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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

134

1.1 134.guide

Texified version of data for Kyrgyzstan.

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Kyrgyzstan

1.2 134.guide/Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan

Geography (Kyrgyzstan)
 People (Kyrgyzstan)
 Government (Kyrgyzstan)
 Government (Kyrgyzstan 2. usage)
 Economy (Kyrgyzstan)
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 Communications (Kyrgyzstan)
 Defense Forces (Kyrgyzstan)

1.3 134.guide/Geography (Kyrgyzstan)

Geography (Kyrgyzstan)

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Location:

South Asia, between China and Kazakhstan

Map references:

Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States - Central Asian States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

198,500 km²

land area:

191,300 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land boundaries:

total 3,878 km, China 858 km, Kazakhstan 1,051 km, Tajikistan 870 km, Uzbekistan 1,099 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

territorial dispute with Tajikistan on southern boundary in Isfara Valley area

Climate:

dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan; subtropical in south (Fergana Valley)

Terrain: peaks of Tien Shan rise to 7,000 meters, and associated valleys and basins ←

encompass entire nation

Natural resources:

small amounts of coal, natural gas, oil, nepheline, rare earth metals, mercury, bismuth, gold, lead, zinc, hydroelectric power

Land use:

arable land:

NA%

permanent crops:

NA%

meadows and pastures:

NA%
 forest and woodland:
 NA%
 other:
 NA%
 Irrigated land:
 10,320 km2 (1990)
 Environment:
 NA
 Note:
 landlocked

1.4 134.guide/People (Kyrgyzstan)

People (Kyrgyzstan)

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Population:
 4,625,954 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 1.56% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 26.69 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 7.45 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 -3.62 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 47.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 67.71 years
 male:
 63.47 years
 female:
 72.15 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.39 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Kirghiz(s)
 adjective:
 Kirghiz
 Ethnic divisions:
 Kirghiz 52.4%, Russian 21.5%, Uzbek 12.9%, Ukrainian 2.5%, German 2.4%,
 other 8.3%
 Religions:
 Muslim 70%, Russian Orthodox NA%
 Languages:
 Kirghiz (Kyrgyz) - official language, Russian
 Literacy:
 age 9-49 can read and write (1970)
 total population:

100%
 male:
 100%
 female:
 100%
 Labor force:
 1.748 million
 by occupation:
 agriculture and forestry 33%, industry and construction 28%, other 39%
 (1990)

1.5 134.guide/Government (Kyrgyzstan)

Government (Kyrgyzstan)
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Names:
 conventional long form:
 Republic of Kyrgyzstan
 conventional short form:
 Kyrgyzstan
 local long form:
 Kyrgyzstan Respublikasy
 local short form:
 none
 former:
 Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic
 Digraph:
 KG
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Bishkek (Frunze)
 Administrative divisions:
 6 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'); Chu, Jalal-Abad, Ysyk-Kul', Naryn ↔
 Osh, Talas
 Independence:
 31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)
 Constitution:
 adopted 5 May 1993
 Legal system:
 based on civil law system
 National holiday:
 National Day, 2 December
 Political parties and leaders:
 Kyrgyz Democratic Movement, Kazat AKMAKOV, chairman; Civic Accord, ↔
 Coalition
 representing nonnative minority groups; National Revived Asaba (Banner)
 Party, Asan ORMUSHEV, chairman; Communist Party was banned but has
 registered as political party 18 September 1992
 Other political or pressure groups: National Unity Democratic Movement; ↔
 Peasant Party; Council of

Free Trade

Unions; Union of Entrepreneurs

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held 12 October 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Askar AKAYEV won in uncontested election with 95% of vote with 90% of electorate voting; note - president elected by Supreme Soviet 28 October 1990, then by popular vote 12 October 1991

Zhogorku Keneshom:

last held 25 February 1990 for the Supreme Soviet (next to be held no later than NA November 1994 for the Zhogorku Keneshom); results - Communists 90%; seats - (350 total) Communists 310

Executive branch:

president, Cabinet of Ministers, prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Zhogorku Keneshom

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Askar AKAYEV (since 28 October 1990); Vice President Feliks KULOV (since 12 October 1992)

1.6 134.guide/Government (Kyrgyzstan 2. usage)

Government (Kyrgyzstan 2. usage)

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Head of Government:

Prime Minister Tursenbek CHYNGYSHEV (since 2 March 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Abdygani ERKEBAYEV; Supreme Soviet Chairman Medetkan SHERIMKULOV (since NA)

Member of:

CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, NACC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

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Flag:

red field with a yellow sun in the center having 40 rays representing the ←
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Krygyz tribes; on the obverse side the rays run counterclockwise, on the reverse, clockwise; in the center of the sun is a red ring crossed by two sets of three lines, a stylized representation of the roof of the traditional Kyrgyz yurt

1.7 134.guide/Economy (Kyrgyzstan)

Economy (Kyrgyzstan)

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Overview:

Kyrgyzstan's small economy (less than 1% of the total for the former Soviet Union) is oriented toward agriculture, producing mainly livestock such as goats and sheep, as well as cotton, grain, and tobacco. Industry, concentrated around Bishkek, produces small quantities of electric motors, livestock feeding equipment, washing machines, furniture, cement, paper, ← and bricks. Mineral extraction is small, the most important minerals being coal ← rare earth metals and gold. Kyrgyzstan is a net importer of many types of food and fuel but is a net exporter of electricity. In 1992, the Kirghiz leadership made progress on reform, primarily by privatizing business, granting life-long tenure to farmers, and freeing most prices. Nonetheless, in 1992 overall industrial and livestock output declined because of acute fuel shortages and a widespread lack of spare parts.

National product:

GDP \$NA

National product real growth rate:

-25% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

29% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate:

0.1% includes officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

\$NA

commodities:

wool, chemicals, cotton, ferrous and nonferrous metals, shoes, machinery, tobacco

partners:

Russia 70%, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and others

Imports:

\$NA

commodities:

lumber, industrial products, ferrous metals, fuel, machinery, textiles, footwear
 partners:
 other CIS republics
 External debt:
 \$650 million (1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA% (1992)
 Electricity:
 4,100,000 kW capacity; 11,800 million kWh produced, 2,551 kWh per capita (1992)
 Industries:
 small machinery, textiles, food-processing industries, cement, shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, and rare earth metals
 Agriculture:
 wool, tobacco, cotton, livestock (sheep, goats, cattle), vegetables, meat, grapes, fruits and berries, eggs, milk, potatoes
 Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
 Economic aid:
 \$300 million official and commitments by foreign donors (1992)

1.8 134.guide/Economy (Kyrgyzstan 2. usage)

Economy (Kyrgyzstan 2. usage)

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Currency:
 introduced national currency, the som (10 May 1993)
 Exchange rates:
 rubles per US\$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 134.guide/Communications (Kyrgyzstan)

Communications (Kyrgyzstan)

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Railroads:
 370 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)
 Highways:
 30,300 km total; 22,600 km paved or graveled, 7,700 km earth (1990)
 Pipelines:
 natural gas 200 km

Ports:
 none; landlocked

Airports:
 total:
 52
 useable:
 27
 with permanent-surface runways:
 12
 with runways over 3,659 m:
 1
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
 4
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:
 13

Telecommunications:
 poorly developed; 56 telephones per 1000 persons (December 1990);
 connections with other CIS countries by landline or microwave and with ↔
 other
 countries by leased connections with Moscow international gateway switch;
 satellite earth stations - Orbita and INTELSAT (TV receive only); new
 intelsat earth station provide TV receive-only capability for Turkish
 broadcasts

1.10 134.guide/Defense Forces (Kyrgyzstan)

Defense Forces (Kyrgyzstan)

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Branches:
 National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops), Civil Defense

Manpower availability:
 males age 15-49 1,093,694; fit for military service 890,961 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:
 \$NA, NA% of GDP