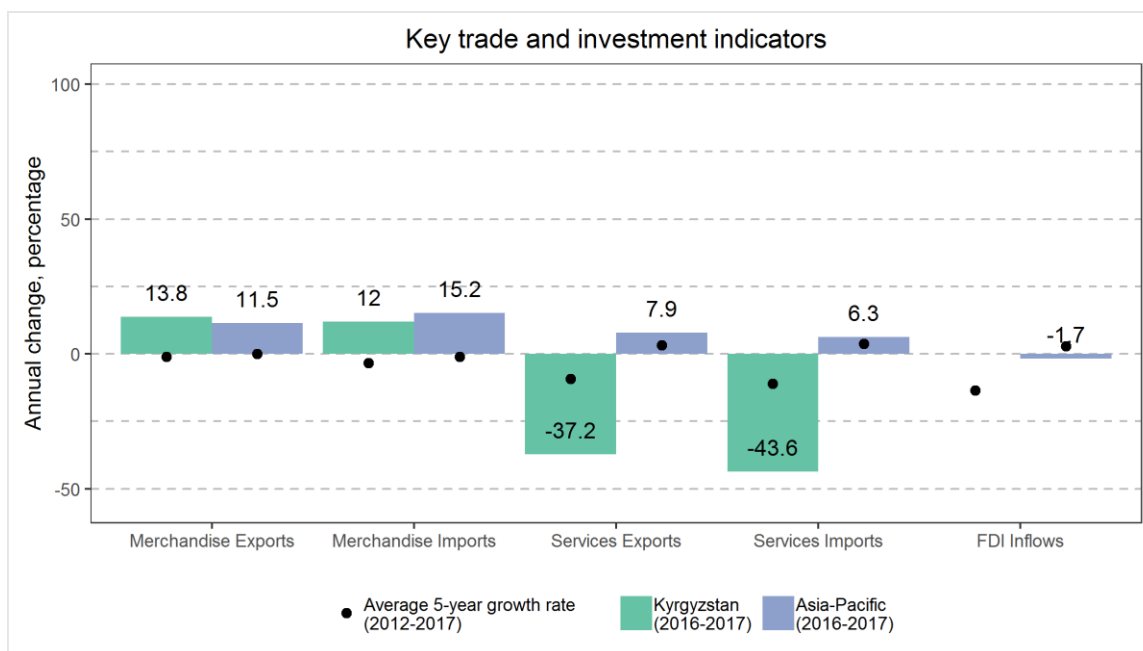




Asia-Pacific Trade Briefs: Kyrgyzstan



Merchandise Trade

Kyrgyzstan has a trade-to-GDP ratio of 97.53%. Merchandise trade accounted for 85% of Kyrgyzstan's total trade in 2017. Kyrgyzstan's merchandise exports declined by 1.1% on average during 2012-2017, lower than the Asia-Pacific average of 0% during the same time period. In 2017, Kyrgyzstan's merchandise exports grew by 13.8%, while in the Asia-Pacific region they increased by 11.5% in the same year. Meanwhile, Kyrgyzstan's merchandise imports decreased by 3.3% on average during 2012-2017, and recorded an increase of 12% between 2016 and 2017.

Services Trade

In 2017, Kyrgyzstan's commercial services' shares of total exports and imports were 22.6% and 11.5%, respectively. Commercial services exports declined by 9.2% on average during 2012-2017, lower than the Asia-Pacific average of 3.2% during the same time period. In 2017, Kyrgyzstan's commercial services exports declined by 37.2%, while in Asia-Pacific region they increased by 7.9%. Meanwhile, Kyrgyzstan's commercial services imports decreased by 11.1% on average during the 2012-2017 period, recording a growth rate of 43.6% from 2016 to 2017.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Kyrgyzstan recorded an average annual FDI inflows decline of 13.6% from 2012 to 2017, smaller than the Asia and the Pacific's 2.9% average annual FDI inflow growth. At the same time, Kyrgyzstan experienced a decline in FDI inflows by 84.8% in 2017. In terms of FDI outflows, Kyrgyzstan had an average annual FDI outflows



growth of 25.5% in the last five years, larger than the Asia and the Pacific's 3.5% average annual FDI outflow growth. In 2017, Kyrgyzstan experienced a decline in FDI outflows by 15484.6%.

Top Trade Partners

In 2017, the largest trade partner of Kyrgyzstan was China, representing 5.5% of its exports and 32.5% of its imports. 14.6% of Kyrgyzstan's exports and 25.7% of Kyrgyzstan's imports by value were traded with Russian Federation, its second largest trade partner. Other significant trade partners were Kazakhstan, Switzerland, Turkey, Uzbekistan, United Kingdom, United States, Belarus, and Germany.

Top Traded Products

The largest product category exported by Kyrgyzstan in 2017 was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form" (7108), with an export share of 39.9% of total exports, followed by the second most exported product category, "Precious metal ores and concentrates" (2616), which accounted for 8.2% of Kyrgyzstan's total exports. In terms of imports, "Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, not crude; preparations n.e.c, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals; these being the basic constituents of the preparations; waste oils" (2710) represented 12.4% of total imports, standing out the top imported product category. Meanwhile, "Footwear; with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (excluding waterproof footwear)" (6402) had a share of 8.2%, the second largest imported product category in Kyrgyzstan in 2017.

Tariffs

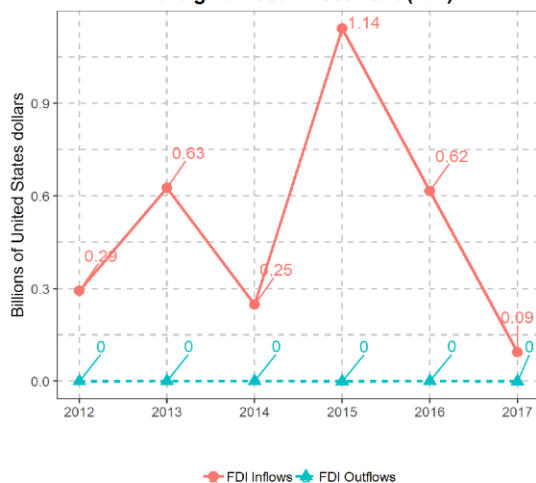
In 2017, average MFN applied and effectively applied tariffs in Kyrgyzstan were 4.53% and 3.96%, respectively - lower than the averages for the Asia-Pacific economies of 7.46% and 6.91%, respectively. Average MFN bound tariff rate of 7.44% was lower than the Asia-Pacific average of 26.35%. Kyrgyzstan acceded to the WTO on 20 December 1998. Currently, 99.94% of Kyrgyzstan's tariff lines are bound.

Trade Costs

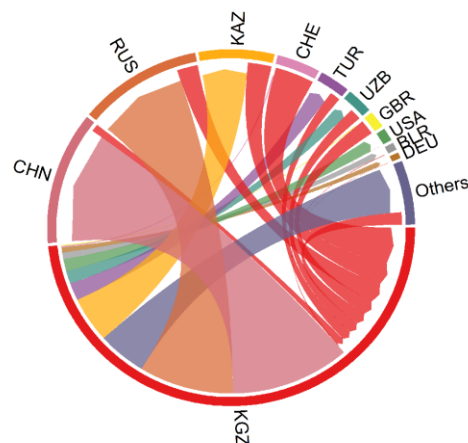
Kyrgyzstan's average trade costs with major trading economies in the region, are presented in the graph below. Trade costs in Kyrgyzstan remained higher compared with the most efficient traders in Asia and the Pacific.



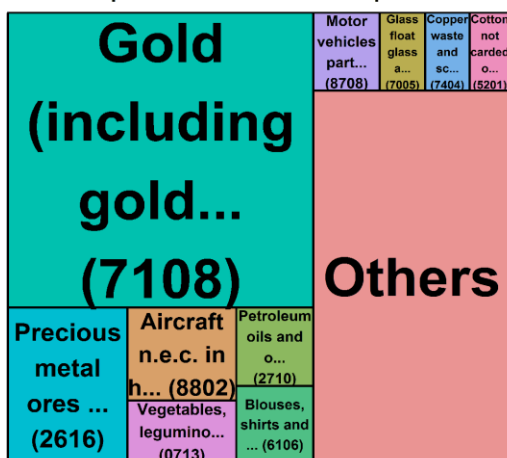
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



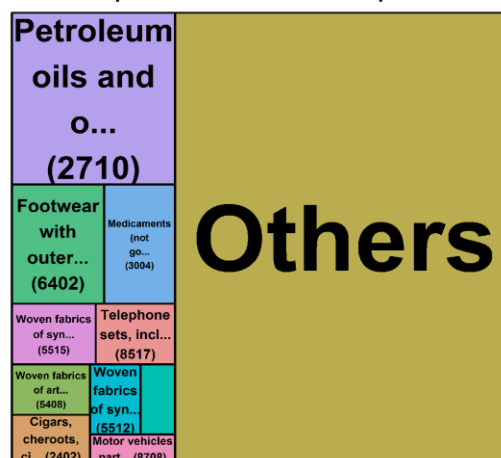
Top 10 trade partners, 2017



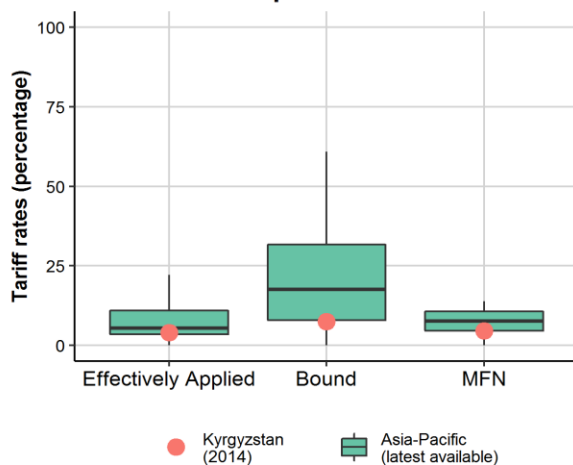
Top merchandise exports



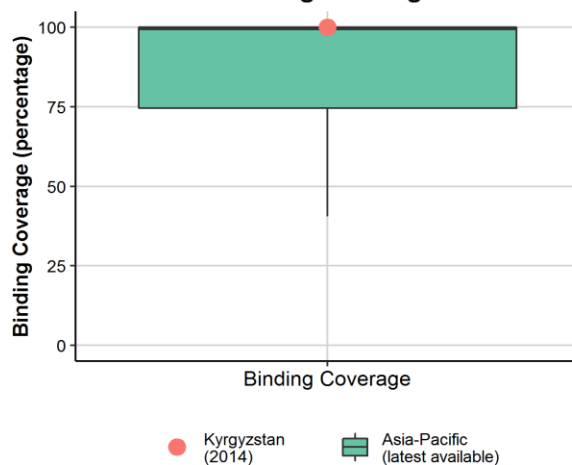
Top merchandise imports

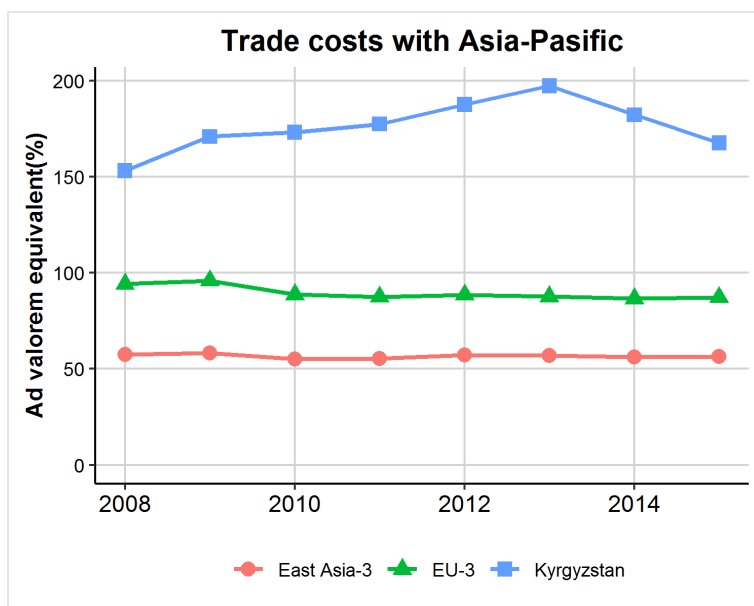


Import Tariffs



Binding coverage





Trade Agreements

Kyrgyzstan has 11 trade agreements in force, 0 signed agreements pending ratification, and 3 trade agreements under negotiation. Of the economy's total exports, 49.9% are directed to its trade agreement partners, while 50.2% of its total imports come from trade agreement partners.

Title	Status	Year in force	Share of total exports (%)	Share of total imports (%)
Armenia-Kyrgyzstan	in force	1995	0.00	0.01
Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan	in force	1995	16.49	12.74
Kyrgyzstan-Republic of Moldova	in force	1996	0.03	0.04
Kyrgyzstan-Ukraine	in force	1998	0.20	0.85
Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan	in force	1998	8.18	3.56
Kyrgyzstan-Belarus	in force	2000	0.48	1.81
Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan	in force	2000	1.36	0.31
Economic Cooperation Organisation Trade Agreement (ECOTA)	in force	2008	34.56	21.81
Treaty on a Free Trade Area between members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	in force	2012	33.19	41.42
Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)	in force	2015	31.61	40.22
Viet Nam-Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)	in force	2016	31.65	40.29
China-Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)	under neg.	NA	37.06	72.70
Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) - Iran	under neg.	NA	32.32	40.42
Korea-EAEU	under neg.	NA	15.15	28.49



ASIA PACIFIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT REPORT 2018

Recent Trends and Developments



Sources: Total commercial services and merchandise trade data were accessed from the WTO statistics website. Bilateral trade data accessed through IMF Direction of Trade Statistics. Product-level data accessed through UN Comtrade database. Tariff data were accessed through the World Bank's WITS and WTO tariff databases. FDI data were accessed through UNCTAD statistics portal. Trade-to-GDP ratio was calculated by summing commercial and merchandise exports and imports and dividing the sum by the latest GDP (current United States dollars), retrieved from the World Bank World Development indicators database. Trade costs data were based on the ESCAP-World Bank trade cost database.

Note: Data are based on economies for which data available only. For regional aggregates, latest data was used in lieu of latest missing values. Merchandise trade data follow the latest HS classification. Products are defined at the 4-digit level. Tariffs are simple average. Trade costs shown are tariff equivalents, calculated as trade-weighted average trade costs of economies with found developing economies in the region (China, India, Indonesia and Russian Federation), where data was available. Trade costs for East Asia-3 comprises China, Japan and the Republic of Korea; trade costs for European Union-3 comprises Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

Definitions: MFN bound tariff is the maximum most-favoured nation (MFN) tariff permitted under WTO obligations. MFN applied tariff is the tariff applied to imports among WTO members. The effectively applied rate is the ratio of collected import tariff revenue and value of imports. Binding coverage refers to the share of bound tariff lines in the total number of tariff lines. For more details contact escap-tiid@un.org.