kazakhstan

unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total, including additional estimates¹	622.3	604.8	579.2	579.2	237.6	237.6	275.5	275.5		
Total	394.7	395.6		368.3	237.6	237.6	275.5	275.5		
Functional distribution*										
Consumption	235.1	249.5	213.1	213.1	158.2	158.2	129.3	129.3		
Raw materials	64.9	51.9	88.8	88.8	32.1	32.1	112.5	112.5		
Interim goods	40.7	53.2	40.1	40.1	29.0	29.0	27.4	27.4		
Investment goods	14.8	19.9	23.6	23.6	17.5	17.5	5.9	5.9		
Energy products	39.1	21.2	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4		
SITC sections and large position										
Food products and live animals	116.9	102.4	79.8	79.8	75.1	75.1	55.0	55.0		
Live animals	4.7	468.4	7.8	14.1	6.9	9.2	3.8	1.2	1.0	1.0
Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	25.1	11.9	9.5	24.8	20.6	38.1	20.7	19.7	11.3	11.3
Cheese and curd	0.9	3.3	2.5	0.6	2.1	1.3	2.7	0.5	1.2	1.2
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	153.5	36.1	163.8	141.8	22.4	179.3	15.3	143.3	25.1	25.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	81.7	44.6	82.0	56.3	19.0	19.9	8.4	8.9	11.9	11.9
Drinks and tobacco	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel	26.1	18.0	39.0	39.0	22.0	22.0	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	73.3	25.4	61.5	219.2	20.9	187.9	83.8	111.2	111.2	111.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils	39.1	21.2	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Petroleum products	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.0	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories	42.0	32.2	49.4	49.4	16.2	16.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Other inorganic chemicals	36.4	28.9	45.9	45.9	12.5	12.5	—	—	—	—
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials	119.2	0.2	31.3	30.8	0.1	284.1	0.6	435.6	6.6	6.6
Industrial goods, classified by types of material	43.3	54.4	46.6	46.6	26.9	26.9	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard	4.7	7.4	4.5	3.4	5.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	6.9	8.1	8.6	8.6	4.0	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	1.6	6.4	4.3	4.2	10.5	1.5	4.1	9.0	9.0	9.0
Iron and steel	9.3	4.3	7.3	9.8	6.6	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machines and transportation equipment	27.0	38.6	22.9	22.9	15.2	15.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Electric space- heating apparatus and electric soil-heating apparatus	—	1.7	23.7	23.7	3.7	23.6	2.8	29.4	3.1	3.1
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	5.4	2.1	0.8	0.8	5.9	5.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other refrigerating or freezing equipment	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	520.0	4.5	1142.0	645.0	6.1	41.0	0.5	—	—	—
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	16.0	3.6	27.0	27.0	1.0	3.0	0.1	5.0	0.5	0.5
Various finished products	98.3	127.3	126.4	126.4	80.4	80.4	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	81.2	105.2	98.0	98.0	54.6	54.6	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
Footwear	2.3	4.0	6.0	6.0	10.5	10.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods of plastics	8.7	11.1	11.2	11.2	6.6	6.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.16. Export of Goods to Uzbekistan

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total		190.1	163.5	116.7	112.1	125.1					
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption		10.8	9.7	9.8	26.9	4.1					
Raw materials		8.0	7.0	4.8	3.5	4.4					
Interim goods		62.9	95.6	70.4	35.7	47.0					
Investment goods		97.5	45.8	22.5	40.2	60.8					
Energy products		11.0	5.4	9.2	5.8	8.8					
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals		4.6	3.1	2.0	20.0	3.2					
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	thou tons	—	0.1	—	5.7	11.1					
<i>Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof</i>	thou tons	2.1	1.2	0.1	98.1	0.3					
<i>Edible products, n.e.s.</i>		0.7	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.4					
Drinks and tobacco		—	—	0.1	—	—					
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel		13.1	10.0	10.0	7.4	5.6					
<i>Stone, sand and gravel</i>	thou tons	299.3	3.4	211.7	2.1	266.7					
<i>Ferrous waste and scrap</i>	thou tons	79.3	4.3	98.7	5.9	87.2					
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		11.0	5.4	9.2	5.8	8.8					
<i>Coal, coke and briquettes</i>	thou tons	110.0	4.4	218.4	6.4	247.3					
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3					
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		—	—	—	—	—					
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		8.9	17.5	6.4	5.3	10.7					
<i>Fertilizers</i>	thou tons	5.4	4.3	2.3	0.5	3.8					
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	thou tons	0.3	5.3	1.3	1.6	4.5					
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		45.1	68.9	51.6	21.7	27.1					
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces	6.3	12.1	10.2	9.2	1.8					
<i>Float glass and surface ground or polished glass</i>	mln.sq.m	—	0.4	2.8	1.1	2.4					
<i>Iron and steel</i>	thou tons	17.8	24.9	13.5	4.4	14.8					
<i>Tools for use in the hand or in machines</i>		6.8	6.4	1.8	2.4	1.4					
Machines and transportation equipment		106.9	58.4	36.2	51.4	60.3					
<i>Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment</i>		4.2	9.1	—	0.6	1.6					
<i>Filament lamps and details</i>	mln. pieces	35.6	38.8	6.4	40.1	0.1					
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces	122.0	47.0	27.0	21.9	36.3					
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>		7.5	6.9	7.4	5.6	5.8					
Variety finished products		0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	9.5					
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		—	—	—	—	—					

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.17. Export of Goods to Belarus

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			11.3		12.6		6.5		5.6		3.3
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			0.4		0.1		0.2		0.2		0.6
Raw materials			—		0.1		—		—		—
Interim goods			10.9		12.4		6.3		3.8		2.7
Investment goods			—		—		—		1.5		—
Energy products			—		—		—		—		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			0.2		0.1		0.1		—		—
<i>Vegetables, fresh or frozen</i>	thou tons		0.1		0.1		—		—		—
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		—		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.6		0.1		—		0.6		0.6
<i>Cotton</i>	thou tons		457.8		—		—		300.6		0.1
<i>Crude animal materials, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons		—		0.3		—		640.0		0.5
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			—		—		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.1		—		0.1		—		—
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			0.1		0.1		—		—		—
Machines and transportation equipment			10.2		12.2		6.2		4.9		2.6
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			10.1		12.2		6.1		3.4		2.6
Various finished products			0.1		—		—		0.1		—
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.18. Export of Goods to Switzerland

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			547.9		513.2		575.6		562.1		648.0
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			—		—		0.2		0.1		0.1
Raw materials			—		—		—		—		—
Interim goods			547.7		513.1		575.4		561.9		647.8
Investment goods			0.1		0.1		—		0.1		—
Energy products			—		—		—		—		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			—		—		—		—		0.1
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		—		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			—		—		—		—		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			—		—		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			—		—		—		—		—
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			2.9		2.4		2.4		2.7		3.8
<i>Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group</i>			2.9		2.4		2.4		2.6		3.8
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			544.7		510.7		573.0		559.3		644.0
<i>Gold (non-monetary)</i>	tons	10.1	544.7	11.4	510.7	14.3	573.0	14.7	559.3	11.2	644.0

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table 19. Export of Goods to China

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			61.4		35.9		32.8		36.2		80.1
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			1.4		4.5		4.7		4.4		13.4
Raw materials			40.3		11.9		13.5		12.0		51.3
Interim goods			3.1		2.1		1.6		6.7		3.7
Investment goods			8.3		7.8		5.1		7.0		5.0
Energy products			8.3		9.6		7.9		6.1		6.5
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			1.2		3.8		3.6		2.1		1.9
Drinks and tobacco			—		0.1		0.4		2.0		10.8
<i>Cigarettes containing tobacco</i>	mln pieces	—	—	—	—	—	—	274.9	1.2	1,396.3	9.9
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			38.4		8.6		9.2		5.4		45.5
<i>Bovine or equine hides and skins, raw</i>	млн м	1.2	4.7	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.1	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.8
<i>Sheepskins and lambskins (not those of caracul)</i>	mln pieces	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	—	—
<i>Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops)</i>	thou tons	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.0	—	—	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.5
<i>Ores and concentrates of precious metals</i>	thou tons	12.5	30.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.6	14.9	42.4
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			8.4		9.6		7.9		6.1		6.5
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons	6.5	7.4	8.6	8.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	5.9	9.2	5.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.7		0.6		0.2		—		0.4
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			3.9		4.5		4.7		12.9		8.9
<i>Leather</i>	thou tons	6.7	2.8	7.1	3.5	4.5	2.3	5.4	6.1	13.3	5.9
<i>Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products</i>			0.1		0.1		0.1		4.8		2.7
Machines and transportation equipment			8.6		8.2		6.3		7.2		4.2
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces	50.0	1.4	37.0	2.6	20.0	1.1	21.0	2.0	31.0	1.7
Various finished products			0.2		0.4		0.5		0.4		1.9
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.20. Export of Goods to Turkey

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			50.2		85.8		86.0		85.2		90.0
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			29.5		54.9		50.6		30.6		33.1
Raw materials			0.6		0.9		0.7		0.6		0.9
Interim goods			6.5		8.2		9.6		9.9		12.6
Investment goods			0.7		0.3		2.4		23.8		25.9
Energy products			12.9		21.5		22.8		20.4		17.6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			28.7		53.3		48.8		28.4		31.6
<i>Leguminous vegetables, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split</i>	thou tons		29.8		36.2		31.0		36.0		42.7
Drinks and tobacco			—		—		0.8		0.3		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			6.9		9.1		9.2		7.9		11.4
<i>Cotton</i>	thou tons		3.3		4.0		4.4		4.7		8.1
<i>Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons		2.2		1.9		4.1		4.2		1.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			12.9		21.5		22.8		20.4		17.6
<i>Kerosene</i>	thou tons		11.2		19.8		23.0		28.1		17.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.2		0.3		0.4		1.3		0.8
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			0.7		0.3		0.7		0.8		1.0
Machines and transportation equipment			0.6		0.3		2.8		25.4		26.5
<i>Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles</i>			—		—		—		24.6		26.0
Various finished products			0.1		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.5
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		0.6		0.1		0.5		0.6

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.21. Export of Goods to the UAE

unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total		16.1		222.0		141.8		99.0		36.4
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		7.1		5.6		3.0		0.8		0.7
Raw materials		0.4		0.4		0.5		1.2		0.5
Interim goods		0.3		207.9		132.5		86.1		26.0
Investment goods		1.3		0.9		2.7		9.6		8.7
Energy products		7.0		7.3		3.0		1.2		0.7
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food products and live animals		6.1		4.7		1.1		0.2		0.1
Drinks and tobacco		0.1		—		—		—		—
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel		—		0.3		0.9		—		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		7.0		7.3		3.0		1.2		0.7
<i>Kerosene</i>		6.1		7.0		3.1		1.6		1.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		0.4		0.3		0.5		1.2		0.6
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		0.1		1.0		0.7		0.5		0.2
Machines and transportation equipment		1.4		1.1		2.8		10.1		8.8
Various finished products		0.9		0.8		1.9		0.1		0.4
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		0.1		206.5		130.8		85.6		25.7
<i>Gold (non-monetary)</i>		—		5.1		3.3		2.3		0.7
	tons									

Notes: NSC data in FOB prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

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

Table I.22. Import of Goods from Russia

unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total, including additional estimates¹		1,816.6		2,040.3		1,851.9		1,460.2		910.7
Total		1,816.6		2,040.3		1,851.9		1,460.2		839.8
Functional distribution*										
Consumption		348.0		365.1		358.7		261.3		185.7
Raw materials		15.5		22.0		6.1		44.3		44.3
Interim goods		344.4		403.5		375.6		277.7		242.6
Investment goods		70.8		75.9		76.8		108.7		41.6
Energy products		1,038.0		1,173.7		1,034.7		768.3		325.6
SITC sections and large position										
Food products and live animals		165.4		167.7		162.3		131.4		109.5
<i>Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	15.5	10.7	18.6	14.8	23.1	20.7	22.1	15.6	16.1
<i>Cereals and cereal preparations</i>		—	20.0	6.6	—	—	—	—	100.2	17.4
<i>Sugars, sugar preparations and honey</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	9.5	10.3	3.1	7.5	4.3	9.7	3.6	6.0	25.3
<i>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	8.7	52.4	9.5	41.1	11.2	38.9	9.9	30.9	9.6
Drinks and tobacco		41.8		36.8		40.5		34.0		22.4
<i>Beer made from malt (including ale, stout and porter)</i>	<i>mln litr</i>	14.0	11.2	12.6	10.7	11.7	8.7	6.8	5.0	7.4
<i>Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured</i>	<i>mln litr</i>	6.4	4.7	7.0	5.6	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	17.4
Cigarettes containing tobacco	<i>bill. pieces</i>	0.7	10.2	1.0	14.2	1.6	22.1	1.1	12.6	3.0
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel		70.6		86.1		71.5		32.0		36.8
<i>Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled</i>	<i>thou ctb. m</i>	282.3	60.5	346.6	74.6	442.3	73.6	749.8	25.6	461.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		1,037.4		1,174.2		1,033.3		768.8		326.0
<i>Motor spirit (gasoline) and other light oils</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	709.6	515.6	840.4	571.5	618.2	457.7	714.3	353.9	446.8
Gas oils	<i>thou tons</i>	458.2	361.0	585.8	443.6	509.4	368.7	403.6	213.7	273.3
Kerosene	<i>thou tons</i>	101.2	104.4	125.6	114.9	95.5	82.7	88.3	51.9	63.0
Natural gas		—	0.2	—	—	—	—	40.2	—	40.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		36.1		42.4		39.6		37.6		23.0
<i>Fixed vegetable fats and oils</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	26.0	36.1	31.3	42.4	37.4	39.4	44.6	22.5	22.5
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		134.1		149.0		132.6		99.3		75.6
<i>Medicinal and pharmaceutical products</i>		25.6		29.0		23.9		26.2		13.0
<i>Essential oils and resins and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	20.9	37.2	24.6	44.8	25.1	44.2	22.5	27.4	16.1
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		216.3		252.8		245.9		221.0		182.0
<i>Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>	145.1	12.9	198.9	12.8	148.5	7.1	151.7	9.2	58.7
<i>Densified wood and reconstituted wood</i>	<i>thou ctb. m</i>	14.1	14.1	12.0	12.0	21.7	21.7	14.4	14.4	6.8
<i>Paper and paperboard</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	13.5	13.5	11.8	13.4	13.4	13.4	11.0	11.0	10.0
Iron and steel		95.6		127.1		118.4		195.2		100.6
Machines and transportation equipment		91.3		102.7		87.2		91.2		45.0
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>		12.3		13.4		6.6		11.7		2.5
<i>General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.</i>		15.0		15.8		15.5		20.4		10.8
<i>Household-type electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.</i>		11.4		11.7		9.7		9.7		7.3
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons</i>	<i>pieces</i>	776.0	7.0	1,340.0	10.8	916.0	7.8	349.0	3.4	748.0
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	<i>pieces</i>	132.0	5.1	111.0	6.9	160.0	6.8	189.0	5.8	72.0
Various finished products		23.6		28.6		33.0		45.0		19.6
<i>Sanitary, plumbing and heating fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.</i>		0.7		1.3		1.7		2.1		3.5
<i>Furniture and parts thereof: bedding, mattresses</i>		2.0		1.7		1.9		2.1		4.5
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.</i>		10.3		13.2		21.6		29.8		7.7
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.23. Import of Goods from Kazakhstan

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total, including additional estimates¹			698.6		569.9		574.4		553.1		597.5
Total			698.6		569.9		574.4		553.1		540.6
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			317.6		191.6		158.9		184.6		195.6
Raw materials			142.7		132.5		161.3		98.4		58.0
Interim goods			104.6		123.0		127.2		118.1		158.7
Investment goods			6.9		9.9		22.7		15.1		19.3
Energy products			126.8		112.8		104.2		136.9		109.1
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals			166.9		173.8		158.5		133.8		118.9
Sugars, molasses and honey	thou tons	2.0	4.2	2.1	4.1	20.1	3.7	2.5	4.3	5.3	6.7
Other wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	thou tons	438.4	93.6	342.9	83.3	449.8	100.4	340.0	63.1	196.5	33.3
Flour of wheat or of meslin	thou tons	111.9	29.8	135.1	40.5	52.8	14.3	56.3	19.3	84.8	21.2
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour	thou tons	4.2	5.3	4.5	5.8	7.1	6.4	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	thou tons	2.0	6.1	1.9	6.4	1.9	6.3	2.0	7.4	2.7	10.3
Margarine and shortening	thou tons	5.4	8.6	5.8	8.9	5.9	8.1	5.9	7.7	7.3	7.3
Drinks and tobacco			224.8		75.0		77.2		48.3		25.7
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	mln litr	33.7	18.5	38.4	23.9	44.4	23.9	28.2	15.8	15.3	7.0
Cigarettes containing tobacco	bill. pieces	3.1	37.4	3.8	48.9	4.3	51.7	2.6	28.9	1.4	17.7
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			23.7		37.4		27.1		22.7		44.1
Stone, sand and gravel	thou tons	806.7	8.8	1,151.9	20.0	1,306.8	17.0	932.0	12.2	907.1	9.6
Wood of coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	thou cub. m	93.5	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.8	65.3	24.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			126.8		112.8		104.2		136.9		109.0
Motor spirit (gasoline)	thou tons	0.7	0.0	—	—	—	—	2.6	1.5	20.6	7.3
Gas oils	thou tons	10.3	6.2	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	26.0	14.5	48.4	19.1
Fuel oils, n.e.s.	thou tons	4.0	2.0	5.5	2.8	8.1	3.8	138.7	46.9	223.0	57.3
Coal, not agglomerated	thou tons	1,110.7	39.4	1,270.4	51.2	1,274.6	45.1	1,387.9	41.0	791.6	15.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			9.2		11.0		10.5		9.3		6.8
Fixed vegetable fats and oils	thou tons	6.0	8.8	7.3	10.6	8.6	10.4	8.0	9.3	7.6	6.6
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			58.6		52.3		68.8		59.9		83.4
Inorganic chemicals			33.1		20.3		38.3		9.2		5.2
Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	thou tons	1.4	4.9	1.8	5.7	1.3	4.7	6.9	15.8	9.1	37.0
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	thou tons	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.4	7.7	0.4	3.1
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	thou tons	40.2	9.1	55.6	12.0	54.5	10.7	42.9	8.9	64.4	7.1
Fertilizers			3.7		5.3		3.6		9.5		5.8
Plastics in non-primary forms			3.0		4.6		6.9		4.4		21.5
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			56.3		71.4		73.8		78.1		95.2
Iron and steel			35.7		67.3		53.7		81.8		128.7
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp	thou tons	41.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.0	9.4	9.4	17.8	17.8
Machines and transportation equipment			10.0		11.4		6.4		26.0		45.9
Various finished products			3.0		4.6		22.3		19.9		11.2
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			19.3		20.2		25.6		18.2		0.4

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.24. Import of Goods from Uzbekistan

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			67.5		96.9		106.5		56.2		67.2
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			11.6		25.9		26.5		15.5		30.4
Raw materials			0.9		2.1		2.3		0.6		0.7
Interim goods			33.2		49.2		73.4		36.9		33.7
Investment goods			3.5		2.4		0.7		3.1		2.3
Energy products			18.2		17.2		3.6		—		0.2
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			1.5		11.3		9.9		1.3		7.3
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried			—		6.3		3.2		0.1		4.3
Drinks and tobacco			1.4		2.1		3.4		2.1		1.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.7		0.7		0.9		0.9		1.7
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			18.2		17.2		3.6		—		0.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			22.7		31.2		51.2		24.4		19.5
<i>Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)</i>	thou tons		18.6		26.1		39.6		17.1		11.6
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>			1.9		2.3		2.8		2.4		5.0
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			12.6		22.3		27.4		18.6		23.3
<i>Knitted or crocheted fabrics</i>	thou tons		—		—		0.3		1.9		1.5
<i>Floor coverings, etc.</i>	mln.sq.m		0.0		0.1		0.4		1.7		6.5
<i>Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons		7.3		20.4		17.9		3.8		0.9
<i>Copper</i>	tons		556.0		849.6		725.2		5.0		162.1
<i>Aluminium</i>	tons		678.5		923.2		1,294.4		4.2		755.1
Machines and transportation equipment			5.0		4.8		2.6		3.4		4.8
Various finished products			5.3		7.3		7.6		5.5		9.4
<i>Footwear</i>			2.9		3.7		3.0		2.7		3.2
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.25. Import of Goods from Ukraine

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			141.2		158.1		115.0		89.4		39.9
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			100.3		108.8		82.1		70.6		29.4
Raw materials			—		0.1		0.1		2.3		0.4
Interim goods			23.1		35.9		17.2		9.7		6.1
Investment goods			17.4		13.1		15.6		6.7		4.0
Energy products			0.3		0.2		—		—		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			66.6		79.1		53.8		55.1		18.4
<i>Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch</i>	thou tons		8.2		8.8		6.8		4.3		3.0
<i>Sugars, molasses and honey</i>	thou tons		13.3		25.4		—		44.2		3.3
<i>Sugar confectionery</i>	thou tons		3.2		4.2		3.3		3.5		4.2
<i>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.</i>	thou tons		7.2		6.6		5.4		4.3		4.1
Drinks and tobacco			6.5		6.5		6.4		2.6		0.6
<i>Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured</i>	mln litr		8.0		8.0		7.6		4.4		1.2
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.6		1.0		0.1		0.1		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.3		0.2		—		—		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			8.6		5.8		3.3		2.2		0.4
<i>Fixed vegetable fats and oils</i>	thou tons		5.2		3.4		2.7		2.2		0.4
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			6.9		8.4		8.0		5.2		5.6
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	thou tons		0.2		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3
<i>Essential oils and cleaning preparations</i>	thou tons		0.8		1.0		1.0		0.9		0.8
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			21.5		33.8		19.0		12.3		8.3
<i>Paper and paperboard</i>	thou tons		1.4		1.8		1.7		1.3		1.1
<i>Iron and steel</i>	thou tons		3.5		6.8		2.7		0.7		0.5
Machines and transportation equipment			20.0		14.7		17.1		7.6		4.1
<i>Heating and cooling equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.</i>			4.1		1.8		1.8		0.5		0.2
<i>Electric accumulators</i>	thou pieces		69.6		70.7		30.7		22.7		14.4
Various finished products			10.2		8.7		7.4		4.2		2.5
<i>Furniture of wood</i>	thou pieces		24.5		26.8		3.4		19.3		5.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.26. Import of Goods from Belarus

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total, including additional estimates¹			151.8		116.7		91.4		51.4		36.2
Total			151.8		116.7		91.4		51.4		35.3
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			44.0		32.8		25.1		15.8		8.7
Raw materials			1.9		2.9		1.2		0.5		0.4
Interim goods			26.5		35.0		32.6		16.0		9.3
Investment goods			79.3		45.8		32.5		19.1		16.9
Energy products			0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		—
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			35.8		23.3		14.9		7.9		3.4
<i>Sugars, sugar preparations and honey</i>	thou tons	44.9	33.7	29.3	20.1	18.0	12.6	11.4	6.8	6.3	2.8
Drinks and tobacco			0.2		—		—		—		0.9
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			2.5		2.3		2.7		1.4		0.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		—
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0.1		0.1		0.2		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			2.7		3.0		3.5		2.6		1.4
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	137.7	1.7	197.5	1.9	218.2	1.9	51.8	0.9	18.2	0.5
Essential oils and resins and perfume materials		150.4	0.3	160.0	0.3	644.3	0.8	1,043.4	1.1	516.1	0.6
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			19.9		31.4		23.6		13.0		6.8
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces	70.6	11.1	90.8	20.1	77.5	14.2	17.5	6.7	2.3	0.9
<i>Densified wood and reconstituted wood</i>	thou cub. m	7.9	3.1	7.5	2.9	6.1	1.8	8.6	0.7	157.7	1.3
<i>Paper and paperboard</i>	tons	409.6	0.6	249.8	0.5	311.8	0.8	118.1	0.4	242.9	0.9
<i>Veneers, plywood, particle board, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.</i>			3.5		3.0		1.9		1.4		2.1
<i>Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials</i>	mln.sq.m	319.3	1.0	415.9	3.1	641.9	1.7	873.4	1.7	782.1	1.3
<i>Floor coverings, etc.</i>			86.8		52.6		43.4		24.2		20.6
Machines and transportation equipment			417.0		12.7		546.0		9.2		—
<i>Tractors</i>	pieces	110.0	64.0	41.0	17.9	16.8	28.0	15.4	27.0	15.4	2.0
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	pieces		3.6		3.9		3.1		2.2		—
Various finished products			—		—		—		—		—
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

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

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.27. Import of Goods from China

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			1,214.9		1,452.8		1,200.2		1,049.5		1,468.4
Functional distribution*											
Consumption			488.3		503.8		443.9		377.3		644.6
Raw materials			4.6		4.3		4.2		3.8		2.3
Interim goods			439.3		559.6		481.6		415.0		551.0
Investment goods			282.2		384.4		270.0		253.1		269.4
Energy products			0.6		0.7		0.5		0.4		1.2
SITC sections and large position											
Food products and live animals			48.3		56.4		73.6		59.7		42.1
Meat and meat preparations	thou tons	22.8	26.3	20.7	31.1	30.6	46.6	24.7	33.2	22.9	11.9
Rice	thou tons	2.1	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.4	—	—
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	thou tons	1.2	0.5	3.7	1.3	10.1	3.9	10.3	4.6	17.9	8.1
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	thou tons	14.1	10.9	14.6	11.6	14.6	11.3	19.8	12.4	38.4	15.1
Drinks and tobacco			0.5		0.4		0.4		0.4		1.2
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			2.7		3.8		4.8		4.9		3.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.5		0.7		0.5		0.4		1.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			0.9		0.8		0.7		0.2		0.0
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			74.5		120.8		106.5		84.7		75.6
Inorganic chemicals			14.0		25.2		18.9		15.6		7.6
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)		1.1	6.8	1.6	5.6	1.5	6.3	1.3	4.0	1.2	3.5
Essential oils and resinsoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing	thou tons	5.1	8.6	4.5	11.1	2.7	5.7	2.5	6.1	1.3	3.7
Plastics in primary forms	thou tons	6.7	9.7	19.2	27.4	19.0	24.3	19.1	22.5	23.0	24.2
Plastics in non-primary forms	thou tons	8.3	16.4	17.4	27.6	16.1	25.6	8.8	14.4	7.6	11.3
Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides	thou tons	1.1	6.9	0.9	5.1	1.3	8.1	0.8	4.9	1.5	8.4
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			391.4		470.5		400.6		340.7		396.3
Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile materials	mln.sq.m	226.7	69.3	165.2	68.8	146.6	68.9	285.9	97.1	704.2	196.3
Glazed ceramic flags	bill.sq.m	2.6	11.1	2.5	15.8	3.3	20.0	1.6	10.2	0.2	1.7
Iron and steel	thou tons	91.8	84.8	86.9	88.3	104.4	106.4	74.8	74.6	64.3	42.3
Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.	thou tons	20.5	39.2	50.6	105.4	18.2	30.7	8.8	14.4	9.7	11.4
Wire products and fencing grills	thou tons	8.8	31.9	19.1	40.8	12.3	20.7	6.8	9.1	1.5	3.2
tools for use in the hand or in machines	thou tons	13.1	17.3	2.3	5.6	4.2	9.2	2.0	4.7	2.1	5.3
Machines and transportation equipment			345.5		444.6		342.6		305.6		390.7
Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment			22.3		39.4		50.6		57.0		26.7
Automatic data-processing machines	thou pieces	371.0	10.3	382.3	17.8	261.2	9.6	258.7	10.1	250.2	6.4
Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	mln pieces	1.4	53.9	1.8	56.7	1.7	51.4	2.6	49.2	1.2	48.1
Transformers, electrical	thou pieces	2.3	26.4	0.5	45.8	7.8	10.1	4.8	2.4	10.7	8.9
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	pieces	735.0	23.6	910.0	31.5	875.0	29.1	334.0	15.2	198.0	11.3
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			22.7		35.3		18.3		19.8		16.0
Various finished products			350.5		354.8		270.5		252.9		558.1
Furniture and parts thereof			15.0		11.8		6.7		7.4		6.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories			197.9		189.1		146.5		95.2		182.3
Footwear			61.4		52.6		34.2		78.6		243.0
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.28. Import of Goods from the USA

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			251.5		222.9		234.6		122.1		153.6
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			95.6		89.6		93.6		31.1		7.1
Raw materials			0.2		0.3		0.2		0.3		0.2
Interim goods			30.4		33.9		40.5		34.2		36.7
Investment goods			125.0		98.6		99.3		55.8		108.7
Energy products			0.2		0.5		0.9		0.8		1.0
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			40.3		46.9		34.1		13.5		1.8
<i>Meat and meat preparations</i>	thou tons	47.0	39.2	33.4	43.9	23.6	32.5	8.9	12.0		—
Drinks and tobacco			0.4		1.1		2.0		1.2		0.8
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.7		0.9		1.0		0.3		0.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.2		0.5		0.9		0.8		1.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		0.2		0.3		0.1		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			34.9		16.7		16.3		7.3		3.8
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons	23.8	30.4	21.1	8.7	29.4	9.0	13.4	2.5	12.7	1.2
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			9.8		7.8		7.2		4.5		4.2
Machines and transportation equipment			156.1		141.2		165.1		83.9		138.2
<i>Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, n.e.s.</i>			3.7		12.9		8.4		8.1		10.5
<i>Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment; parts thereof</i>			16.5		10.7		13.5		6.1		19.5
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons</i>	pieces	18.0	0.4	115.0	2.4	434.0	9.9	157.0	3.6	34.0	1.0
<i>Used cars</i>	thou pieces	1.8	16.7	2.4	19.3	4.0	34.0	86.0	1.1	—	—
<i>Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles</i>			3.8		9.6		11.5		10.8		13.4
<i>Aircraft and associated equipment: spacecraft and spacecraft launch vehicles</i>			15.9		22.4		45.7		32.0		75.0
Various finished products			9.0		7.6		7.8		10.5		3.8
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.</i>	tons	4.4	4.4	2.5	2.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	2.0	2.0
<i>Printed matter</i>			0.1		3.0		0.6		4.2		0.3
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.29. Import of Goods from Turkey

unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total		175.6		211.1		226.2		166.3		191.1
<u>Functional distribution*</u>										
Consumption		94.8		113.7		116.5		100.1		115.1
Raw materials		1.5		1.6		2.0		0.3		1.2
Interim goods		58.2		68.4		73.8		45.4		50.9
Investment goods		20.5		26.8		32.3		19.6		23.2
Energy products		0.7		0.6		1.5		0.9		0.6
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>										
Food products and live animals		11.5		13.4		14.7		7.9		6.9
Drinks and tobacco		—		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.0
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel		0.4		0.2		0.2		0.6		0.8
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils		0.7		0.6		1.5		0.9		0.6
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax		0.1		0.6		—		—		0.1
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories		29.9		35.4		42.5		29.3		21.8
<i>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	1.6		2.2		2.2		1.9		1.7
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	<i>tons</i>	232.8		4.6		230.3		5.9		266.2
<i>Plastics in non-primary forms</i>	<i>thou tons</i>	5.3		7.0		7.7		3.4		2.2
Industrial goods, classified by types of material		39.2		46.7		52.5		37.8		44.5
<i>Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.</i>		7.7		10.6		12.5		5.6		6.1
<i>Floor coverings, etc.</i>	<i>mln.sq.m</i>	7.2		5.1		8.6		1.2		1.7
<i>Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard</i>		6.0		7.8		11.0		8.7		8.0
Machines and transportation equipment		40.2		52.1		52.1		27.9		29.8
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>		7.4		6.9		13.7		7.4		10.3
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof</i>		18.5		25.5		21.5		7.5		6.4
Various finished products		53.3		62.0		62.6		61.7		86.5
<i>Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings</i>		3.2		4.4		4.5		4.1		3.0
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>		32.7		33.6		33.4		36.5		64.0
<i>Footwear</i>		6.1		7.9		7.4		8.6		10.1
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories		0.2		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.30. Import of Goods from Germany

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			197.8		232.9		234.0		89.3		62.4
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			81.4		85.9		78.3		20.1		16.9
Raw materials			1.7		1.6		1.3		0.8		0.7
Interim goods			28.6		28.4		33.7		23.4		12.8
Investment goods			82.9		113.4		117.5		41.4		30.0
Energy products			3.1		3.7		3.2		3.5		2.0
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			2.9		4.0		3.2		2.2		1.9
Drinks and tobacco			0.8		0.4		0.5		0.5		0.7
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			1.6		1.0		0.8		0.9		1.1
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			3.0		3.7		3.2		3.5		2.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			24.2		29.9		32.2		18.7		15.0
<i>Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations</i>	tons		460.1		711.9		687.6		301.6		94.6
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons		264.1		342.8		314.8		115.3		10.4
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			15.2		13.0		14.0		9.0		4.1
<i>Paper and paper-board</i>	tons		309.0		268.1		273.8		1.8		318.7
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces		7.6		312.7		4.7		258.9		3.4
<i>Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.</i>			2.0		1.7		3.4		1.2		0.6
Machines and transportation equipment			143.2		170.2		172.1		48.5		33.0
<i>Machinery for working rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of products from these materials, n.e.s.</i>	pieces		8.0		113.0		0.2		43.0		0.1
<i>Road tractors for semi-trailers</i>	pieces		371.0		370.0		13.2		181.0		8.3
<i>Used trucks</i>	thou pieces		5.3		34.9		6.2		41.8		7.2
<i>Used cars</i>	thou pieces		13.4		55.7		12.8		50.7		9.0
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof</i>			3.8		5.7		1.9		3.1		2.2
<i>Trailers and semi-trailers; other transportation motor vehicles</i>			7.6		6.7		14.9		6.5		0.8
Various finished products			6.8		10.7		8.1		6.0		4.6
<i>Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.</i>			3.9		3.9		4.8		3.7		2.9
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.31. Import of Goods from Japan

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			216.1		245.0		361.8		59.2		18.6
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			168.6		199.0		292.5		16.7		3.3
Raw materials			—		—		—		0.0		0.0
Interim goods			11.2		17.1		24.9		17.1		10.7
Investment goods			36.1		28.7		43.6		24.0		4.5
Energy products			0.2		0.2		0.8		1.5		0.1
<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			—		—		—		—		—
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.2		0.2		0.8		1.5		0.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			0.2		0.5		0.7		0.8		0.6
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			8.0		11.2		16.9		6.3		6.6
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>		7.0		142.2		334.8		200.8		38.0
Machines and transportation equipment			205.8		231.7		342.4		49.9		10.4
<i>Machinery specialized for particular industries</i>			25.7		7.3		6.3		12.7		1.3
<i>Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.</i>			1.2		3.1		5.9		5.8		1.5
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons</i>	<i>pieces</i>		257.0		467.0		894.0		675.0		67.0
<i>Used cars</i>	<i>thou pieces</i>		37.7		193.8		286.6		0.4		—
Various finished products			1.9		1.4		0.9		0.7		0.9
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

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

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			86.2		104.6		129.9		54.0		26.0
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			26.2		31.6		37.5		13.0		8.5
Raw materials			—		—		—		—		—
Interim goods			29.1		34.9		32.8		16.4		11.5
Investment goods			30.0		37.1		58.4		23.3		4.9
Energy products			0.9		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.1
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			1.6		1.5		1.4		1.0		0.5
Drinks and tobacco			1.9		4.0		3.2		4.8		3.0
<i>Cigarettes containing tobacco</i>	thou pieces		165.8		358.5		185.7		272.7		167.6
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.1		0.1		0.2		0.2		0.3
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.9		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			22.5		26.0		24.5		11.2		5.2
<i>Medicinal and pharmaceutical products</i>			0.4		1.6		2.7		2.0		2.0
<i>Plastics in primary forms</i>	thou pieces		13.9		14.9		13.4		6.5		2.1
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			5.4		6.4		6.6		5.3		4.4
<i>Rubber tyres</i>	thou pieces		39.7		1.6		30.7		1.2		25.6
<i>Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products</i>			0.4		0.5		0.6		0.8		0.5
<i>Structures of iron or steel, n.e.s.</i>	tons		652.0		113.1		265.1		0.4		—
Machines and transportation equipment			52.0		63.6		90.8		28.3		9.8
<i>Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders, self-propelled</i>	pieces		120.0		3.9		229.0		6.7		168.0
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles</i>	thou pieces		3.9		15.1		3.7		15.1		0.3
<i>Used cars</i>	thou pieces		8.6		18.6		11.1		21.8		12.8
Various finished products			1.7		2.1		2.1		1.9		1.6
<i>Articles of apparel and clothing accessories</i>			0.3		0.2		—		—		0.4
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

Table I.33. Import of Goods from Netherlands

	unit of measurement	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD	in kind	millions of USD
Total			60.1		57.0		37.1		20.8		11.4
<u>Functional distribution*</u>											
Consumption			8.8		10.5		10.1		4.1		5.2
Raw materials			0.6		0.2		0.5		—		—
Interim goods			25.2		17.3		1.9		1.5		1.9
Investment goods			25.2		28.4		24.2		14.6		3.9
Energy products			0.3		0.6		0.5		0.6		0.4
<u>SITC sections and large position</u>											
Food products and live animals			3.1		3.1		3.1		0.4		2.3
Drinks and tobacco			0.3		0.5		0.3		—		0.1
Non-food raw products, excluding fuel			0.9		0.6		0.6		0.5		0.2
Mineral fuel, lubricants and oils			0.3		0.6		0.5		0.6		0.4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax			—		—		—		—		—
Chemical and similar products, not included in other categories			3.7		4.9		4.8		3.3		2.2
<i>Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)</i>	tons		45.8		67.2		52.8		31.1		1.7
Industrial goods, classified by types of material			5.1		2.6		0.6		0.7		0.9
Machines and transportation equipment			45.7		43.5		26.2		14.9		4.4
<i>Road tractors for semi-trailers</i>	pieces		756.0		21.2		412.0		185.0		1.1
Various finished products			1.0		1.2		1.1		0.4		0.8
Goods and transactions, not included in other ISCC categories			—		—		—		—		—

Notes: NSC data in CIF prices

* in accordance with classification worked out at the NBKR

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

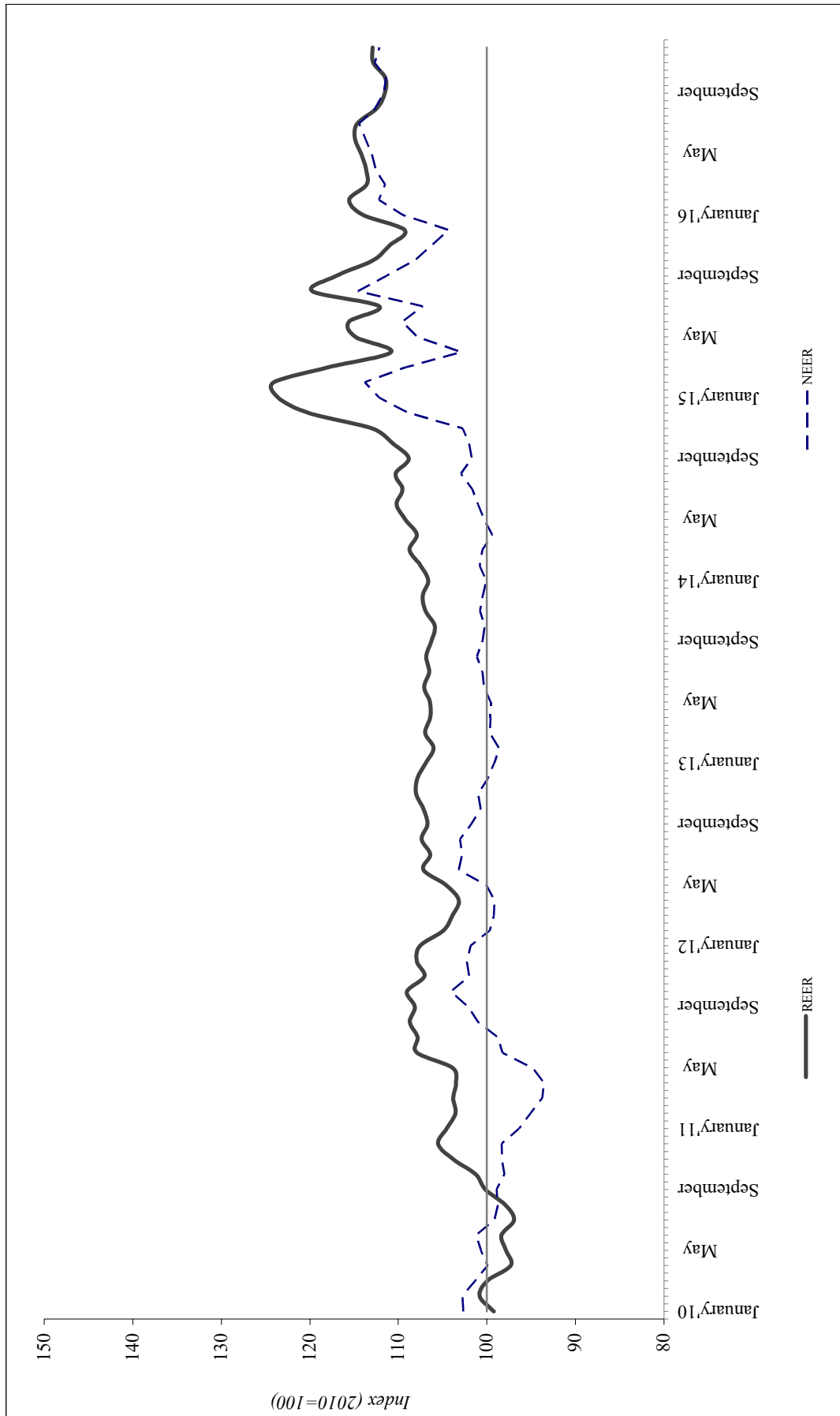


Table I.34. Real and Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Indices: total, by CIS countries and non-EAEU countries
(based period - 2010)

	<i>REER</i>	<i>NEER</i>	<i>REER (EAEU countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-EAEU countries)</i>	<i>REER (EAEU countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-EAEU countries)</i>	<i>Exchange rate (USD for 1 som)</i>
January'10	99.2	102.7	99.4	102.5	98.9	102.9	0.0226
February	100.8	102.8	101.2	102.7	100.2	102.8	0.0224
March	100.0	101.3	99.4	100.5	100.8	102.5	0.0223
April	97.3	99.9	96.2	98.7	98.8	101.6	0.0221
May	97.8	100.7	97.3	100.1	98.7	101.5	0.0218
June	98.3	101.2	98.1	101.1	98.7	101.3	0.0217
July	96.9	99.1	96.8	99.1	97.1	99.1	0.0214
August	97.9	98.8	97.7	98.5	98.3	99.1	0.0215
September	100.2	98.9	100.5	99.3	99.7	98.3	0.0214
October	101.3	98.0	101.9	98.8	100.4	97.0	0.0214
November	103.8	98.3	104.8	99.5	102.4	96.7	0.0214
December	105.5	98.3	105.9	99.2	105.0	97.2	0.0213
January'11	104.6	96.4	103.5	96.5	105.9	96.3	0.0211
February	103.6	95.1	101.7	94.4	106.0	96.0	0.0211
March	103.8	93.7	101.0	92.3	107.6	95.7	0.0211
April	103.5	93.5	100.5	91.9	107.5	95.7	0.0212
May	103.9	94.9	100.6	93.1	108.3	97.1	0.0216
June	107.9	98.2	105.1	97.2	111.7	99.6	0.0221
July	107.9	98.7	104.8	97.6	111.9	100.3	0.0222
August	108.7	101.0	106.7	100.8	111.4	101.2	0.0224
September	108.1	102.1	107.6	103.4	108.9	100.5	0.0222
October	109.0	104.1	110.1	107.1	107.7	100.2	0.0221
November	107.1	102.0	107.8	105.0	106.2	98.3	0.0217
December	107.9	102.3	109.0	105.7	106.5	97.9	0.0214
January'12	107.6	101.8	108.7	105.2	106.0	97.6	0.0214
February	104.9	99.7	104.8	101.8	105.1	97.0	0.0214
March	103.9	99.2	102.9	100.5	105.3	97.5	0.0214
April	103.2	99.1	102.0	100.4	104.7	97.4	0.0214
May	104.6	100.0	104.1	102.4	105.3	97.1	0.0213
June	107.2	103.2	108.3	107.8	105.8	97.4	0.0212
July	106.4	102.8	106.7	107.2	106.0	97.4	0.0212
August	107.4	103.1	107.5	107.2	107.3	98.1	0.0214
September	106.7	101.8	106.3	105.5	107.2	97.3	0.0213
October	107.2	100.7	106.4	104.3	108.2	96.4	0.0212
November	108.0	101.0	107.5	105.0	108.8	96.2	0.0212
December	107.9	99.9	106.5	103.0	109.7	96.0	0.0211
January'13	106.9	99.1	104.8	101.7	109.7	96.0	0.0210
February	106.0	98.6	103.7	100.8	109.1	95.9	0.0209
March	107.0	99.7	104.8	102.3	109.9	96.5	0.0209
April	106.4	99.6	104.6	102.7	108.8	95.8	0.0208
May	106.4	99.5	104.3	102.7	109.3	95.7	0.0207
June	107.1	100.3	105.9	104.6	108.7	95.3	0.0206
July	106.5	100.5	105.4	105.1	108.0	95.0	0.0205
August	106.9	101.1	106.2	106.2	107.7	95.3	0.0205
September	106.3	100.5	105.4	105.1	107.5	95.2	0.0204
October	105.9	100.2	104.5	104.4	107.7	95.4	0.0206
November	106.9	100.8	105.6	105.4	108.6	95.5	0.0205
December	107.3	100.5	106.1	105.4	108.8	94.9	0.0203

Table I.34. (continued)

	<i>REER</i>	<i>NEER</i>	<i>REER (EAEU countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-EAEU countries)</i>	<i>REER (EAEU countries)</i>	<i>NEER (non-EAEU countries)</i>	<i>Exchange rate (USD for 1 som)</i>
January'14	106.6	100.1	105.7	105.0	107.9	94.5	0.0201
February	107.5	100.8	109.1	108.6	105.7	92.3	0.0195
March	108.8	100.5	113.5	111.7	103.4	88.5	0.0184
April	107.9	99.4	110.5	108.6	105.1	89.5	0.0184
May	109.2	100.3	109.5	107.6	109.0	92.4	0.0189
June	110.2	101.0	109.5	107.6	111.1	93.8	0.0192
July	109.5	101.6	108.9	108.4	110.4	94.3	0.0193
August	110.3	102.9	110.8	110.9	109.8	94.3	0.0192
September	108.8	101.7	110.3	110.6	107.2	92.2	0.0186
October	110.6	102.0	113.9	113.0	107.0	90.6	0.0182
November	113.0	102.7	119.7	117.6	105.7	87.8	0.0174
December	120.2	108.8	132.2	130.5	107.7	88.3	0.0172
January'15	123.6	112.2	139.4	139.5	107.6	87.3	0.0168
February	124.1	113.8	140.5	142.3	107.6	88.0	0.0165
March	117.9	109.2	129.5	132.4	105.8	87.4	0.0161
April	110.8	102.9	117.6	120.1	103.5	86.1	0.0158
May	114.8	107.9	120.4	124.4	108.7	91.5	0.0169
June	115.6	109.6	123.6	128.8	106.9	90.9	0.0167
July	112.2	107.3	120.8	127.0	102.7	87.9	0.0161
August	119.7	114.6	135.6	142.5	103.2	88.3	0.0159
September	117.1	111.4	137.0	143.4	97.1	82.6	0.0148
October	112.9	108.2	130.6	138.9	95.2	80.7	0.0145
November	111.0	106.2	130.1	139.3	92.4	77.8	0.0139
December	109.3	104.3	130.7	139.9	88.9	74.5	0.0132
January'16	114.0	109.5	141.0	152.5	89.4	75.2	0.0132
February	115.6	112.2	145.1	158.3	89.3	76.0	0.0134
March	113.6	111.5	138.7	153.4	90.8	78.0	0.0138
April	113.6	112.5	136.1	152.4	93.2	80.8	0.0144
May	114.2	113.0	135.4	151.8	94.9	82.0	0.0146
June	114.9	113.7	136.6	153.7	95.7	82.6	0.0147
July	114.7	114.4	135.7	154.3	96.1	83.7	0.0148
August	112.4	112.6	133.7	152.5	93.9	82.1	0.0146
September	111.5	111.6	131.9	150.6	93.8	82.0	0.0145
October	111.5	111.4	129.6	147.9	95.6	83.4	0.0146
November	112.8	112.7	130.9	149.5	97.1	84.5	0.0145
December	112.9	112.1	128.2	145.7	99.4	86.1	0.0144

Table I.35. Geographic Distribution of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments in the Kyrgyz Republic**(in millions of US dollars)*

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	292.7	626.1	348.0	1,141.7	466.8
Non-EAEU countries	260.8	559.1	199.6	629.2	237.3
Australia	7.8	3.2	-3.3	1.1	3.1
Afghanistan	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7
United Kingdom (Great Britain)	68.0	80.6	53.2	9.7	0.2
Virgin Islands	9.4	1.3	-13.2	-3.3	—
Germany	13.1	—	-0.5	5.0	-0.4
Canada	10.0	4.8	120.7	130.1	13.2
Cyprus	0.9	25.5	14.2	26.3	14.1
China	68.1	377.6	46.1	360.9	168.1
Kuwait	—	-0.7	-0.5	-2.0	-1.5
Cayman Islands	0.5	0.4	0.8	—	—
Latvia	5.1	6.5	1.7	0.6	—
Lithuania	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Luxemburg	2.0	5.1	0.4	—	0.7
Netherlands	1.1	9.5	6.5	13.2	9.4
UAE	1.9	2.3	0.5	-1.0	1.4
Pakistan	4.4	5.7	3.7	1.7	2.2
USA	5.1	2.4	5.7	9.0	2.2
Turkey	8.7	-1.3	11.0	72.2	22.4
Switzerland	20.7	11.1	-42.0	4.6	2.7
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—
South-Africa	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1.8	2.5	-0.2	0.2	0.1
Other international organizations	3.8	5.3	-0.4	—	—
Other countries	28.2	16.9	-5.4	0.5	-1.3
EAEU countries	31.9	67.0	148.4	512.5	229.4
Armenia	—	—	—	—	—
Belarus	-0.6	1.8	-1.7	17.6	-17.6
Kazakhstan	14.3	-1.6	12.3	5.3	16.3
Russia	18.2	66.8	137.7	489.7	230.7

* including NBKR estimates for 2014 and 2015 years

Table I.36. Foreign Direct Investments by Kinds of Economic Activities in the Kyrgyz Republics*
(in millions of US dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total				1,141.7	466.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing				—	0.1
Mining				13.2	29.4
Manufacture				478.6	76.2
Providing (supply of) electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning				127.1	70.0
Water supply, waste treatment and cleaning recycling				—	—
Construction				59.2	19.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles				31.9	-16.2
Transport activities and storage of goods				-2.1	—
Hotels and restaurants				—	2.0
Information and communication				4.5	0.8
Financial intermediation and insurance				287.3	172.8
Operations with the real estate				2.8	-0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities				139.8	112.1
Administrative and support service activities				—	0.1
Education				—	—
Arts, entertainment and recreation				-0.8	—

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Reserves (mln of USD)	2066.6	2238.4	1957.6	1778.3	1969.2
Liquid part of reserves (mln of USD) *	2012.3	2001.9	1639.9	1467.9	1773.3
Reserves in months of import of goods and facility (exclud. TA)	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.6
Liquid part of reserves in months of import of goods and facility (exclud. TA)	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.1

¹ including the IMF reserve position

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

Table I.38. Balance of International Investment Position of the Kyrgyz Republic as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016

millions of USD

	Position as of 31.12.15	Transactions	Price changes	Exchange rate changes	Other adjustments	Position as of 30.12.16
A	1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Assets	4,110.1	375.5	-7.7	1.6	-6.2	4,473.3
Direct investment abroad ¹	618.6	36.9	-16.6	8.2	—	647.1
Portfolio investments	155.1	—	—	—	—	155.1
Joint stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promissory note	155.1	—	—	—	—	155.1
Financial derivatives	46.9	-28.8	—	1.9	—	20.0
Other investments	1,821.6	41.7	—	20.7	-6.2	1,877.8
Currency and deposits	798.2	96.7	—	9.6	-0.5	904.0
Loans	95.5	-51.8	—	-0.7	9.3	52.3
Monetary authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	12.1	2.6	—	-1.3	—	13.4
Other sectors	83.4	-54.4	—	0.5	9.3	38.9
Trade credits	617.6	109.0	—	14.0	-15.1	725.6
Other assets	310.3	-112.2	—	-2.1	—	196.0
Reserve assets	1,467.9	325.7	8.9	-29.3	—	1,773.3
Monetary gold	144.0	14.0	12.6	—	—	170.6
SDR	184.4	5.5	—	-6.5	—	183.5
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	1,139.5	306.2	-3.7	-22.8	—	1,419.2
B. Liabilities	10,871.1	513.3	1.6	-104.0	34.3	11,316.4
Direct investment in KR ¹	4,737.7	466.8	1.6	-9.5	5.2	5,201.8
Portfolio investments	3.6	-10.0	—	4.8	8.4	6.8
Joint stock	3.0	-1.2	—	0.2	0.8	2.8
Promissory note	0.6	-8.8	—	4.5	7.6	4.0
Financial derivatives	35.6	-15.9	—	-2.4	—	17.3
Other investments	6,094.2	72.5	—	-96.8	20.7	6,090.5
Currency and deposits	134.1	-36.4	—	13.3	—	111.0
Loans	5,182.6	82.3	—	-104.2	-19.1	5,141.7
Monetary authorities	38.8	-19.5	—	5.4	—	24.8
General government	3,562.3	263.1	—	-107.4	—	3,718.0
Banks ²	263.3	-124.8	—	-8.2	—	130.3
Other sectors	1,318.2	-36.5	—	6.0	-19.1	1,268.7
Trade credits	660.0	26.5	—	-2.1	39.7	724.2
Other liabilities ³	117.4	—	—	-3.9	—	113.6
C. Net International Investment Position (A-B)	-6,761.1	-137.8	-9.3	105.6	-40.6	-6,843.1

¹ including NBKR estimates² including the allocation of SDR between the IMF countries-members to support their balance of payments had the impact on the value of foreign liabilities. As a result, the liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic increased by 132.2 millions of USD in the 3rd quarter of 2009.

ANNEX II. THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS COMPILATION TECHNIQUE

1. Introduction

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

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

The balance of payments of the Kyrgyz Republic is compiled by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic and is based on data received from the National 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) Increase in foreign liabilities</i>	<i>Increase in foreign assets (demands) Decrease in foreign liabilities</i>

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

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

Comprehensive information is used to compile the balance of payments, 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. Up to 2007, 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). Since the 3rd quarter of 2015 the NSC adds to the total volume of exports and imports of goods the results of the NSC sample survey of the individuals on the mutual trade with the EAEU countries. Started with the annual publication of the Balance of Payments for 2015 (revision from 2011) data on export includes NBKR additional estimates on re-export of "shuttle trade" and re-export of oil products.

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 non-resident 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 NSC, as well as directly from some large-scale joint enterprises. Started with the annual publication of the Balance of Payments for 2015 (revision from 2011) data of NSC on foreign direct investments to the country and abroad are additionally assessed by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. This assessment also includes the funds for the right of subsoil use with the purpose to develop "Dzherui" Gold Mine and contributions in the authorized capital of the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund. The cost of right for development and contributions in the authorized capital according to the Balance of Payments Manual are the contributions in the own capital and are reflected as the direct investments of a non-resident.

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. Started with the annual publication of the Balance of Payments for 2015 (revision from 2011) data on international reserves of the NBKR was revised in accordance with the IMF methodology, the international reserve assets include the assets only in convertible currencies. Assets in other currencies are given as other assets in "Other Investments" item.

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

Items of the Balance of Payments	Sources of information	Contents of information
Current account		
Commodities		
Export of goods (FOB)		
export	NSC	
commodities purchased in ports	NSC	
nonmonetary gold	NSC	
Import of goods (FOB)		
import (CIF)	NSC	
value adjustment	NSC	NSC estimate of the share of transport and insurance services in import at CIF prices on the basis of survey of enterprises
commodities purchased in ports	NSC	data on import of bunker fuel based on reports of enterprises according to form 1-services
Services		
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	NSC, enterprises, CB	NBKR assessment by the share of costs in import at CIF prices on the basis of surveys of enterprises; data from enterprises and banking statistics
Financial services	NBKR, CB	
Computer and information	CB	
Government services	MFA, CB	data on maintenance expenses of the KR representative offices abroad; data on expenses of foreign representative offices in the KR
Business services	NSC, CB, enterprises	data on other business technical services, collected from enterprises according to reporting form 8VES-services; data from some large enterprises
including technical assistance	IMF, MF	the estimated data
Other services	NSC, CB	data on other services collected from enterprises according to reporting form 8 VES-services; data on other services from banking statistics
Income		
Employee compensation	NSC, CB, enterprises	
Income on investment		
Income on direct investment	NSC, CB	data on direct investment income collected from joint ventures and foreign enterprises according to reporting form 1-SP; data from banking statistics on direct investment income
Income on portfolio investment	NBKR, CB	
Other investment income		
Interest on loans		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	
General government	MF, NBKR	
Banks	CB	
Other sectors	NSC	
Other investment income	NBKR, CB	data on profit and expenses of the NBKR, relating to international reserve management; incomes of CB from abroad assets and liabilities

Table II.2. (continued)

Items of the Balance of Payments	Sources of information	Contents of information
Current transfers		
Humanitarian aid	NSC, enterprises	
Technical assistance	IMF	the estimated data
Other grants	NBKR	
Contributions to international	MF	
Workers' remittances	MT&C, CB, NBKR	
Current and financial account		
Capital transfers		
Commodity grants	NSC	estimate of the share of capital goods in the total volume of commodity grants
Migration related transfers	NSC	NBKR estimate of migrants' transfers based on NSC data on the number of arriving and departing migrants
Debt forgiveness	Enterprises, MF	
Direct investment		
Abroad		
To the Kyrgyz Republic	NSC	data on direct investment collected from joint ventures and foreign enterprises according to reporting form 1-SP; data from banking statistics on direct investment into the banking sector; data of some large joint ventures
Portfolio investment		
Promissory notes	NSC, CB NSC, NBKR, CB, FMSRS KR	
Financial derivative		
Other investment		
Assets		
Money in cash and deposits		
Banks	CB	
Other sectors	NSC	
Trade loans	NSC	
Other assets		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	
General government	MF	
Liabilities		
Money in cash and deposits		
Banks	CB	
Trade loans	NSC	data on direct investment collected from joint ventures and foreign enterprises according to reporting form 1-SP; data from banking statistics on direct investment into the banking sector; data of some large joint ventures
Loans		
Monetary authorities	NBKR	data on IMF loans
General government	MF, NBKR	data on loans received/repaid by the public sector or under guarantee of the Government
Banks	CB	data from banking statistics on loans received by commercial banks
Other sectors	NSC	data on loans received/repaid under no guarantee of the Government
Overdue debts	MF, CB, NSC	
Reserve assets	NBKR	

ANNEX III. METHOD OF ASSESSMENT OF THE "TRAVEL" ITEM IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The method of assessment of the "Travel" item was developed with the purpose of an authentic and complete reflection of residents' expenses abroad and those of non-residents 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 sum, 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 2016, the year of 2010 was taken as the base period, The NBKR changes the base period each five years.

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

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

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

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

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

$$RBER_{US,t} = 100 \times \left(\frac{ER_{US,t}}{ER_{US_0}} \right) \times \left(\frac{CPI_{KYR,t}}{CPI_{US,t}} \right) \quad (3)$$

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

ER_{US_0} – relevant weighted average geometric nominal exchange rate for the base period 0,

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

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

$$NEER_t = (NBER_{1,t})^{W_1} \times (NBER_{2,t})^{W_2} \dots (NBER_{n,t})^{W_n} \quad (4)$$

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 – 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:

$$REER_t = (RBER_{1,t})^{W_1} \times (RBER_{2,t})^{W_2} \dots (RBER_{n,t})^{W_n} \quad (5)$$

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

W_i – the weight of the country, calculated on the basis of the formula (1)

Developments of the nominal and real effective exchange rates depend on the following factors. The first

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

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

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

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

ε – real effective exchange rate of som

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

P – the price level in Kyrgyzstan

P^* – the price level in foreign country

Table IV.1. Basic facts of the REER behavior

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

ANNEX V. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION REPORTING SYSTEM (ITRS)

In February 1997 a new system of International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS)¹ was introduced at National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2004 and 2013 the NBKR amended and added the "Instruction on the Payment Record System"². This system serves to reflect the balance of payments transactions conducted through the banking system and to provide for collection of detailed and timely statistical information on external economic operations. The system covers operations of commercial banks conducted through their correspondent accounts with foreign banks, operations with cash foreign currency and operations of nonresidents, having accounts in Kyrgyz currency. Full coverage of international transactions conducted through correspondent accounts of commercial banks with their foreign partners is a distinctive feature of the ITRS in Kyrgyzstan. It is ensured by no minimal threshold, below which transactions would not be accounted. Information is an important source of for the balance of payments compilation and formulation of the international investment position of the Kyrgyz Republic. The reporting data are classified and reflected according to the list of operations determined on the basis of the balance of payments standard components. The software "Automated system of operational accounting" (ASOA), developed by the National Bank, ensures efficiency in operations of the system, which functions at commercial banks and allows to automatically verify summary accounting statistics and to reveal inaccurate records.

Monthly reports are submitted by commercial banks to the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic in electronic and paper forms by the 15 the day of a month following the reporting month. Information on each account in the report starts from indicating a balance on the account at the beginning of the period, then movements of resources on the account during the reporting period. Information on each account in the report is completed with an indication of the balance on the account at the end of the reporting period. The balance at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period is indicated depending on the nature of the account. For nostro accounts and cash foreign currency, the balance at the beginning and at the end of the period is reflected as a credit entry, while for loro accounts and som accounts of non-residents, 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 non-resident customers" are indicated herein in accounting transactions of nonresidents in the Kyrgyz Republic.

¹ International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS)

² Resolution of the NBKR Board N30/5 of November 25, 2004. Registration number of the Ministry of Justice of the KR N150-04 of December 22, 2004. Resolution of the NBKR Board N52/10 of December 23, 2013.

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 non-residents in the Kyrgyz Republic, the code of the Kyrgyz Republic would be given herein as well.
3	Account	The code is indicated herein according to its classification ("1 - nostro", "2-loro", "3-foreign currency in cash", "4-accounts of non-resident clients").
4	Currency	The code of the currency used in the transaction is indicated herein. Letter codes of currencies listed in this interstate currency classifier MK (ISO 4217003-97) approved by the NBKR Board resolution No. 26/9 of July 5, 2000 are used at the same time.
5	Date of transaction	The date of the accounting entry of the transaction is indicated in this 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
11	Debit	

		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 non-resident clients and vice versa: as credit entries for the write-offs from the account, as the debit entries - for receipt of funds on the account. The amount is indicated at the nominal value, in monetary units with two digits after a comma.
12	Amount in soms	The equivalent amount in soms at the NBKR's discount rate as of the date of entry of transactions in the bank accounting. The amount is indicated in monetary units with two digits after comma.
13	Amount in US dollars	The equivalent amount in US dollars at the NBKR's discount rate as of the date of entry of transaction in the bank accounting. The amount is indicated in monetary units with two digits after the comma.
14	Transaction	Full information is given herein to indicate the destination of each transfer of funds. Information in this column should not repeat transactions already entered into the standard balance of payments classification, it should give contents of each specific transaction. It is required for exercising control over the correctness of the codification of transactions. Therefore such explanations as "financial services", "other business services", "export of goods" do not meet the reporting completeness requirements. When indicating the transfer of funds as a payment for the delivery of goods, a specific commodity should be indicated in the presence of such information.

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

- PB-1K - information on the balances on the correspondent accounts with foreign banks.
- PB-1H - information on the balances in foreign currency in cash available in the cash office.
- PB-1C - information on the balances on the accounts in soms of non-resident clients.

ANNEX VI. EXTERNAL DEBT RATIO-SPECIFIC CALCULATION

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

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

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

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

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

Write-off (WRITE-OFF) – cancellation of outstanding debt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMT_t – amortization payments actually made in the reporting period t;

$WRTOFF_t$ – principal written off in the reporting period t;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX VII. ESTIMATION OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In columns 1 and 6 reflects condition of foreign assets and liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic at the beginning and at the end of the period.

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

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

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

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

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

the country; it allows to depict the volume foreign assets and liabilities of the Kyrgyz Republic, their composition and reasons for changes in the observed period.

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

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

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

ANNEX VIII. ECONOMY OPENNESS AND FOREIGN TRADE CONCENTRATION CALCULATION TECHNIQUE

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

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

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

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

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

where,

K – the ratio of the concentration

x_i – volume of exports (imports) of the good I or export (import) to (from) the country (ies) i

X – the total volume of exports and imports of Kyrgyzstan

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