

International Energy Investment Forum

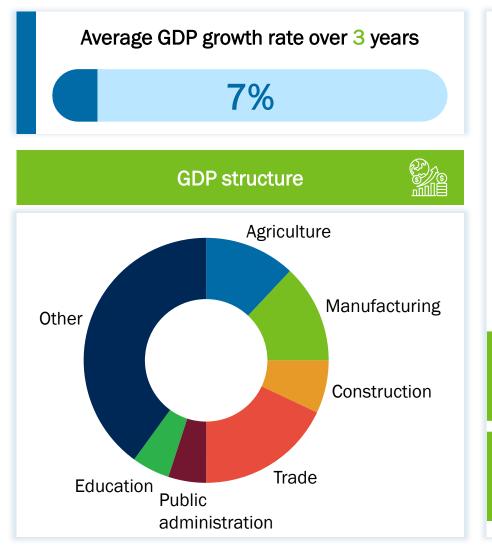
ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES AND INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN KYRGZSTAN

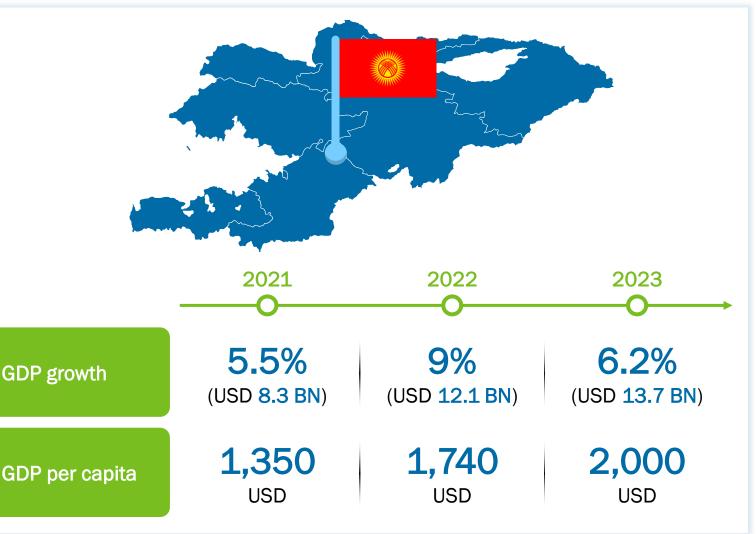




KYRGYZSTAN GDP

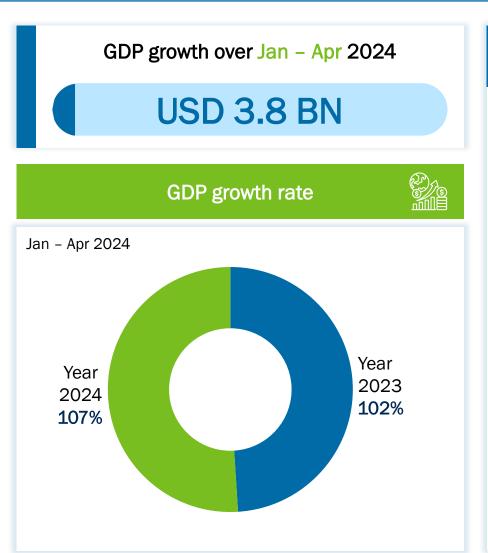


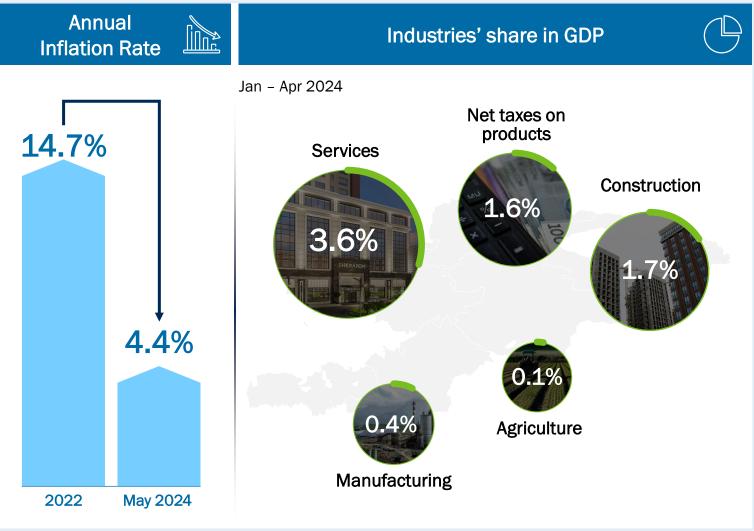




KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

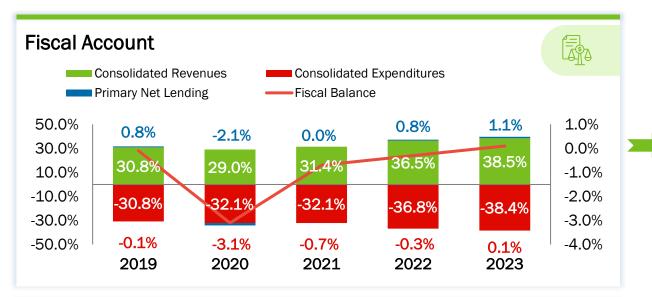






KEY FISCAL STATISTICS



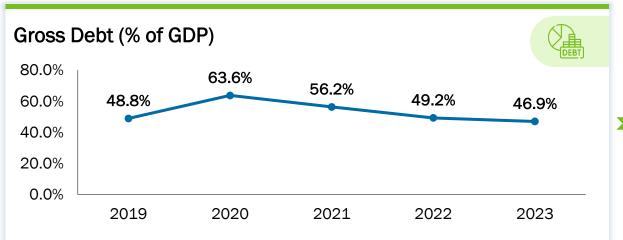




The overall budget deficit decreased to 0.3% of GDP in 2022 on the back of strong import VAT collection and despite the significant increase in the public wage bill and capital spending.



Kyrgyzstan was the only country in the region that closed 2023 with surplus of 13 BN Soms.





Public debt decreased to 46.9% of GDP in 2023 from 56.2% of GDP in 2021 mainly driven by a restated higher GDP growth.

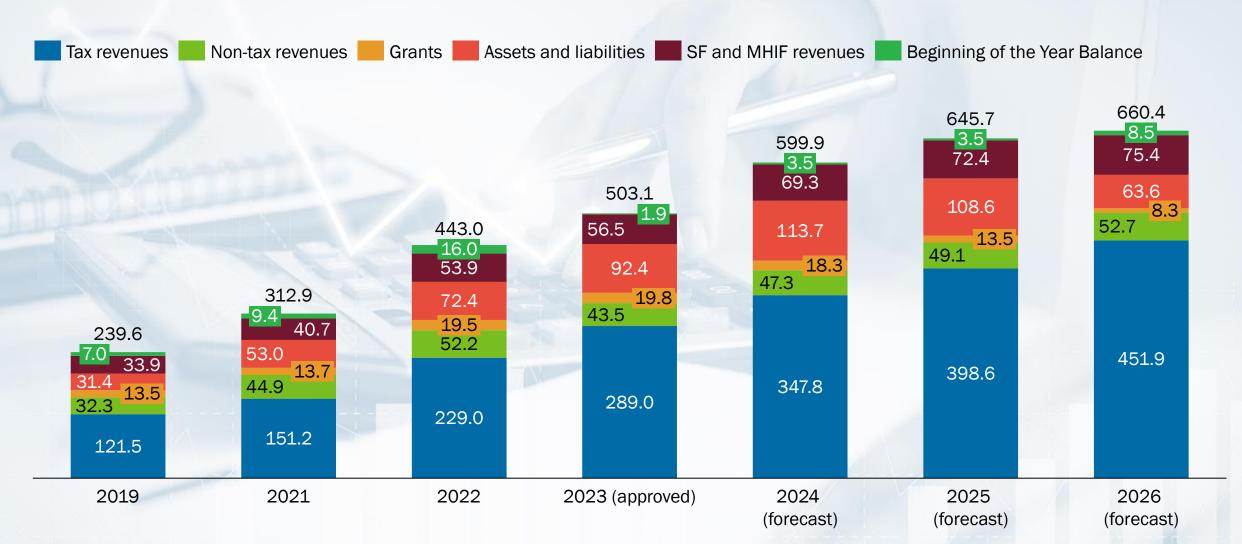


It is expected to decrease to 42.7% of GDP by 2025 due to lower fiscal imbalances and sustained buoyant growth.

Sources: IMF Reports; Kyrgyzstan National Statistics



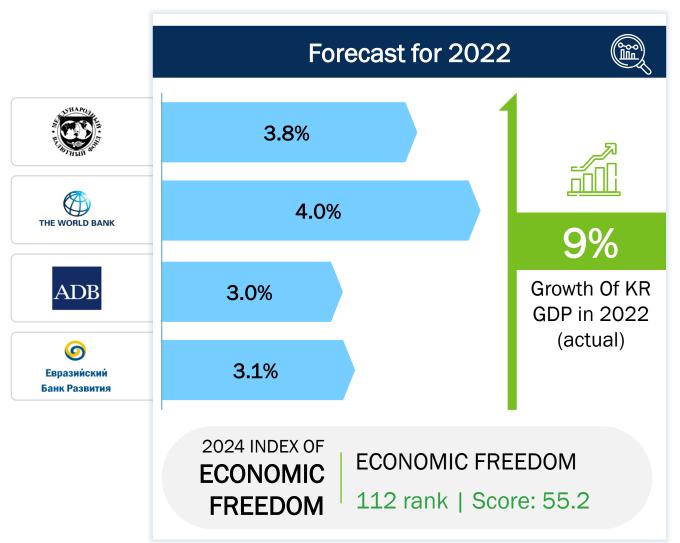




SF - Social Fund; MHIF - Mandatory Health Insurance Fund

FORECASTS AND FACTS: DATA OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR KYRGYZSTAN

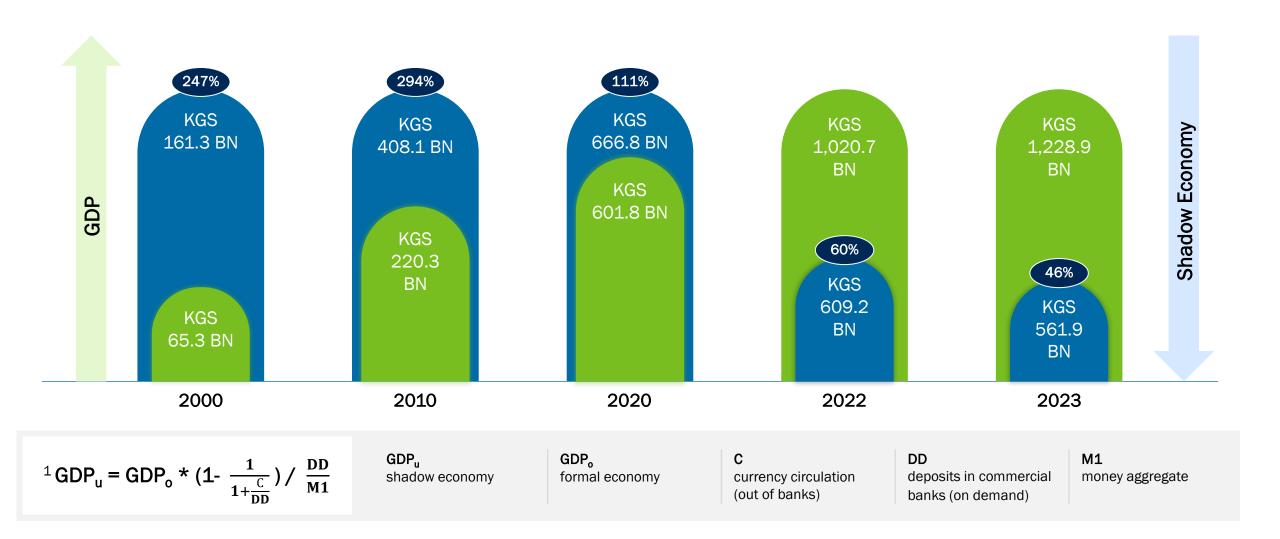






ASSESSMENT OF SHADOW ECONOMY (USING THE GUTMANN METHOD¹)

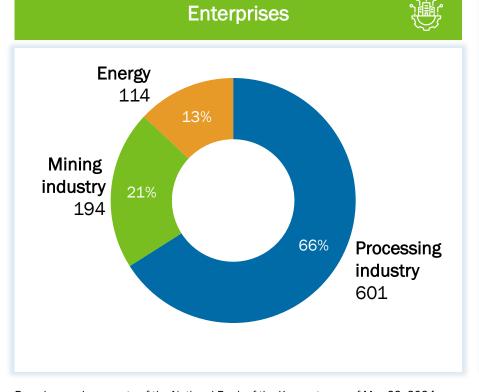


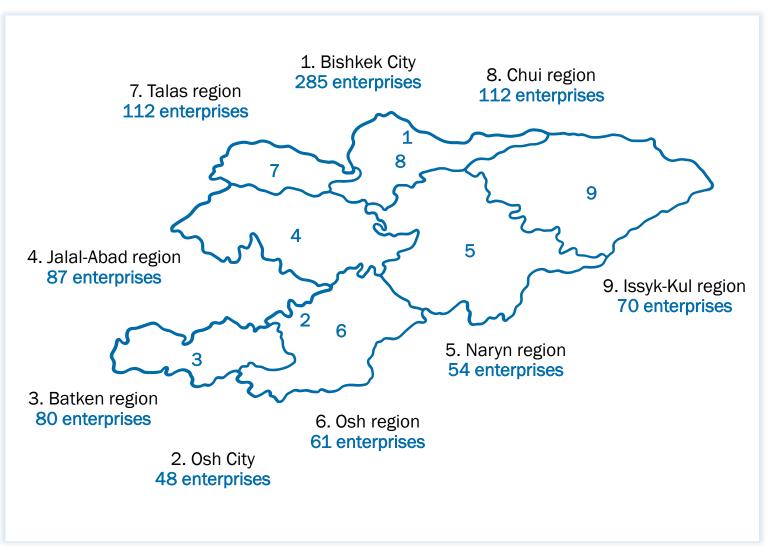








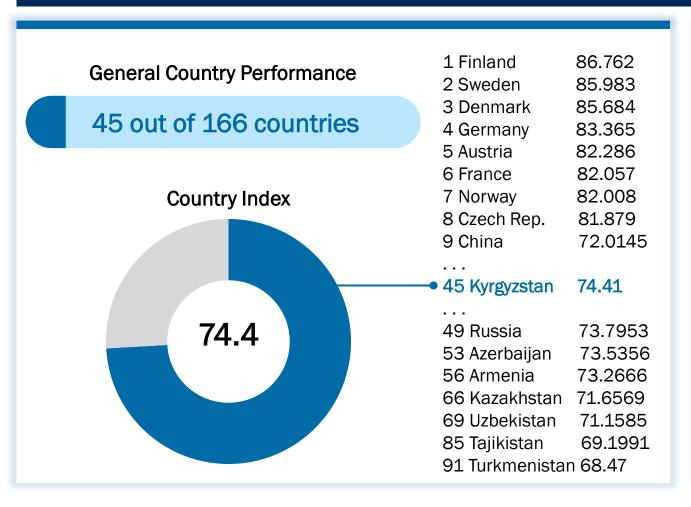


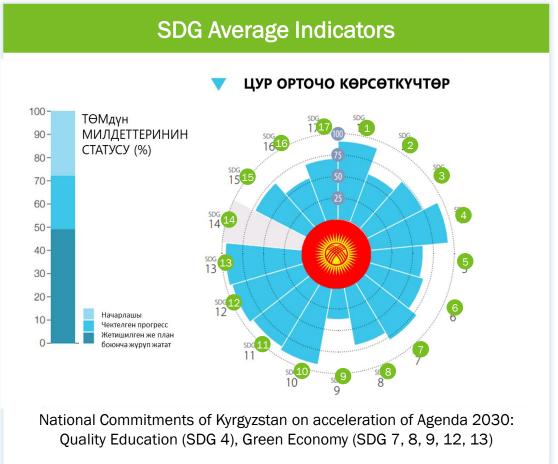






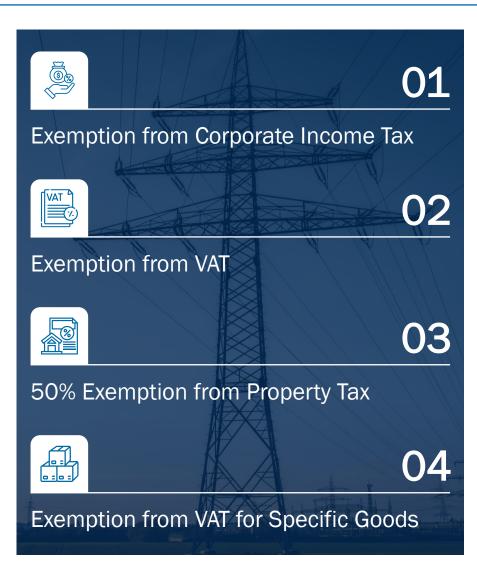
The UN and its partners in Kyrgyzstan are working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: 17 interconnected and ambitious Goals which address the major development challenges faced by people in Kyrgyzstan and around the world.





TAX PREFERENCES IN POWER SECTOR



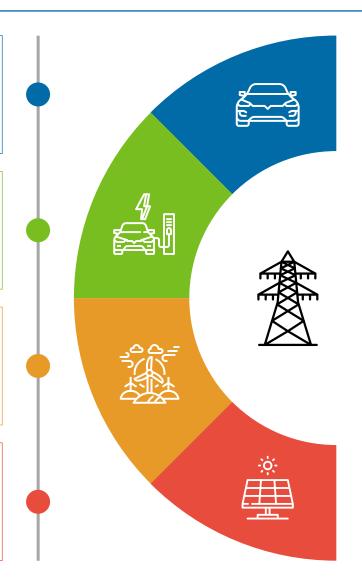


Motor vehicle, year of manufacture: 5 years Driven by electric motor only

Equipment for electric charging vehicles propelled only by an electric motor

Specialized goods and equipment for construction of power plants based on renewable energy

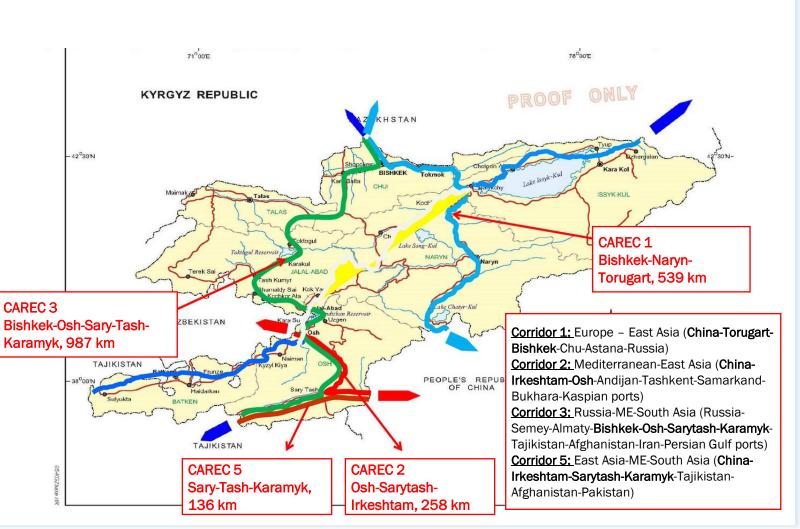
Equipment and its components that meet energy and resource efficiency requirements





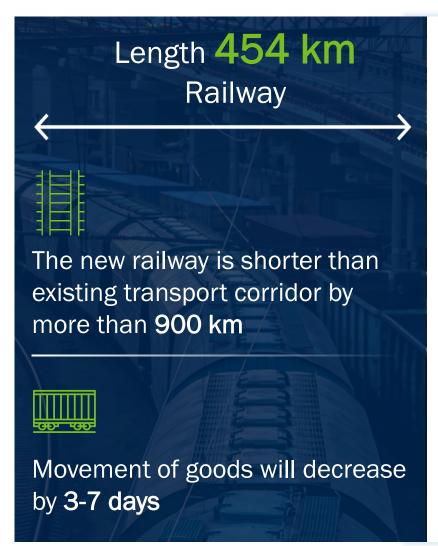
LOGISTICS: TRANSPORT CORRIDORS OF CAREC IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

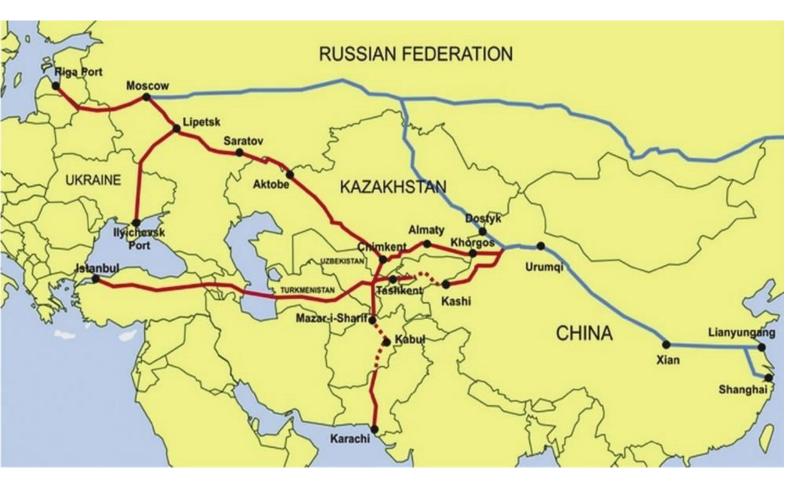












AGRICULTURE SECTOR: ORGANICS





Organics

The Kyrgyz Republic is in a very advantageous position for the development of agriculture due to the favorable climate of its agricultural products and its territorial advantage. The territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is divided into regions that have different geographical and climatic conditions, which gives comparative advantages.

For example, in the Chui region, sugar beet is the predominant agricultural product; Issyk-Kul region is famous for apples and pears; in Batken region, farmers grow apricots (dried); Osh and Jalal-Abad regions are the largest producers of cotton and walnuts, Naryn region is famous for livestock; in Talas region is the largest exporter of soybeans.

TOURISTIC POTENTIAL





The tourism potential of
Kyrgyzstan is immense, with
tourism products aligned with
global brands such as the
Great Silk Road and the World
Nomad Games.

01



Many picturesque lakes, including Issyk – Kul Lake, deepest lake in the world.

02



Active tourism: mountain tourism, alpinism, hiking and bicycling.

03

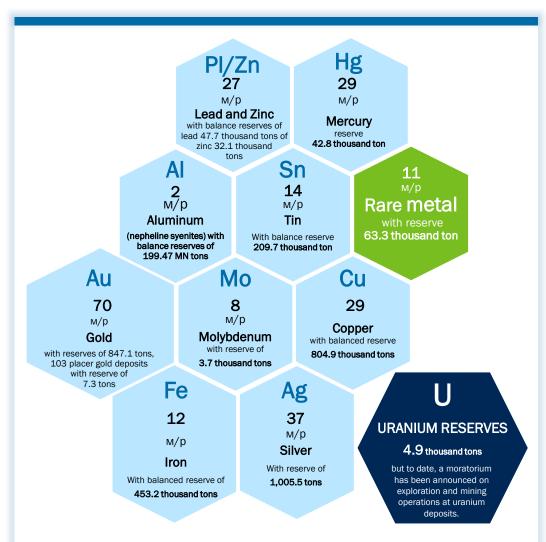


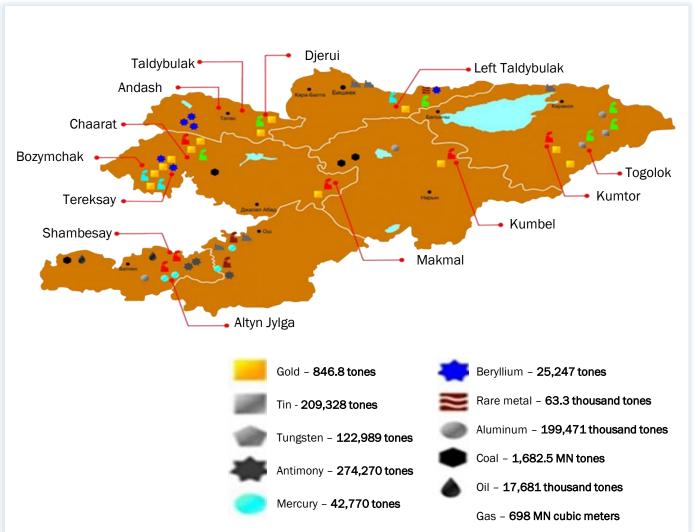
Cultural tourism: visiting historical and cultural monuments, national festivals and other national events.

04





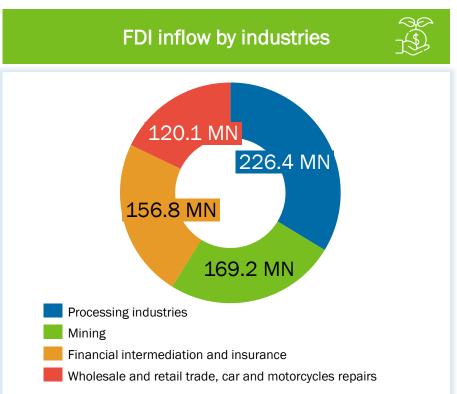


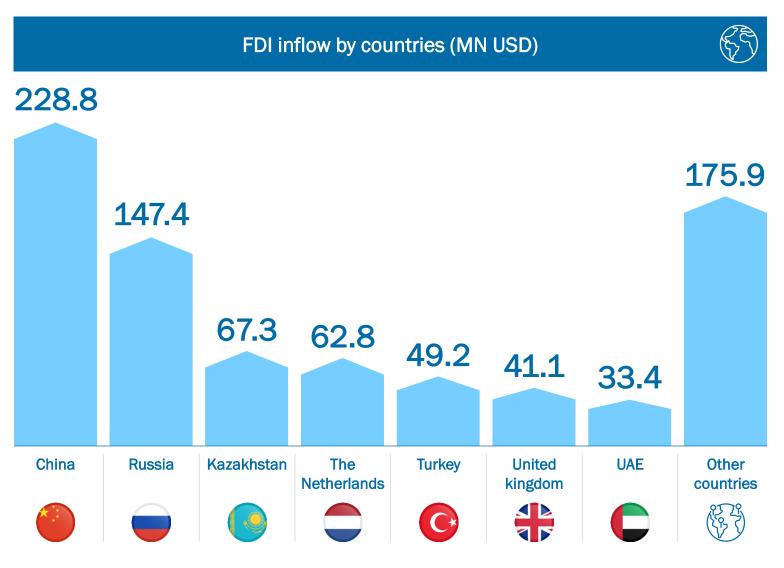


FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS INFLOW



FDI inflow in the KR in 2023
USD 798.2 MN





EXPERIENCE IN ESTABLISHING INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS



Total amount of charter capital

USD 1.2 BN



Kyrgyz - Russian Development Fund



Kyrgyz - Azerbaijani Development Fund



Turkic Investment Fund



Kyrgyz - Hungarian Development Fund



Kyrgyz - Uzbek Development Fund



Abu-Dabi Kyrgyz Investment OJSC

Funds provide funding for development of following projects



Agro-industrial complex



Water supply sector



Health care sector



Automobile industry



Research & development



Gas industry complex



Apparel and textile industries



Mining and metallurgic industries



Transport



Trade



Entrepreneurship development



Energy complex



Housing construction



Information technologies



Tourism development