

Profile
Kyrgyz Republic



Kyrgyzstan at a Glance

Capital:	Bishkek
Official language:	Kyrgyz
Population:	5,789,122 (July 2017 est.)
Government:	parliamentary republic
Establishment	31 August 1991 (from the Soviet Union)
National or Regional Currency:	Som (KGS)
Area:	total: 199,951 sq km land: 191,801 sq km water: 8,150 sq km

Location: Central Asia, west of China, south of Kazakhstan

Geographic coordinates: 41 00 N, 75 00 E

Map references: Asia

Area – comparative: slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land boundaries: total: 4,573 km

border countries (4): China 1,063 km, Kazakhstan 1,212 km, Tajikistan 984 km, Uzbekistan 1,314 km



Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none (landlocked)

Climate: dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan Mountains; subtropical in southwest (Fergana Valley); temperate in northern foothill zone Terrain peaks of the Tien Shan mountain range and associated valleys and basins encompass the entire country

Elevation extremes: mean elevation: 2,988 m

Elevation Extremes: lowest point: Kara-Daryya (Karadar'ya) 132 m

Highest Point: Jengish Chokusu (Pik Pobedy) 7,439 m¹

History

A Central Asian country of incredible natural beauty and proud nomadic traditions, most of the territory of present-day Kyrgyzstan was formally annexed to the Russian Empire in 1876. The Kyrgyz staged a major revolt against the Tsarist Empire in 1916 in which almost one-sixth of the Kyrgyz population was killed. Kyrgyzstan became a Soviet republic in 1936 and achieved independence in 1991 when the USSR dissolved. Nationwide demonstrations in 2005 and 2010 resulted in the ouster of Kyrgyzstan's first two presidents, Askar AKAEV and Kurmanbek BAKIEV. In 2017, Almazbek ATAMBAEV became the first Kyrgyzstani president to step down after serving a full term as required in the country's constitution. Former Prime Minister and ruling Social-Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan member Sooronbay JEENBEKOV replaced him after winning an October 2017 presidential election that was the most competitive in Kyrgyzstan's history, although it was marred by allegations of illicit government interference to benefit JEENBEKOV. The president holds substantial powers as head of state even though the prime minister oversees Kyrgyzstan's government and selects most cabinet members. The president represents the country internationally and can sign or veto laws, call for new elections, and nominate supreme court judges, cabinet members for posts related to security or defense, and numerous other high-level positions. Continuing concerns for Kyrgyzstan include the trajectory of democratization, endemic corruption, poor interethnic relations, border security vulnerabilities, and potential terrorist threats.²

Government

Country name:	Kyrgyz Republic
Government type:	parliamentary republic
Capital:	Bishkek

¹ https://www.indexmundi.com/kyrgyzstan/geography_profile.html

² <https://www.indexmundi.com/kyrgyzstan/background.html>

Administrative divisions:	7 provinces (oblastar, singular - oblast) and 2 cities* (shaarlar, singular - shaar); Batken Oblusu, Bishkek Shaary*, Chuy Oblusu (Bishkek), Jalal-Abad Oblusu, Naryn Oblusu, Osh Oblusu, Osh Shaary*, Talas Oblusu, Ysyk-Kol Oblusu (Karakol) note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)
Independence:	31 August 1991 (from the Soviet Union)
National holiday:	Independence Day, 31 August (1991)
Constitution:	history: previous 1993; latest adopted by referendum 27 June 2010, effective 2 July 2010; note - the current constitution prohibits any change until 2020
Legal system:	civil law system, which includes features of French civil law and Russian Federation laws
Suffrage:	18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:	chief of state: President Sooronbay JEENBEKOV (since 24 November 2017) head of government: Prime Minister Sapar ISAKOV (since 26 August 2017) cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers proposed by the prime minister, appointed by the president; defense and security committee chairs appointed by the president elections/appointments: president directly elected by absolute majority popular vote in 2 rounds if needed for a single 6-year term; election last held on 15 October 2017 (next to be held in October 2023); prime minister nominated by the majority party or majority coalition in the Supreme Council, appointed by the president election results: Sooronbay JEENBEKOV elected president in first round; percent of vote - Sooronbay JEENBEKOV (SDPK) 54.2%, Omurbek BABANOV (Respublika) 33.5%, Adakhan MADUMAROV (Butun Kyrgyzstan) 6.6%, Temir SARIYEV (Akshumar) 2.5%, other 3.2%; note - Sapar ISAKOV elected prime minister; Supreme Council vote - 97 to 5
Legislative branch:	description: unicameral Supreme Council or Jogorku Kenesh (120 seats; members directly elected in a single nationwide constituency by proportional representation vote to serve 5-year terms) elections: last held on 4 October 2015 (next to be held in 2020) election results: percent of vote by party - SDPK 27.4%, Respublika-Ata-Jurt 20.1%, Kyrgyzstan Party 12.9%, Onuguu-Progress 9.3%, Bir Bol 8.5%, Ata-Meken 7.7%, other 14.1%; seats by party - SDPK 38, Respublika-Ata-Jurt 28, Kyrgyzstan Party 18, Onuguu-Progress 13, Bir Bol 12, Ata-Meken 11
Judicial branch:	highest court(s): Supreme Court (consists of 25 judges); Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court (consists of the chairperson, deputy chairperson, and 9 judges) judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court and Constitutional

Court judges appointed by the Supreme Council on the recommendation of the president; Supreme Court judges serve for 10 years, Constitutional Court judges serve for 15 years; mandatory retirement at age 70 for judges of both courts

subordinate courts: Higher Court of Arbitration; oblast (provincial) and city courts

Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/kyrgyzstan/government_profile.html

International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Year	value
2010	0.636
2012	0.649
2014	0.663
2015	0.666
2016	0.669
2017	0.672

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Human Development Indicators

Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%)2015	8.2
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live birth) 2016	21.1
Life expectancy at birth 2017	71.1

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Education

Indicator	Value
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%) 2012-2017	6.0
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) 2007-2016	1.7
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) 2017	13.4
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	99.2
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	10.9

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Economy - overview:

Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked, mountainous, lower middle income country with an economy dominated by minerals extraction, agriculture, and reliance on remittances from citizens working abroad. Cotton, wool, and meat are the main agricultural products, although only cotton is exported in any quantity. Other exports include gold, mercury, uranium, natural gas, and - in some years - electricity. The country has sought to attract foreign investment to expand its export base, including construction of hydroelectric dams, but a difficult investment climate and an ongoing legal battle with a Canadian firm over the joint ownership structure of the nation's largest gold mine deter potential investors. Remittances from Kyrgyz migrant workers, predominantly in Russia and Kazakhstan, are equivalent to over one-quarter of Kyrgyzstan's GDP.

Following independence, Kyrgyzstan rapidly implemented market reforms, such as improving the regulatory system and instituting land reform. In 1998, Kyrgyzstan was the first Commonwealth of Independent States country to be accepted into the World Trade Organization. The government has privatized much of its ownership shares in public enterprises. Despite these reforms, the country suffered a severe drop in production in the early 1990s and has again faced slow growth in recent years as the global financial crisis, declining oil prices, and regional economic headwinds have damaged economies across Central Asia. The Kyrgyz government remains dependent on foreign donor support to finance its annual budget deficit of approximately 3 to 5% of GDP.

Kyrgyz leaders hope the country's August 2015 accession to the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) will bolster trade and investment, but slowing economies in Russia and China and low commodity prices continue to hamper economic growth. While joining the EAEU has increased Kyrgyz labor mobility within member states, large-scale trade and investment pledged by Kyrgyz leaders has been slow in developing since accession. Kyrgyz entrepreneurs and politicians alike often contend that non-tariff measures imposed by other EAEU member states, particularly Kazakhstan, are negatively impacting sectors of the Kyrgyz economy that enjoy a comparative advantage, such as meat and dairy production. Since acceding to the EAEU, the Kyrgyz Republic has continued harmonizing its laws and regulations to conform to EAEU standards, though many local entrepreneurs have criticized this process as disjointed and incomplete. The keys to future growth include progress in fighting corruption, improving administrative transparency, restructuring and diversifying domestic industries, and attracting foreign aid and investment.³

³ https://www.indexmundi.com/kyrgyzstan/economy_overview.html

Economic Outlook

GDP	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	7.56	6.81	1.25:7.56	USD Billion	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	3.5	1.2	-20.08:16.4	%	Dec/18	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	1070	1044	535:1096	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	3394	3310	1696:3475	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
Labor	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	6.14	6.02	2.17:6.14	Million	Dec/17	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	2.9	2.2:3.5	%	Feb/19	Monthly
Prices	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7:32.45	%	Mar/19	Monthly
Money	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	4.5	4.5	2.64:13.73	%	Mar/19	Daily
Trade	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
BALANCE OF TRADE	-271	-233	-458:31.4	USD Billion	Jan/19	Monthly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-116	-98.8	-724:112	USD Million	Sep/18	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-10	-6.5	-17:-4	%	Dec/18	Yearly
EXPORTS	93	219	14.72:309	USD Million	Jan/19	Monthly
IMPORTS	364	452	18.79:663	USD Million	Jan/19	Monthly
Government	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	18.66	26.5	17.7:113	%	Dec/17	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-1.1	-3.2	-6.5:0.4	% of GDP	Dec/18	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	30					Monthly

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/indicators>

GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Kyrgyzstan was worth 7.56 billion US dollars in 2017. The GDP value of Kyrgyzstan represents 0.01 percent of the world economy. GDP in Kyrgyzstan averaged 3.59 USD Billion from 1990 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 7.56 USD Billion in 2017 and a record low of 1.25 USD Billion in 1999.⁴



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

GDP Annual Growth Rate

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Kyrgyzstan expanded 3.50 percent in 2018. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Kyrgyzstan averaged 3.28 percent from 1994 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 16.40 percent in the first quarter of 2010 and a record low of -20.08 percent in the fourth quarter of 1994.⁵

⁴ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/gdp>

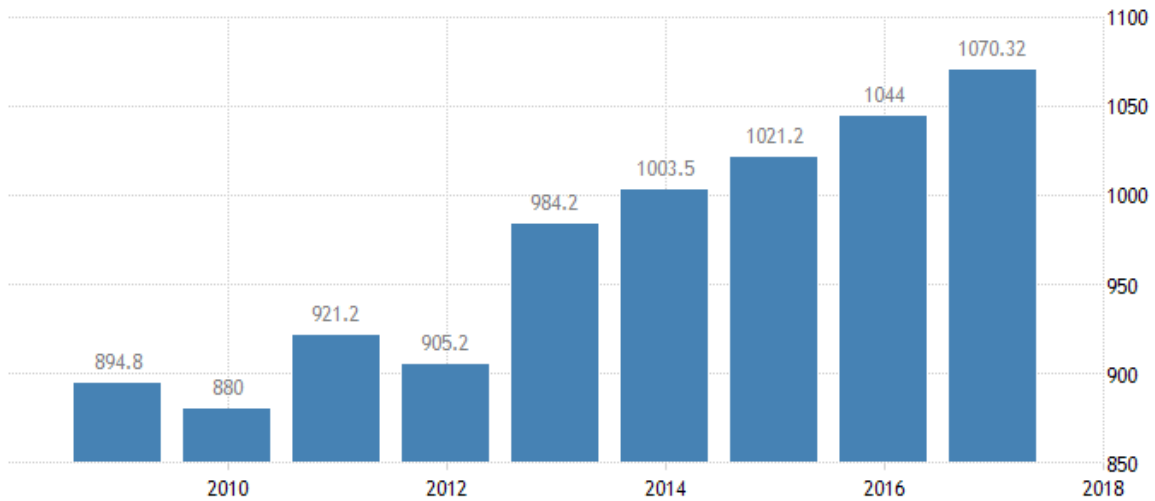
⁵ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/gdp-growth-annual>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

GDP per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Kyrgyzstan was last recorded at 1070.32 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Kyrgyzstan is equivalent to 8 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Kyrgyzstan averaged 830.43 USD from 1986 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 1095.90 USD in 1990 and a record low of 535 USD in 1995.⁶

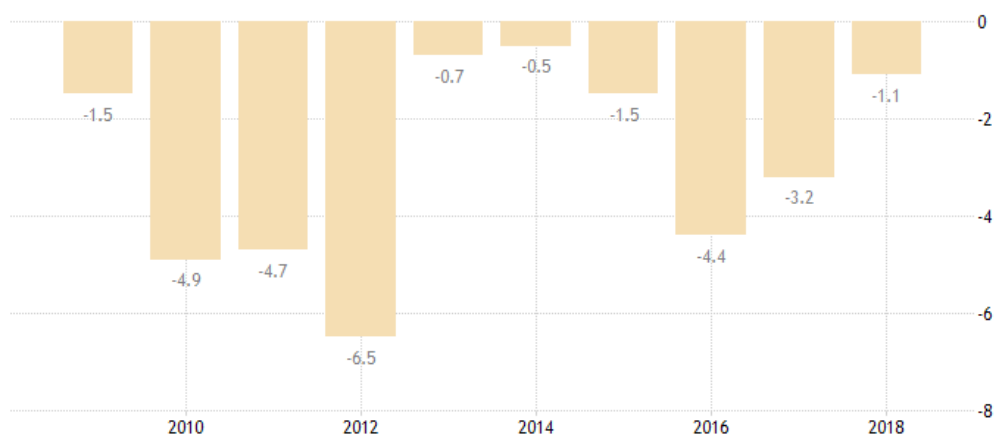


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

⁶ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/gdp-per-capita>

Government Budget

Kyrgyzstan recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 1.10 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2018. Government Budget in Kyrgyzstan averaged -1.74 percent of GDP from 2000 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 0.40 percent of GDP in 2001 and a record low of -6.50 percent of GDP in 2012.⁷



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | NATIONAL BANK OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Foreign Trade Evaluation

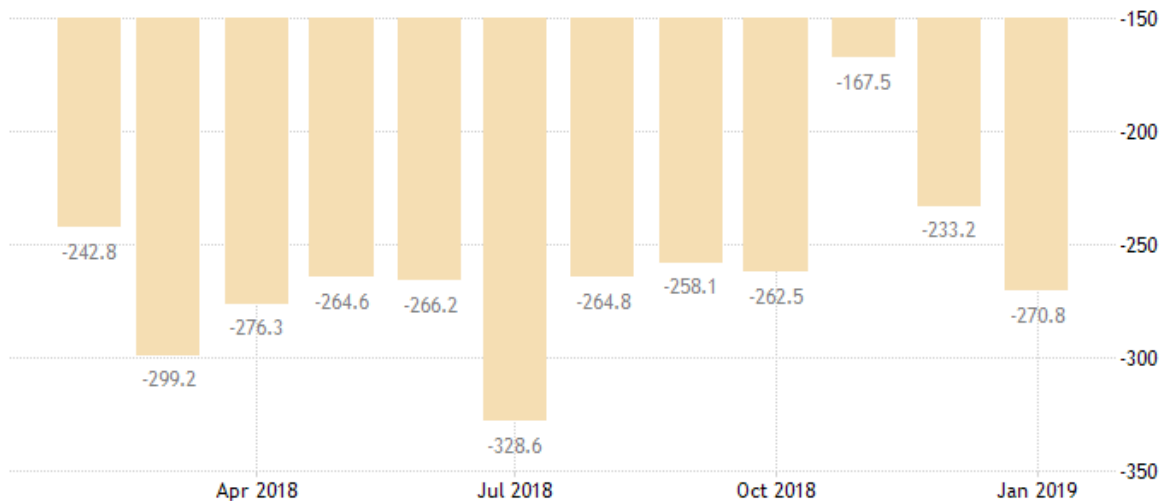
Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	-270.80	-233.20	31.40	-458.11	USD Million
Current Account	-115.60	-98.80	111.50	-723.70	USD Million
Current Account to GDP	-10.00	-6.50	-4.00	-17.00	percent
Exports	93.00	219.10	308.60	14.72	USD Million
Imports	363.80	452.30	662.98	18.79	USD Million

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/balance-of-trade>

⁷ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/government-budget>

Balance of Trade

The trade deficit in Kyrgyzstan decreased to USD 270.8 million in January of 2019 from USD 279 million in the same month of the previous year. Exports declined 15.4 percent from a year earlier to USD 93 million while imports fell 6.5 percent to USD 363.8 million. Balance of Trade in Kyrgyzstan averaged -107.04 USD Million from 1993 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 31.40 USD Million in September of 2000 and a record low of -458.11 USD Million in December of 2014.⁸



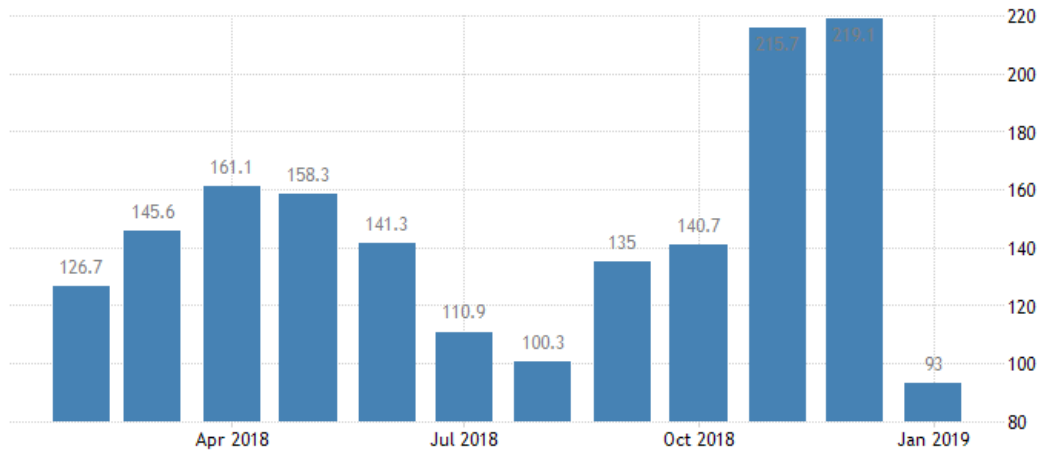
SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | NATIONAL BANK OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Exports and Imports

Exports from Kyrgyzstan declined 15.4 percent from a year earlier to USD 93 million in January of 2019. Exports in Kyrgyzstan averaged 92.76 USD Million from 1993 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 308.60 USD Million in December of 2009 and a record low of 14.72 USD Million in February of 1993.⁹

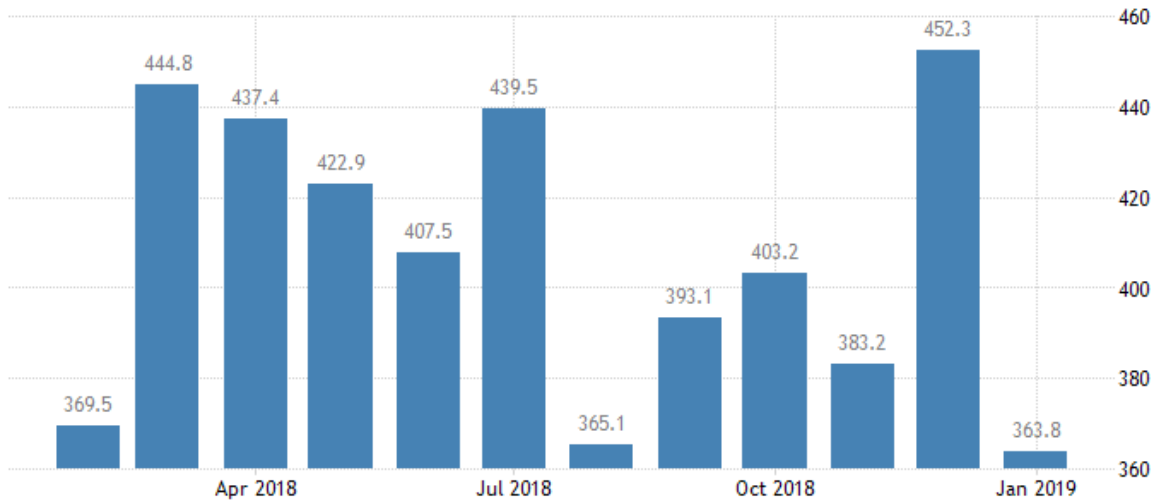
⁸ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/balance-of-trade>

⁹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/exports>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | NATIONAL BANK OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Imports to Kyrgyzstan fell 6.5 percent from a year earlier to USD 363.8 million in January of 2019. 2019. Imports in Kyrgyzstan averaged 199.81 USD Million from 1993 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 662.98 USD Million in December of 2014 and a record low of 18.79 USD Million in July of 1994.¹⁰



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | NATIONAL BANK OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

¹⁰ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/imports>

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Kyrgyz Republic

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1998	
Simple average final bound		7.5	12.7	6.7	Binding coverage:	Total	99.9
Simple average MFN applied	2017	6.6	9.0	6.2		Non-Ag	99.9
Trade weighted average	2016	6.4	11.2	5.7	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US\$	2016	3.7	0.5	3.3	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
		Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products										
Final bound		1.2	9.0	55.0	11.9	22.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.3
MFN applied	2017	10.8	39.0	17.8	29.2	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	24.0
Imports	2016	6.1	22.3	24.0	35.3	5.4	6.4	0.6	0	66.3
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		22.4	11.1	59.0	7.4	0.0	0	0	0	0.2
MFN applied	2017	18.3	40.4	28.9	11.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	0	7.1
Imports	2016	21.1	37.2	28.1	11.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0	14.5

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	10.2	0	15	100	13.7	14.8	80	0.5	1.2
Dairy products	11.5	0	15	100	14.7	0	15	0.2	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	15.6	3.8	20	100	7.9	7.6	20	1.4	16.9
Coffee, tea	10.6	0	15	100	5.5	29.2	15	1.8	8.6
Cereals & preparations	11.9	0	20	100	9.4	4.3	32	3.2	3.7
Oilseeds, fats & oils	11.0	0	15	100	6.6	18.1	15	1.4	7.0
Sugars and confectionery	9.7	6.3	30	100	10.9	0	30	1.5	0
Beverages & tobacco	19.2	0	154	100	18.3	4.2	154	2.0	0.1
Cotton	10.0	0	10	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Other agricultural products	10.5	0	20	100	4.7	11.1	11	0.3	37.1
Fish & fish products	10.2	0	20	100	6.8	1.3	20	0.2	1.4
Minerals & metals	5.5	42.2	10	99.8	7.3	9.5	54	12.5	12.8
Petroleum	7.5	0	10	100	4.4	12.7	5	8.9	1.2
Chemicals	5.4	10.5	10	100	4.5	13.5	11	12.1	35.1
Wood, paper, etc.	0.7	93.3	10	100	7.8	5.9	15	5.1	1.7
Textiles	8.6	0.2	12	99.8	8.0	1.0	29	8.8	6.1
Clothing	11.9	0	12	100	9.6	0	18	6.8	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	9.3	0	15	100	5.7	11.5	15	8.4	3.0
Non-electrical machinery	6.7	23.0	15	100	2.5	68.9	15	10.8	59.9
Electrical machinery	6.8	19.8	15	100	4.4	45.6	16	5.5	64.3
Transport equipment	8.9	5.8	10	100	7.5	24.0	25	5.6	12.5
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.7	24.9	15	100	7.6	21.4	20	3.0	32.4

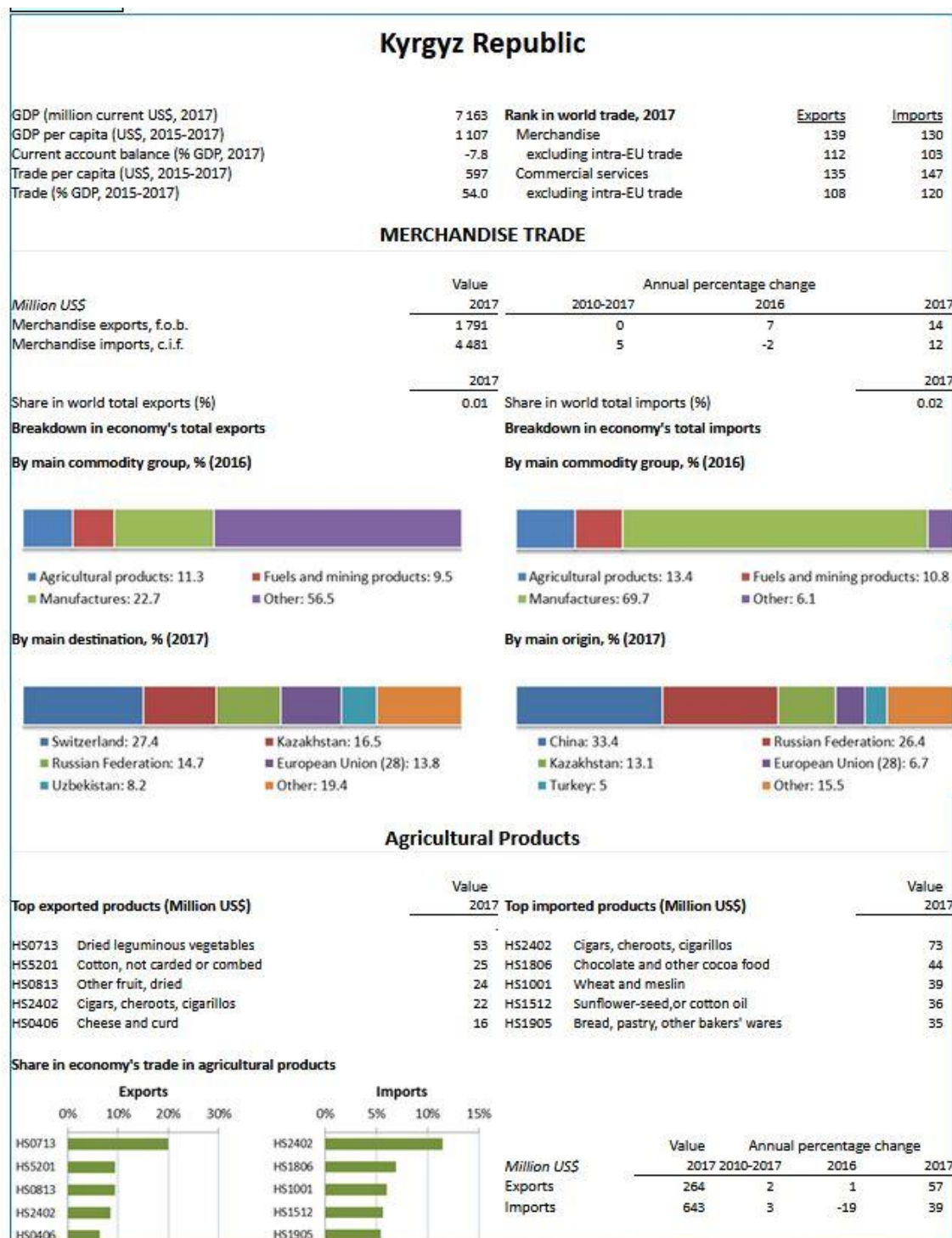
Part B

Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		Simple	Weighted	Weighted	TL	Value
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit				in %	in %
Agricultural products									
1. Kazakhstan	2016	54	9	30	11.5	13.0	13.0	100.0	100.0
2. Russian Federation	2016	34	10	23	10.4	8.0	8.0	100.0	100.0
3. Turkey	2016	26	4	7	12.8	11.2	0.0	42.9	39.4
4. European Union	2016	15	8	16	6.8	2.0	2.0	82.9	100.0
5. China	2016	14	9	16	14.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-agricultural products									
1. Kazakhstan	2016	177	23	64	7.5	3.6	3.6	100.0	100.0
2. Russian Federation	2016	126	22	70	7.4	3.7	3.7	100.0	100.0
3. United Arab Emirates	2015	89	1	1	4.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	100.0
4. Turkey	2016	75	3	3	2.6	0.1	0.0	83.7	97.8
5. European Union	2016	65	5	8	4.6	0.4	0.2	98.8	97.2

<http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFView.aspx?Language=E&Country=KG>

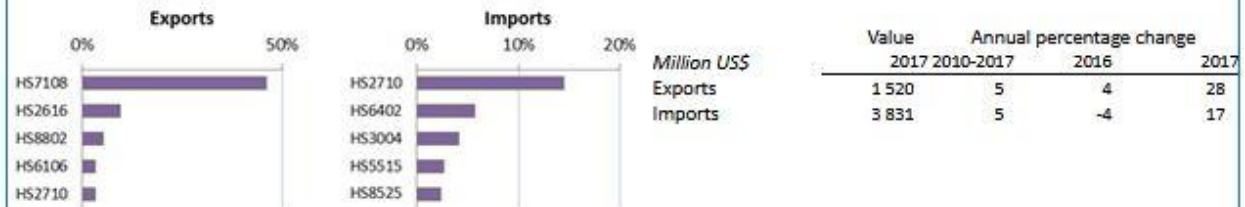
Trade Profile 2017



Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value		Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value	
	2017	2017		2017	2017
HS7108 Gold	700		HS2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude	556	
HS2616 Precious metal ores and concentrate	144		HS6402 Other footwear with outer soles	218	
HS8802 Other aircraft	79		HS3004 Medicaments in measured doses	156	
HS6106 Women's or girls' blouses, shirts	49		HS5515 Other woven fabrics of synthetic	101	
HS2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude	47		HS8525 Radio-telephony transmission tools	90	

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Commercial services exports	841	5	-2	1
Commercial services imports	863	1	-1	-16

Share in world total exports (%)	2017	Share in world total imports (%)	2017
	0.02		0.02

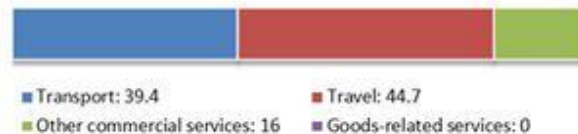
Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main services item, % (2016)



Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main services item, % (2016)



By main destination

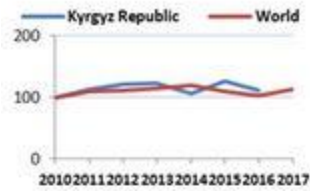
NO DATA AVAILABLE

By main origin

NO DATA AVAILABLE

FATS sales	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Inward (million US\$)
Outward (million US\$)

Transport



Transport exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$

Exports
Imports

Exports

By sea

By air (2016)

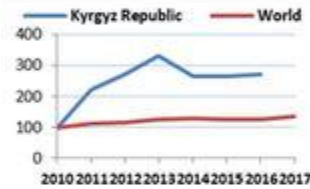
By other (2016)

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Exports	166	2	19	-11
Imports	407	0	-27	-5

	Value		Share (%)	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Exports	166	2	19	-11
Imports	407	0	-27	-5

	Value		Share (%)	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
By sea
By air (2016)	108	64.9	78	19.2
By other (2016)	58	35.1	327	80.5

Travel



Travel exports (Index 2010=100)

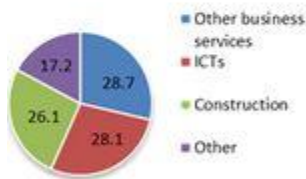
Million US\$

Exports
Imports

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Exports	432	18	1	1
Imports	461	21	2	15

Other Commercial Services and Goods-related Services

Exports of OCS by main item (2016)



Million US\$

Other commercial services

Exports

Imports

Goods-related services

Exports

Imports

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Exports	234	-3	-26	1
Imports	165	-5	-16	-10

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Exports	0	...	68	-10
Imports	0	...	-7	-10

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Patent applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
84	5	89

Trademark applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
187	2 641	2 828

Industrial design applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
9	134	143

Chamber of Commerce & Industry of Kyrgyz Republic

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