

Country Profile:

Kyrgyz Republic



Estimated Population 5,393, 000 (as of year 2011)¹

Estimated Growth Rate (Average Annual %) 1.1 (2010-2015)²

Rank in the world based on population 108th ³

Capital Bishkek

Language Kyrgyz and Russian (Official Languages)

Currency Kyrgyzstani som (KGS)



Location ⁴ Approximately 95% of the whole Kyrgyz territory (formerly Kirghizia) is covered with the Tien Shan mountain range. The mountaintops are perennially covered with snow and glaciers. Kyrgyzstan borders Kazakhstan on the north and northwest, Uzbekistan in the southwest, Tajikistan in the south, and China in the southeast.



¹ <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Kyrgyzstan>

² <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Kyrgyzstan>

³ <http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/populations/ctypopls.htm>

⁴ <http://www.infoplease.com/country/kazakhstan.html>

History ⁵

Home to stunning mountain scenery, including toothy-edged, snow-covered peaks, and lush river valleys, some adventure travelers feel that Kyrgyzstan is one of the most beautiful spots on the planet.

The majority of the modern citizens in Kyrgyzstan are descendants of nomadic Turkic peoples that roamed Central Asia for centuries, and, to this day, most prefer to live in the rural areas.

Primarily a resting stop for traders, merchants, and other travelers from Asia to Europe, Kyrgyzstan was a semi-peaceful place of various tribes until the 17th century when Mongol Oirats invaded the region.

In the late 1800s, following the Mongols, this beautiful land was literally absorbed into Russia, and subsequently controlled by the USSR for almost 75 years.

Under Russian rule Kyrgyzstan was established as the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, and its cultural, educational and social life evolved significantly. However, tensions with all-Union authorities persisted as Kyrgyzstan fought to hold onto their own culture amidst the suppression of nationalist activity.

Revolts began to flare in 1989 against the Soviet government as Russia began to push native Kyrgyz citizens out of major cities so that settlers from Russia and various other Soviet republics could move in.

When the former Soviet Union finally collapsed in 1991, Kyrgyzstan emerged as an independent state and began to embrace the western world with serious internal reforms and democratic principles.

For many decades the country's economy depended on the Russian's economic influence, and the loss of that assistance required some new thinking. Today the economy of Kyrgyzstan still revolves around agriculture; however, modern manufacturing methods and tourism are slowly on the increase.



Nomadic lifestyle

Political System ⁶



Kyrgyzstan was the first of the former Soviet Central Asian republics to acquire democratic institutions. Under the constitution adopted in 2010 and fully effective when the interim government ends in 2011, the president, who is head of state, is elected by popular vote for a single six-year term. The government is headed by the prime minister. The unicameral legislature consists of the 120-member Jogorku Kenesh, the Supreme Council or Parliament; members are popularly elected by a system of proportional representation for five-year terms. No one party can hold more than 65 seats. Administratively, the country is divided into seven provinces and the capital area.

Important Political Figures

The President ⁷

Almazbek Sharshenovich Atambayev was born in the Northern region of Chui. He received his degree in economics while studying at the Moscow Institute of Management. He has been the President of Kyrgyzstan since 1 December 2011. He previously was Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan from 17 December 2010 to 1 December 2011, having also been Prime Minister from 29 March 2007 until 28 November 2007. He also served as Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan from 30 July 1999 to 23 September 2011.



**Almazbek Sharshenovich
Atambayev
President of Kyrgyz**

⁵ <http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/kg.htm>

⁶ <http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/world/kyrgyzstan-government.html>

⁷ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almazbek_Atambayev

Governor of the National Bank of Kyrgyzstan ⁸

Zina Asankojoeva is Chairperson of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (NBKR). She was appointed in June 2011. Ms. Asankojoeva joined the NBKR as deputy chairperson in March 2011. Previously, she spent 15 years working in the Offices of the Kyrgyz Prime Minister and President. Ms. Asankojoeva is the Governor of the Kyrgyz Republic for the IMF.



**Zina Mukaevna
Asankojoeva
Chairman of the
National Bank**

Head of the Department of CCI KR - Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic ⁹

Musuraliev Nurlan Dzholdoshbekovich is the current Head of the Department of CCI KR.



**Musuraliev Nurlan
Dzholdoshbekovich**

⁸ <http://www.imf.org/external/np/seminars/eng/2013/cca/pdf/bios.pdf>

⁹ http://cci.kg/structure/Project_strategicheskoe_razvitie

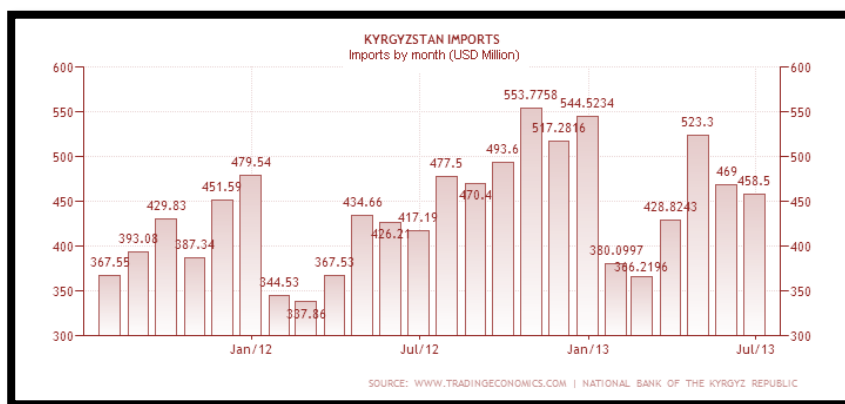
Indicator	Indicator Value		
	Year 2013	Year 2012	Year 2011
GDP Growth (Constant Prices, National Currency)	7.366 %	-0.9 %	6 %
GDP (Current Prices, National Currency)	KGS 348.051 Billion.	KGS 304.35 Billion.	KGS 285.989 Billion.
GDP (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 7.234 Billion	US\$ 6.473 Billion	US\$ 6.199 Billion
GDP Deflator	980.771 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	920.8 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	857.462 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)
GDP Per Capita (Constant Prices, National Currency)	KGS 6,288.11	KGS 5,915.28	KGS 6,028.69
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, National Currency)	KGS 61,672.00	KGS 54,467.87	KGS 51,693.72
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 1,281.83	US\$ 1,158.47	US\$ 1,120.48
GDP (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 14.492 Billion	US\$ 13.279 Billion	US\$ 13.164 Billion
GDP Per Capita (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 2,567.82	US\$ 2,376.49	US\$ 2,379.48
GDP Share of World Total (PPP)	0.017 %	0.016 %	0.017 %
Implied PPP Conversion Rate	24.017	22.919	21.725
Investment (% of GDP)	25.838 %	26.657 %	24.056 %
Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	18.231 %	13.959 %	18.064 %
Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (Indexed to Year 2000)	265.164 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	244.137 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	237.56 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (Average Consumer Price Change %)	8.613 %	2.768 %	16.587 %
Inflation, End of Year (Indexed to Year 2000)	274.111 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	256.061 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	238.207 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (End of Year Change %)	7.049 %	7.495 %	5.708 %
Import Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	5.301 %	17.146 %	13.404 %
Import Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	5.362 %	14.856 %	14.932 %
Export Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	20.07 %	-8.301 %	20.72 %
Export Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	21.794 %	-16.671 %	13.414 %
Value of Oil Imports	US\$ 0.937 Billions	US\$ 0.986 Billions	US\$ 0.724 Billions
Unemployment Rate (% of Labor Force)	7.647 %	7.738 %	7.921 %
Population	5.644 Million	5.588 Million	5.532 Million
General government revenue (National Currency)	KGS 111.647 Billions.	KGS 104.854 Billions.	KGS 91.057 Billions.
General government revenue (% of GDP)	32.078 %	34.452 %	31.839 %
General government total expenditure (National Currency)	KGS 130.616 Billions.	KGS 122.567 Billions.	KGS 104.125 Billions.
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	37.528 %	40.272 %	36.409 %
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (National Currency)	KGS -18.969 Billions.	KGS -17.713 Billions.	KGS -13.068 Billions.
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (% of GDP)	-5.45 %	-5.82 %	-4.569 %
Total Government Gross Debt (National Currency)	KGS 169.592 Billion.	KGS 148.935 Billion.	KGS 143.21 Billion.
Total Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	48.726 %	48.935 %	50.075 %
Fiscal Year Gross Domestic Product, Current Prices	KGS 348.051 Billions.	KGS 304.35 Billions.	KGS 285.989 Billions.
Current Account Balance (US Dollars)	US\$ -0.55 Billion	US\$ -0.822 Billion	US\$ -0.371 Billion
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	-7.607 %	-12.698 %	-5.992 %

Analyzing Foreign Trade ¹¹

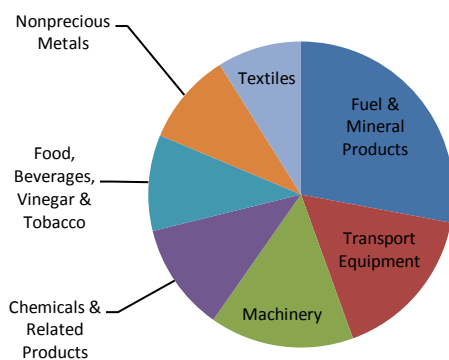
The Kyrgyz Republic is open to international trade. The government's trade policy aims at integrating the country into the global economy, granting to exporters more freedom to local markets and promoting product diversification. Some sectors, such as gold and minerals remain under the control and monopoly of the state. Custom duties are limited to a maximum rate of 10%. In November 2010, in order to develop the national industry and insure the supply to the population, the country eliminated customs duties in raw materials, equipment and certain merchandises that the country cannot produce in enough quantities. The country has eliminated excise taxes and applies customs valuation provisions. The Kyrgyz Republic grants "most favored-nation" treatment to all the members of the WTO. Customs duties are in average higher on agricultural products (8.1%) than on industrial products (4.1%). This consistency in the tariff's structure simplifies customs procedures but, nevertheless, they still remain not too transparent. Kyrgyzstan imports more than what it exports, which creates a high deficit in the trading balance, a situation that should not improve in the next following years. It decreased again by 10.6% during the first ten months in 2010.

Import Profile ¹²

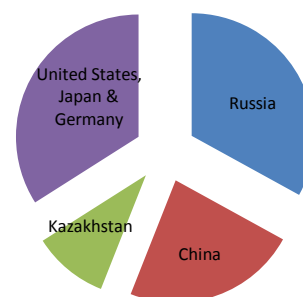
Imports in Kyrgyzstan decreased to 458.50 USD Million in June of 2013 from 469 USD Million in May of 2013. Imports in Kyrgyzstan is reported by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. From 1993 until 2013, Kyrgyzstan Imports averaged 143.7 USD Million reaching an all time high of 553.8 USD Million in October of 2012 and a record low of 18.8 USD Million in July of 1994. Kyrgyzstan main imports are: fuel and other mineral products (22 percent of total imports); transport equipment (13 percent); machinery (12 percent); chemicals and related products (9 percent); food, beverages, vinegar and tobacco (8 percent); nonprecious metals (7.7 percent) and textiles (7 percent). Main import partners are: Russia (33 percent of total imports), China (23 percent) and Kazakhstan (10 percent). Others include: United States, Japan and Germany.



Main Imports (Year 2013)



Main Import Partners (Year 2013)



Export Profile ¹³

Exports in Kyrgyzstan decreased to 118.40 USD Million in June of 2013 from 129 USD Million in May of 2013. Exports in Kyrgyzstan is reported by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. From 1993 until 2013, Kyrgyzstan Exports averaged 70.8 USD Million reaching an all time high of 271.5 USD Million in December of 2009 and a record low of 14.7 USD Million in January of 1993. Kyrgyzstan's economy is highly dependent on the exports of gold and other precious metals and stones (34 percent of total exports). Other exports include: oil, gas and other mineral products (15 percent of total exports), textiles (12 percent), vegetables (9 percent) and transport equipment (8 percent). Main export partners

¹ http://www.globaltrade.net/m/c/Kyrgyzstan.html#full_business_outline

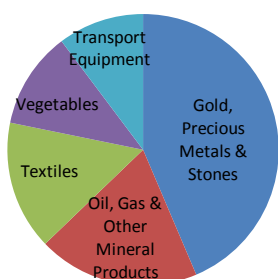
² <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/imports>

³ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/balance-of-trade>

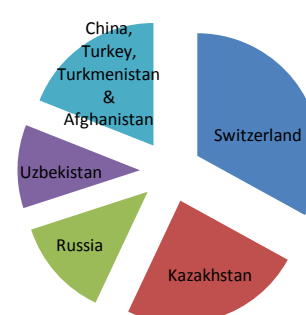
are: Switzerland (33 percent of total exports), Kazakhstan (24 percent), Russia (13 percent) and Uzbekistan (11 percent). Others include: China, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan.



Main Export (Year 2013)

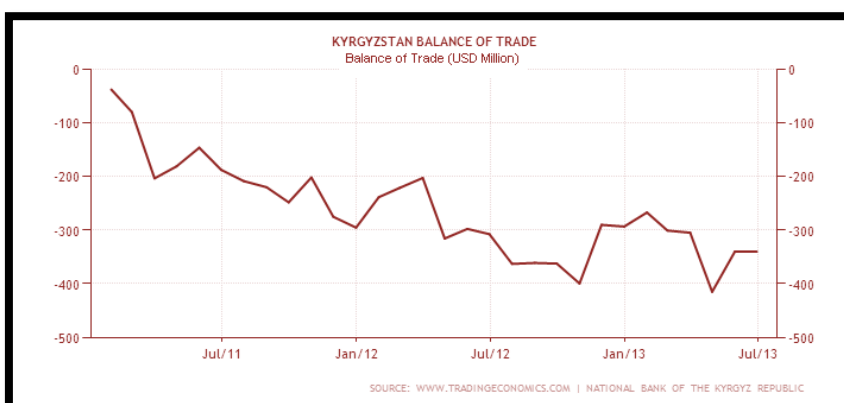


Main Export Partners (Year 2013)



Trade Balance ¹⁴

Kyrgyzstan recorded a trade deficit of 340.10 USD Million in June of 2013. Balance of Trade in Kyrgyzstan is reported by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. From 1993 until 2013, Kyrgyzstan Balance of Trade averaged -72.8 USD Million reaching an all time high of 31.4 USD Million in September of 2000 and a record low of -415.1 USD Million in April of 2013. Kyrgyzstan reports chronic trade deficits as the country's export base is still relatively small comparable to imports.



¹⁴ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/balance-of-trade>

Trade Policy ¹⁵

Trade has been always playing the key role in the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic. Being a small country with vulnerable economy the Kyrgyz Republic recognizes the need and importance of international integration and world trade liberalization, and is willing to have access to foreign markets, required for both the stabilization of the balance-of-payments, and attraction of foreign and domestic investors into advantageous sectors. Due to the reasons above the Kyrgyz Republic gives a great importance to the Uruguay Round results and multilateral trading system based on WTO rules.

The Kyrgyz Republic's accession and membership in the WTO has directly assisted in implementation of reforms. During WTO membership new laws, regulatory acts liberalizing foreign trade regime and attracting investments into the country were adopted; geography and profile of foreign trade turnover and exports have been expanded and modified; the basis for safe and predictable trade system was laid down.

The main package of legal and institutional documents regulating trade regime was adopted in 1998 at the moment of accession to the WTO.

Since 1998 and to the present time Kyrgyzstan liberalize foreign trade regime following the WTO commitments. For the moment the Kyrgyz Republic does not apply customs duties for export of goods and quantitative restrictions on export and import. There are no restrictions on import and export of currency. Enterprises are free to choose any trade partner. State and private companies have the right to engage into export/import transactions without specific registration or restrictions, except for cases when products are subject to export and import licensing.

Export and import licensing procedures do not restrict imported goods by quantity or cost of exported/ imported goods.

After accession to the WTO the new Customs Code and the Law on Investments of the Kyrgyz Republic were adopted. The technical regulation reform is in the progress; the Law on Technical Regulation was adopted. The work is carried out on drafting Tax Code and Law on Licensing. The WTO Enquiry Points were established.

¹⁵ www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g170_e.doc

Trade Policy Table 16

Basic indicators						
Population (thousands, 2011)		5,507	Rank in world trade, 2011	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)		5,919	Merchandise	136	133	
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)		13,348	excluding intra – EU trade	111	107	
Current account balance (million US\$, 2011)		-253	Commercial services	113	123	
Trade per capita (US\$, 2009-2011)		1,291	excluding intra-EU trade	87	97	
Trade to GDP ratio (2009-2011)		137.0				
			Annual percentage change			
			2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Real GDP (2005=100)			132	5	-1	7
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)			164	9	-4	16
Import of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)			179	10	2	19
Trade policy						
WTO accession	20 December 1998		Contribution to WTO budget (%) (2012)			0.015
Trade policy review	9, 11 October 2006		Import duties collected (%) (2008-2010)			
GPA accession	Observer		in total tax revenue			13.9
Tariff and duty free imports			to total imports			2.6
Tariff binding coverage (%)		100	Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force			
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u>	<u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry			37
Simple average of import duties			Goods RTAs – services EIAs notified to WTO			9 – 0
All goods	7.5	4.6	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)			...
Agricultural goods (AOA)	12.7	7.5	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)			...
Non-agricultural goods	6.7	4.2	Safeguards (26 October 2011)			0
Non-ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.6	0.4	Number of disputes (complainant-defendant)			
MFN duty free imports (% (2010)			Requests for consultation			0 – 0
in agricultural goods (AOA)		37.0	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports			0 – 0
in non-agricultural goods		58.0	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)			0 – 0
Services sectors with GATS commitments		136	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)			0 – 0
Merchandise Trade						
		Value		Annual percentage change		
		2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)		1,979	20	5	12	
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)		4,261	25	6	32	
		<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
Share in world total exports		0.01	Share in world total imports		0.02	
Breakdown in economy's total exports			Breakdown in economy's total imports			
By main commodity groups (ITS)			By main commodity groups (ITS)			
Agricultural products		13.2	Agricultural products		17.9	
Fuels and mining products		12.3	Fuels and mining products		23.8	
Manufactures		20.6	Manufactures		57.7	
By main destination			By main origin			
1. Switzerland		44.1	1. Russian Federation		33.6	
2. Kazakhstan		14.6	2. China		21.7	
3. Russian Federation		14.4	3. European Union (27)		10.4	
4. United Arab Emirates		7.6	4. Kazakhstan		9.6	
5. Uzbekistan		6.3	5. United States		4.9	
Commercial Services Trade						
		Value		Annual percentage change		
		2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Commercial services exports (million US\$)		1,104	30	-20	63	
Commercial services imports (million US\$)		1,129	26	7	23	
		<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
Share in world total exports		0.03	Share in world total imports		0.03	
Breakdown in economy's total exports			Breakdown in economy's total imports			
By principal services item			By principal services item			
Transportation		15.3	Transportation		44.4	
Travel		58.0	Travel		37.3	
Other commercial services		26.7	Other commercial services		18.4	
Industrial Property						
		Patents grants by patent office, 2010		Trademark registrations by office, 2010		
<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-residents</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Direct residents</u>	<u>Direct non-residents</u>	<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Total</u>
106	3	109	2,461	2,461

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 100
Simple average MFN applied	2011	4.6	7.5	4.2			Non-Ag 100
Trade weighted average	2010	3.9	6.1	3.4	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US\$	2010	3.2	0.5	2.7	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0<=5	5<=10	10<=15	15<=20	25<=50	50<=100	>100	NAV in %
Tariff lines and import values (in %)										
Agricultural products										
Final bound		1.2	9.2	55.3	12.0	21.5	0.5	0	0.3	2.2
MFN applied	2011	30.2	13.6	40.5	12.4	2.5	0.3	0	0.2	2.4
Imports	2010	37.0	8.8	50.4	3.0	0.7	0.0	0	0.0	2.0
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		22.9	10.6	58.7	7.7	0.1	0	0	0	0.3
MFN applied	2011	51.7	15.0	28.8	4.4	0	0	0	0	0.1
Imports	2010	58.0	17.1	21.7	3.2	0	0	0	0	0

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	7.6	24.2	10	2.4	0.2
Dairy products	11.5	0	15	100	10.8	0	15	0.4	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	15.6	3.7	20	100	9.7	19.6	20	1.0	31.2
Coffee, tea	10.6	0	15	100	6.8	21.5	10	1.9	2.7
Cereals & preparations	12.0	0	20	100	7.8	17.8	15	4.2	69.6
Oilseeds, fats & oils	10.9	0	15	100	5.7	34.9	15	1.9	49.9
Sugars & confectionary	9.7	6.3	30	100	4.4	25.0	10	1.9	74.8
Beverages & tobacco	19.9	0	170	100	15.3	8.2	160	2.8	12.9
Cotton	10.0	0	10	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Other agricultural products	10.4	0	20	100	2.2	67.5	10	0.2	71.6
Fish & fish products	10.3	0	20	100	10.0	0.8	15	0.3	0.2
Minerals & metals	5.5	42.1	10	100	3.6	56.4	10	12.7	55.0
Petroleum	7.3	0	10	100	2.0	60.0	5	23.0	59.2
Chemicals	5.4	10.7	10	100	2.5	49.9	15	9.9	91.7
Wood, paper, etc.	0.7	93.3	10	100	0.4	95.8	10	4.2	96.8
Textiles	8.7	0.3	12	100	6.5	30.1	12	3.2	20.0
Clothing	11.9	0	12	100	11.5	0.5	12	3.6	0.1
Leather, footwear, etc.	9.3	0	15	100	4.4	55.7	10	2.8	6.2
Non-electrical machinery	6.6	23.7	15	100	2.2	77.8	10	8.4	86.6
Electrical machinery	6.6	22.4	15	100	3.4	63.3	15	4.4	74.6
Transport equipment	9.0	5.7	10	100	4.7	49.6	10	8.7	18.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.3	28.2	15	100	4.8	50.0	10	2.0	72.9

Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification 95% trade in no. of		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin Weighted	Duty free imports	
		In million US\$	HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted		TL in %	Value in %
Agricultural products									
1. Russian Federation	2010	183	5	24	13.3	7.5	7.5	100.0	100.0
2. Kazakhstan	2010	38	8	21	15.0	15.9	15.9	100.0	100.0
3. Turkey	2010	27	4	5	16.5	12.9	0.0	36.0	31.2
4. China	2010	14	6	13	14.7	9.7	0.1	3.8	0.3
5. European Union	2010	7	5	12	7.4	0.9	0.3	38.0	91.2
Non-agricultural products									
1. Russian Federation	2010	202	13	53	13.8	11.7	11.7	100.0	100.0
2. Kazakhstan	2010	78	25	51	9.7	5.9	5.9	100.0	100.0
3. China	2010	58	6	8	5.4	1.7	0.0	42.4	66.6
4. European Union	2010	14	19	34	4.9	3.5	0.3	60.7	47.4
5. Turkey	2010	4	13	21	5.0	1.3	0.3	59.0	77.8

Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements ¹⁸

Within the regional cooperation framework the importance is given to further development of relations with CIS countries, EurAsEC, Shanghai's Organization for Cooperation (SOC), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), due to territorial proximity of the commonwealth countries, prevalent economic and cultural relations, and mutual accessibility of domestic markets of countries for goods.



Commonwealth of Independent States

On December 8, 1991, the Agreement on Creation of Commonwealth of Independent States was signed in Minsk, Belarus. CIS members are Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine.

The fundamental document for CIS countries cooperation is the Agreement on Creation of Free Trade Area of April 15, 1994, as amended on April 2, 1999.

Furthermore, the Kyrgyz Republic concluded bilateral free trade agreements with:

Belarus (effectuated March 17, 2000),

Tajikistan (effectuated December 7, 2001),

Azerbaijan, Armenia (effectuated October 27, 1995),

Republic of Kazakhstan (effectuated November 11, 1995),

Republic of Moldova (effectuated November 21, 1996),

The Russian Federation (effectuated March 24, 1993),

The Republic of Uzbekistan (effectuated March 20, 1997),

Ukraine (effectuated December 31, 1997).

Based on the agreements the Kyrgyz Republic provides free trade treatment to all goods originating from CIS countries. All CIS countries, except for Turkmenistan, ensure free trade treatment for the Kyrgyz export.

Eurasian Economic Community

EAEC, the Customs Union successor, was created in full compliance with UN principles and international law. It is a clearly structured organization with strict mechanism for adoption and execution of decisions. It has international legal personality. The Treaty on Formation of Eurasian Economic Community was concluded on October 10, 2000 in Astana, Kazakhstan.

The members of the EAEC are five countries from the date of formation: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan. As requested by Moldova and Ukraine the observer status in EAEC was granted. Due to joining of the Organization "Central-Asian Community" (OCAC) with the EAEC, Uzbekistan is in the process of accession to the EAEC.

The actual results of integrative interaction of EAEC member-countries include the elimination of customs duties in mutual trade, operation of free trade treatment with no exemptions and restrictions, transition to principles of levying indirect taxes by a "country of destination", adoption of commodity nomenclature of EAEC based on 10-digit coding system, formation of the Common Customs Tariff (62% of EAEC commodity nomenclature), adoption of international acts (88 documents in total), aimed at harmonization of foreign trade, tax, customs and tariff/non-tariff legislation, as well as related to currency regulation, border issues, energy and transport.

¹⁸ www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g170_e.doc

The level of harmonization of the Customs Tariff of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2006 with the EAEC Common Customs Tariff (CCT) is nearly 30%. The Kyrgyz Republic believes that the CCT will be formed after accession of EAEC members into the WTO, considering their tariff commitments under the WTO. Therefore, the Kyrgyz Republic has a position to join the CCT after accession of other EAEC members into the WTO; the KR declared this point for EAEC countries.



[Shanghai's Organization for Cooperation](#)

SOC was formed under results of meeting of heads of five countries (Republic of Kazakhstan, PRC, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Tajikistan) in April 1996 in Shanghai, PRC, when the Agreement on Confidence-Building in the Military Field along the Border Areas was signed. In April 2000 Uzbekistan joined the SOC.

By signing the Memorandum between governments of SOC member-countries on Main Objectives and Trends of Regional Economic Cooperation and Launching the Process on Creation of Favorable Conditions in Trade and Investments of September 14, 2001, in Almaty City the cooperation in trade and economy has started. At the second meeting of heads of governments of SOC member-countries on September 23, 2003, Beijing, the Program for Multilateral Cooperation of SOC member-countries was signed, and several vital decisions were taken, including SOC budget for 2004. On September 22-24, 2004, the regular SOC meeting was held in Bishkek. In the course of the meeting a number of decisions were taken covering SOC financial activity, creation of the SOC Development Fund, SOC Business Council, opening of website of SCO regional economic cooperation, and Plan of actions to perform the Program for Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation of SOC member-countries.

At present, the draft Intergovernmental Agreement of SOC member-countries on creation of favorable conditions for road transportation is being developed. The draft agreement is aimed at trade swaps between SOC countries and more efficient use of transit capacity.



[The Organization of Islamic Cooperation \(OIC\)](#) ¹⁹ is an international organization consisting of 57 member states. The organization states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony". The OIC has a permanent delegation to the United Nations, and is the largest international organization outside the United Nations. The official languages of the OIC

are Arabic, English and French.



[Economic Cooperation Organization \(ECO\)](#)

The initiators of ECO formation were Iran, Turkey and Pakistan. In November 1992, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Afghanistan joined the ECO. The principal tasks of the organization are to speed up regional cooperation in economy, science and technologies, develop communications infrastructure between ECO member-countries and at the international level.

The Framework Agreement on Technical Assistance, Trade Agreement ECOTA, Agreement on transit of transport and Framework Agreement on Transit of Transport are valid under the ECO.

ECO trade agreements do not provide for free trade zones, or formation of a customs union. ECOTA agreement is a preferential, but the Kyrgyz Republic is not a party to the Agreement, since it considered that the Agreement does not comply with WTO provisions.



[Doha Round Participation](#)

The Kyrgyz Republic has supported the new multilateral negotiations round, initiated in Doha, and has the following position regarding current negotiations, as it was stated during 6th Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong in December 2005.

¹⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_of_Islamic_Cooperation

Trade Organizations and Trade Contacts

Bishkek Chamber for Trade Promotion

539, Jibek Jolu Avenue
720033 Bishkek
E-mail: bishkekchamber@netmail.kg
bishkekchamber@fromru.com

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 621904
+996 – 312 – 670407
Fax: +996 – 312 – 660048

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic

107, Kievskaya Street
P.O.Box 107
720001 Bishkek
Website: <http://www.ihk-kg.de>
E-mail: cci-kr@total.kg

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 210565
+996 – 312 – 210575
Fax: +996 312 – 210575

Ministry of External Trade and Industry

106, Chui Avenue
720002 Bishkek

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 663538
Fax: +996 – 312 – 663498

"AKYL", BANK

BISHKEK, , MOSKOVSKAYA STR., 121

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 228927
Fax: +996 – 312 – 225457

"AMANBANK"

BISHKEK, TYNYSTANOV STR., 249

Tel.: +996 -312 – 222311 / 664149
Fax: +996 – 312 - 662439

"BAKAI", BANK

BISHKEK, ISANOV STR., 75

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 660610 / 660824
Fax: +996 – 312 – 660612

"BANK OF ASIA"

BISHKEK, MANAS STR., 303

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 551183 / 551184
Fax: +996 – 312 – 551183

"BISHKEK", BANK

BISHKEK, TURUSBKOV STR., 47

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 240700

"CENTRAL ASIAN BANK FOR COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT"

BISHKEK, BOKONBAEV STR., 182

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 219854 / 219843
Fax: +996 – 312 – 218354

"DEMIR KYRGYZ INTERNATIONAL BANK"

BISHKEK, CHUI AVE., 245

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 610610 / 610441
Fax: +996 – 312 – 610444 / 610445

"DOS-KREDOBANK"

BISHKEK, CHUI AVE., 52

Tel.: +996 - 312 – 285458
Fax: +996 – 312 - 289898

"EKO BANK"

BISHKEK, GEOLOGICHESKY BY-STR., 17

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 543582 / 543552
Fax: +996 – 312 - 543580

"ERIDAN", BANK

BISHKEK, AKIEV STR., 57

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 255395

"INSAN BANK"

BISHKEK, MOSKOVSKAYA STR., 161

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 227815
Fax: +996 – 312 - 228672

"INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS BANK"

BISHKEK, TOGOLOK MOLDO STR., 59

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 670144
Fax: +996 – 312 – 670422

"ISSYK-KUL", CENTRAL OFFICE

BISHKEK, SOVETSKAYA STR., 133

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 227936

"KAIRAT BANK"

BISHKEK, FRUNZE STR., 390

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 218932
Fax: +996 – 312 - 218955

"ADS", TRANSPORT ROAD INSURANCE COMPANY

DZHALAL-ABAD, , 50 LET KIRGIZII STR., 10

Tel.: +996 – 32143

"AGAT", INSURANCE COMPANY

LEBEDINOVKA (BISHKEK REG), NABEREZHNYAYA STR., 17, V. ALAMUDUN

Tel.: +996 – 421202

"ARAKET", INSURANCE COMPANY DZHALAL-ABAD, CHEKHOV STR., 15	Tel.: +996 – 22098
"ASIA", OSHSKY BRANCH OF INSURANCE COMPANIA OSH, KARASUISKAYA STR., 3	Tel.: +996 – 25988
"ASTROVAZ", INSURANCE COMPANY OSH, 25 LET OKTYABRYA STR., 1 R. 203	Tel.: +996 – 90527
"BOSKO-KYRGYZSTAN", INSURANCE COMPANY (KYRGYZSTAN-GERMANY) BISHKEK, TOGOLOK MOLDO STR., 60	Tel.: +996 – 312 – 211424 / 211434 Fax: +996 – 312 – 211426
"CHOLPON-ATA", INSURANCE COMPANY CHOLPON-ATA (ISSYK-KUL REG), OSMONOV STR., 8	Tel.: +996 – 42173
"DHZALA-ABADSKY BRANCH OD COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY" DZHALAL-ABAD, IVASISHIN STR., 51	Tel.: +996 – 33977
"DILBAR", PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANY KANT (BISHKEK REG), 60 LET VLKSM STR., 4	Tel.: +996 – 20926
"ERK", MEDICAL INSURANCE COMPANY DZHALAL-ABAD, TOKTOGUL STR., 1	Tel.: +996 – 36203
"GLOBUS-TRUST", INSURANCE COMPANY, JSC LEBEDINOVKA (BISHKEK REG), GORODOK ENERGETIKOV , 11 R. 37	Tel.: +996 – 210925
"ISHENIM", INSURANCE COMPANY OSH, LOMONOSOV STR., 6	Tel.: +996 – 21549
"KANT-BAKYT", INSURANCE COMPANY KANT (BISHKEK REG), LENIN STR., 31	Tel.: +996 – 22328
"KARAKOL", INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD KARAKOL, DZERZHINSKY STR., 166	Tel.: +996 – 23308
KYRGYZ-BRITAIN INSURANCE COMPANY BISHKEK, ERKINDIK AVE., 57 R. 60	Tel.: +996 – 312 - 224920 / 224724 Fax: +996 – 312 – 660047
"KYRGYZSTAN", AK-SUISKY DEPARTMENT OF STATE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY AK-SUU (ISSYK-KUL REG) , , KURULUSH STR., 1	Tel.: +996 - 91294
"KYRGYZSTAN", KOK-YANGAKSKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY KOK-YANGAK (DZHALAL-ABAD REG) , , NEKRASOV STR., 5	Tel.: +996 – 22817
"KYRGYZSTAN", STATE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY BISHKEK, MOSKOVSKAYA STR., 76 B	Tel.: +996 – 312 – 282559 Fax: +996 – 312 – 282815
"MERCURY", INSURANCE COMPANY BISHKEK, GORKY STR., 142	Tel.: +996 – 312 – 425953
"NORT-WEST INSURANCE SOCIETY", BISHKEK BRANCH OFFICE BISHKEK, BOKONBAEV STR., 204	Tel.: +996 – 312 – 215892
TRANSPORT INSURANCE SOCIETY OF UNION OF DRIVERS OF THE REPUBLIK OF KAZAKHSTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN BISHKEK, PANFILOV STR., 167	Tel.: +996 – 312 – 226744 / 226762
"ARI CARGO" (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway) BISHKEK, ERKINDIK BOULEVARD, 35	Tel.: +996 – 312 - 660077 Fax: +996 – 312 – 661311

"ASIA-SERVICE", JSC (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

DZHALAL-ABAD, SOVETSKAYA STR., 126

Tel.: +996 – 33071

"BAKAI-TRANS" (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

BISHKEK, LEV TOLSTOI STR., 210/26

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 252523

Fax: +996 – 312 – 256596

"EXPEDITORS INTERNATIONAL" (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

BISHKEK, SOVETSKAYA STR., 170 R. 15

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 261055 / 228378

"GLOBALINK" (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

BISHKEK, CHUI AVE., 151/1

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 680602

Fax: +996 – 312 – 660884

"GOLLNER SPEDITION" (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

BISHKEK, LEV TOLSTOI STR., 37

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 650769

Fax: +996 – 312 - 651026

"ITS-BISHKEK" (JAPAN) (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

BISHKEK, IBRAIMOV STR., 24 R. 707

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 421275

Fax: +996 – 312 – 421275

LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT BISHKEK (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

BISHKEK, LEV TOLSTOI STR., 105

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 253908

"M & M" ("MILITZER & MUENCH") (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

BISHKEK, ISANOV STR., 42 R. 64

E-mail: mumkgbish@infotel.kg

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 213734

Fax: +996 – 312 - 213736

"PANALPINA WORLD TRANSPORT LTD"

BISHKEK, RYSKULOV STR., 12

E-mail: pa_fru@netkey.bishkek.su

Tel.: +996 – 312 – 900704 / 215651

Fax: +996 – 312 - 900703

"SEALAND" (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Railway)

BISHKEK, TOKTOGUL STR., 93

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 660077

Fax: +996 – 312 – 661311

"AK-KERBEN", FREIGHT MOTOR TRANSPORT DEPOT (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Motor Transport)

KEMIN (BISHKEK REG), , PERVOMAISKAYA STR., 130

Tel.: +996 - 23764, 23748

"ALA-TOO", PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Motor Transport)

KARAKOL, OKTYABRSKAYA STR., 45

Tel.: +996 – 22737

"ARI CARGO" (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Motor Transport)

BISHKEK, ERKINDIK BOULEVARD, 35

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 660077

Fax: +996 – 312 – 661311

"ARMAN", MOTOR TRANSPORT ENTERPRISE (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Motor Transport)

CHUI-TOKMOK (BISHKEK REG), PROMZONA

Tel.: +996 – 41653

"BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN" (Transportation and Forwarding Services by Motor Transport)

BISHKEK, TOKTOGUL STR., 93

Tel.: +996 – 312 - 660077

Fax: +996 – 312 - 661311