

National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

**20 years
of independence
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

Figures and facts

Bishkek 2011



20 years of independence of the Kyrgyz Republic

For information about this publication, please contact:

374, Frunze street, Bishkek city, 720033

Telephone: 996 (312) 665 662

Fax: 996 (312) 660 138

Website: www.stat.kg

e-mail: nsc_mail@stat.kg.

The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.

This publication presents the statistical information on social and economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic over the period of independence (1991-2010).

Data on main indicators reflecting demographic processes, labour market, social sphere and population living standard, internal and external trade, small and medium entrepreneurship, finance, environment protection, tourism and recreation are provided.

Data for 2010 are preliminary in some cases.

Conventional signs:

- Data is absent;
- ... Data is not available;
- 0,0 Negligible or insignificant value.

Insignificant deviations of totals from the sum of components are explained by rounding of data.



Content

	Page
Main characteristics of the Kyrgyz Republic	4
Main indicators of social and economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic	8
Population	9
Economic entities	14
Gross domestic product	14
Industry	16
Agriculture	18
Construction	22
Trade	25
Transport	27
Information and communication technologies	28
Prices and tariffs	30
Labour market	31
Small and medium entrepreneurship	34
State budget	35
External trade	36
Population living standard	38
Education	42
Health	44
Culture and art	46
Tourism and recreation	48
Physical culture and sport	50
Environment protection	51



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Territory: 199,9 thsd. km² (5,8% - forests, 4,4% - water, 53,3% - agricultural lands, 36,5% - other lands).

90% of the territory is over 1500 metres above sea level.

De jure population as of January 1, 2011 has made up 5,5 million people.

Capital is Bishkek (859,8 thsd. people).

Big cities are Osh (255,8 thsd.), Djalal-Abad (98,4 thsd.), Karakol (68,0 thsd.).

Representatives of over 100 nationalities live in the territory of Kyrgyzstan.

Country is located in the northeast of the Central Asia. It is surrounded by Pamir-Alay in the southwest and Tayan-Shan in the northeast.

Country has **borders** with Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and China.

The highest point is the Peak of Victory - 7439 meters.

The longest rivers, km.

Naryn - 535

Chatkal - 205

Chu - 221

The largest lakes, km²

Issyk-Kul - 6236

Son-Kul - 275

Chatyr-Kul - 175

There are 1923 lakes with 6836 km² of water surface.

Climate - distinctly continental with cold winter and hot summer, strongly depends on the altitude above sea level. Rainfall is mainly concentrated autumn, winter and spring, at the same time summer is dry.

Brief historical information. Kyrgyz people belong to number of ancient people in Central Asia. The ancient mentioning about the Kyrgyz and their habitats attributed to 209-201 B.C.

Data about the Kyrgyz state are mentioned several times in the Orkhon historic signs, which were found for the most part in the area of the Riven of Orkhon. As of today, more than 120 Kyrgyz texts about the Yenisey River are known, in which our predecessors have told us about their state, its structure, about their governors, the military leaders and diplomats.

In the first years of Soviet power/governance (up to 1924), Kyrgyzstan had no autonomy and entered into the structure of Turkestan ASSR of Russian SFSR. In 1924, the decision on establishment of Kara-Kyrgyz autonomous oblast integrated in RSFSF was adopted. In 1925, it was renamed into Kyrgyz Autonomy (KA).

In 1926, KA was changed into the Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Kyrgyz ASSR).

In 1936 the Kyrgyz ASSR was transformed into the Union Socialist Republic (Kyrgyz SSR) within the USSR.

In 1991, after the collapse of USSR, Kyrgyz SSR declared itself sovereign, independent state - Republic of Kyrgyzstan, since 1993 - the Kyrgyz Republic. The capital of the country Frunze city was renamed into the Bishkek city.

The Kyrgyz language is the state language, while the Russian language has an official status.





State order of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstan) is a sovereign, democratic, legal, secular, unitary and social state.

State power in the Kyrgyz Republic is based on the principles of division of state power into legislative, executive, and judicial branches, and their coordinated functions and interaction.

Public holidays

1 January	New Year
7 January	Christmas
	Orozo Ait (moon calendar)
	Kurman Ait (moon calendar)
23 February	Day of Country Defender
8 March	Women Day
21 March	Nooruz
1 May	Labour Day
5 May	Day of Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic
9 May	Victory Day
31 August	Independence Day
7 November	Day of the Great October Socialistic Revolution

Administrative and territorial division. The Kyrgyz Republic consists of 7 oblasts, 40 rayons, 25 towns, 28 settlements of urban type and 440 aiyl okrugs (local communities).

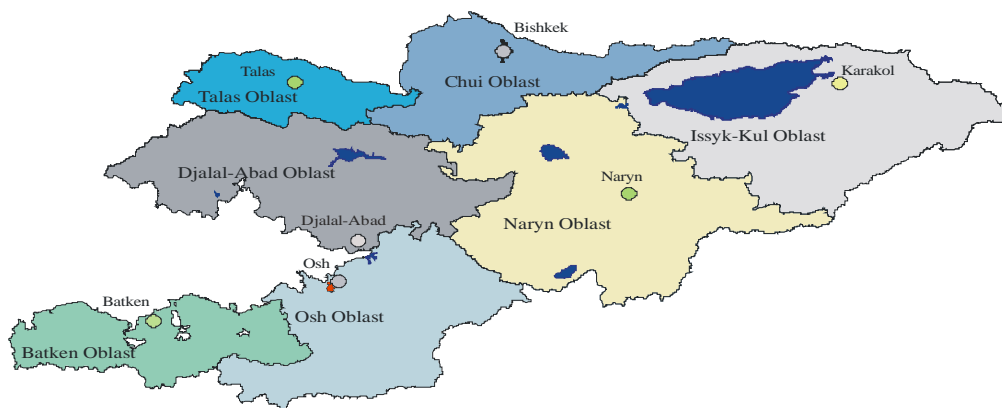
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC as of January 1, 2011

	Territory ¹ , thsd. sq. km	Number of citizens per 1 sq. km people	Number of administrative and territorial units and settlements				
			rayon (without rayons in towns)	towns	settlement	village (aiyl)	aiyl okrug
Kyrgyz Republic	199,9²	27	40	25	28	3	440
Batken oblast	17,0	26	3	4	5	-	29
Djalal-Abad oblast	33,7	31	8	7	7	3	66
Issyk-Kul oblast	43,1	10	5	3	5	-	58
Naryn oblast	45,2	6	5	1	2	-	61
Osh oblast	29,0	39	7	3	2	-	86
Talas oblast	11,4	20	4	1	1	-	36
Chui oblast	20,2	40	8	4	5	-	104
Bishkek city	...	...	-	1	1	-	-
Osh city	...	...	-	1	-	-	-

¹ According to data of the State Register Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

² Including the territory of Bishkek and Osh cities.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



MAIN INDICATORS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC¹

(mln. soms)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Resident population (as of the end of the year) ² , thsd. people	4502,4	4595,9	4922,0	5189,2	5477,6
Gross domestic product	92,6	16145,1	65357,9	100899,2	212177,4
Volume of industrial production	75,3	7126,4	41407,9	51216,6	126588,1
Gross output of agriculture, hunting and forestry	44,5	9738,2	40998,4	63379,5	116034,7
Fixed capital investment	12,9	3221,0	10855,0	11594,6	44333,3
Freight traffic by all type of transport, mln. tons	366,2	28,1	26,6	28,4	36,9
Passenger traffic by all type of transport, mln. people	609,7	267,7	462,7	445,0	532,9
Monthly average nominal wage of one employee, soms	1,75	368	1227	2613	7189
Unemployed persons registered in state employment services (as of the end of the year), thsd. people	0,1	50,4	58,3	68,0	63,4
Consumer Price Index (CPI) for goods and services (December of the corresponding year to December of the previous year), in %	21,3 ³	132,1	109,6	104,9	119,2
External trade turnover, mln. USD	737,7 ⁴	934,4	1069,0	1862,7	4978,7
including:					
export	317,0 ⁴	412,0	510,9	674,0	1755,9
import	420,7 ⁴	522,4	558,1	1188,7	3222,8
Living wage (per capita, average monthly) ⁵ , soms	...	334,28	1205,31	1836,63	3502,65

¹ Data in value terms are in current prices.

² Data for 2000 and 2005 were recalculated based on results of population and housing census of 2009.

³ For 1992, in times.

⁴ For 1992.

⁵ Before 2009 - minimal consumer budget.



POPULATION

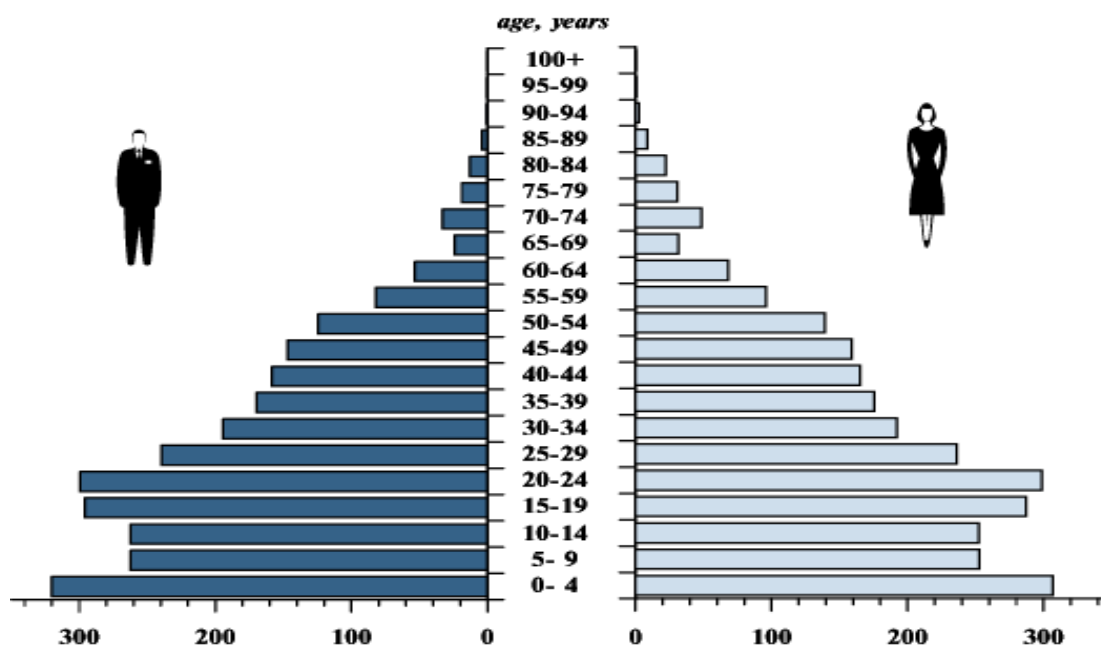
The number of resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic as of the end of 2010 made up 5 million 478 thousand people. More than one third of population (34%) lived in urban settlements and about two thirds of population (66%) lived in rural settlements. Average density of the population was 27 people per square kilometer. The most densely populated region is Chui Valley and Bishkek city - the capital of the state - where almost a third of population (more than 80 people per square kilometer) are located.

Over the past two decades the population increased by almost 1 million people, or by 1,2 times. Annual average growth rate of population made up 1%.

During this period, significant changes took place in the age composition of the population, and it mostly related to working age population.

The population of Kyrgyzstan from the demographic point of view is young: as of the end of 2010, children and teenagers made up 32,3% of total number of population, working age people - 61,1% and above working age - 6,6%. The share of population of working age in total population increased from 50,4% as of the end of 1991 up to 61,1% as of the end of 2010. This tendency was the result of replenishment of this age group by young people born in 1980s and early 1990s, when it was observed birth boom in the country.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN AND WOMEN BY AGE GROUPS as of January 1, 2011



The ratio of demographic burden decreased due to increase of the number of working age population, (the ratio of non-productive population, i.e, under and above working age per 1,000 working age population), which made up 636 people at the end of 2010 (at the end of 1991- 983 people).

According to UN classification, the population is elderly, if the share of people over 65 years among residents is more than 7%. Currently, 4,4% of population of the Kyrgyz Republic are in the above age groups, i.e demographic aging of the population is temporarily suspended.

Disbalance of sexes is envisaged after 35 years of age, and at the age of 80 years and over, the number of women exceeds the number of men by more than 2 times. The average age of population is continuing to increase and at the beginning of 2011 has made up 27,2 years for both of sexes, men - 26,3 years, women -28,1 years of age.

Migration is significantly affected to the change of population of the Kyrgyz Republic. In spite of the migration process, there are the representatives of all ethnic groups, which have historically lived in the country. In total more than 100 nationalities live in the country.

In recent years, in the Kyrgyz Republic, the demographic processes are characterized by higher fertility rate and negative migration balance of external migration. Increase of population in the country is the result of the significant predominance of natural population growth over the migration outflow.

MAIN DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of resident population ¹ (as of the end of the year) - total, thsd people	4502,4	4595,9	4922,0	5189,2	5477,6
urban	1686,1	1623,0	1705,9	1796,5	1861,7
rural	2816,3	2972,9	3216,1	3392,7	3615,9
From total number of population at the age:					
under working age	1 778,7	1 745,3	1 806,8	1729,0	1771,3
working age ²	2 270,9	2 427,4	2 680, 0	3039,9	3347,1
above working age ²	452,8	423,2	435,2	420,3	359,2
per 1000 population ³ :					
births	28,8	25,6	19,8	21,3	26,8
deaths	6,9	8,0	7,0	7,2	6,6
including children at the age under 1 year (per 1000 born)	29,7	28,1	22,6	29,7	22,8
natural growth	21,9	17,6	12,8	14,1	20,2
marriages	10,6	5,9	5,0	7,2	9,2
divorces	2,0	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,5
migration outflow	-7,6	-4,2	-4,6	-5,2	-9,3

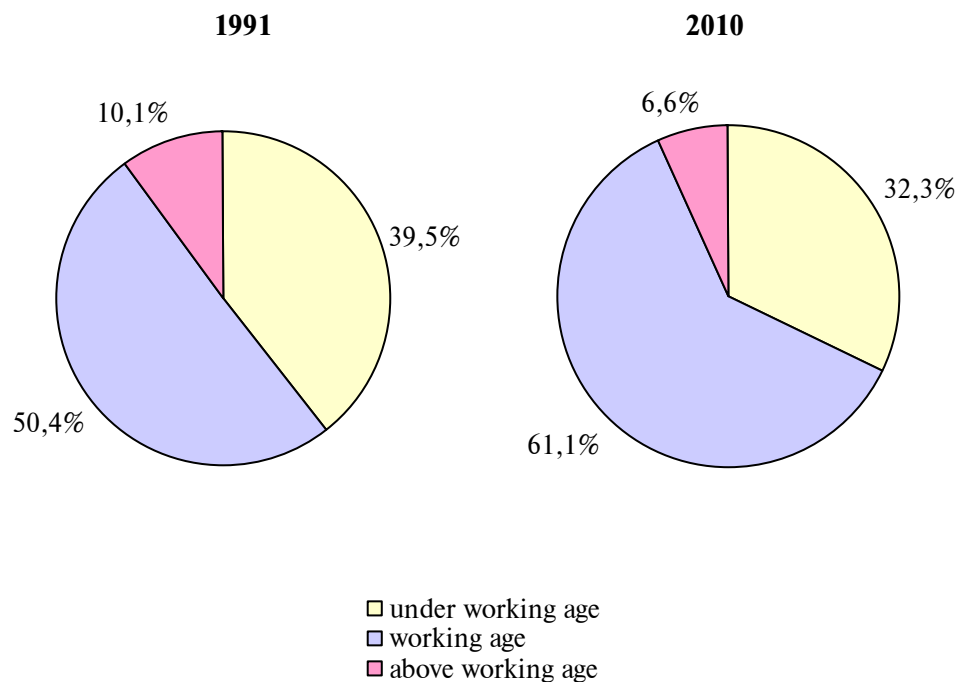
¹ Data for 2000 and 2005 were recalculated based on results of population and housing census of 2009

² Before 2011, men (16-59 years), women (16-54 years) were related to working age; men (60 years and over), women (55 years and over) were related to above working age. Since 2011, men (16-62 years), women (16-57 years) relate to working age; men (63 years and over), women (58 years and over) relate to above working-age (explanation of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic).

³ Data for 2000 and 2005. (except infant mortality) were recalculated based on the results of population and housing census of 2009.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS

(as of the end of the year, in %)



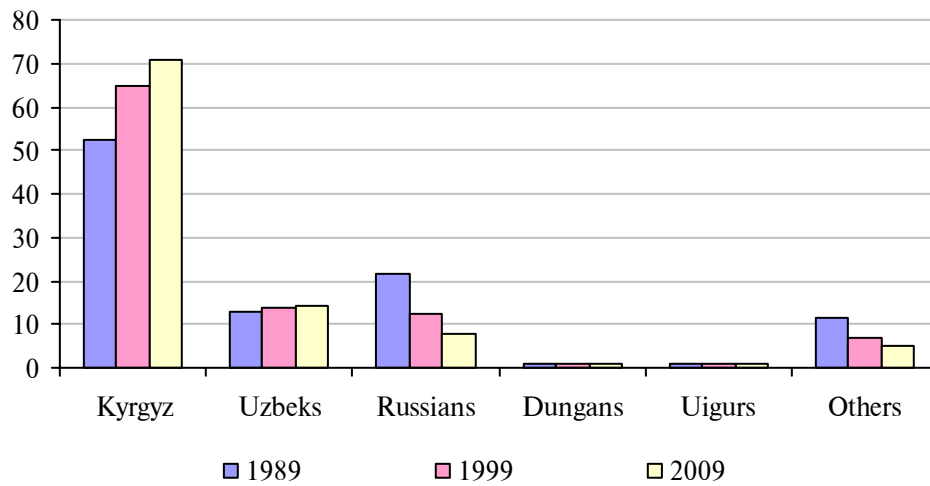
POPULATION BY NATIONALITY

(according to population census data)

	Number of people of a given nationality, thsd people			as a % to total		
	1989	1999	2009	1989	1999	2009
Total nationalities	4257,8	4822,9	5362,8	100	100	100
including:						
Kyrgyz	2229,7	3128,1	3804,8	52,4	64,9	71,0
Uzbeks	550,1	665,0	768,4	12,9	13,8	14,3
Russians	916,6	603,2	419,6	21,5	12,5	7,8
Dungans	36,9	51,8	58,4	0,9	1,1	1,1
Uigurs	36,8	46,9	48,5	0,9	1,0	0,9
other nationalities	487,7	327,9	263,1	11,4	6,7	4,9



**SHARE OF SELECTED NATIONALITIES
IN TOTAL NUMBER OF POPULATION**
(according to population census data, in %)





ECONOMIC ENTITIES

As of January 1, 2011, about 475 thsd. functioning economic entities were on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, that was higher by 1,5 times in comparison with the same date of 2005.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Over 20 years passed since the beginning of reforms, the GDP dynamics of Kyrgyzstan has been characterized by uneven development. Thus, during 1991-1995, GDP decreased by 45%. Economic growth had been renewed from 1996 to 2005 and as result GDP growth for this period made up 58%, or 4,7% annually for average annual estimation, while these indicators were 45% and 3,8% per capita respectively.

Since the independence, the structure of GDP changed considerably. With the decrease of commodity production sectors, as mainly industry (from 27,5% in 1991 to 19,4% in 2010) and agriculture (from 35,3% in 1991 to 18,5% in 2010) it has increased the share of industries which produce services, particularly, trade (from 4,2% in 1991 to 16,1% in 2010), transport and communications (from 3,7% in 1991 to 9,1% in 2010).

The main factor affecting dynamics and structure of GDP use is the change of final consumption. And, household consumption with significant share from 61,2% to 82,6% of GDP had not reduced significantly as its other components.

The tendency of decreasing the share of fixed capital formation in GDP structure in 1991-1994 was caused by dropping fixed capital investment (9,0% of GDP in 1994). Since the improvement of investment climate, the share of gross fixed capital formation had increased and in 2005-2010 made up more than fourths of GDP.

Net export of goods and services over the corresponding period was negative.

CHANGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total, mln. soms	92,6	16145,1	65357,9	100899,2	212177,4
Growth rate of GDP:					
as a % to the previous year	92,1	94,6	105,4	99,8	98,6
1991=100	100	55,0	72,2	86,9	106,9
1995=100		100	131,4	158,0	194,4
2000=100			100	120,3	148,0
2005=100				100	123,0
GDP per capita, thsd. soms	0,02	3,5	13,3	20,2	40,9

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT STRUCTURE

(as a % to total)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Production of commodities	69,8	59,1	63,4	48,5	43,6
Production of services	25,6	33,6	29,6	40,7	45,9
Net taxes on products	4,6	7,3	7,0	10,8	10,5

USE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(as a % to total)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Consumption	85,9	94,5	85,8	102,1	102,9
including: private consumption	64,1	75,0	65,7	84,5	83,9
Capital formation	15,3	18,4	20,0	16,4	28,4
including:					
gross fixed capital formation	15,9	20,4	18,1	16,0	27,7
changes in inventory	-2,1	-2,3	1,7	0,2	0,3
Net export of goods and services	-1,2	-12,9	-5,8	-18,5	-31,5

CHANGE OF ACTUAL FINAL CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

(as a % to the previous year)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Actual final consumption of households	84,8	84,4	95,8	107,5	104,1
including due to:					
households expenditures	82,8	85,4	94,9	108,7	104,6
social transfers in kind	93,8	78,6	102,0	98,8	100,7

INDUSTRY

Industry is one of the leading sectors of economy of the Kyrgyz Republic producing more than 19% of Gross Domestic Product.

Currently, industry is represented by more than two hundred of up to date types of economic activity, of which mining and metallurgy and energy complexes, as well as production of foodstuff, beverages, tobacco and other non-metallic mineral products are the most of priority.



Since 1996, the positive tendencies in industry has been noted. The structure of industrial production has changed considerably. The importance of non-ferrous metallurgy has increased, and oil refining industry launches to develop. As a result, in 2010 the volume of industrial production increased by 1,8 times as compared to 1995.

Over the past ten years, the largest share in total volume of industrial production belonged to manufacturing enterprises and their average share during this period made up 80%.

MAIN INDUSTRY INDICATORS

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of enterprises, thsd.	3,2	2,4	2,2	2,0	2,0
Volume of industrial production, mln. soms	75,3	7126,4	41407,9	51216,6	126588,1
Number of employed in industry, thsd. people	271,7	200,1	126,5	217,6	268,6
Financial balance (profit minus losses), mln. soms	11,1	795,5	3555,0	1761,0	17757,1
Industry fixed capital investment, mln. soms	3,9	2477,1	4575,5	4380,0	19235,3

CHANGE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION VOLUME

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Indexes of volume of industrial production:					
as a % to the previous year	99,7	75,3	106,0	87,9	109,8
1991=100	100	27,0	41,8	42,2	48,1
1995=100		100	155,0	156,6	178,2
2000=100			100	101,0	114,9
2005=100				100	126,7



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic is the main type of economic activity of the country, its share is about 19% of gross domestic product. In 2010, the gross output of agriculture, hunting and forestry was valued at 116034,7 million soms and in comparison with 1991 increased by 1,2 times.



As of the end of 2010, 374 agricultural cooperatives, 93 collective farms, 42 stock companies, 64 state farms were in the country. Along with state and collective agricultural enterprises it is functioning peasant farms and their number increases every year. So, at the end of 1991 their number was 4,6 thousand and to the end of 2010 it reached 331,1 thousand.

Output of agricultural products by farm categories has changed significantly with development and strengthening of peasant farms. Thus, in 1992 the share of state and collective farms made up 55,8% of total volume of gross output of agriculture, in 2010 their share decreased up to 2,4%, at the same time the share of peasant farms increased from 2,1% in 1992 to 56,9% in 2010.

The structure of sown areas with agricultural crops has changed. At present, the biggest share (about 55%) of total sown area was under grain crops, and in 1991 their share made up 43,5 %. At the same time, the share of areas under feeding crops decreased from 48,5% in 1991 to 25,4% in 2010.

Since 2003, it has been observing the tendency of increasing heads of main types of livestock and poultry (except pigs). So, the number of cattle had increased by 1,3 times, horses - by 11,1%, sheep and goats - by 1,4 times, poultry - by 9,6% in comparison with 2003.

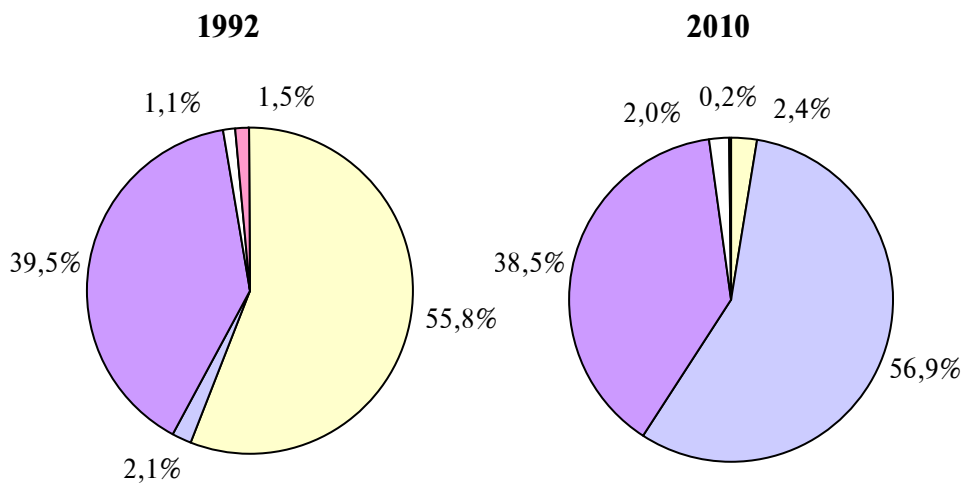


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Gross output of agriculture, hunting and forestry, mln. soms	44,5	9738,2	40998,4	63379,5	116034,7
Index of physical volume of agricultural output as a % to the previous year	90,0	98,0	102,6	95,8	97,2
1991=100	100	68,1	100,4	114,3	123,7
1995=100		100	147,5	168,0	181,8
2000=100			100	113,9	123,2
2005=100				100	108,2

GROSS OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY BY FARM CATEGORY

(as a % to total)



- State and collective farms
- Peasant farms
- Personal subsidiary farms of population
- Services
- Hunting and forestry

GROSS HARVEST OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

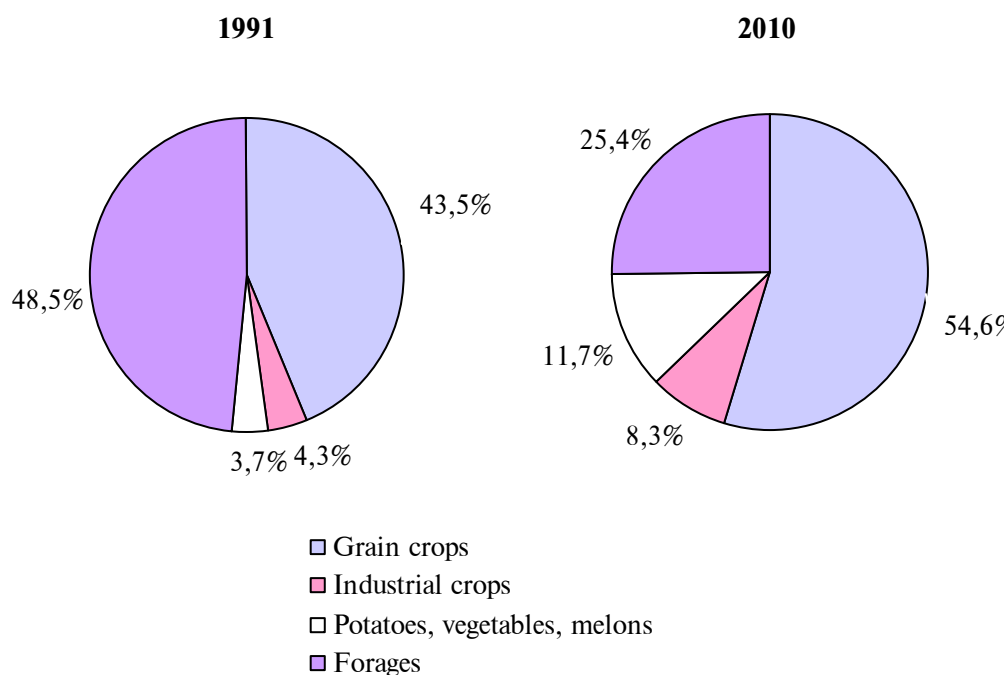
(in farms of all categories; thsd. tons)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Grain (weight after processing)	1373,9	913,3	1568,7	1667,4	1583,8
Sugar beet (manufactured)	12,7	107,4	449,8	288,8	139,2
Raw-cotton (net weight)	63,4	74,5	87,9	118,1	74,0
Tobacco (net weight)	42,2	17,6	34,6	13,4	9,9
Potatoes	326,3	431,6	1045,6	1141,5	1339,4
Vegetables	398,9	318,4	746,8	736,6	812,1



OF SOWN AREAS BY VARIETY OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

(as a % to total)



LIVESTOCK CAPITA AND POULTRY

(as of the end of the year, thsd heads)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of livestock	1190,0	869,0	947,0	1074,8	1298,8
including the cows	518,6	470,8	523,8	565,1	666,5
Sheep and goats	9524,9	4274,9	3799,2	3876,0	5037,7
Pigs	357,8	113,9	101,1	77,8	59,8
Horses	320,2	308,2	353,9	345,2	378,4
Poultry	13571,2	2031,8	3063,7	4279,0	4749,9

OUTPUT OF MAIN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(thsd. tons)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Meat (slaughter weight)	229,7	179,9	196,1	181,7	187,8
Raw milk	1131,4	864,2	1105,2	1197,6	1359,9
Eggs, mln. pieces	649,9	146,7	207,4	317,5	373,1
Wool (in physical weight)	36,5	14,8	11,7	10,6	10,9

CONSTRUCTION

Over the last ten years, in the construction industry of the Kyrgyz Republic, it has been observed a positive tendency of investments growth financed by internal investments. Thus, in 2000 the share of investment made up 38,1% and in 2010 it increased up to 77,3% (mainly due to funds of enterprises, organizations and population).

Currently, the share of construction in GDP volume is 6%.

Over the past twenty years, use of dwellings built at the population's expense increased significantly in the field of housing construction.

According to the analysis, it is observed the annual increase of direct foreign investment inflow. Thus, in 1995 the share of direct foreign investment receipts in percent to GDP made up 6,4%, and in 2010 it increased up to 14,5%.



FIXED ASSET FORMATION BY SOURCES OF FUNDING

(as a % to total)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Fixed asset formation - total	100	100	100	100	100
Domestic investments	100	31,4	38,1	71,6	77,3
republican budget	47,3	6,0	7,5	6,3	7,4
local budget	8,5	0,5	1,0	1,3	1,6
funds of enterprises and organizations	35,7	21,0	20,5	37,5	35,7
banks credits	...	...	...	...	7,2
funds of population	8,5	3,9	9,1	26,5	25,4
Foreign investments	-	68,6	61,9	28,4	22,7
foreign credits	-	5,3	47,7	15,5	10,9
direct foreign investments	-	63,0	12,8	11,2	8,2
foreign grants and humanitarian aid	-	0,3	1,4	1,7	3,6

STRUCTURE OF DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT RECEIPTS¹

(thsd. US dollars)

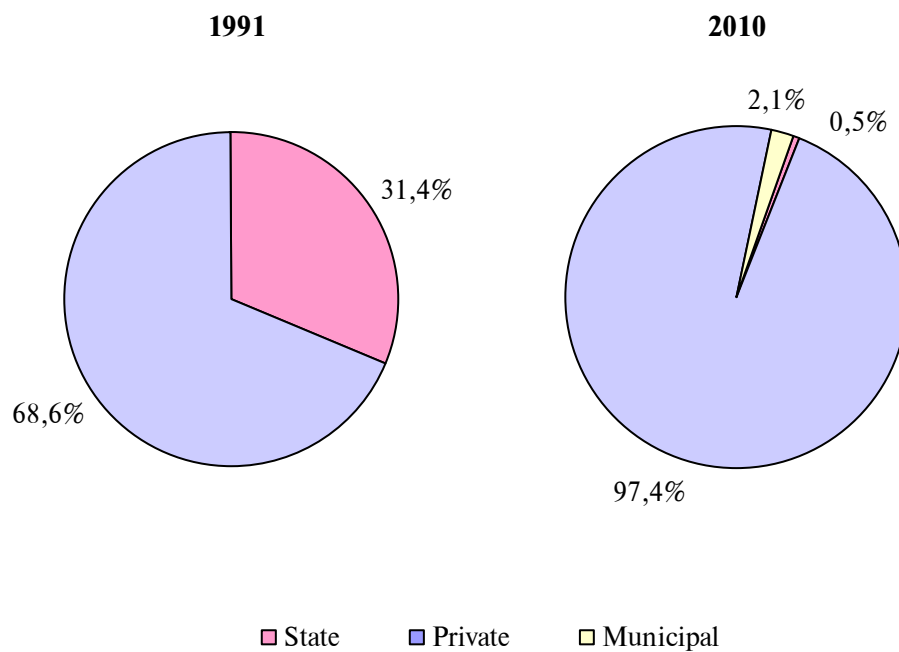
	1995	2000	2005	2010
Direct foreign investment-total	95,9	89,6	210,3	666,1
including:	15,9	34,1	33,0	22,4
Joint stock	-	-	-	0,2
Financial leasing	0,3	7,8	30,7	238,7
Reinvested profit	79,7	47,7	146,6	404,8
Other capital				
credit received from foreign				
co-owners of enterprises	...	14,4	65,8	352,1
trade credits	...	33,3	80,8	52,7

¹ Excluding outflow.

DWELLINGS PUT IN PLACE

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Dwellings put in place, thsd. m ²	1232,0	325,2	456,8	538,8	735,0
Dwellings put in place per 1000 of population, m ² of total area	276,0	71,3	93,3	104,4	134,9
Completed flats, thsd.	17,4	4,1	5,0	5,3	7,7
Number of flats put in place per 1000 of population	3,90	0,89	1,02	1,04	1,41
Average size of completed flats, m ² of total area	70,8	80,1	91,4	100,8	95,5

DWELLINGS PUT IN PLACE BY TYPE OF PROPERTY
(as a % to total)



TRADE

The volume of retail trade turnover in 2010 reached more than 136 billion soms, and increased by 1,3 times in comparison with 1991, and its share in total volume of gross domestic product increased from 3,3% in 1991 up to 13,7% in 2010.

During the formation of retail trade turnover the main share belongs to market turnover (57% of total volume), and the turnover of specialized trading enterprises (43%). Number of markets increased by 2,9 times in comparison with 1991.

Share of food products in total retail trade turnover made up about 53%, while the share of non-food products - more than 47%.



MAIN TRADE INDICATORS

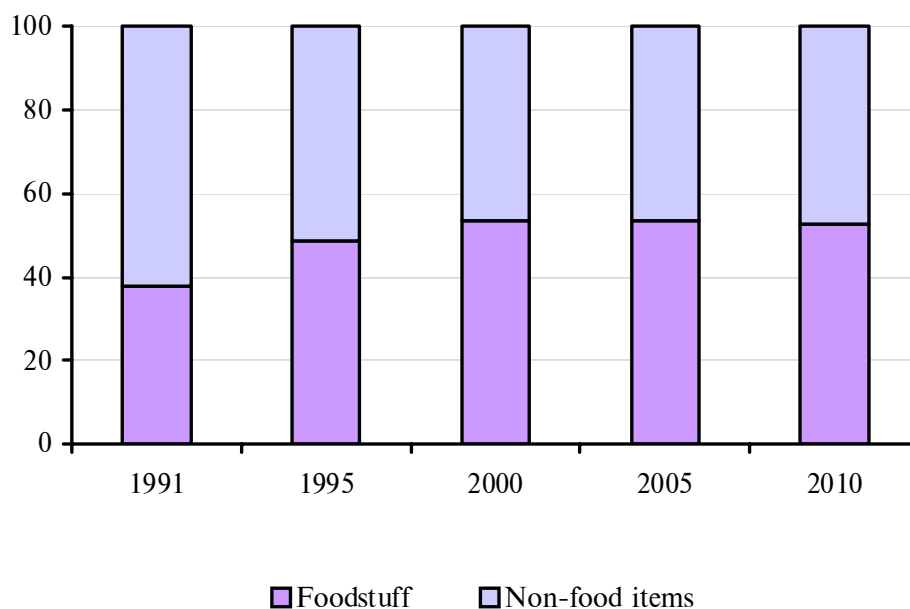
	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Retail trade turnover, mln soms	45,1	7468,4	28924,7	57683,5	136087,5
including:					
retail trade of the trading organizations	36,1	4450,3	7501,1	16394,0	58559,1
sale of goods in clothing, mixed and food markets	9,0	3018,1	21423,6	41289,5	77528,4
Retail trade turnover per capita, soms	8	1640	5885	11215	26207
Turnover of catering enterprises, mln. soms	3,2	220,0	918,8	2189,0	6796,8

CHANGE IN VOLUME OF RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Physical volume index of retail trade: as a % to the previous year	83,4	94,0	107,7	113,7	97,7
1991=100	100	40,2	52,8	89,9	by 1,3 times
1995=100		100	by 1,3 times	by 2,2 times	by 3,2 times
2000=100			100	by 1,7 times	by 2,4 times
2005=100				100	by 1,4 times

STRUCTURE OF VOLUME OF RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER BY TYPES OF PRODUCTS

(as a %)



TRANSPORT

The most important part of industrial infrastructure is a road transport with the share of more than 96% of freight traffic volume.

The big part of freight traffic on road transport is carried out by individual entrepreneurs (individuals). Thus, in 1995 the share of road freight traffic made up 8,8% and in 2010 it increased up to 61,9%.



Over the past ten years the situation with passenger traffic by all types of transport was stable. For many regions of the republic the single means of delivery are buses, where the main carriers are entrepreneurs. In 2010, the passenger traffic by bus of entrepreneurs (individuals) increased by 1,6 times in comparison with 2000.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC BY ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT

(mln. tons)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Transport - total	366,2	28,1	26,6	28,4	36,9
including:					
land	365,6	28,1	26,6	28,4	36,9
railway ¹	6,5	0,9	1,0	1,7	1,0
vehicle	359,1	27,2	25,0	26,1	35,6
pipeline	...	...	0,6	0,6	0,3
inland waterway ¹ , thsd. tons	550,1	35,6	35,4	25,8	16,0
air, thsd. tons	9,4	5,6	3,3	1,4	1,0

¹ At the moment of freight deliver.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC BY ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT

(mln. people)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Transport - total	609,7	267,7	462,7	445,0	532,9
including:					
land	608,0	267,2	462,5	444,8	532,4
railway	1,4	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,7
passenger road					
buses	512,5	209,6	393,0	393,6	492,6
trolleybuses	70,7	54,0	66,4	46,3	24,6
taxi	23,4	2,8	2,5	4,5	14,5
air	1,7	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,5

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES

In 2010, 865 telephone exchanges functioned on the territory of the country, that was higher by 1,5 times in comparison with 1991. During this period, the number of telephone sets of fixed line increased by 1,4 times, including home line - by 1,6 times. In addition, in 2010, there were more than 5 million mobile subscribers in the country, that was higher by 9,7 times in comparison with 2005. The number of provided Internet channels increased by 27,1 times in comparison with 2000.

The significant share in the structure of telecommunications services is mobile services. If in 2005, the share of these services made up about 53%, in 2010 it increased up to 76%. During this period, the services for Internet access increased by 4,5 times.

In 2010, 8,6 thsd. economic entities were included in monitoring of using information and communication technologies in the production activity of enterprises and organizations, implemented annually by the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. In comparison with 2005, the number of such entities increased by 2 times, and the number of employees engaged in information and communication technologies, made up about 85 thsd. people and increased by 2,1 times.



MAIN INDICATORS OF TELEPHONE PUBLIC NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of telephones (excluding coin telephones) of public network or having outlets to it - total, thsd.	363,5	369,5	385,4	442,9	493,0
including:					
urban area	264,5	272,3	296,5	347,5	397,3
rural area	99,0	97,2	88,9	95,4	95,7
From total number of telephones-private	241,5	274,7	298,3	353,7	391,3
including:					
urban area	183,9	206,9	228,1	271,8	309,9
rural area	57,6	67,8	70,2	81,9	81,4
Provision of population with private telephones (number of telephones per 1000 of population) - total	54	60	61	69	71
including:					
urban area	108	127	134	151	166
rural area	21	23	22	25	23
Number of connected radio station subscribers for mobile communication, thsd.	...	...	...	541,7	5275,4

PRICES AND TARIFFS

In connection with the cancellation of the administrative mechanism of price regulation and its liberalization in the first years of independence, in the republic it is observed a sharp jump in prices for consumer goods and services. The highest inflation rates were observed up to 1995. But, however, as a result of attempted anti-crisis measures, the situation in the pricing has stabilized.



In the last decade, the dynamics of consumer prices for goods and services was characterized by moderate growth rate. The sharp jump in price in domestic market (to 20%) was observed only in 2007-2008, that was the result of dependence on pricing at the food markets of importing countries. The same situation was in 2010, when the inflation rate as a whole made up 19,2%.

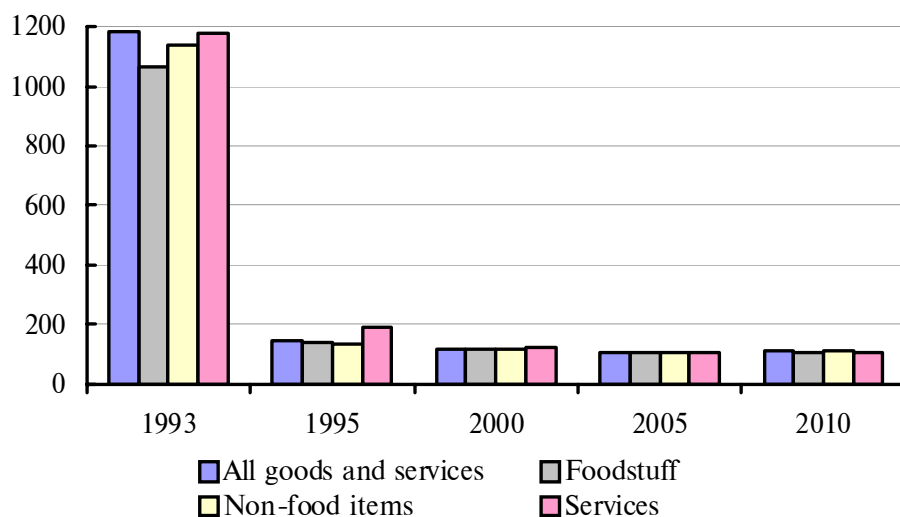
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (TARIFFS) FOR GOODS AND SERVICES

(December of the corresponding year in a % to December of the previous year; 1992 - in times)

	1992	1995	2000	2005	2010
All goods and services	21,3	132,1	109,6	104,9	119,2
including:					
Goods	23,2	131,3	108,7	105,2	120,4
of which:					
foodstuff (including alcohol beverages and tobacco)	29,8	141,4	110,2	107,7	124,2
non-food items	11,6	112,6	107,5	102,0	114,2
Services	5,4	138,1	116,2	103,2	111,9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (TARIFFS) FOR GOODS AND SERVICES

(corresponding year in % to the previous year)



LABOR MARKET

The situation in labor market of the Kyrgyz Republic for the past 20 years was characterized by development of new types of labour activity, retreat from the principles of mandatory employment, appearance and rapid growth of unemployment.

Over the past 20 years, number of employees in enterprises and organizations decreased by 2,6 times, and their share in total number of employment population decreased from 82% in 1991 to 25% in 2010.

At the same time, there was a tendency of stable growth of employees, and their number in total employed in economy increased from 791 thsd. people (43%) in 2002 to 1278 thsd. people (57%) in 2010. Increasing the number of hired personnel is provided by increase of the number of persons hired by individual citizens, and their share in total employment in 2010 made up 26%.

The significant share among self-employed population belongs to persons engaged in peasant farms and business activities, and their number in 2010 made up about 593 thsd. people, or 61%.



Over the last years, the structure of employed population significantly changed, where the share of employed in agriculture decreased from 49% in 2002 to 31% in 2010, while the share of employed in trade and service increased from 39% in 2002 to 48% in 2010, in construction from 3% to 11% correspondingly.

One of the factors of such changes is labour migration, where migrants leave agriculture and move to trade and services or construction in place of residence.

Employed population of the country has a high level of education, which is the result of existing educational system: almost every fifth among employed population has a higher or incomplete higher education, every eighth has a secondary professional education.

However, in spite of some positive developments observed in the past few years in the labor market, unemployment rate has been continuing to rise.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY POPULATION¹

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Economically active population - total, thsd. people	1754,2	1741,7	1912,7	2260,6	2456,0
including:					
employed	1754,1	1641,7	1768,4	2077,1	2243,7
unemployed	0,1	100,0	144,3	183,5	212,3
Economically inactive population - total, thsd. people	460,9	550,5	773,9	1228,8	1372,2
Level of economic activity, %	79,2	76,0	71,2	64,8	64,2
Employment level, %	75,7	64,6	63,8	59,5	58,6
Unemployment level, %	...	5,7	7,8	8,1	8,6

¹ Data for 1991, 1995 and 2000 are provided according to the balance of labor resources, from 2005- according to Employment and Unemployment Module of the Integrated Sample Survey of Household Budgets and Labour Force.



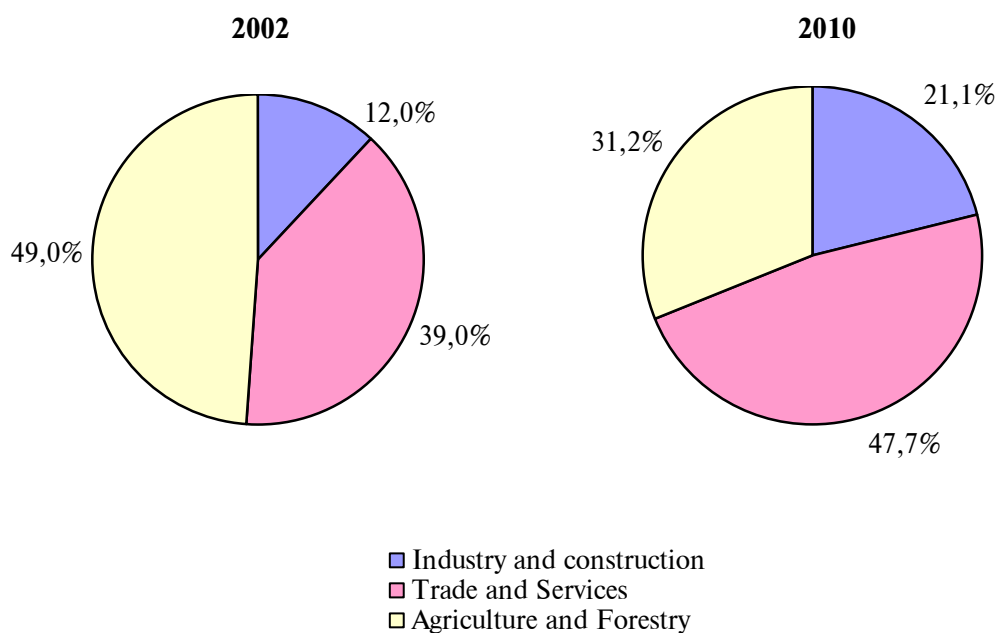
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX

*(according to data of Employment and Unemployment Module
of the Integrated Sample Survey of Household Budgets and Labour Force)*



EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SECTORS OF ECONOMY

*(according to data of Employment and Unemployment Module
of the Integrated Sample Survey of Household Budgets and Labour Force, %)*



SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURSHIP

One of the priorities of economic policy and important tendencies of market infrastructure of the Kyrgyz Republic is the development of small and medium entrepreneurship. In 2010, 85,6 billion soms of gross value added of the country was produced by entities of small and medium entrepreneurship. Over 20 years, its share in gross domestic product of the country have increased from 4,6 to 40,3%.



During the years of independence, the share of employed in small and medium entrepreneurship from total number of employed population have increased by 3,5 times, which mainly resulted from increase of individual entrepreneurs.

In 2010, more than 20% of industrial products of the country, 89% of the volume of contractor construction works, about 87% of trade turnover volume, 98% of public catering establishment volume was produced by entities of small and medium entrepreneurship.

MAIN INDICATORS OF THE ACTIVITY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURSHIP

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of entities, thsd.					
small enterprises	2,3	5,4	7,6	7,7	11,3
medium enterprises	...	...	1,0	0,8	0,8
individual entrepreneurs ¹	7,7	42,4	101,4	163,1	244,9
peasant farms	4,6	23,2	71,2	300,2	331,1
Average annual number of employed ² , thsd. people	73,4	133,8	214,3	247,3	333,7
small enterprises	65,7	91,4	46,6	39,4	50,2
medium enterprises	...	...	66,3	44,8	38,6
individual entrepreneurs	7,7	42,4	101,4	163,1	244,9
Share in total number of employed, in %	4,2	8,2	12,0	12,0	14,9
small enterprises	3,8	5,6	2,6	1,9	2,2
medium enterprises	...	...	3,7	2,2	1,7
individual entrepreneurs	0,4	2,6	5,7	7,9	10,9



	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Gross value added, in % to GDP	4,6	29,7	42,7	44,0	40,3
small enterprises	3,1	8,8	9,2	6,6	8,0
medium enterprises	...	7,7	6,7	3,9	4,8
individual entrepreneurs	1,5	8,8	10,7	16,6	17,0
peasant farms	...	6,3	16,1	16,9	10,5

¹Correspondingly, as of January 1, 1992, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011.

² Excluding peasant farms.

STATE BUDGET

The main objective of the budget policy of the Kyrgyz Republic during the last five years was to ensure complete and timely receipts of tax and non-tax payments in state budget income and priority funding of protected articles of the budget. Protected articles of the budget include: wages and salaries; Social Fund allocations; expenditures for procurement of medicine: foodstuff; benefits for lower-income families; mothers until the child researches one and half year; lump-sum allowance at birth; pensions for military servant and mothers of many children; allowances for the disabled and for special merits; compensation payments to pensions for electricity and other incentives.

STATE BUDGET

(mln. soms)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Incomes	17,7	2745,9	10029,1	20367,3	58013,2
Expenditures	24,4	4610,5	11308,2	20143,2	68781,2
Deficit (-), surplus	-6,7	-1864,6	-1279,1	224,1	-10768,0
in % to GDP	-7,1	-11,5	-2,0	0,2	-5,1

EXPENDITURES OF STATE BUDGET FOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SPHERE

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
	<i>Mln. soms</i>				
Total	14,9	2991,0	5706,6	11706,3	36696,7
including for:					
education	5,6	1064,9	2293,0	4917,7	12822,9
health	2,8	627,4	1295,9	2283,3	6910,8
social protection	5,1	915,4	1113,9	2858,2	11101,4
recreation, culture and religion	0,5	162,2	337,3	606,6	1723,1
housing and public/communal services	0,9	221,1	666,5	1040,5	4138,5
	<i>As a % to total</i>				
Total	100	100	100	100	100
including for:					
education	37,6	35,6	40,2	42,0	34,9
health	18,8	21,0	22,7	19,5	18,8
social protection	34,2	30,6	19,5	24,4	30,3
recreation, culture and religion	3,4	5,4	5,9	5,2	4,7
housing and public/communal services	6,0	7,4	11,7	8,9	11,3

EXTERNAL TRADE

The independence of Kyrgyzstan has allowed itself to enter the global market. At present, the liberal trade regime has established in the country. Kyrgyzstan became the country of free and open trade with its products exported to the external market.

In 2010, the external trade turnover of the country (on the base of data of customs statistics) valued at 4978,7 mln. US dollars and increased by 6,7 times in comparison with 1992. Import reached 3222,8 mln. US dollars and increased by 7,7 times, export reached 1755,9 mln. US dollars and increased by 5,5 times correspondingly.

The important criterion for ensuring the sustainable economic growth in the country and increasing the export is the expansion of export and import operations with all countries. In 2010, the main partners in export of Kyrgyzstan were Switzerland (22,1%) with its main export article as gold, United Arab Emirates (17,2%), Russia (14,7%) and Kazakhstan (10,3%).



The main export products of the country are precious metals and articles made from precious metals (38,1% of total volume), inorganic chemical agents (9,2%), articles of clothings and clothing accessories (7,2%), vegetables and fruits (5,8%), milk and dairy products (2,0%).

Geographical structure of import, as well as the export changed towards the increase of import of goods from non-CIS countries in comparison with 1992. The permanent partners in import were Russia, China, Kazakhstan, USA, Uzbekistan and Germany. Predominant goods in import are mineral products, machines and equipment, chemical industry products, means of transportation and their details, prepared foodstuffs, textile and textile articles.

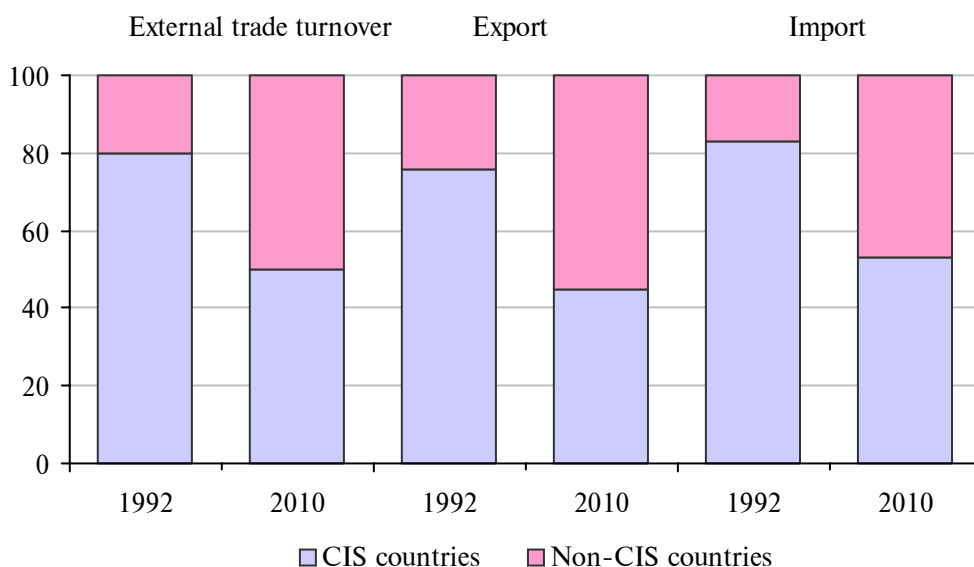
EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

(mln. USD)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
External trade turnover	737,7	934,4	1069,0	1862,7	4978,7
export	317,0	412,0	510,9	674,0	1755,9
import	420,7	522,4	558,1	1188,7	3222,8
foreign trade balance	-103,7	-110,4	-47,2	-514,7	-1466,9
Rate of import coverage by export	75,4	78,9	91,5	56,7	54,5

EXTERNAL TRADE OF CIS AND NON-CIS COUNTRIES

(as a % to total)





POPULATION LIVING STANDARD

Transition to market economy changed significantly social and economic sphere of the country. Scaled political and economic reforms have affected not only national economy, but firstly living standard of population. Therefore, one of the main priorities of social policy of the independent Kyrgyzstan is the tendency towards the improvement of living standard of population and poverty reduction.

Welfare of population of the country is measured on the base of sampling survey of budgets of 5016 households. Results of interview showed that the poverty line in 2010 calculated according to consumer expenditures by country as a whole made up 33,7%. Poverty line decreased by 28,9 percentage points in comparison with 2000.

In 2010, disposable money incomes per capita made up 29933,12 soms per year and in comparison with 1995 increased by 16,6 times. In 2010, the main sources of population money incomes were incomes from labour activity, and their share in the structure of disposable incomes made up 61,4%, incomes from sale of agricultural products produced in subsidiary holdings made up 17,4% and incomes from social transfers - 13,6%.

During the years of independence, significant changes in the field of social protection and social insurance have happened. Legal basis has been revised and strengthened, new laws on social insurance and provision of citizens as the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On state benefits in the Kyrgyz Republic» defining legal, economic and organization frames of state social insurance and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On state pension social insurance» based on insurance principles of pension granting have been adopted.

At present, every fourth habitant of the country has the right to some or other benefits provided according to some laws and separate resolutions/provisions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. There are 42 types of social benefits and 30 categories of persons have the right to use them.



As of the end of 2010, the number of pension recipients registered in social protection bodies (Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic) made up 560 thsd. people. During last 20 years, the share of pensioners among total population of Kyrgyzstan made up 10-12%.

Pension provision is provided both at the level of state system of pension provision and non-state system of pension provision. The activity of non-state pension fund directed to the collection of voluntary pension contributions, allocation of pension assets with the purpose of their expansion/buildup and payment of non-state pensions for recipients. In 2010, the number of non-state pension fund members increased by 4,2 times in comparison with 2003.

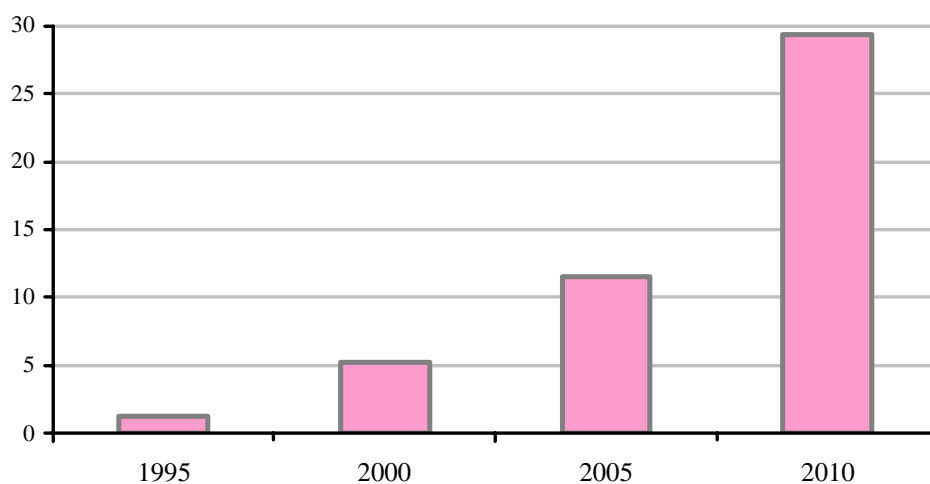
During the last five years, the share of expenditures for social protection (including subvention of the Social Fund) from the state budget made up from 14 to 16% of its all expenditures.

INDICATORS OF MAIN INDICATORS OF POPULATION LIVING STANDARDS

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Monthly average nominal wage of one employee:					
soms	1,75	368	1227	2613	7189
as a % to the previous year	159,1	157,8	116,9	116,6	116,7
Real wage of one employee, as a % to the previous year	...	110,0	98,5	111,8	108,0
Monthly average pension with compensations (as of the end of the year):					
soms	1,95	197	462	775	2814
as a % to the previous year	by 4,0 times	by 98,5 times	by 2,3 times	by 1,7 times	by 3,6 times

DISPOSABLE MONEY INCOMES OF POPULATION

(on the average per capita, thsd. soms per year)



CONSUMER EXPENDITURES¹

(on the average per capita; soms per year)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total	94,7	1552,2	4878,8	11304,5	25343,2
Food-stuffs	40,8	889,1	2717,9	6290,5	13268,4
Non-food items	37,4	407,3	1404,7	2859,8	6995,5
Services	16,5	255,8	756,3	2154,3	5079,4

¹ According to data of Integrated Sampling Survey of Household Budgets and Labour Force.

FOOD CONSUMPTION¹

(on the average per capita; kilograms per year)

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Breadstuff (bread, macaroni expressed in flour, flour, grain, legumes)	94,0	101,0	125,0	136,0	135,6
Potatoes	62,0	68,0	108,0	143,0	97,2
Vegetables and melons	73,0	49,0	128,0	131,0	150,0
Fruits and berries	18,0	11,0	35,0	33,0	30,0
Meat and meat products expressed in meat (including bacon and variety meat)	48,0	39,0	40,0	38,0	38,7
Eggs, pieces	144,0	31,0	48,0	60,0	79,4
Milk and dairy products (expressed in milk)	249,0	183,0	204,0	211,0	212,4
Fish and fish products	4,2	0,04	1,3	0,9	1,5
Sugar	36,0	13,0	12,0	20,0	21,3

¹According to data of the Food Balance.

MAIN INDICATORS OF PENSION PROVISION

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of pensioners ¹ (as of the end of the year), thsd. persons	596	581	571	536	560
Number of employed in economy per pensioner, persons	2,9	2,8	3,1	3,9	3,9
Real size of monthly pension, as a % to the previous year	50,0 ²	93,6	101,1	103,5	111,4

¹Registered in pension bodies of the Social Fund.

²Data for 1993.

EDUCATION

Since the independence, the radical reforms in economy, policy and social and cultural sphere were implemented, that brought changes in the educational status of the population. The results of population census of 2009 showed that the educational level of population of Kyrgyzstan is quite high. In 1999, the literacy rate of population made up 98,7%, and in 2009, it increased up to 99,2%.



Since independence, it was carried out major reforms in education. The basis of these reforms is the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education", the "Education" program, "Access to Education (Jetkinchek)" program, "Personnel of the XXI century" program, "The deposit of a young teacher," program, the integrated "Rural Education" program and other.

In recent years, as a result of measures taken to develop the infrastructure of pre-school institutions and the introduction of innovative programs of preschool development, the number preschool institutions have been stably. Number of children in preschool institutions of the country increased by 1,9 times in comparison with 2000.

In recent years, the number of preschool institutions increased due to the opening of public kindergartens established local authorities in some regions of the country, as well as reconstruction of buildings for preschool institutions funded by Aga Khan Foundation and other international organizations,

However, in spite of the stable increase of the number of children under 7 years of age attending preschool institutions, their share is still low and currently on average in the country is 12%. The share of children covered by preschool education in urban areas is higher by 5 times than in rural areas.

A special place among national priorities in education as the medium and long-term perspective has primary and basic education. The educational level of population in secondary schools is rather high (96%), which shows the maintenance of achievements in compulsory education.



The number of general educational schools has been increasing. The number of day-time general educational schools increased by 22,3% in comparison with 1991 and at the beginning of 2010/2011 academic year their number made up more than 2 thousand. At present, the number of teachers engaged in teaching activity in schools of the country is about 70 thousand.

Different-type schools by type of property and directions of the activity are developed actively. 330 untraditional schools (as gymnasiums, lyceums and other) with in-depth study of selected subjects are functioning along with general/common schools.

At present, there are 109 professional lyceums (colleges) in the country, where students have a profession and a certificate on completed secondary education.

The system of higher professional education of the country is represented by 56 higher educational establishments, of which public - 33, private - 23. In 2010/2011 academic year there were more than 230 thsd. students, of which the representatives of more than 70 nationalities lived in the country. More than 12 thsd. tutors engaged in the system of higher professional education and more than 13 thsd. students from 24 world countries obtain higher education.

It was observed the expansion of the activity of postgraduate studies directed to the training of qualified specialists in the field of science, management, finance and other. The number of postgraduates increased by almost a third in comparison with 1991 and reached more than 2 thsd. people in 2010.

PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Preschool institutions, units	1604	456	416	448	691
Number of children in preschool institutions, thsd. people	190,1	46,1	45,8	54,4	85,2

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS

(as of the beginning of academic year)

	1991/ 1992	1995/ 1996	2000/ 2001	2005/ 2006	2010/ 2011
Number of general educational schools-total	1844	1886	2009	2147	2220
including:					
day-time	1796	1886	2005	2137	2197
of which:					
public	1796	1867	1978	2087	2144
private	-	19	27	50	53
public evening (shift-type) schools	48	...	4	10	23
Number of pupils, thsd. people	961,7	974,1	1122,8	1119,3	1021,6

HEALTH

Since the independence of Kyrgyzstan, there were difficulties in the field of healthcare caused by social and economic reforms in transition. At present, despite the decrease of selected indicators of health system, the overall situation in health system has improved.



Over the past years, the state, in the framework of reforming the health sector and improving its efficiency, has approved the following program documents as the Law "On protection of people's health in the Kyrgyz Republic," National Program of Health Reform of the Kyrgyz Republic "Manas taalimi", "Tuberculosis" and "Immunization" programs.

Establishment of Family Medicine Institute in the country has allowed population changing expensive hospital services to the primary level of health protection in medical institutions with the lowest costs. For the purposes of improving the quality of preventive and medical work directly in families the group of family physicians was established.



In 2010, the primary medical and sanitary assistance was provided by 67 family medicine centers, including 592 family physicians groups and as well as 19 groups who were independent legal entities. 184 medical organizations provided stationary assistance to population, including 148 medical organizations engaged in the system of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. In the process of restructurization of hospital sector, the rural area hospitals were included as structural units to the composition of territorial hospitals and changed as family medicine center. Medical and preventive institutions were restructured and rayon hospitals were included into the composition of united oblast hospitals. At present, there are 26 centers of general medical practice, which are functioning on the basis of territorial hospitals and family medicine centres.

In 2010, the medical assistance to population was provided by 13,3 thsd. physicians and 29,7 thsd. paramedical personnel.

MAIN INDICATORS OF HEALTH

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of physicians:					
total, thsd. people	15,5	14,7	14,3	13,4	13,3
per 10000 population	36	32	29	26	25
Number of paramedical personel:					
total, thsd. people	44,1	42,6	37,2	30,6	29,7
per 10000 population	98	93	76	60	54
Number of hospitals, units	331	349	321	159	184
Number of beds:					
total, thsd	54,1	40,7	36,6	27,7	27,7
per 10000 population	120	89	74	54	51
Number of institutions providing primary medical and sanitary assistance ¹	618	604	621	203	163
Number of first aid and obstetrical stations, units	994	865	873	872	993

¹ For 2005, 2010 - excluding ambulatory diagnostic departments in hospitals.

CULTURE AND ART

The largest area of culture in the Kyrgyz Republic is libraries providing large services for population. There are widespread network of libraries in the country with different profiles and types. In addition to public libraries, there are school libraries, the libraries of higher and secondary educational establishments, medical, technical, agricultural libraries and also the libraries related to the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic.



The total amount of printed materials offered to the reader is more than 19 million copies. The largest stock is in the capital of the republic, and its share in the national library stock has made up more than 37%.

On average, one library can offer more than 18 thsd. books, pamphlets and magazines to its readers.

At present, 22 professional theaters are functioning in the country, and their number over the last 20 years has increased by 2,4 times.

There are historical, ethnographic, historical and ethnographic, historical and architectural, historical and local, preserves, memorials, art and literary museums. Number of museums over the past 20 years increased from 34 in 1991 to 63 in 2010.

MAIN INDICATORS OF CULTURE AND ART

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of libraries	1618	1062	1020	1037	1055
Number of books and magazines, thsd. copies	23934,5	29360,8	19851,4	19414,2	19157,8
Number of books and magazines per 100 reader, copies	540	655	406	379	354
Number of professional theaters	9	13	15	17	22
Number of audiences:					
total, thsd. people	1352	397	231	188	168
per 1000 population	306	88	47	37	31
Number of museums (including its affiliates)	34	32	39	58	63
Number of the attendance of museums					
total, thsd.	774	667	422	401	470
per 1000 population	159	148	86	78	89
Number of club institutions	1125	737	655	682	702
Circulation of books and pamphlet, total thsd. copies	9709,0	1936,1	906,4	704,9	730,4
of which in Kyrgyz language	...	1189,2	568,6	384,4	416,0
Annual circulation of magazines and other periodicals-total, thsd. copies	22904,0	149,1	272,0	328,6	1608,5
of which in Kyrgyz language	6908,0	84,6	61,9	6,8	79,1
Single circulation of newspapers - total, thsd. copies	1648,0	1088,8	1122,1	949,4	855,3
of which in Kyrgyz language	1088,0	371,0	423,1	375,5	394,3

TOURISM AND RECREATION



The Kyrgyz Republic has a great potential for development of tourism: the diversity of landscape, rich cultural heritage including the Silk Road, the live traditions, warm hospitality, excellent national cuisine and relatively low cost of labor.

However, the share of tourism in gross domestic product in the Kyrgyz Republic remains insignificant. In 2010, according to preliminary estimates, gross value added in tourism sector was valued at 8109,1 mln soms, or 3,8% of GDP.

In 2010, about 7 billion soms of fixed asset formation were contributed for the development of tourism in the country, which was higher by 18% in comparison with 2000.

As of January 1, 2011, in the Kyrgyz Republic, it has been registered more than 53 thsd. economic entities (legal and individuals) engaged in economic activities related to tourism, which is higher by 1,8 times in comparison with the same date of 2005. These are the companies producing touristic goods, selling them and providing tourist and excursion services: restaurants, bars, tourist facilities for placement, recreation and entertainment (reserves, national parks, alpinist camps), enterprises with all types of transport, etc.

The total number of registered economic entities includes about 44 thsd. individuals or 82% of persons engaged in individual entrepreneurship.

In 2010, the share of export of tourism services (i.e. services provided for foreign tourists on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic) in total export of services was estimated at 39,2% and increased by 17,8 times in comparison with 2000.

The share of import of tourism services (services provided abroad for Kyrgyz citizens) was estimated at 28,1% and increased by 16,7 times over 10 years.



Among 430 recreation and tourism institutions and enterprises delivering tourist services in 2010, 161 were specialized accommodation facilities. Specialized accommodation facilities include sanatorium and health resorts and recreation institutions which are the stationary medical institutions providing preventive and restorative treatment of the population, mainly on using of the healing properties of natural therapeutic factors. Most of them (115 institutions) are located in the Issyk-Kul oblast.

In 2010, the number of health resorts and rest homes increased by 1,6 times in comparison with 1991. Almost all resorts and rest homes are located in the Issyk-Kul resort area.

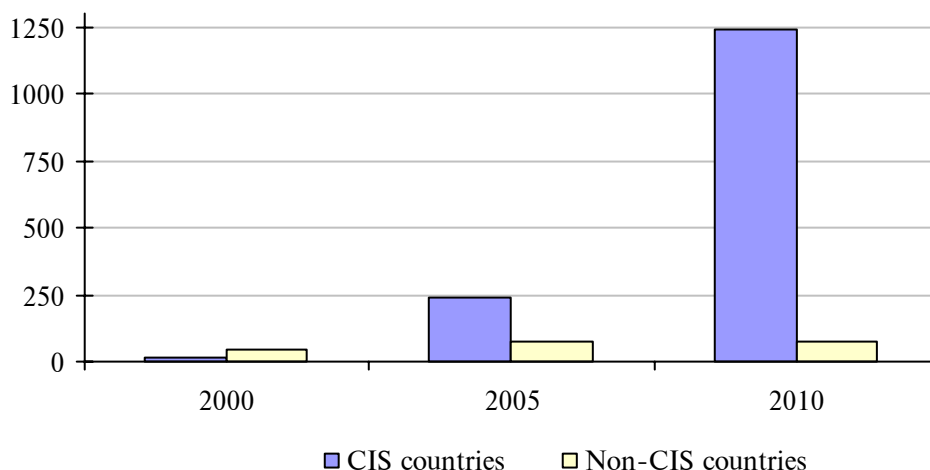
SANATORIUMS AND RESORTS WITH TREATMENT

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of sanatoriums and resorts with the treatment - total	31	24	14	20	22
Number of beds, per month	6,4	4,1	3,5	4,5	4,3
Number of persons, who received treatment, thsd. people	54,6	13,3	19,1	48,7	43,9

RESORTS AND REST HOMES

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of resorts and rest homes - total	52	33	39	62	83
Number of beds, per month	19,1	10,2	11,9	13,7	13,1
Number of persons, who had a rest, thsd. people	138,9	30,4	48,7	58,4	51,8

NUMBER OF FOREIGN CITIZENS VISITED KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (thsd. people)



PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

Physical culture and sports are an integral part of national culture and state policy of the Kyrgyz Republic to solve social and economical problems of society.

In 2010, 6,9 thousand sports-grounds and fields, 1,2 thousand sports halls, 43 health and sport complexes, 94 premises with sports facilities, 76 shooting ranges, 12 stadiums with grand stands for 1500 seats and more, 23 swimming pools and 200 various objects of physical culture and sports were on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

4,6 thousand athletes of the first category, 2,1 thousand candidates for master of sports, 949 masters of sports and 105 masters of sports with international category were trained by coaches.





In 2010, more than 150 thousand people trained in sport clubs, groups and teams, of which 28% were women. The big number (79%) of trained people were children and school age juveniles.

Volleyball (more than 25% of total trained people), football (about 19%), basketball (about 18%), field-and-track athletics (6%), chess (5%), table tennis (about 4%) and ordo (3%) are the most popular sports among people engaged in different sports clubs and groups. More than 3,1 thousand athletes having categories, candidates for master of sports and masters of sports were trained for these types of sports.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

The environment policy in the Kyrgyz Republic is based on the principles of sustainable human development, that means a commitment to use renewable resources and avoid over-consumption of nonrenewable resources, the choice of such products and technological processes that influence the least negative impact on environment.

In 1996, the Kyrgyz Republic joined to the UN Convention on Conservation of Biological Diversity, and in accordance with this Convention the action plan on conservation of its biodiversity has developed.



At the present, in order to maintain the biodiversity in the Kyrgyz Republic a network of specially protected natural areas with a total area of 1,2 mln. hectares has been established, that is 6,3% of total area of the country. It includes 10 national reservations, 9 state natural parks, 10 forests, 23 botanical, 19 geological, 2 complex and 14 hunter (zoology) reserves.

During the years of independence, the area of specially protected natural areas in Kyrgyzstan has increased nearly by 2,5 times.

From the total area of the republic, 4,1% is the glaciers and snowfields, which form the outlet of five independent river basins.

There are 1923 lakes in the country, where water supply has made up more than 70% of total national stored moisture.



Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances and the ratification of the UN Convention on Global Climate Change have stimulated the development of national strategies and taking effective measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances.

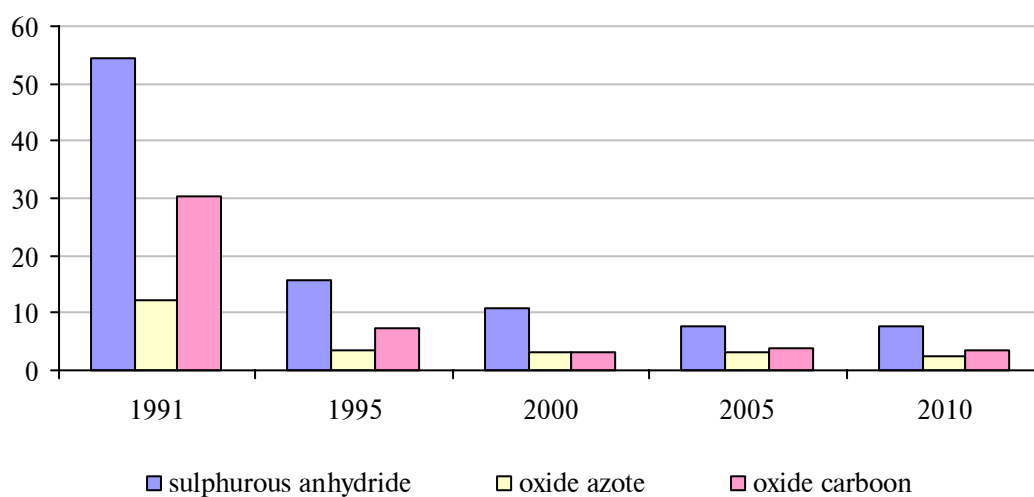
In 2010, the emissions of air pollutants from stationary sources, due to drop of industrial production, decreased by 5 times and made up 30,7 thsd. tons in comparison with 1991.

The most dangerous factor leading to the depletion and splitting of water resources and, especially, drinking water, is the pollution of water with various chemical and biological agents. Polluted wastewater decreased by 4,3 times in comparison with 1991 and in 2010 made up 6,7 mln. cubic meters.



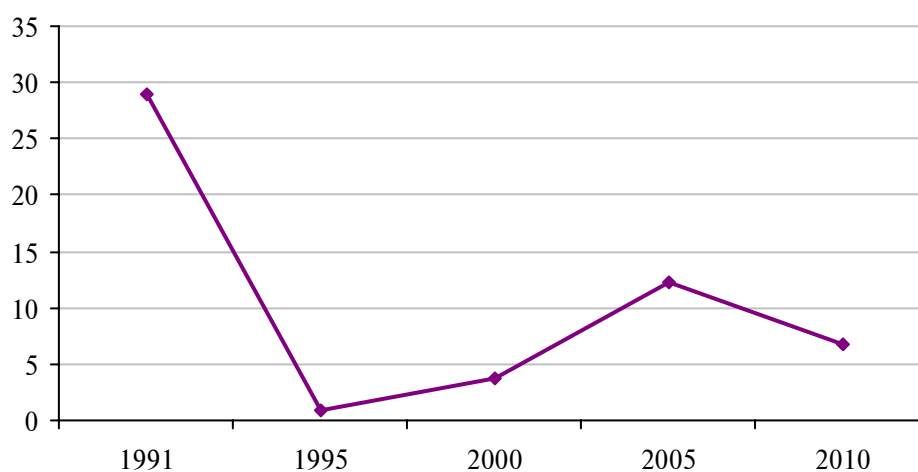
EMISSIONS OF THE MOST COMMON AIR POLLUTANTS, WASTED FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

(thsd.tons)



POLLUTED WASTEWATER IN SURFACE WATERS

(without treatment and insufficiently treated, mln. cubic meters)





Order Nr. 353 Copies: 100
Information and Publishing Department
MCC of the NatStatCom of the Kyrgyz Republic