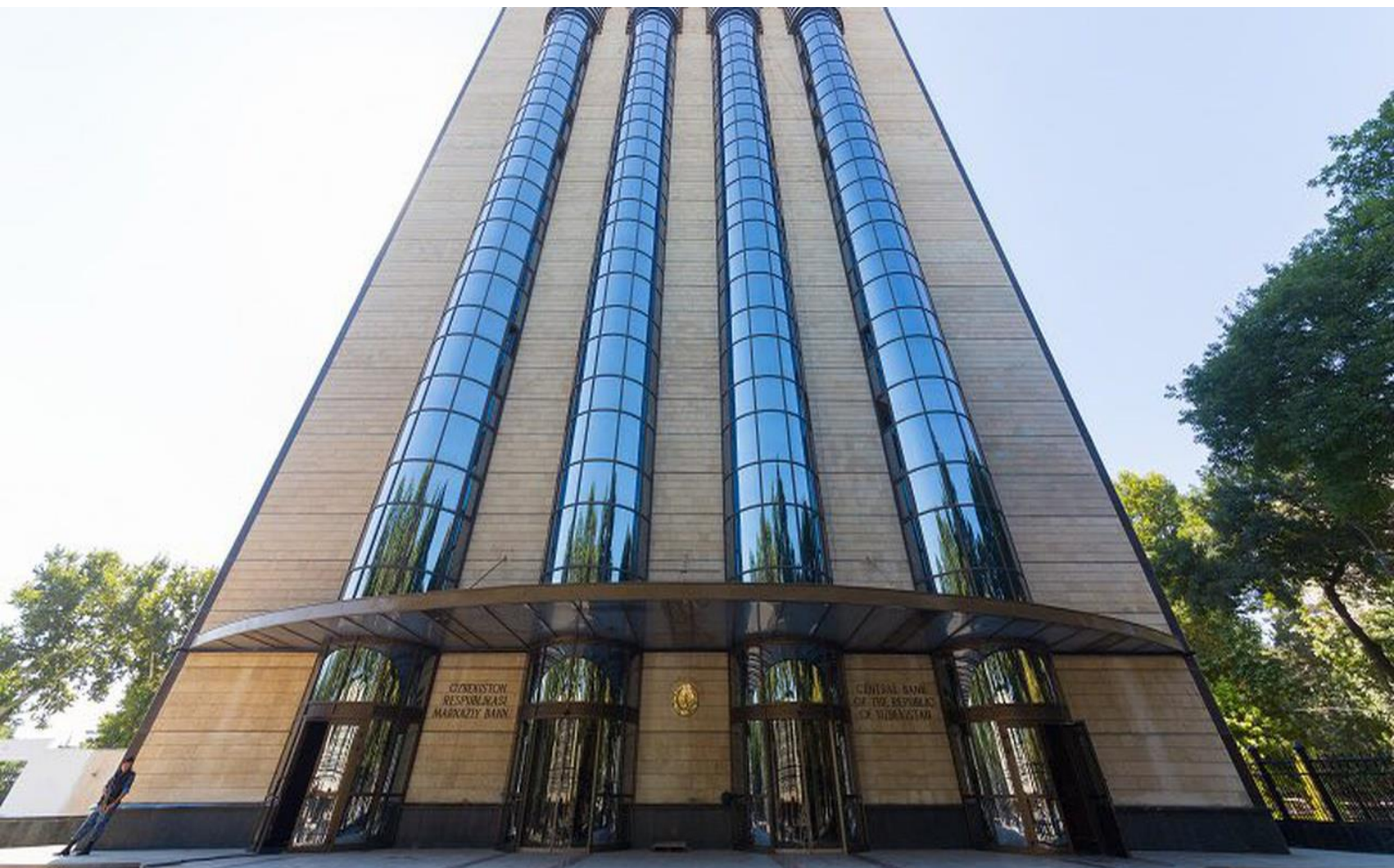




CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION AND EXTERNAL DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

for 9 months of 2019



December 2019
Tashkent

INTRODUCTION

This publication is prepared by Foreign currency regulation and balance of payments department of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The publication provides information on the balance of payments and international investment position, as well as total external debt for 9 months of 2019, which was compiled in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6. IMF, 2009).

While performing a comparative analysis, some relative indicators, as well as expert opinions on the observed changes were presented to facilitate the understanding of the data in the context of overall improvement of economic condition.

Previously published historical series are adjusted when accounting methodology is changed and/or additional data is received. Wherein reports received on transactions between residents and nonresidents, information provided by business entities, detected statistical discrepancies and foreign trade data refinement are the sources for an update of previously published series.

The data, presented in the publication, is relevant as of December 30, 2019.

Due to rounding of data provided in the tables of this review, minor discrepancies between the result and the sum of the summands are possible.

Statistical tables on the analytical presentation of the balance of payments and international investment position and the total external debt are provided on the website of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan <http://www.cbu.uz/>. In addition, statistical tables on the standard and analytical presentations of the balance of payments and international investment position are available on <http://data.imf.org/>.

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The publication is published quarterly following the reporting quarter and available in Uzbek, Russian and English.

The Central Bank **expresses its gratitude** to ministries, agencies, and organizations for cooperation in providing information for preparation of balance of payments, international investment position of the Republic of Uzbekistan and total external debt for 9 months of 2019 and looks forward to further effective cooperation.

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METHODOLOGICAL COMMENTS

Since 2018, the Central bank started the compilation of the balance of payments, international investment position and external debt in accordance with the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6. IMF, 2009).

The purpose of compiling external sector statistics (balance of payments and international investment position) is to provide an integrated foundation for analyzing the foreign economic activity of the country, including its indicators, exchange rate policy, reserve management and external vulnerability to possible risks

The balance of payments, international investment position and external debt of the Republic of Uzbekistan are published on quarterly basis.

Balance of payments, international investment position, and external debt statistics can be revised regularly based on the latest available data.

The current methodological comments are derived from Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6. IMF, 2009) and intended to help users to better understand the foundations, principles, and structure of the balance of payments.

1.1 Methodological standards of the balance of payments

The balance of payments (BOP) is a systemized, macroeconomic and statistical report, which reflects the summarized economic transactions between residents and non-residents for a certain period. The data is classified and compiled based on BPM6 and in accordance with the international standards.

Definitions and main principles.

The structure of balance of payments consists of the current account, the capital account and the financial account. The current account covers the

trade balance of goods and services, as well as balances of primary and secondary income. The capital account reflects acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets and capital transfers. The financial account is divided into direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investments and reserve assets.

The sum of current and capital account balances is net lending to the rest of the world. Conceptually, it is equal to the balance of financial account. Financial account operations plus exchange rate, price and other changes reflect the difference between the beginning and the end stocks of the international investment position.

An economic unit is considered as a resident unit when it has a center of economic interest and a permanent location in the economic territory of a country for more than one year. At the same time for individuals, residence is determined regardless of citizenship.

The economic territory of a country consists of its geographic territory administered by a government and is subject to the same legislation.

An individual or legal person is considered to **have a center of economic interest** within a country when they have some location – a dwelling, place of production or other premises – within the economic territory of the country for either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time.

Economic sectors

The financial account components of the BOP – direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, and other investment – are disaggregated by the economic sector of the residents involved in the operations. Four economic sectors are distinguished:

- Central bank – the Central Bank of Uzbekistan;

- Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank - commercial banks of Uzbekistan;
 - General government – which comprises central government institutions and local public authorities;
 - Other sectors, subdivided in two categories: other financial corporations (microfinance organizations, insurance companies and others) and non-financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)
- travel services (expenditures of nonresident travelers for business and personal purposes during their stay in Uzbekistan and expenses of resident travelers for business and personal purposes during their stay abroad).
 - services of financial intermediaries;
 - remaining types of services (construction; insurance services; computer and information services; other business services; personal, cultural and recreational services; government services; and services not included in other categories)

Types of Transactions

- exchanges – most transactions likely to be recorded in the balance of payments can be characterized as exchanges in which one transactor provides an economic value to another transactor and receives equal value in return. Most transactions reflected in the balance of payments can be characterized as exchanges;
- transfers – transactions in which one transactor provides economic value to another transactor and does not receive equivalent value in return;
- imputed transactions – when transactions are imputed and entries are made in the balance of payments accounts when no actual payment occurs i.e. accrual of interest.

The transactions mentioned above are reflected in the accounts of BOP as follows:

Goods comprise transactions with goods that cross the border of the country and either involve change of ownership between residents and non-residents (general merchandise, goods procured by carriers, and non-monetary gold).

Services cover all types of services that are performed by residents for nonresidents and vice versa and are divided into following categories:

- manufacturing services of physical inputs owned by others (nonresidents);
- maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere;
- all types of transportation services (passenger, freight and others)

Primary income indicates two types of flows between residents and nonresidents:

- compensation of employees in the form of salaries, wages or other benefits, in cash or in kind, paid by employers to employees when the parties have a different residency status. These remunerations also include taxes paid in the host country, which are reflected in an opposite side entry in the current transfers item. Employees' expenditures in the host country are registered in the item "Travel" of article "Services";
- investment income covers income receivable, associated with residents' holdings of external financial assets, or payable, associated with residents' liabilities to nonresidents. Investment income consists of direct investment income, portfolio investment income, income on other investment and on reserve assets. Investment income is subdivided into dividends, reinvested earnings, interest and investment income attributable to policy-holders in insurance, pension schemes, and standardized guarantees, and to investment fund shareholders.

Secondary income shows current transfers between residents and non-residents. It is an offsetting entry for real resources or financial items provided without quid pro quo by one economy to another. The most common examples of current transfers are grants and humanitarian aid and technical assistance. This component also covers current international cooperation, current taxes on income, personal transfers, social benefits, and net nonlife insurance premiums.

Capital account shows capital transfers receivable and payable between residents and nonresidents, and the acquisition and disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets. Transfer is considered as capital if it is intended for acquisition of fixed assets or capital construction.

Non-produced nonfinancial assets include intangible assets covering contracts, leases, licenses, and marketing assets; and natural resources (generally land).

Financial account assets and liabilities cover functional categories: Direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investments and reserve assets.

Direct investment is a category of international investment in which a resident entity in one economy (the direct investor) acquires a lasting interest in an entity resident in another economy (the direct investment enterprise). A direct investor in an enterprise is an investor that owns 10% or more of ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise). The “direct investment” relationship is extended to enterprises in which goods and/or money are invested from enterprises associated with them: to capital investment between associated enterprises, branches and their head offices. Direct investment includes equity capital, reinvested earnings and other earnings.

Portfolio investments are in the form of equity and investment fund shares and debt securities. Debt securities traded in international markets are recorded at market price.

Financial derivatives are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument, indicator, or commodity and through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right. Financial derivatives comprise transactions with swaps, options, guarantees, deposits, etc., and are registered on a net basis.

Other investments are primarily divided into net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities. Other investment covers other equity, currency and deposits, loans, insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes,

trade credit and advances, and other accounts receivable/payable.

Other securities include investments that are not direct investments or reserve assets. Other securities are not in the form of securities; therefore, they are not included in securities.

Currencies and deposits include all claims to the Central Bank and commercial banks, in some cases other institutional sectors, in the form of cash banknotes and coins, as well as deposits.

Insurance, pension and standard guarantee programs include (a) insurance technical reserves (except life insurance), (b) rights to life insurance and annuity payments, (c) rights to receive a pension, (d) pension fund claims on companies, that manage pension funds, (e) eligibility for benefits not related to pension schemes, (e) provisions to cover standard guarantees.

Trade credit and advances arise when payment for goods or services is not made at the same time as the change in ownership of a good or provision of a service. If a payment is made before the change of ownership, there is an advance.

Other accounts receivable/payable includes accounts receivable or payable other than those included above.

Special drawing rights (SDRs) are international reserve assets created by the IMF and allocated to members to supplement existing official reserves. SDRs are held only by the monetary authorities of IMF members and a limited number of international financial institutions.

Reserve assets are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets, and for other related purposes.

The BOP is constructed on the basis of a **double entry book-keeping system**. Every recorded transaction is represented by two entries with equal values. One of these entries is recorded under credit; the other is recorded under debit. For example, in the case where an export operation was made, the transaction value in the

BOP will be reflected as credit in “Export” and as debit in “Assets – currency and deposits”. The sum of all credit and debit entries should equal to zero. In practice, however, the accounts frequently do not balance. Data for balance of payments estimates are often obtained from different sources and, as a result, there may be a summary “net errors and omissions”.

Credit entries are recorded for exports, primary and secondary income received and acquisition of non-produced non-financial assets.

Debit entries are recorded for imports, primary and secondary income paid and disposal of non-produced non-financial assets.

The international accounts follow **net recording in the financial account**. Net recording, means aggregations or combinations that show net changes (increases less reductions) in a particular financial asset or a liability category on the same side of the balance sheet. Transactions on financial assets and liabilities are shown under “Net acquisition of financial assets” and “Net incurrence of liabilities”. Net acquisition of assets equals increase of the asset less decrease of the same asset. Transaction with positive sign means increase, while negative sign – decrease. Calculation of net acquisition of financial liabilities are in the same way as assets are calculated.

Market prices are the basis for valuation in the international accounts. Market prices for transactions are defined as amounts of money that buyers are willing to pay for acquiring something from sellers who, in his/her turn, has willing to sell. The exchanges are made between independent parties and on the basis of commercial considerations only.

Time of transaction recording is real time or estimated time when ownership change occurred. This is the time when transaction was recorded in financial reports.

Standard and analytical presentation of BOP

Standard presentation - BOP items are grouped corresponding to national accounts and other macroeconomic statistics standard classifications.

Analytical presentation denotes reorganization of standard BOP items in a way where international transactions balance is financed with international reserves, IMF or other international donor credits or other exceptional financing items

1.2 Sources of data and commentary on the compilation of components.

The main sources of information for compiling balance of payments data are the State Customs Committee, State Statistics Committee, enterprises and operators’ data on production sharing agreements (PSA), State Border Protection Committee, State Personalization Center, Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other organizations.

Along with the reports received, some changes are made to improve the quality of the data and ensure their compliance with the methodology.

Data on imports/exports of goods

Export and import data are reflected in FOB prices in the balance of payments. Data on the import and export of goods are obtained from the State Customs Committee. CIF prices of imported goods are adjusted based on the coefficients calculated by weight, taking into account the mode of transport at the border and the region of shipment of goods.

Official data received from the State Customs Committee are supplemented with data on gold exports and are adjusted based on estimates of the Central Bank regarding shuttle exports and imports, as well as additional data obtained and identified statistical discrepancies in mirror statistics for the main trading partners.

Estimation of the value of goods imported/exported by individuals for subsequent resale is calculated as the product of the number of "shuttles" and the average value of the goods imported and exported by them. The average value has been derived on the basis of a quarterly survey conducted at border posts and airports in all regions of the country.

International services

Initial data for the exports and imports of transport services are obtained from the State Committee on Statistics. Additional data are obtained and calculations are made for the most significant and missing components. In particular:

For transport services

- estimations are made on the amount of imported air, rail and road transport services. For example, the import of air transport is calculated by multiplying the number of persons who entered and left the country by air, minus the number of citizens of Uzbekistan transported by the national carrier, to the average price of a ticket to the main countries of departure of citizens of Uzbekistan;
- information on the amount of air transport exports is received from national air carrier, including the goods sold to foreign ships at airports in Uzbekistan and purchased by ships of Uzbekistan at foreign airports;
- information on the amount and value of goods transported for non-residents is obtained from Uzbekistan Railways;
- CIF-FOB corrections are added separately to the amount of imports for each mode of transport based on their share in total volume of imports.

For travel services:

- expenses of short-term workers during their stay abroad are added to the data of the State statistics committee on debit and credit of business travels;
- the amount of exports and imports of personal travel services (tourism) are calculated based on data from the border service and the results of a survey on tourist statistics conducted by the State Statistics Committee in May 2018. Since the coefficients generated by the results of the tourist survey of residents also include the amount of transport expenses, they are deducted from the debit of travel services in order to avoid double counting.

For other services:

- to reflect information on public services not included elsewhere, information obtained from

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is used;

- to reflect insurance services, data are obtained from insurance companies and adjustments are made if discrepancies are identified. In addition, the cost of the cargo insurance service, obtained while calculating the CIF-FOB adjustment, is included in insurance services.

Primary income

- calculation of primary income is carried out on the basis of the cross-border money remittances data, generated by the Central Bank and cash imports of foreign currencies, formed by the State Customs Committee until 2018. The data are complemented by an estimate of the income of residents working at embassies and international institutions in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Calculation of wages of short-term workers is carried out in the methodology recommended by the IMF expert during the technical assistance mission. At the same time, the number of citizens of Uzbekistan who went abroad to work during the reporting and previous three quarters are multiplied to decreasing coefficients in order to determine the quantity of short-term workers in the calculations. The estimated number of short-term workers is multiplied by the average amount of their income to determine the total amount of their earnings. This approach also enables the determination of their travel expenses and mandatory payments in the form of taxes and patent fees.

- investment income is calculated on the basis of data from the Central Bank, commercial banks, the Ministry of Finance and enterprises operating on the basis of the PSA. Wherein, commercial banks provide data on accrued interest on unsecured private debt, while the Ministry of Finance presents data on accrued interest on loans attracted by the government or under its guarantee.

Secondary income

- personal transfers are calculated on the basis of cross-border money remittances data, generated by the Central Bank and cash imports of foreign currencies, formed by the State Customs

Committee until 2018. The net earnings of short-term workers are deducted from the total amount of remittances into the country and the cash import of foreign currency by the citizens of Uzbekistan and the balance is indicated as a transfer;

- data on grants in monetary form are presented by commercial banks, while humanitarian assistance received in the form of goods is obtained from the database of the State Customs Committee;

- the Ministry of Finance provides information on the contributions of the Republic of Uzbekistan to international organizations.

Capital account

- information on capital transfers is compiled on the basis of data obtained from commercial banks and other sources of data.

Financial account

Direct investment

- data on direct investment are generated by using the results of a survey conducted by the State Statistics Committee. The form of the survey is based on the reporting forms recommended by the International Monetary Fund. Additionally, enterprises operating on the basis of PSA provide data on investments made. Furthermore, information on direct investment in commercial banks and other non-bank financial institutions is received from commercial banks and other non-bank financial institutions. Data on intercompany loans from related companies are submitted by commercial banks;

- direct investments of enterprises of Uzbekistan abroad are insignificant. Moreover, the determination of their real volume from administrative data is not feasible.

Portfolio investment

- data on portfolio investments are generated by using the results of a survey conducted by the State Statistics Committee. The form of the survey is based on the reporting forms recommended by the International Monetary Fund. Information on portfolio investment in commercial banks and other non-bank financial

institutions is received from commercial banks and other non-bank financial institutions. Data on market prices of traded securities are derived from Bloomberg.

Other investment

- data on external loans and balances of correspondent accounts are formed on the basis of data of the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance and commercial banks;

- trade credits and advances are calculated on the basis of data received from commercial banks.

Reserve assets

- source of information on reserve assets is the Central Bank.

1.3. Methodological standards of international investment position

International Investment Position (IIP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan is compiled in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6, IMF, 2009).

The IIP shows the balance of the country's external financial assets and liabilities for a certain period of time. The IIP includes the full range of claims and obligations to non-residents from different institutional sectors: the Central Bank, depository corporations other than the Central Bank, the Government, and other sectors. The main articles of this report are identical to the articles of the financial account: direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investments and reserve assets.

The difference between financial assets and liabilities of the economy is a net investment position. Thus, a sector in the IIP can either be a "net lender" or a "net borrower".

The IIP is compiled in the form of a table reflecting flows and balances of operations.

1.4. Sources of information and the formation of data on the external debt of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The external debt of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the outstanding balance of debt on foreign borrowings of residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as accrued but unpaid interest on those borrowings. External debt is divided into private sector external debt and government external debt.

Government external debt includes loans received by the government or under the guarantee of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides data on the disbursements of funds, accrual of interest and payments related to the government external debt.

The external debt of the private sector consists of external borrowings received without the guarantee of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including debt on loans provided by foreign parent companies. Information on the external debt of the private sector is provided by commercial banks.

Data on the external debt of the private sector are formed in the context of economic sectors (oil and gas and energy sector, banking, telecommunications, textile and other sectors). Also, banks provide data on the forecasts relating to the future repayment of principal and interest.

1.5. Legal basis of data compilation

1. Decree by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 12, 2017 № P-5054 «On measures to ensure openness and transparency of economic and financial data on Republic of Uzbekistan»

2. Decree by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2018 № УП-5296 «On measures for fundamental improvement of activities of the Central bank of Uzbekistan.

3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan dated April 3, 2018 № 263 «On measures to ensure compilation of external sector statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

4. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On the Central bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan» and «On currency regulation» (new edition).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

Term	Description
Stagnation	Slowdown or practically inactive state of economic processes for a certain period.
Cross-border money remittances	Transfer of funds from sender to recipient through international payment systems in order to replenish to the recipient's account or issue in cash.
Factor income	Income derived from resource exploitation or production factors (land, labor, capital).
Foreign trade turnover	Economic indicator which measured in money equivalent to identify volume of foreign trade of country, group of countries or administrative-territorial formation (region) for a certain period of time: month, quarter, year. Turnover is equal to sum of export and import.
Adjustments in balance of payments	Necessary changes in coverage, classification, date of reporting or changes in price evaluation to meet requirements of balance of payments.
Shuttle trade	Refers to the activity in which individuals buy goods abroad and bring them for resale in domestic markets or vice versa.
Export FOB	International trade term of Incoterms which means that the seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods have passed over the ship's rail at the named port of shipment. The seller has to bear costs of delivering goods to ship.
Import CIF	International trade term of Incoterms which means that the seller completed delivery when goods are loaded on the ship. Selling price includes price of good, freight, costs of transportation and insurance.
Goods in ports	Goods bought by non-resident carriers in domestic ports and vice versa. Includes goods like fuel, provision, supplies, ballast, fixing materials and etc.
Non-monetary gold	Includes all gold except monetary gold (gold bars owned by monetary authorities and stored as reserve assets). Not included – jewelry, parts that contain gold; they are recorded in export and import of goods.
Special Drawing Rights	International reserve assets issued and allocated by IMF to support reserves of country members.
International Investment Position	International investment position (IIP) – macroeconomic statement which shows volume and structure of financial assets and liabilities to non-residents.

Production sharing agreements	An agreement whereby the host country awards rights to execute exploration and extraction of minerals to a foreign investor on a reimbursable basis for certain period. Related work is executed at place which is specified in the agreement and investor bears all the expenses at its own risk.
Net lender	Economic entity whose assets exceed liabilities.
Net borrower	Economic entity whose liabilities exceed assets.

I. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The increase in external borrowing, attracting direct investments, the repayment of accumulated direct investment obligations by the residents and of inward growth of cross-border remittances were the main factors that affected Uzbekistan's balance of payments indicators during 9 months of 2019.

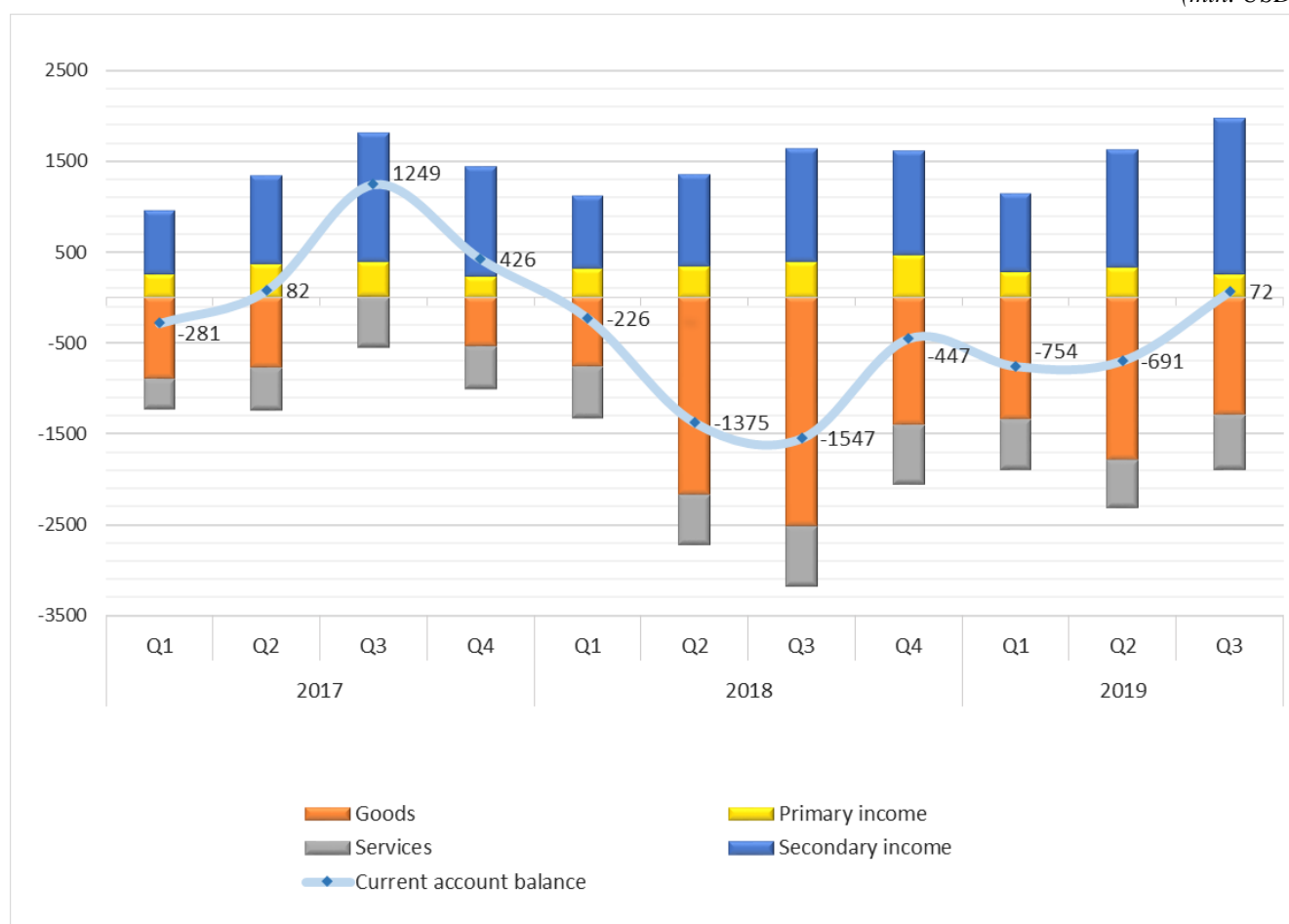
CURRENT ACCOUNT

For 9 months of 2019, the current account was negative and amounted to 1.4 billion dollars (*USD 3.1 billion for 9 months of 2018*). It was observed that there was a reduction in the negative balance of the current account compared to the same period last year due to an increase in the growth rate of exports relative to the growth rate of imports associated with the sale of non-monetary gold. (Diagram 1)

Diagram 1

BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNT COMPONENTS

(mln. USD)



For 9 months of 2019, in terms of current account income for such components as goods, services and secondary income there was an increase compared to similar indicators of the corresponding period of the previous year, while in terms of current account of expenses for goods, services and primary income there was an increase and for secondary income there was a decrease. (Table 1).

Table 1

STRUCTURE OF CURRENT INCOME AND CURRENT EXPENSES

(mln. USD)

Indicators	2017	2018	9 month of 2018	9 month of 2019	Changes (in regard of 9 months of 2018)
Income receivable	19 825,8	22 143,1	15 193,5	20 031,3	31,8%
Export	12 412,2	14 135,1	9 295,4	13 421,6	44,4%
Goods	10 161,5	11 385,6	7 284,3	11 141,3*	52,9%
Services	2 250,7	2 749,5	2 011,1	2 280,2	13,4%
Primary income receivable	2 597,5	3 185,1	2 388,9	2 295,3	-3,9%
Secondary income receivable	4 816,1	4 822,9	3 509,2	4 314,4	22,9%
Expenses payable	18 349,1	25 736,6	18 340,6	21 404,3	16,7%
Import	16 469,8	23 443,5	16 545,6	19 535,2	18,1%
Goods	12 377,3	18 252,4	12 736,4	15 577,0	22,3%
Services	4 092,5	5 191,1	3 809,2	3 958,1	3,9%
Primary income receivable	1 386,1	1 677,9	1 339,8	1 432,2	6,9%
Secondary income receivable	493,1	615,2	455,2	437,0	-4,0%
Current account balance	1 476,7	-3 593,5	-3 147,0	-1 373,1	-56,4%

*including gas USD 2.1 billion, precious metals (gold) USD 4 billion

Thus, during 9 months of 2019, based on the methodology of BPM6, the negative trade balance including international services amounted to USD 6.1 billion. At the same time, the positive balance of primary and secondary income equaled USD 4.7 billion.

GOODS

According to the results of 9 months 2019, foreign trade in goods, including trade of precious metals (gold) and adjustments, amounted to USD 26.7 billion (USD 20 billion for the nine months of 2018). Volumes of exports and imports amounted to USD 11.1 billion and USD 15.6 billion, respectively. Thus, the negative trade balance amounted to USD 4.4 billion.

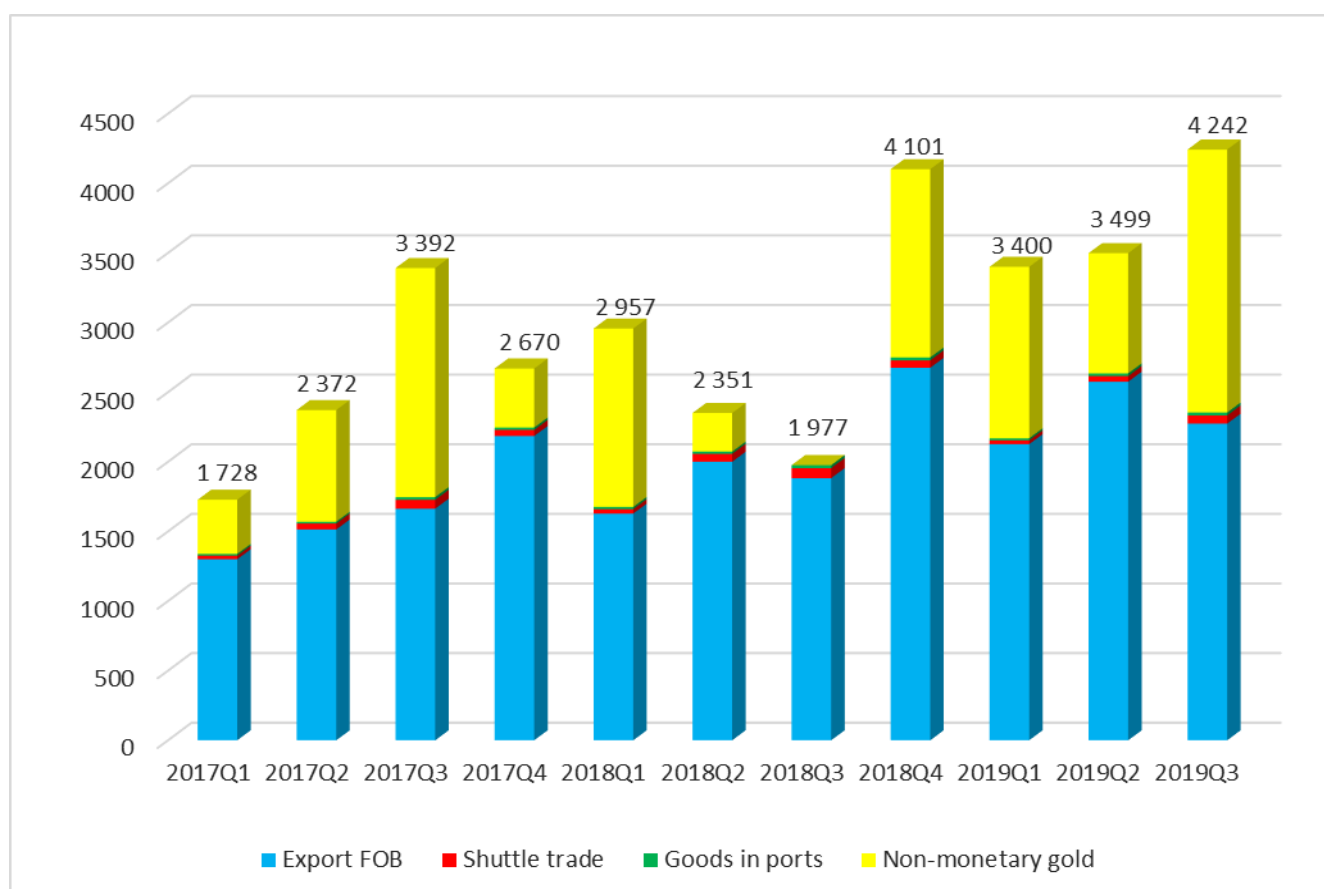
Exports of goods increased by 53 % as compared to nine months of 2018. Nine months share of exports of gold and oil and gas products are 36 % and 19 %, respectively. Furthermore, there was observed an increase in the export volume of oil and gas products by 8 % compared to nine months of 2018, due to an increase in the estimated average price by 11 % while reducing supply by 2 %.

The volume of export of goods (without export of gold and adjustments¹), for nine months of 2019 compared to nine months of 2018, increased by 27 % (growth for nine months of 2018 was 23 %). (Diagram 2)

Diagram 2

COMPONENTS OF GOODS EXPORTS

(mln. USD)



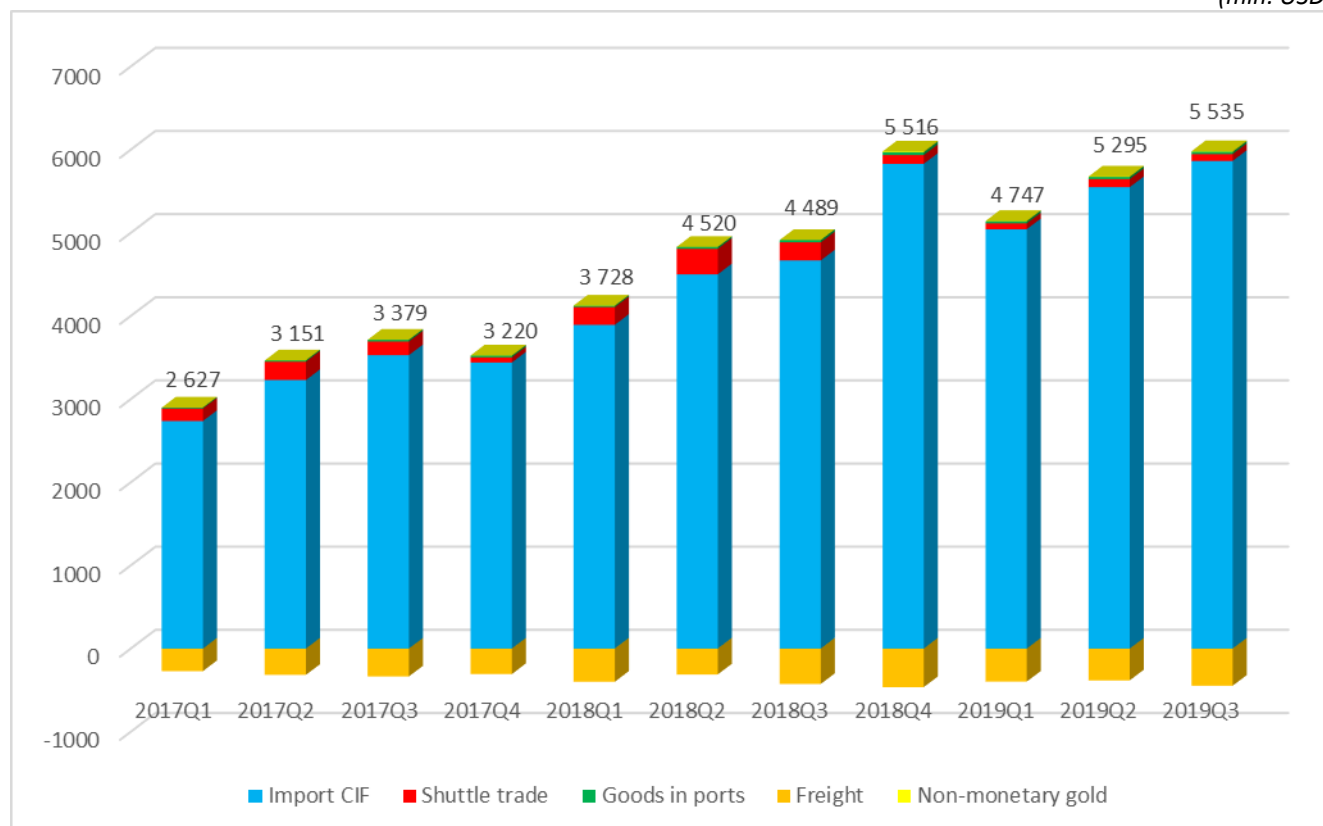
¹ Including account of shuttle trade which calculated on the basis of a survey at border posts, and products purchased at airports by foreign airplanes.

The growth in the volume of import of goods for nine months of 2018 was 22 %. Growth rate of import for nine months of 2019 was sluggish compared to nine months of 2018. (Diagram 3)

Diagram 3

COMPONENTS OF GOODS IMPORTS

(mln. USD)



For nine months of 2019 year, 83% of total exports of goods accounted for six countries, of which 24% was the share of Switzerland (gold), 13 % for England² (gold), 16 % for China, 13 % for Russia, 9 % for Kazakhstan and 7 % for Turkey. (Diagram 4)

The share of commodity (gold and natural gas) accounts was 55 % of the total exports, of which 36 % is gold and 19 % is natural gas. While the total volume of natural gas exports accounted as 10 % to China, 5 % to Russia and 4 % to Kazakhstan.

Largest shares of imports during nine months constituted groups of goods “machinery and equipment” – USD 5.2 billion (*USD 4.3 billion for nine months of 2018*), “non-precious metals and products from them”- USD 2.1 billion (*USD 1.8 billion for nine months of 2018*), “land, water and air transport”- USD 2.1 billion (*USD 1.7 billion for nine months if 2018*). These groups recorded 57 % of total volume of imports. (*59% for nine months of 2018*). (Diagram 5)

² Exports of gold to England made during II and III quarters of 2019 is reflected in the exports to “Other countries”

Diagram 4

MAIN EXPORT DESTINATIONS

(mln.USD)

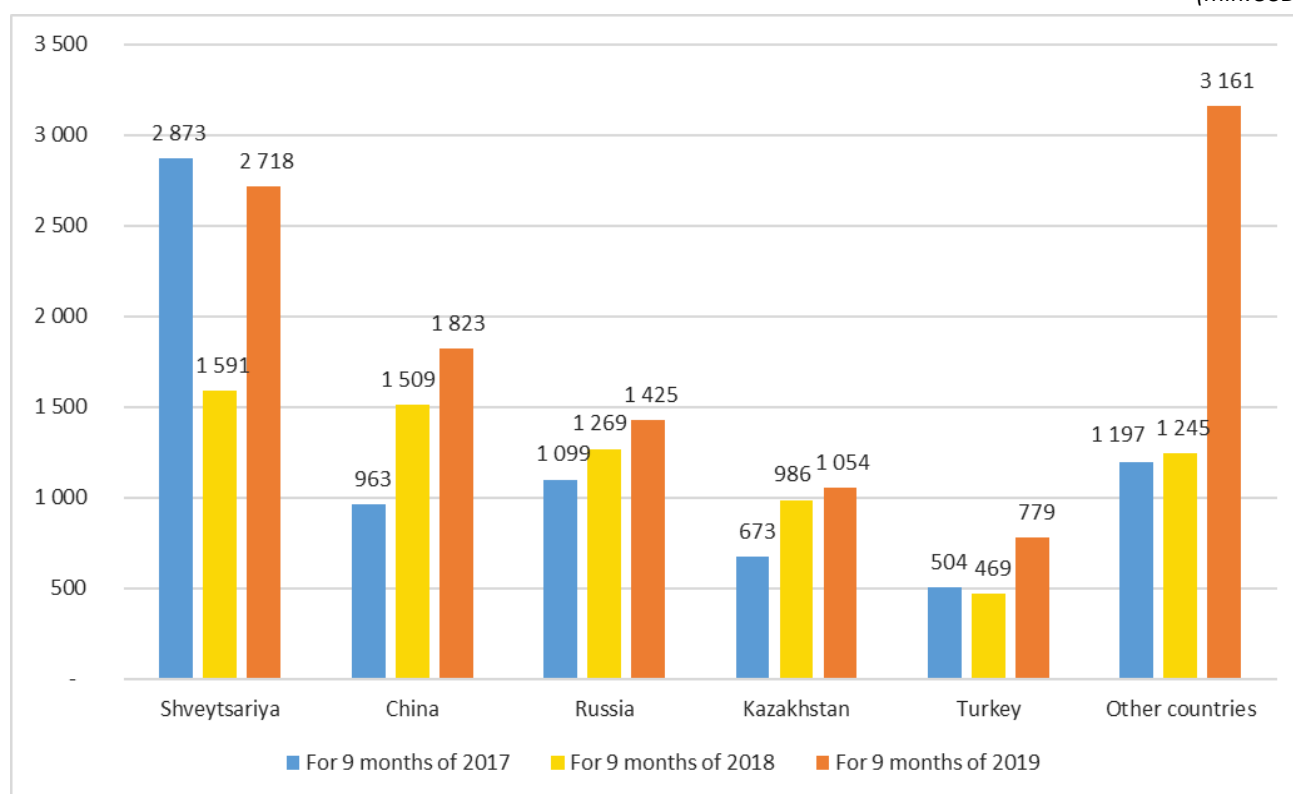
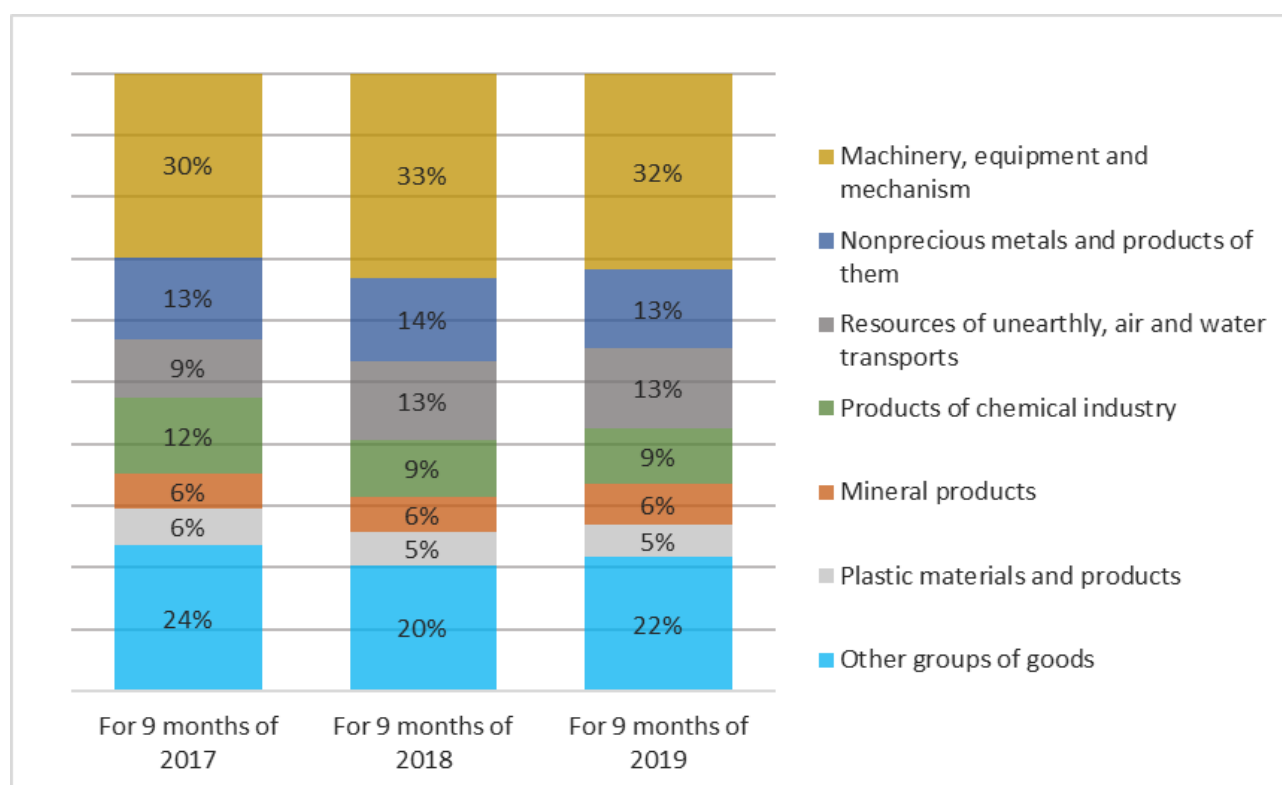


Diagram 5

MAJOR GROUPS OF IMPORTED PRODUCTS

(mln.USD)



Compared to nine months of 2018, the imports of goods from China raised by 38%, while imports from Russia increased by 14%, from Republic of Korea and Kazakhstan by 63 % and 40 %, respectively. The total share of these countries in the volume of 9 monthly imports amounted to 61% of which 22% for China, 17% for Russia, 12% for the Republic of Korea and 10% for Kazakhstan, respectively. (In the same period of 2018, the combined share of these countries in the volume of imports was 57% of which 20%, 19%, 10% and 9%, respectively, accounted for each of them). At the same time, the share of European countries decreased from 26% to 23%. These changes are associated with an increase in the share of the Republic of Korea and Kazakhstan in the volume of imports.

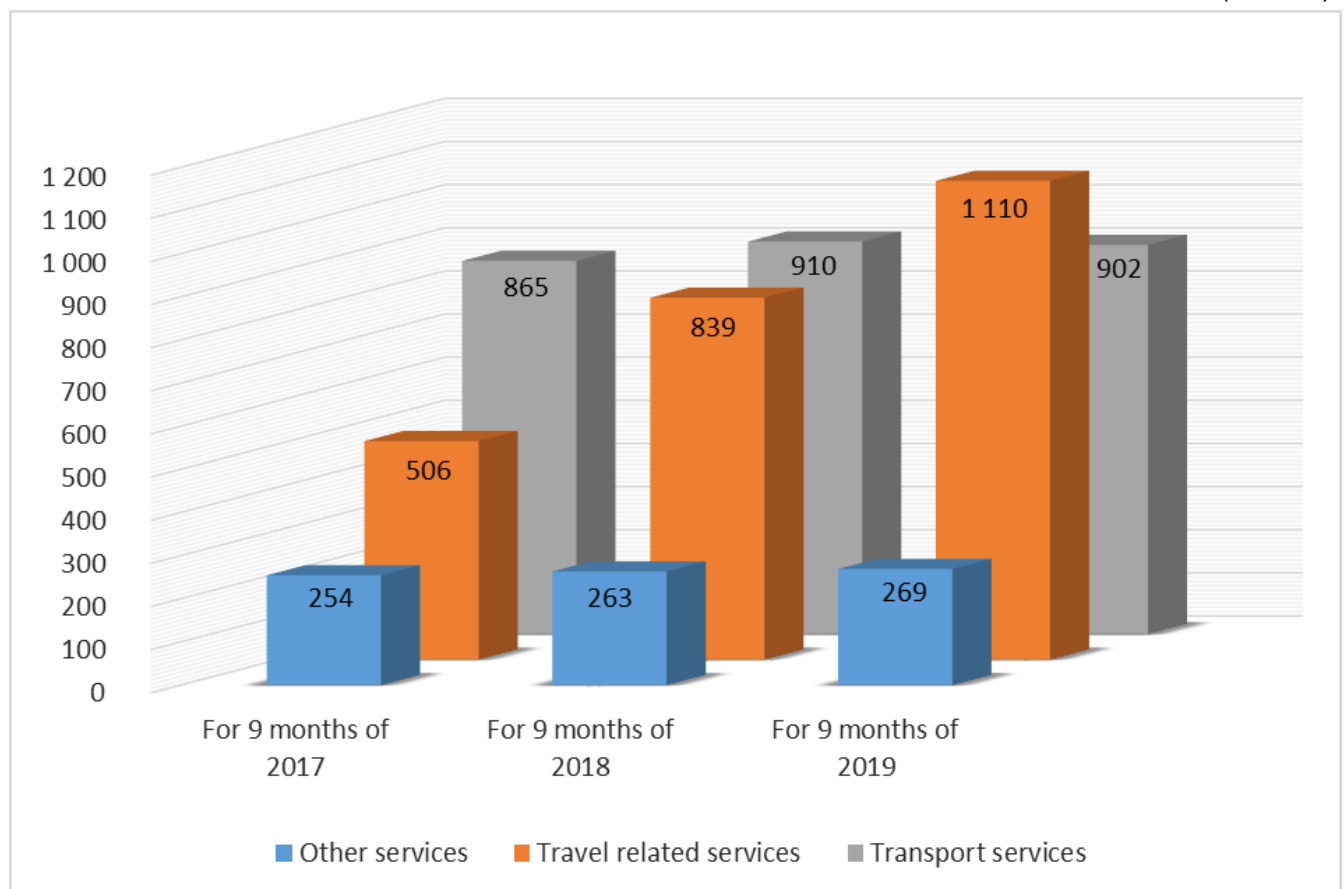
SERVICES

The deficit in international trade with services recorded a decrease by 7 % compared to nine months of 2018 and amounted USD 1.7 billion. Transport and travel-related services remain dominant in the structure of exports and imports of services. (Diagrams 6,7).

Diagram 6

MAIN TYPES OF EXPORTED SERVICES

(mln.USD)



Volume of exported services amounted to USD 2.3 billion (USD 2.0 billion for nine months of 2018), while their imports amounted to USD 4.0 billion (USD 3.8 billion for nine

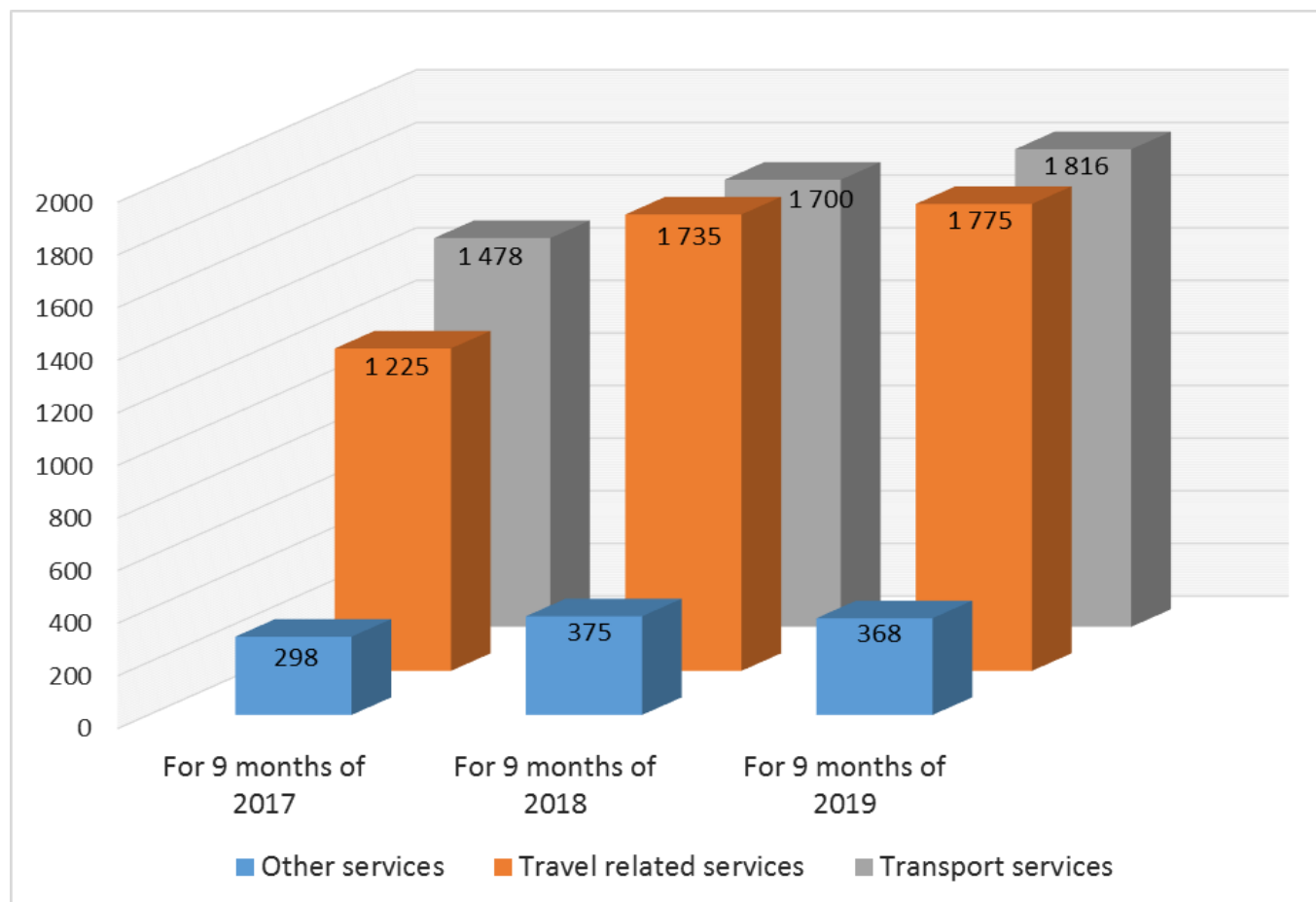
months of 2018). Transportation services and services related to tourism (travel) accounted for more than 90% of the total export of services. Also, these types of services accounted for approximately 90% of the total import of services.

Deficit reduction of international services for nine months of 2019 was due to increase in exports of travel related services by 32 %.

Diagram 7

MAIN TYPES OF IMPORTED SERVICES

(mln.USD)



The imports of transportation services traditionally were dominated by services provided by rail, automobile and air transports. The volume of imports of transportation services by rail amounted to USD 911 million (*USD 830 million for nine months of 2018*), while by automobile transport and air transport– USD 341 million (*USD 307 million for nine months of 2018*) and USD 343 million (*USD 366 million for nine months of 2018*)

PRIMARY INCOME

Positive balance of primary income for nine months of 2019 was equal to USD 863 million (*USD 1 billion for nine months of 2018*) (Diagram 8).

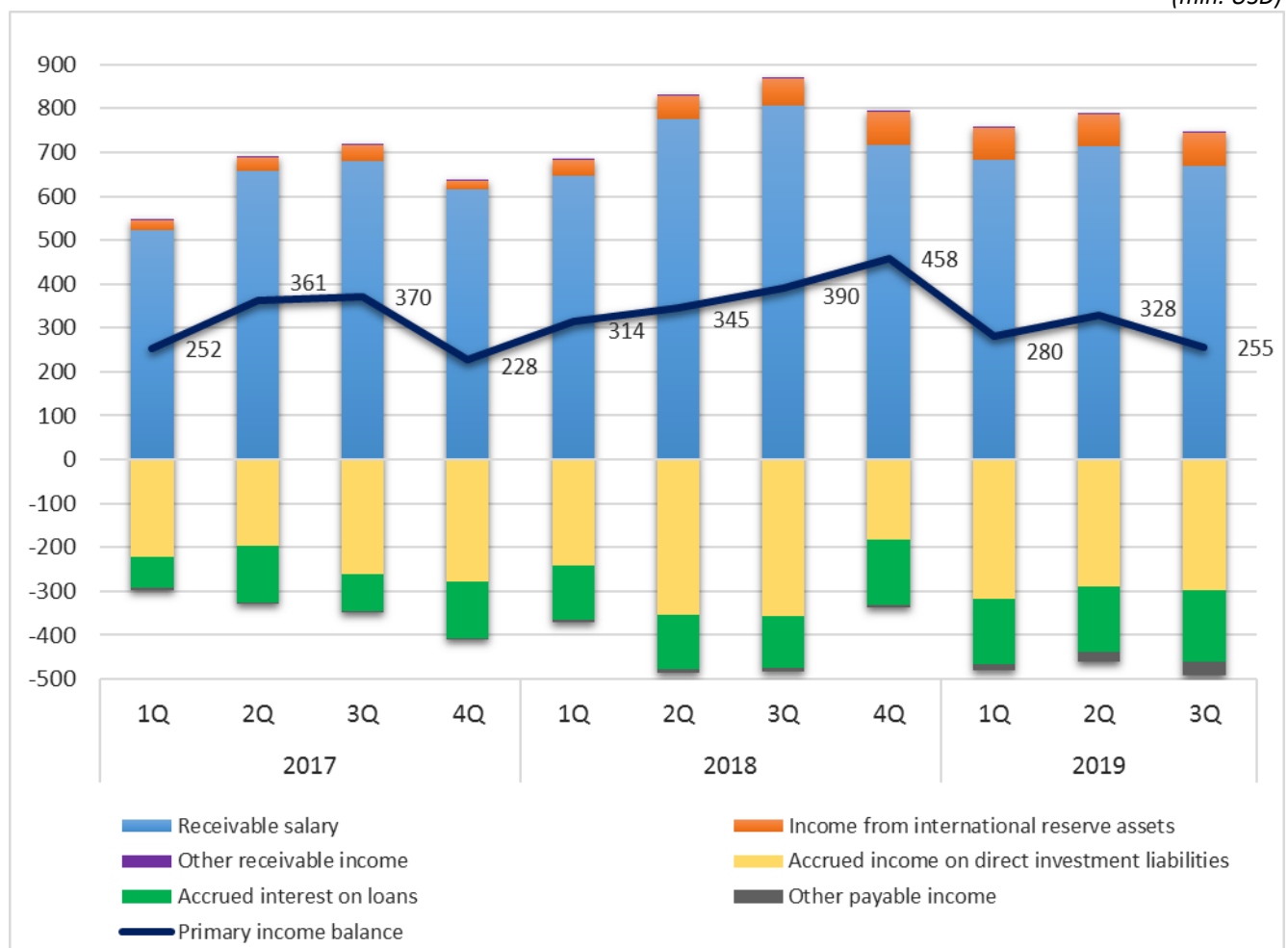
For nine months of 2019, the main source of income was wages received by short-term workers of Uzbekistan abroad, which amounted to USD 2.1 billion (*USD 2.2 billion for nine months of 2018*).

Investment income of residents equaled USD 230 million (*USD 159 million for nine months of 2018*), of which USD 223 million (*USD 150 million for nine months of 2018*) was received from the placement of international reserves. The remaining part of income is mainly earned from correspondent accounts and deposits of residents in foreign banks.

Diagram 8

CHANGES IN PRIMARY INCOME COMPONENTS

(mln. USD)



Moreover, investment income of non-residents amounted to USD 1.4 billion (*USD 1.3 billion for 9 months of 2018*). The growth in income of non-residents observed mainly due to earnings from credits and loans (*USD 498 million for 9 months of current year, USD 366 million for 9 months of 2018*). In addition, direct investment income amounted to USD 903 million (63 %) (*USD 954 million for 9 months of 2018*).

Reinvested earnings of foreign investors in considered period was equal to 48 % of total amount of income from direct investment (61 % was for nine months of 2018).

SECONDARY INCOME

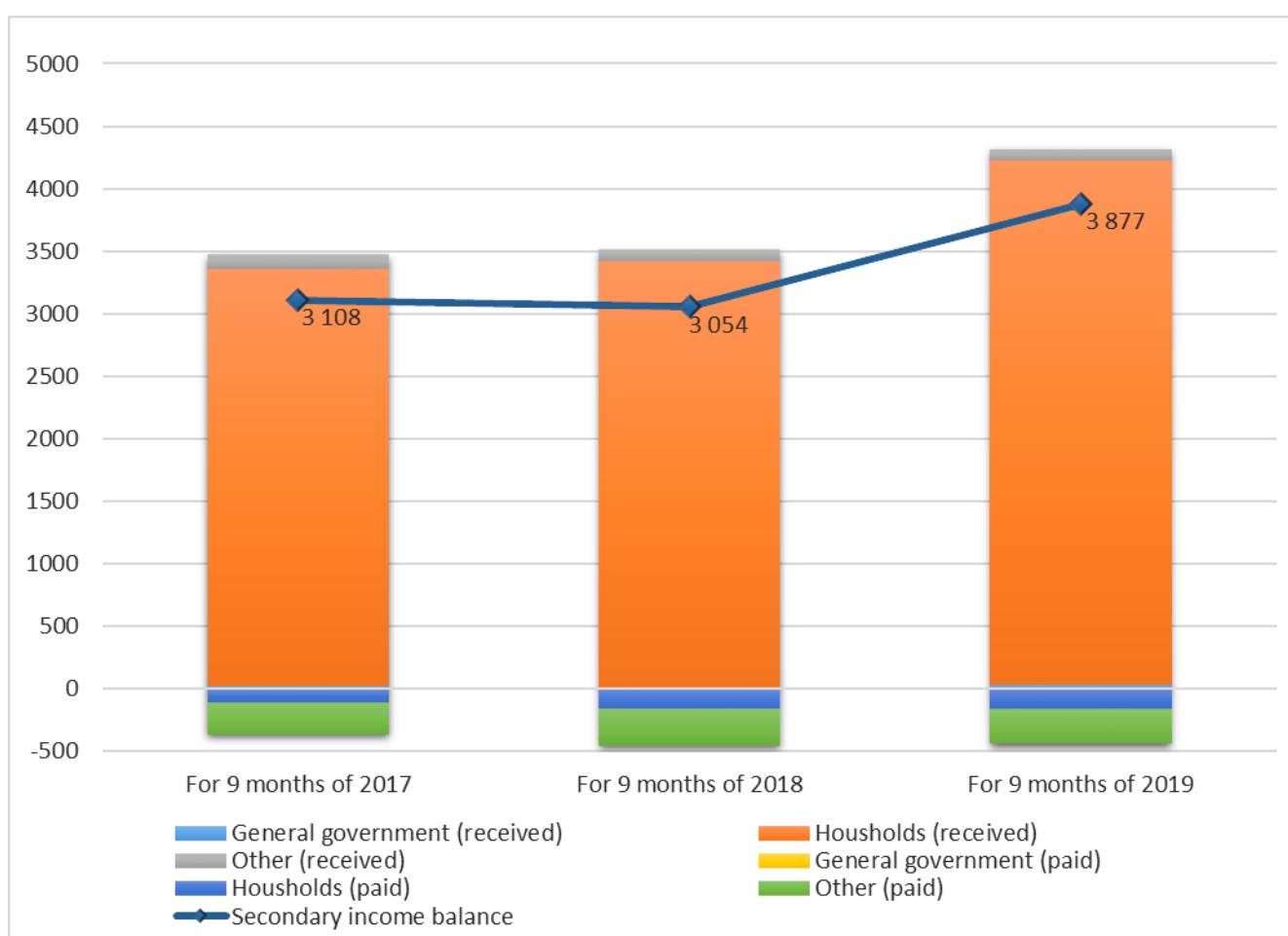
The positive balance of secondary income amounted to USD 3.9 billion (*USD 3.1 billion for nine months of 2018*). The positive balance remains stable mainly due to transfers of long-term workers.

Transfers to individuals-residents (households) from abroad are the main component of secondary income. Besides, transfers to households are mainly carried out through international money transfer systems. In turn, paid transfers are transfers, which were sent by residents to non-residents. (Diagram 9).

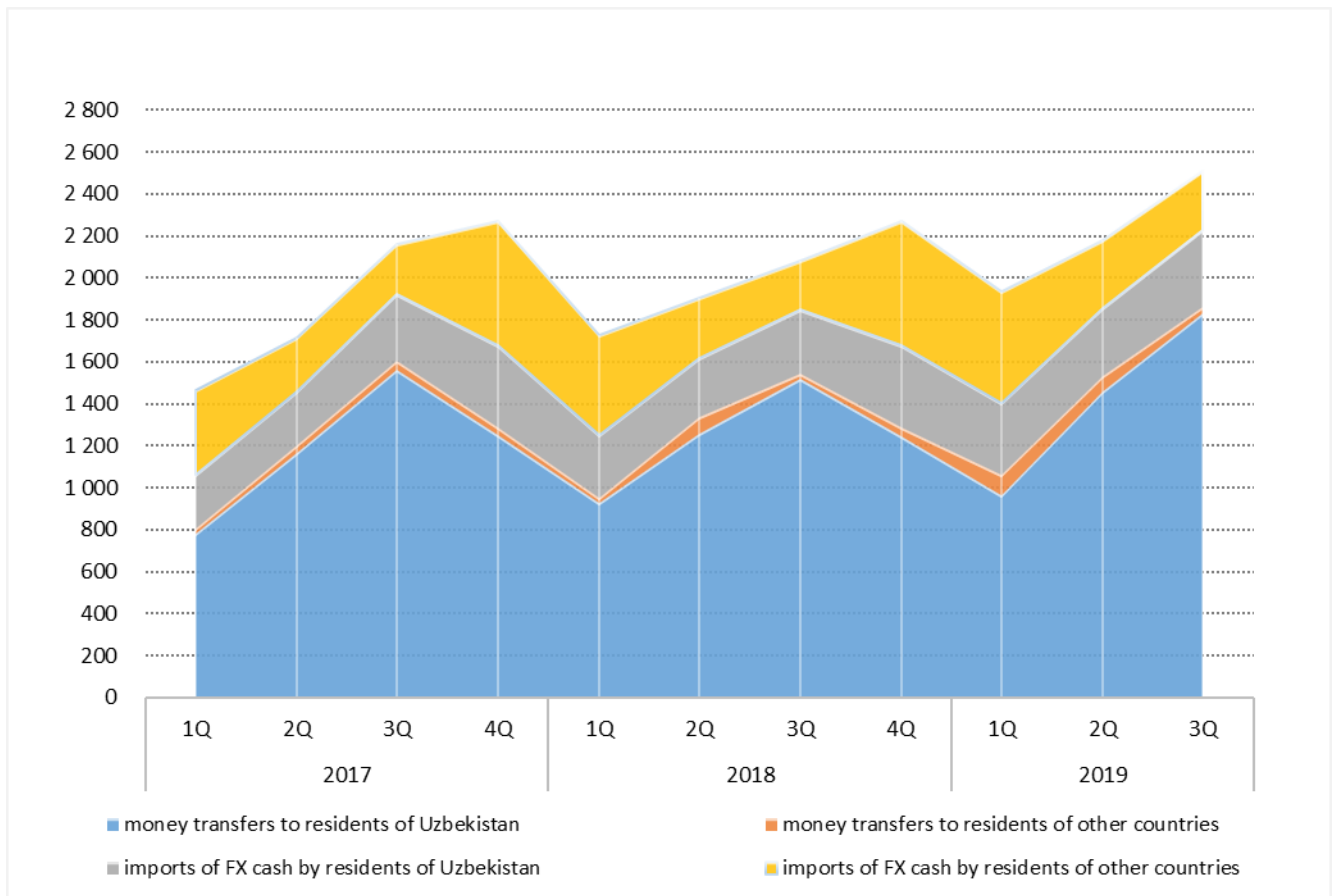
Diagram 9

CURRENT TRANSFERS

(mln. USD)



Receipts of secondary income for nine months of 2019, as previous years, have seasonal characteristics. Also, part of the cross-border remittances received by citizens of Uzbekistan are sent by their relatives permanently residing or living abroad (Diagram 10).

MAIN SOURCES OF RECEIPTS OF INDIVIDUALS*(mln. USD)*

It should be noted that, in practice, remittances can be used not only by short-term workers to send assistance to their families and non-residents (*who include workers that have been abroad for more than 1 year*) to send personal transfers to residents, but also can be used for the purpose of making settlements on foreign trade operations. In this regard, the amount of remittances and cash imports of foreign currency by individuals-residents is reduced by the amount of shuttle exports.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The positive balance of the capital account for nine months of 2019 amounted to USD 247 million (*USD 103 million for nine months of 2018*) as a result of large transfers.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The negative balance of the financial account for nine months of 2019 amounted to USD 4.8 billion (also was negative for nine months of previous year and amounted to USD 2.3 billion). The growth in net acquisition of liabilities exceeded the growth in assets by five times. The growth in liabilities related to loans from non-residents in the amount of USD 4.1 billion³, USD 3.7 billion of which belongs to government sector's liabilities, remains as a main reason for negative balance of financial account compared to nine months of previous year. For nine months of 2019 there was an increase in reserve assets in the amount of USD 662 million (Table 2).

Table 2

STRUCTURE OF CURRENT RECEIPTS AND CURRENT EXPENSES

(mln. USD)

	9 months of 2018	9 months of 2019
Financial account	-2 284,4	-4 762,4
Net acquisition of financial assets⁴	-723,0	1 289,9
Direct investment abroad	1,3	1,9
Portfolio investment	-	-
Other investments	847,4	625,9
<i>of which</i>		
<i>currency and deposits</i>	792,6	271,0
<i>trade credits and advances</i>	49,8	357,0
Reserve assets	-1 571,6	662,1
Net acquisition of financial liabilities	1 561,4	6 052,3
Direct investment from abroad	553,9	1 538,7
Portfolio investment	9,6	1 026,4
Financial derivatives	-	-2,5
Other investments	997,9	3 489,7
<i>of which</i>		
<i>loans</i>	830,7	3 105,0
<i>trade credits and advances</i>	121,3	97,6
<i>other payables</i>	68,5	267,4

³ Including liabilities on international bonds issued by Republic of Uzbekistan in 1st quarter of 2019.

⁴ Net acquisition of financial assets and liabilities implies difference between disbursement and disposal of funds within a certain financial instrument

DIRECT AND PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT

Net inflows of foreign direct investment⁵ for nine months of 2019 amounted to USD 1.5 billion which is 3 times more as compared to the figures for nine months of 2018. Attraction of foreign direct investment in the country was largely offset by an increase in repatriation of investments made under Product sharing agreements (PSA). Moreover, net investment in share capital excluding entities under PSA amounted to USD 1.7 billion. (Diagram 11).

Data on direct investments is compiled in accordance with sixth edition of “Balance of payments and International investment position manual” (BPM 6. IMF, 2009).

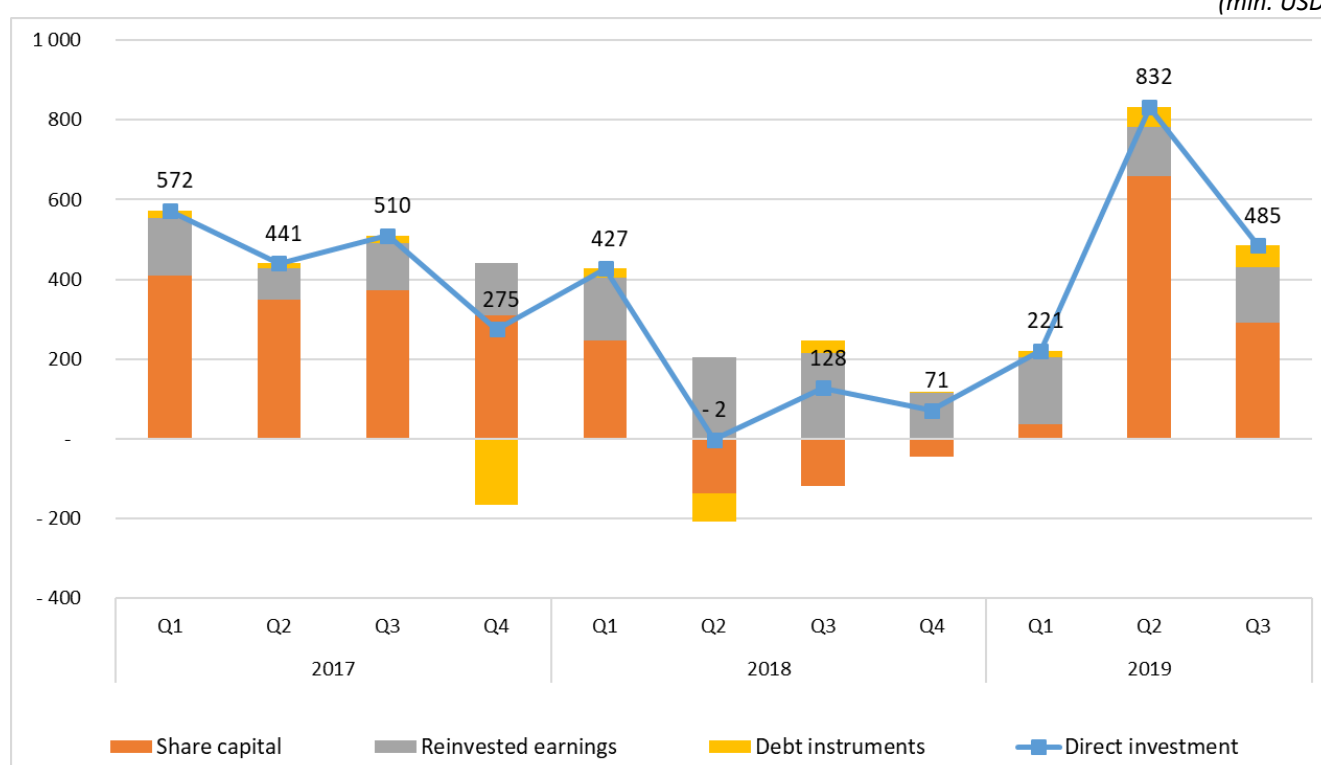
According to the results of nine months of 2019, net growth of liabilities on loans from the parent companies amounted to USD 121.4 million, while reinvestment of earnings decreased by USD 149 million or by 26 % comparing to the same period of 2018.

Balance of operations on portfolio investments adjusted to the amount of coupon payments on international bonds of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to the results of nine months of this year amounted to a little more than USD 1 billion.

Diagram 11

CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT COMPONENTS

(mln. USD)



⁵ Data on direct investment is compiled by survey of State committee of Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

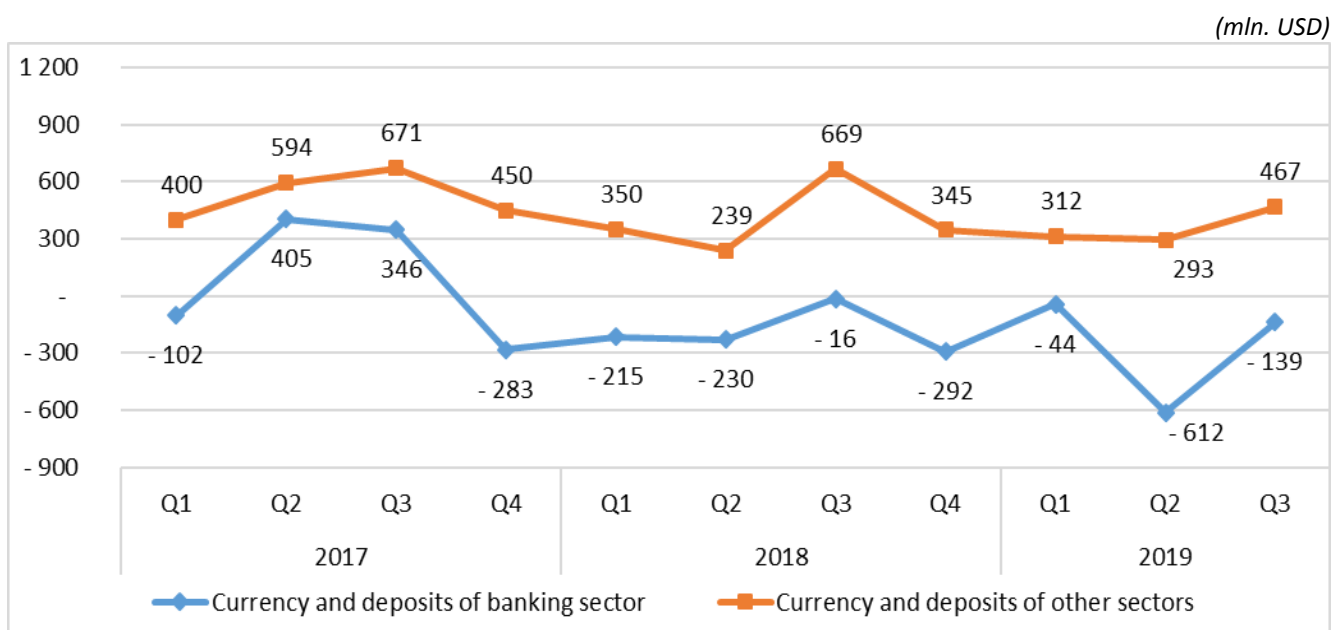
Net increase of assets under the item “Other investments” amounted to USD 626 million. Therefore, net increase of assets was observed under component “Trade credits and advances” (*debtor liabilities*) in the amount of USD 357 million. Under component “Currency and deposits” assets increased in the amount of USD 271 million. Moreover, there was observed sevenfold increase in debtor liabilities compared to nine months of 2018.

The analysis of “Currency and deposits” component by sectors of the economy showed that main volume of operations falls on other sectors, since growth of the population savings in foreign currency are taken into account in this sector. The growth of assets is provided by the repatriation of income of citizens working abroad, as well as due to receipts to foreign accounts of resident entities. (Diagram 12).

Net changes in currency and deposits in the banking sector (balances in cash departments and correspondent account) maintain negative trend due to payments on import by residents. Thereby, for nine months of 2019 net decrease of assets was significantly more than in the same period of previous year.

Diagram 12

NET CHANGES IN THE COMPONENT “CURRENCY AND DEPOSITS”



The net incurrence of liabilities in the article “Other investments” is equal to USD 3.5 billion for nine months of 2019, which was USD 1 billion for nine months of 2018. The main share of growth (89% of aggregate increase or USD 3.1 billion) is accounted for the component “Loans”.

Analysis of the “Loans” component by sectors of economy showed sluggish growth of government external debt for III quarter of 2019, but in general it doubled compared to nine months of 2018. This is owing to the need to finance state programs aimed at developing sectors and regions. (Diagram 13).

The net incurrence of liabilities on loans of the banking sector was equal to USD 828 million for nine months of 2019, which is 4 times higher compared to nine months of 2018. This growth is a result of increased activities in the banking sector in cooperation with international financial institutions to attract funds.

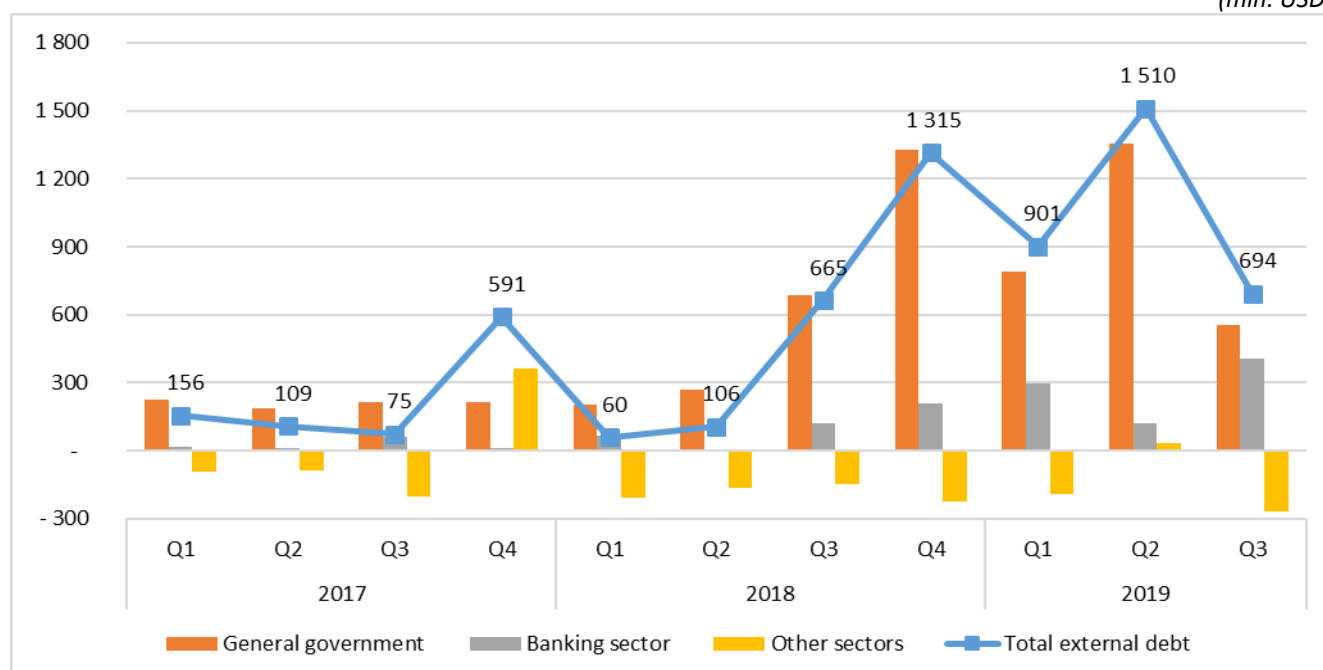
For nine months of 2019, the balance of foreign borrowing operations of other sectors was negative (USD -428 million). The negative balance for III quarter is explained by the onset of maturity of large loans received by enterprises in oil and gas sector.

In the component “Trade credits and advances” (*creditor liabilities*), the net incurrence of liabilities for nine months of 2019 amounted to USD 98 million. The main factor of increasing liabilities is growing amount of trade turnover, particularly, in import operations. At the same time, it should be noted that the growth of trade credits and the growth of foreign currency savings of the population are partially compensated. For this reason, flows on trade credits and advances, and household savings in foreign currency are reflected taking into account abovementioned factors.

Diagram 13

NET CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF “LOANS” COMPONENT

(mln. USD)



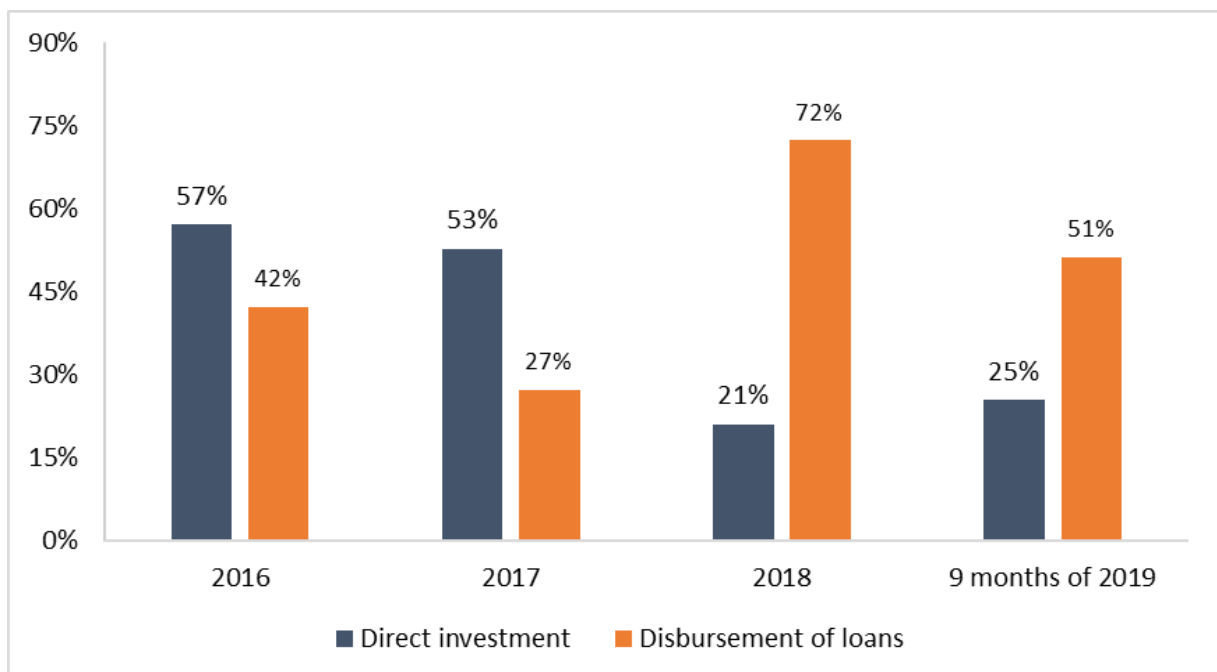
Insert 1. Operations on liabilities in financial account.

The analysis of operations on liabilities in the financial account showed that flows on liabilities mainly consist of “Loans and borrowings” and “Direct investment”. In 2018, share of “Loans and borrowings” prevailed over “Direct investments”. This phenomenon is mainly due to an increase in borrowing by the general government sector in order to finance state targeted programs for the development of industries and regions. Also, the volume of foreign direct investment decreased in 2018 due to a decrease in revenues (increase in payments) in the framework of the PSA.

For nine months of 2019, despite net increase of “Direct investment”, “Loans and borrowings” remains as biggest share (51%) in net growth of liabilities to the rest of the world, because government sector continues attracting external loans.

In addition, trend growth observed in financial account for nine months of 2019 may imply growth of imports in the next quarters.

**Share of “Direct investments” and “Loans and borrowings”
in the net growth of liabilities in the financial account***



**Diagram reflects components with largest shares.*

Direct investments include loans from parent companies.

Loan disbursements exclude loans from parent companies.

II. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

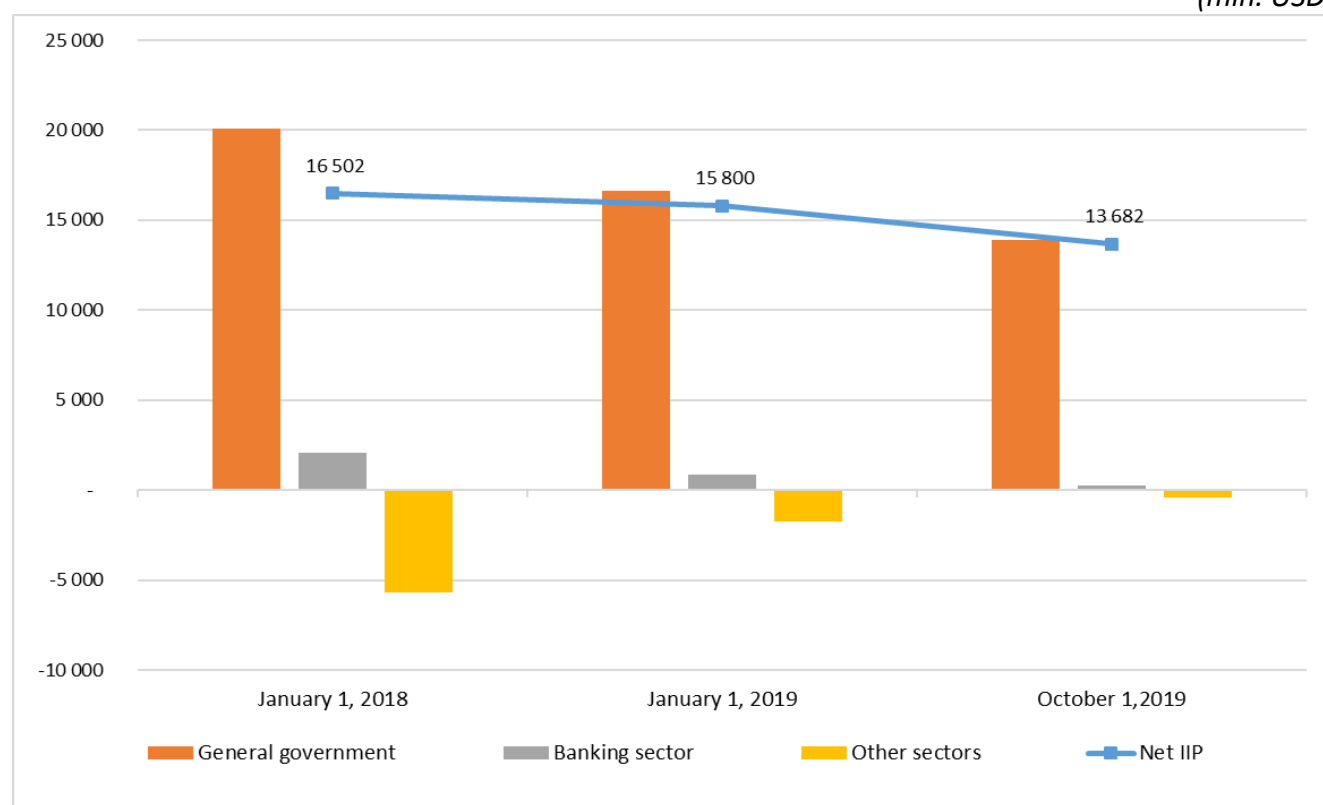
For nine months of 2019, net international position decreased by USD 2 billion and amounted to USD 13.7 billion by October 1, 2019. Total volume of assets amounted to USD 45.5 billion, whereas liabilities amounted to USD 31.9 billion. Analysis of changes in the net investment position for considered period showed that similarly to the last year, the negative balance of the financial account remained as the reason for the decline of the investment position while non-operational changes⁶ had positive impact on the net investment position of Uzbekistan.

An analysis of the international investment position by sectors of the economy shows that during nine months of 2019, the general government sector and the banking sector⁷ remained as “net creditors”, whereas other sectors as “net borrowers”⁸ (Diagram 14).

Diagram 14

NET INVESTMENT POSITION BY SECTOR OF ECONOMY

(mln. USD)



⁶ Non-operational changes consist of exchange rate, price and other changes that are not included in the financial account as operations.

⁷ The general government sector includes ministries and institutions of general government, as well as the Central Bank. The banking sector includes all commercial banks

⁸ Net creditor - assets of the sector in question exceed its liabilities; Net borrower - liabilities of the sector under consideration exceed its assets

Net international position had a decreasing trend due to the attraction of loans by government as well as banking sectors.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Assets

For nine months of 2019, the assets of the general government sector increased by USD 902 million. At the same time, the revaluation of monetary gold had a positive effect on the investment position of the general government, however it was smoothed by use of foreign currency.

Liabilities

Liabilities of general government consist of government external debt. During nine months of current year, liabilities related to loans and credits of non-residents increased by USD 2.6 billion, mainly due to new borrowings, and also by USD 1 billion due to the placement of international bonds on capital markets in the first quarter of 2019.

BANKING SECTOR

Assets

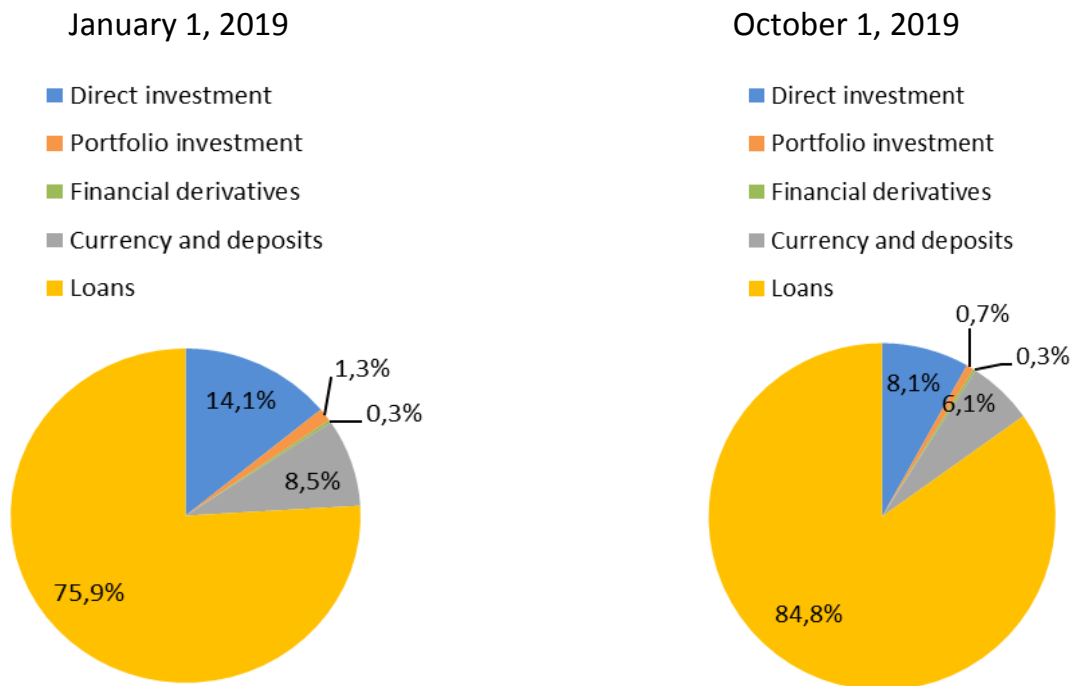
The external claims of commercial banks increased by USD 196 million, and stood by USD 2.4 billion as of October 1, 2019. However, the main reason for increase was non-operational changes due to the transfer of funds, received from the issuance of international bonds, to commercial banks. Positive balance is mainly due to increase of stocks in nostro accounts, as a consequence of non-operational changes.

Liabilities

During nine months of 2019, liabilities of the banking sector increased by USD 859 million. As analysis showed the growth of liabilities was observed in the components “Loans and credits” (increase by USD 813 million) “Direct investment” (growth by USD 26 million) and “Currency and deposits” (increase by USD 19 million), whereas decrease of liabilities was observed in “Portfolio investment” component (decrease by USD 1.8 million).

Thereby, as of October 1, 2019, 85 % of banking sector liabilities to non-residents accounted for loans and borrowings from foreign banks and international financial institutions ([Diagram 15](#)).

STRUCTURE OF LIABILITIES OF BANKING SECTOR TO NON-RESIDENTS



OTHER SECTORS

Assets

The assets of other sectors for nine months of 2019 increased by USD 1.4 billion, and liabilities increased by USD 127 million. However, despite positive changes in balance net international investment position of other sectors remains negative and amounted to USD 419 billion.

Assets in “Currency and deposits” component increased by USD 1.1 billion due to repatriation (return) of income of citizens of Uzbekistan working in foreign countries as well as due to receipts to foreign accounts of resident entities. In the structure of external assets, increase was also recorded under component “Trade credits and advances” (*debtor liabilities* in the amount of USD 357 million (for nine months of 2018 it was recorded USD 50 million).

Liabilities

An increase of liabilities from trade credits and advances amounted to USD 98 million. The main reason of the increase of liabilities was the growth of international trade turnover, particularly in import operations.

In addition, it is important to note that the increase of trade credits and stocks of foreign currency in hands of population is partially compensated as the part of import can be paid with cash. In this regard, flows and stocks of savings of population in foreign currency

were reconsidered. Also, there can be statistical deviation in recording of trade credit liabilities.

In the “Direct Investment” component, the amount of receipt from foreign investors under the PSA is USD 530 million⁹, and the accrual of compensation payments to foreign investors amounted to USD 1.2 billion. Thus, in the PSA enterprises, the net decrease in investment is equal to USD 667 million.

For non-financial enterprises, with the exception of PSA enterprises, for nine months of 2019, the net growth investments in share capital was USD 1.7 billion, reinvestment of income was USD 429 million, and investments in the form of debt instruments from parent companies were equal to USD 121 million. Thus, the growth of investments in non-financial enterprises, excluding PSA enterprises, was in amount USD 2.2 billion.

For non-banking financial institutions, net growth in investments in share capital (*insurance and leasing companies*) amounted to USD 0.3 million. Reinvested earnings increased by USD 0.9 million.

At the same time, there were other negative non-operational changes in external liabilities of direct investments of other sectors in the amount of USD 1.8 billion¹⁰, which are associated with the detected statistical errors in the data for previous periods. As a result, as of October 1, 2019, the balance of foreign direct investment was decreased by USD 318 million and amounted to 8.5 billion USD.

The decrease in portfolio investment (USD 13.5 million) was due to non-operational changes related statistical errors in previous quarters. As result, the stock of portfolio investments was revised.¹¹

External debt of the private sector decreased (by USD 436 million) owing to the maturity and repayment of loans.

⁹ Receipts from foreign investors under the PSA are estimated as an inflow of foreign investment and are recorded as direct investment. The above funds have been received to special account of PSA operator opened abroad as part of the project.

¹⁰ The data was revised based on updated information from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and PSA operators.

¹¹ The data was revised based on updated information from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics.

III. EXTERNAL DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

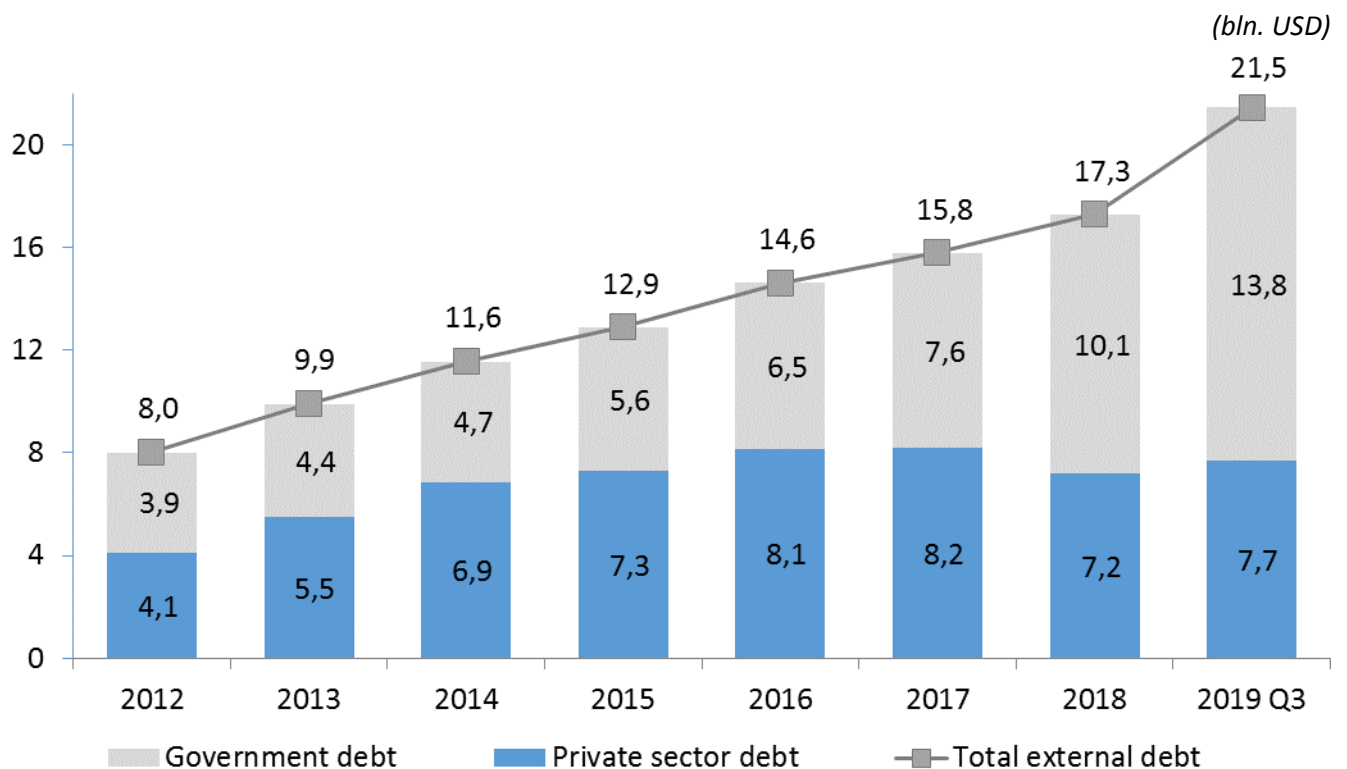
Total external debt reflects the liabilities of residents to nonresidents, which require the payment of principal debt and interests. Total external debt includes the debt of government and private sector. The analysis of change of total external debt showed that during 2013-2017 the increase in debt was observed in both government and private sectors.

However, in 2018 the private external debt experienced a decrease due to the maturity of debt of oil, gas and energy industry enterprises. In January-September of 2019, private sector debt started to increase again, mostly, owing to the growth in borrowings of commercial banks.

For 9 months of 2019, government external debt increased dramatically and is expected to sustain upward trend until the end of 2019. This process is explained by the attraction of new foreign borrowings to finance development programs of economic sectors and regions (Diagram 16).

Diagram 16.

TIME SERIES OF TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN¹²



The volume of total external debt of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of October 1, 2019 stood at USD 21.5 billion, showing an increase USD 4.2 billion or by 24 % compared with the beginning of 2019¹³ (Table 3).

¹² At the beginning of 2018, the methodology for calculating external debt was revised, and starting from 2018, when calculating the debt on foreign borrowings, accrued but unpaid interest is also taken into account.

Table 3

STRUCTURE AND CHANGE OF TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT¹⁴

(mln. USD)

Sector of economy	External debt as of			Share	Change for 9 months of 2019
	January 1, 2018	January 1, 2019	October 1, 2019		
Total	15 785,9	17 295,0	21 457,5	100%	4 162,5
Government external debt	7 600,0	10 086,4	13 754,6	64%	3 668,1
<i>of which: international bonds of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i>	-	-	1 078,8	5%	1 078,8
Private external debt	8 185,9	7 208,6	7 702,9	36%	494,4
<i>of which: from parent companies</i>	1 304,9	687,8	763,4	4%	75,7
Shares of sectors in private foreign debt					
Oil and gas and energy sector	6 149,7	5 386,5	4 942,8	64%	-443,7
Banking sector	584,0	978,2	1 790,0	23%	811,7
Telecommunications sector	965,6	248,2	237,4	3%	-10,9
Textile sector	126,0	132,2	151,6	2%	19,4
Other sectors	360,6	463,4	581,2	8%	117,8

¹³ Total external debt includes debt provided by parent companies.¹⁴ Government external debt is composed of debt raised by government and debt received against guarantee of government. Private external debt is composed of external borrowings of business entities including government enterprises, which are not guaranteed by government.

The structure of external debt on the basis of maturity is given in [Table 4](#).

Table 4

THE STRUCTURE OF EXTERNAL DEBT ON THE BASIS OF MATURITY¹⁵
(as of October 1, 2019)

Maturity	Amount of debt (mln. USD)	Share (in %)
up to 1 year	330,6	1,5%
from 1 to 5 years	1 969,6	9,2%
from 5 to 10 years	1 754,1	8,2%
more than 10 years	17 403,1	81,1%
Total:	21 457,5	100%

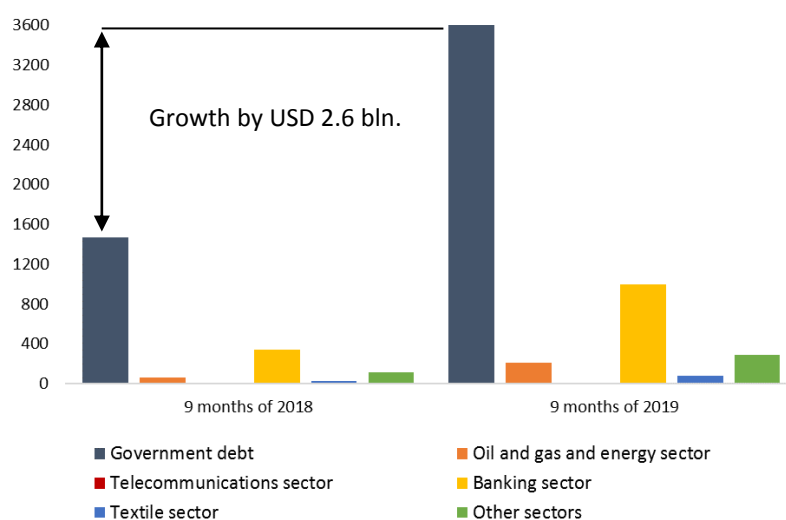
Increase of external debt during January-September of 2019 mainly accounts for government sector (USD 3.7 billion), of which USD 1 billion accounts for international bonds.

External debt of private sector grew by USD 494.4 million due to increase in attraction of debts by banking sector and other sectors of economy.

It is important to note that in 9 months of 2019 private sector attracted loans in the amount of USD 1.6 billion. Borrowings, mainly, were attracted by commercial banks – USD 1.0 billion, oil and gas and energy industry enterprises – USD 207.4 million, textile enterprises – USD 81.6 million, and other sectors of the economy – USD 291.8 million ([Diagram 17](#)).

Diagram 17

Attraction of external debt by sectors of economy
(mln. USD)



¹⁵ External debt is divided based on initial term of borrowings maturity

In addition, during the considered period, the government sector made principal payments in the amount of USD 345.8 million and interest payments in the amount of USD 207.6 million (Diagram 18, 19).

The private sector made principal debt payments in the amount of USD 1.1 billion and interest payments in the amount of USD 231 million. At the same time, oil and gas and energy sector as well as banking sector enterprises are continuing to make the majority of principal and interest payments (Diagram 18, 19).

Appendices 13.1–13.8 present data on the receipts and repayment of private foreign debt for 9 months of 2019, as well as forecasts for the repayment of principal and interest on private external debt by type of creditors and borrowers in accordance with international reporting system.

Diagram 18
Repayment of principal by sectors of economy
(mln. USD)

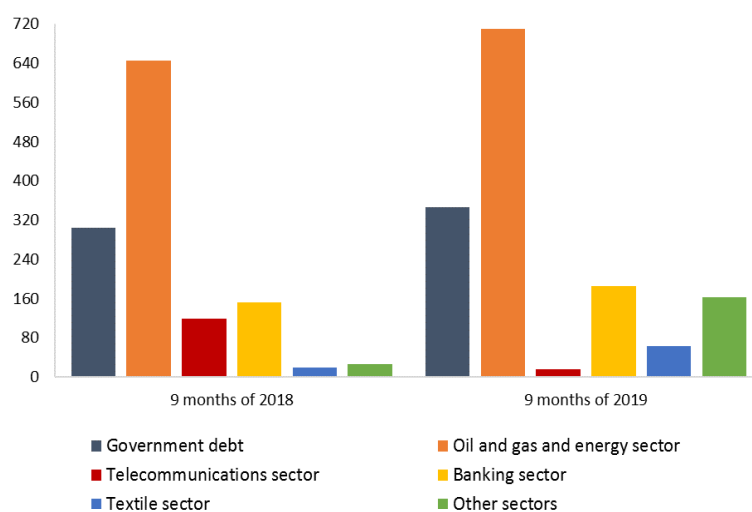
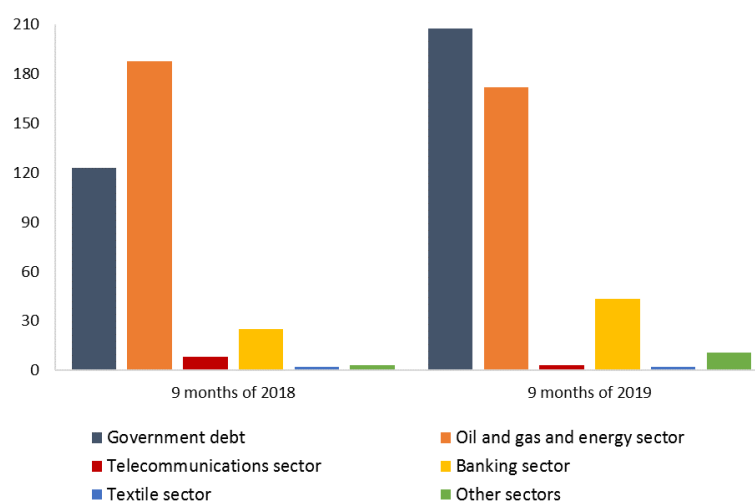


Diagram 19
Repayment of interest by sectors of economy
(mln. USD)



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR 2016-2018 AND 9 MONTHS OF 2019

(analytic presentation)

(mln. USD)

Items	2016	2017	2018						2019			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	9 mo.	Q4	A	Q1	Q2	Q3	9 mo.
I. Current account balance	292,4	1 476,7	-225,7	-1 374,8	-1 546,6	-3 147,0	-446,5	-3 593,5	-754,1	-691,2	72,2	-1 373,1
Goods, credits (exports)	8 645,2	10 161,5	2 957,0	2 350,8	1 976,5	7 284,3	4 101,3	11 385,6	3 400,4	3 498,5	4 242,4	11 141,3
Goods, debits (imports)	11 037,3	12 377,3	3 727,9	4 519,7	4 488,9	12 736,4	5 516,0	18 252,4	4 747,0	5 294,7	5 535,3	15 577,0
Balance on goods.	-2 392,1	-2 215,8	-770,9	-2 168,9	-2 512,4	-5 452,1	-1 414,7	-6 866,9	-1 346,6	-1 796,2	-1 292,9	-4 435,7
Services, credits (exports)	1 904,7	2 250,7	572,8	687,5	750,8	2 011,1	738,5	2 749,5	638,7	789,3	852,2	2 280,2
Services, debits (imports)	3 443,7	4 092,5	1 142,6	1 249,2	1 417,3	3 809,2	1 382,0	5 191,1	1 190,2	1 311,0	1 456,9	3 958,1
Balance on goods and services	-3 931,1	-4 057,6	-1 340,7	-2 730,6	-3 178,9	-7 250,2	-2 058,2	-9 308,4	-1 898,1	-2 317,9	-1 897,6	-6 113,6
Primary income, credits	2 210,4	2 597,5	685,9	830,8	872,2	2 388,9	796,1	3 185,1	759,5	789,0	746,8	2 295,3
Primary income, debits	1 278,8	1 386,1	371,6	485,6	482,6	1 339,8	338,0	1 677,9	479,4	461,5	491,3	1 432,2
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-2 999,4	-2 846,2	-1 026,4	-2 385,4	-2 789,3	-6 201,1	-1 600,1	-7 801,2	-1 618,0	-1 990,4	-1 642,2	-5 250,5
Secondary income, credits	3 727,2	4 816,1	937,1	1 167,6	1 404,5	3 509,2	1 313,7	4 822,9	1 008,6	1 448,2	1 857,6	4 314,4
Secondary income, debits	435,4	493,1	136,3	157,0	161,8	455,2	160,1	615,2	144,7	148,9	143,3	437,0
II. Capital account	13,6	99,8	28,1	5,2	69,7	103,0	40,0	143,0	135,1	34,6	77,1	246,9
Capital account, credits	13,6	100,4	28,8	6,0	70,9	105,7	40,0	145,7	135,1	34,6	77,1	246,9
Capital account, debits	0,0	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,2	2,6	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Balance on capital account and current account	306,0	1 576,5	-197,5	-1 369,6	-1 476,9	-3 044,0	-406,5	-3 450,5	-619,0	-656,5	149,3	-1 126,2
III. Financial account (excluding reserve assets)	111,8	-571,0	-412,2	-145,9	-154,7	-712,7	-698,5	-1 411,3	-2 216,6	-2 257,7	-950,3	-5 424,5
Direct investments, assets	5,8	9,0	0,1	0,5	0,6	1,3	0,6	1,9	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,9
Equity instruments and investment fund shares	3,3	3,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Debt instruments	2,5	5,9	0,0	0,5	0,6	1,1	0,6	1,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,9

Direct investments, liabilities	1 662,6	1 797,3	427,9	-1,7	127,8	553,9	70,8	624,7	221,3	832,1	485,3	1 538,7
Equity instruments and investment fund shares	1 129,5	1 913,8	403,8	68,2	98,3	570,3	68,9	639,2	203,8	783,3	430,3	1 417,4
Debt instruments	533,1	-116,5	24,1	-69,9	29,4	-16,3	1,8	-14,5	17,5	48,8	55,0	121,3
Portfolio investments, assets	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Equity instruments and investment fund shares	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Debt instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Portfolio investments, liabilities	2,0	3,1	1,2	2,8	5,6	9,6	3,4	13,0	1 009,8	25,5	-8,9	1 026,4
Equity instruments and investment fund shares	2,0	3,1	1,2	2,8	5,6	9,6	3,4	13,0	4,0	12,8	3,8	20,6
Debt instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 005,8	12,7	-12,7	1 005,8
Financial derivatives (other than reserves)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	1,3	0,4	1,7	0,3	2,5
Financial derivatives, assets	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Financial derivatives, liabilities	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-1,3	-1,3	-0,4	-1,7	-0,3	-2,5
Other investments, assets	3 015,7	2 822,7	-14,9	261,8	600,5	847,4	701,0	1 548,4	-19,1	293,4	351,7	625,9
Other equity instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Debt instruments	3 015,7	2 822,7	-14,9	261,8	600,5	847,4	701,0	1 548,4	-19,1	293,4	351,7	625,9
Other investments, liabilities	1 245,0	1 602,2	-31,7	407,1	622,5	997,9	1 327,2	2 325,1	967,4	1 695,8	826,5	3 489,7
Other equity instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Debt instruments	1 245,0	1 602,2	-31,7	407,1	622,5	997,9	1 327,2	2 325,1	967,4	1 695,8	826,5	3 489,7
Balance on current account, capital account and financial account	194,2	2 147,5	214,7	-1 223,7	-1 322,2	-2 331,2	292,0	-2 039,2	1 597,6	1 601,1	1 099,6	4 298,3

Reserve assets	552,4	-256,0	384,5	-604,1	-1 352,1	-1 571,6	7,9	-1 563,7	775,0	-403,6	290,7	662,1
Reserve assets	552,4	-256,0	384,5	-604,1	-1 352,1	-1 571,6	7,9	-1 563,7	775,0	-403,6	290,7	662,1
Net borrowings from IMF (excluding reserve item)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Exceptional financing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
IV. Net errors and omissions	358,2	-2 403,5	169,9	619,7	-29,9	759,6	-284,1	475,5	-822,6	-2 004,7	-808,9	-3 636,2

This statistic report uses standard presentation, described in the 6th edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6).

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION FOR 2016-2018 AND 9 MONTHS OF 2019

(mln. USD)

Indicators	2016	2017	2018				2019		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Assets	37 950,2	42 465,2	42 883,7	42 288,7	41 637,0	43 004,0	43 545,7	44 949,8	45 532,4
Direct investments	177,8	186,9	187,1	187,4	188,8	189,3	190,1	190,8	191,4
Equity instruments and investment fund shares	24,7	28,0	28,2	27,9	28,7	28,7	28,8	28,8	28,8
Investments of direct investor in direct investment enterprises	24,7	28,0	28,2	27,9	28,7	28,7	28,8	28,8	28,8
Investments of direct investment enterprises in direct investor (reverse investment)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Investments between fellow enterprises	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Debt instruments	153,1	159,0	159,0	159,5	160,0	160,7	161,3	162,0	162,6
Investments of direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0,0	3,4	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,8
Investments of direct investment enterprises in direct investor (reverse investment)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Investments between fellow enterprises	153,1	155,5	156,1	156,8	157,4	158,0	158,6	159,2	159,8
Portfolio investments	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
Equity instruments and investment fund shares	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
Central Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bank	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
General government	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other sectors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other financial institutions	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Debt securities	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Central Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Deposit enterprises, excluding the Central Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
General government	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other sectors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other financial institutions	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other investments	11 342,5	14 200,2	14 201,4	14 439,7	15 039,8	15 732,1	15 717,2	17 015,1	17 356,9
Other equity instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Debt instruments	11 342,5	14 200,2	14 201,4	14 439,7	15 039,8	15 732,1	15 717,2	17 015,1	17 356,9
Central Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Deposit enterprises, excluding the Central Bank	2 535,1	2 934,0	2 733,5	2 484,5	2 467,4	2 161,5	2 118,9	2 506,6	2 357,2
General government	2,9	4,2	4,0	4,1	3,8	4,0	2,9	3,7	4,8
Other sectors	8 804,4	11 262,0	11 463,9	11 951,1	12 568,5	13 566,6	13 595,4	14 504,8	14 994,9
Other financial institutions	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	0,3	0,3	0,6
Reserve assets	26 428,8	28 076,9	28 494,0	27 660,4	26 407,3	27 081,4	27 637,2	27 742,7	27 982,9
Monetary gold	12 256,6	14 034,1	13 976,8	13 842,2	13 953,0	14 640,7	14 413,6	15 910,6	15 890,3
Special drawing rights	357,7	378,9	386,8	374,3	371,3	370,1	369,4	370,0	362,8
Reserve position in IMF	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other reserve assets	13 814,5	13 663,9	14 130,3	13 444,0	12 083,1	12 070,6	12 854,2	11 462,2	11 729,8
Liabilities	22 652,5	25 962,9	26 356,0	26 607,7	27 116,3	27 204,4	28 745,2	31 226,2	31 850,8
Direct investments	8 660,2	10 043,9	10 320,1	10 304,6	10 227,5	8 992,3	8 168,8	8 785,6	8 700,6
Equity instruments and investment fund shares	7 218,5	8 741,4	9 107,2	9 164,7	9 057,7	8 270,7	7 431,2	7 998,7	7 861,0
Investments of direct investor in direct investment enterprises	7 218,5	8 741,4	9 107,2	9 164,7	9 057,7	8 270,7	7 431,2	7 998,7	7 861,0
Investments of direct investment enterprises in direct investor (reverse investment)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Investments between fellow enterprises	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Debt instruments	1 441,7	1 302,5	1 213,0	1 139,9	1 169,8	721,6	737,6	786,9	839,7

Investments of direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1 441,7	1 230,0	1 139,7	1 066,3	1 096,7	651,6	666,8	692,3	761,8
Investments of direct investment enterprises in direct investor (reverse investment)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Investments between fellow enterprises	0,0	72,5	73,3	73,6	73,0	70,0	70,8	94,6	77,9
Portfolio investments	9,4	9,0	26,1	35,2	32,1	44,6	1 049,2	1 149,6	1 108,1
Equity instruments and investment fund shares	9,4	9,0	26,1	35,2	32,1	44,6	50,4	76,5	29,2
Central Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Deposit enterprises, excluding the Central Bank	4,2	2,9	3,0	2,8	1,9	16,1	17,3	25,7	14,4
General government	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other sectors	5,2	6,1	23,1	32,4	30,2	28,4	33,2	50,9	14,9
Other financial institutions	0,8	0,8	0,8	1,0	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0
Debt securities	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	998,7	1 073,1	1 078,8
Central Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Deposit enterprises, excluding the Central Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
General government	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	998,7	1 073,1	1 078,8
Other sectors	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other financial institutions	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,1	3,6	5,2	3,9	5,4
Other investments	13 982,9	15 909,9	16 009,8	16 267,9	16 851,6	18 163,9	19 522,0	21 287,1	22 036,7
Other equity instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Special drawing rights (Net incurrence of liabilities)	353,4	374,7	382,6	370,2	367,2	366,1	365,5	366,0	358,8
Other debt instruments	13 629,5	15 535,2	15 627,2	15 897,7	16 484,3	17 797,8	19 156,5	20 921,1	21 677,8
Central Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Deposit enterprises, excluding the Central Bank	466,9	701,5	795,4	854,6	864,0	1 085,6	1 354,1	1 501,3	1 918,0
General government	6 474,9	7 600,0	7 929,2	8 079,2	8 730,5	10 086,4	10 744,0	12 161,5	12 675,7

Other sectors	6 687,7	7 233,7	6 902,6	6 964,0	6 889,8	6 625,7	7 058,5	7 258,4	7 084,1
Other financial institutions	0,0	14,4	17,5	16,8	21,2	18,4	17,8	16,8	17,3
Net international investment position	15 297,8	16 502,3	16 527,7	15 681,0	14 520,7	15 799,6	14 800,5	13 723,6	13 681,7

This statistic report uses standard presentation, described in the 6th edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6).

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER FOR 2018 AND 9 MONTHS OF 2019

(mln. USD)

	2018					2019				2019 Q1/ 2018 Q1	2019 Q2/ 2018 Q2	2019 Q3/ 2018 Q3	9mo. 2019/ 9mo. 2018
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	2018	1Q	2Q	3Q	9 months				
Foreign trade turnover	6 684,8	6 870,5	6 465,4	9 617,3	29 638,0	8 147,3	8 793,2	9 777,7	26 718,3	121,9	128,0	151,2	133,5
Official trade	6 804,9	6 777,5	6 550,0	9 863,8	29 996,2	8 404,4	8 989,9	10 033,1	27 427,4	123,5	132,6	153,2	136,2
Shuttle trade	243,8	363,9	290,1	187,9	1 085,7	97,7	136,5	141,6	375,8	40,1	37,5	48,8	41,9
Exports	2 957,0	2 350,8	1 976,5	4 101,3	11 385,6	3 400,4	3 498,5	4 242,4	11 141,3	115,0	148,8	214,6	152,9
Exports FOB	1 628,1	2 000,2	1 882,7	2 674,9	8 185,9	2 126,4	2 575,3	2 274,1	6 975,9	130,6	128,8	120,8	126,6
Shuttle trade	31,3	56,6	72,0	53,3	213,2	27,1	40,4	58,9	126,4	86,6	71,3	81,8	79,1
Goods at ports	16,6	16,9	21,8	21,7	77,0	15,4	19,6	21,0	56,0				
Non-monetary gold	1 280,9	277,2	-	1 351,4	2 909,5	1 231,4	863,2	1 888,4	3 983,0				
Imports	3 727,9	4 519,7	4 488,9	5 516,0	18 252,4	4 747,0	5 294,7	5 535,3	15 577,0	127,3	117,1	123,3	122,3
Imports CIF	3 893,2	4 500,1	4 666,8	5 828,7	18 888,8	5 042,4	5 548,3	5 863,9	16 454,6	129,5	123,3	125,7	126,0
Shuttle trade	212,5	307,3	218,1	105,1	842,9	70,6	96,2	82,7	249,4	33,2	31,3	37,9	33,8
Goods at ports	16,6	22,2	27,9	35,7	102,4	25,4	28,6	27,9	81,9				
Freight	-397,1	-309,9	-424,4	-462,2	-1 593,7	-395,6	-381,4	-445,8	-1 222,8				
Non-monetary gold	2,6	-	0,5	8,8	12,0	4,2	3,1	6,7	14,0				
Balance	-770,9	-2 168,9	-2 512,4	-1 414,7	-6 866,9	-1 346,6	-1 796,2	-1 292,9	-4 435,7				
Official trade	-986,9	-2 222,8	-2 784,6	-1 811,2	-7 805,4	-1 688,8	-2 112,8	-1 708,0	-5 509,6				
Shuttle trade	-181,1	-250,7	-146,1	-51,8	-629,7	-43,4	-55,8	-23,7	-123,0				

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2018 - 2019

(mln. USD)

Section	Name of product groups	For 9 months 2018				For 9 months 2019			
		export	%	import	%	export	%	import	%
Concentration coefficient			75%		33%		76%		32%
I	Live animals and animal products	15	0%	78	1%	12	0%	162	1%
II	Vegetable products	740	10%	512	4%	1 027	9%	595	4%
III	Fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin	1	0%	163	1%	16	0%	207	1%
IV	Products of food processing industry, alcohol, tobacco	49	1%	483	4%	75	1%	507	3%
V	Mineral products	2 116	30%	754	6%	2 292	21%	1 062	6%
VI	Products of chemical industry.	323	5%	1 198	9%	349	3%	1 512	9%
VII	Plastic materials and products: rubber	356	5%	686	5%	315	3%	866	5%
VIII	Raw hide, leather, raw fur and fur products	63	1%	5	0%	41	0%	5	0%
IX	Wood and wood products	1	0%	459	4%	2	0%	483	3%
X	Paper pulp	26	0%	173	1%	27	0%	206	1%

Section	Name of product groups	For 9 months 2018				For 9 months 2019			
		export	%	import	%	export	%	import	%
XI	Textiles and textile product	1 159	16%	213	2%	1 461	13%	231	1%
XII	Footwear and headwear, umbrellas, canes	11	0%	17	0%	22	0%	15	0%
XIII	Products of stone, gypsum, cement, and asbestos	21	0%	121	1%	29	0%	198	1%
XIV	Precious metals, precious and semiprecious stones	1 589	22%	5	0%	4 149	38%	30	0%
XV	Nonprecious metals and products of them	427	6%	1 771	14%	828	8%	2 125	13%
XVI	Machines, equipment, machinery, electrical equipment	99	1%	4 321	33%	149	1%	5 227	32%
XVII	Means of land, air, and water transport	60	1%	1 666	13%	146	1%	2 105	13%
XVIII	Optical instruments and equipment, photographic	7	0%	238	2%	11	0%	441	3%
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured goods	6	0%	199	2%	10	0%	483	3%
XXI	Works of art, antique	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	0%
Total		7 069	100%	13 064	100%	10 959	100%	16 468	100%

*Concentration coefficient is calculated as square root of the sum of the squares of exports/imports ratios of individual product groups to their total volumes. Coefficient growth means increase of certain product groups in total volume.

**EXPORTED GOODS WITH HIGH COEFFICIENT OF PRODUCT CONCENTRATION
FOR NINE MONTHS OF 2018 - 2019**

(mln. USD)

Section	Name of product groups	2018			9 mo. of 2018	2019			9 mo. of 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
	Total exports	2 909	2 277	1 883	7 069	3 358	3 439	4 163	10 959
	Main export nomenclature	2 652	1 948	1 578	6 178	2 963	2 964	3 642	9 569
II	Plant products								
0702	<i>Tomatoes fresh or chilled:</i>	8	31	3	42	9	50	4	63
0703	<i>Onions, shallots [charlotte], leeks, garlic and other bulbous vegetables, fresh or chilled:</i>	1	14	2	17	28	38	1	66
0704	<i>Other vegetables, fresh or chilled:</i>	5	9	0	14	12	22	0	35
0709	<i>Vegetables, leguminous dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split</i>	4	17	4	26	9	16	4	30
0713	<i>Grapes, fresh or dried</i>	35	43	25	102	30	55	46	131
0806	<i>Apricots, cherries and wild cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plum and sloes, fresh</i>	17	8	67	92	27	41	90	158
0809	<i>Other fruits, fresh:</i>	0	200	51	251	0	153	55	209
0813	<i>Dried fruits, except for fruits of commodity items 0801 - 0806; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this group:</i>	12	6	6	24	11	9	9	28
0904	<i>Pepper genus Piper; fruits of the genus Capsicum or the genus Pimenta, dried, crushed or ground:</i>	3	2	2	6	25	41	9	75
1001	<i>Wheat or meslin</i>	18	17	5	40	2	2	7	11
V	Mineral products								
2710	<i>Petroleum and petroleum products obtained from bituminous rocks other than crude; products, not elsewhere specified or included, containing 70 wt.% or more of oil or petroleum products obtained from bituminous rocks, and these petroleum products are</i>	5	6	10	21	4	28	8	40

Section	Name of product groups	2018			9 mo. of 2018	2019			9 mo. of 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
2711	<i>Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons</i>	487	641	835	1 963	693	700	735	2 128
2716	<i>Electricity</i>	61	32	19	112	39	10	13	61
VI	Products of chemical industry								
2844	<i>Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes (including fissile and fertile chemical elements and isotopes) and their compounds; mixtures and residues containing these products</i>	58	43	58	159	69	60	55	184
3102	<i>Fertilizers; mineral or chemical, nitrogenous</i>	26	16	23	66	27	26	25	78
VII	Plastic materials and products, rubbers								
3901	<i>Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms</i>	110	114	90	314	93	103	92	288
VIII	Raw material for leather, leather, fur raw materials and products								
4104	<i>Tanned leather or leather from cattle hides (including buffaloes) or animals of the horse family, without hair, twofold or non-bred, but without further processing:</i>	18	14	16	49	9	9	7	25
XI	Textile products								
5201	<i>Cotton; not carded or combed</i>	103	66	6	175	111	116	17	244
5205	<i>Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale</i>	185	193	173	551	210	237	215	661
5208	<i>Cotton fabrics containing 85 wt.% or more cotton fibers, with a surface density of not more than 200 g / m</i>	13	13	15	41	16	15	15	46
6006	<i>Other knitted or crocheted fabrics</i>	11	12	10	32	15	16	15	46
6104	<i>Suits, sets, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, trousers, overalls with bibs and shoulder straps, breeches and shorts (except swimsuits), knitted, knitted or crocheted, for women or for girls:</i>	9	10	7	26	10	11	9	31
6109	<i>T-shirts, sweatshirts with sleeves and other jerseys knitted or crocheted:</i>	28	28	19	75	33	34	21	88
XIV	Precious metals, precious and semiprecious stones								
7108	<i>Gold</i>	1 281	277	0	1 558	1 231	863	1 888	3 983

Section	Name of product groups	2018			9 mo. of 2018	2019			9 mo. of 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
XV	Nonprecious metals and products of them								
7214	<i>Iron or non-alloy steel; bars and rods, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot drawn or hot-extruded, but including those twisted after rolling</i>	15	17	32	63	17	32	32	81
7403	<i>Copper; refined and copper alloys, unwrought</i>	62	90	59	211	143	150	123	417
7408	<i>Copper wire</i>	32	13	18	64	16	15	27	58
7901	<i>Unprocessed zinc</i>	2	10	5	16	35	47	41	123
XVI	Machines, equipment, machinery, electrical equipment								
8432	<i>Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machines for soil preparation and tillage; lawn or sports ground rollers</i>	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	6
8481	<i>Valves, taps, flaps and similar fittings for pipelines, boilers, tanks, reservoirs, cisterns or similar containers, including pressure reducing and thermostatic valves</i>	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4
8504	<i>Electric transformers, static converters (e.g. rectifiers) and inductors, throttles</i>	5	1	1	7	3	7	10	21
8528	<i>Monitors and projectors that do not include television reception equipment; receiving equipment for television communications, with or without a broadcasting radio receiver or equipment recording or reproducing</i>	4	1	3	8	1	2	6	9
8535	<i>Electrical apparatus for switching, protecting electrical circuits, for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, breakers, fuses, lightning rods, voltage suppressors</i>	4	1	3	8	6	5	5	17
8544	<i>Insulated wire (including enameled or anodized), cable (including coaxial cable) and other electric conductors, connector fitted or not; optical fibre cables of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors</i>	7	1	6	13	6	9	8	23
XVII	Means of land, air and water transport								
8703	<i>Automobiles and other motor vehicles mainly intended for the transport of people (other than motor vehicles of heading 8702), including cargo-passenger vans and racing cars:</i>	22	1	5	28	18	36	47	101

**IMPORTED GOODS WITH HIGH COEFFICIENT OF PRODUCT CONCENTRATION
FOR NINE MONTHS OF 2018 - 2019**

(mln. USD)

Код	Наименование групп товаров	2018			9 mo. of 2018	2019			9 mo. of 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
	Total import	3 896	4 500	4 667	13 063	5 047	5 551	5 871	16 469
	Main nomenclature of products	2 074	2 109	2 317	6 499	2 398	2 510	2 493	7 401
II	Plant products								
1001	<i>Wheat or meslin</i>	67	57	44	168	111	73	88	271
1101	<i>Wheat or meslin flour</i>	33	43	23	99	27	18	14	60
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils								
1512	<i>Sunflower oil, safflower or cottonseed and their fractions, unrefined or refined, but without changing their chemical composition:</i>	39	21	28	88	44	42	36	122
IV	Products of food processing industry, alcohol, tobacco								
1701	<i>Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form</i>	132	77	62	270	65	63	73	201
V	Mineral products								
2709	<i>Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude</i>	44	77	40	161	18	24	15	57
2710	<i>Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, not crude; products not included in anywhere else or containing 70% of weight or more of oil</i>	187	99	69	355	153	125	120	399
2523	<i>Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinkers</i>	26	38	60	123	32	58	47	136
VI	Products of chemical industry								
3004	<i>Medicaments; (not goods of heading no. 3002, 3005 or 3006) consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic use, put up in measured doses (incl. those in the form of transdermal admin. systems) or packed for retail sale</i>	185	181	191	557	191	270	194	656

Код	Наименование групп товаров	2018			9 mo. of 2018	2019			9 mo. of 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
VII	Plastic materials and products: rubber								
3902	<i>Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, in primary forms</i>	15	10	14	38	20	18	15	52
3904	<i>Polymers of vinyl chloride or of other halogenated olefins, in primary forms</i>	19	12	21	53	21	18	27	65
3907	<i>Polycetals, other polyethers and epoxy resins in primary forms; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other polyesters in primary forms:</i>	18	31	36	84	23	34	44	101
3912	<i>Cellulose and its chemical derivatives, n.e.c. or included, in primary forms</i>	19	22	23	64	19	14	5	37
4011	<i>New pneumatic tyres, of rubber</i>	40	41	46	128	48	51	54	153
IX	Wood and articles of wood								
4407	<i>Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or endjointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.</i>	82	93	91	266	73	81	99	253
4411	<i>Fibre board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances</i>	25	24	32	81	34	28	39	101
XV	Base metals and products of them								
7207	<i>Iron or non-alloy steel semi-finished products</i>	48	71	63	182	60	67	51	178
7208	<i>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloyed steel, 600 mm wide or more, hot rolled, non-lacquered, without electroplating or other coating</i>	56	44	52	152	73	54	69	196
7209	<i>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloyed steel, 600 mm wide or more, cold-rolled (cold-compressed), non-lacquered, without electroplating or other coating:</i>	33	23	27	83	30	33	49	112
7304	<i>Pipes, tubes and hollow profiles, seamless, of ferrous metals (except for cast iron)</i>	81	87	88	256	44	50	68	162
7308	<i>Metal structures from ferrous metals (except for prefabricated building structures of heading 9406) and their parts (for example, bridges and their sections, gateways, towers, lattice masts, roof ceilings, building trusses, doors and windows and their frames, thresholds</i>	27	31	41	99	49	53	55	157

Код	Наименование групп товаров	2018			9 mo. of 2018	2019			9 mo. of 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
7210	<i>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloyed steel, 600 mm wide or more, clad, plated or coated</i>	64	61	109	235	90	93	97	280
XVI	Machines, equipment, machinery; electrical equipment								
8402	<i>Steam boilers or other steam generating boilers (except water boilers for central heating that can also produce low-pressure steam); superheated water boilers:</i>	3	15	56	74	29	10	6	46
8418	<i>Air or vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors and fans; ventilation or recirculation exhaust hoods or cabinets with a fan, with or without filters:</i>	26	42	29	97	31	51	35	116
8414	<i>Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans, ventilating or recycling hoods, incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with filters,</i>	45	71	104	219	49	72	87	208
8419	<i>Machines, equipment, industrial or laboratory, with electric or non-electric heating (excluding ovens, chambers and other equipment of heading 8514) for processing materials in a process with temperature changes, such as heating, cooking, temperature</i>	52	84	89	224	75	43	48	166
8421	<i>Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; equipment and devices for filtering or purifying liquids or gases:</i>	25	49	71	144	40	48	46	135
8429	<i>Bulldozers with fixed and rotary blades, graders, planners, scrapers, mechanical shovels, excavators, single-bucket loaders, tamping machines and road rollers, self-propelled</i>	70	87	62	219	69	131	111	311
8445	<i>Machines for preparing textile fibers; spinning, quilting or twisting machines and other equipment for the manufacture of textile yarn; coco-netting or winding (including weft-netting) textile machines and machines preparing the text</i>	92	85	102	279	88	71	64	224
8471	<i>Computers and their units; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transferring data to storage media in coded form and machines for processing such information, not elsewhere named:</i>	33	20	15	68	36	32	36	104
8474	<i>Equipment for sorting, screening, separation, washing, grinding, mixing or mixing soil, stone, ores or other minerals in a solid (including powdered or pasty) state;</i>	75	54	68	197	103	149	144	396

Код	Наименование групп товаров	2018			9 mo. of 2018	2019			9 mo. of 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
8477	<i>Machinery for the processing of rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of products from these materials, not specified or included elsewhere in this group</i>	38	29	39	105	43	57	36	137
8479	<i>Machines and mechanical devices that have individual functions, in another place of this group are not named or not included</i>	36	27	41	104	57	82	65	204
8481	<i>Valves, taps, vents and similar fittings for pipelines, boilers, cisterns, reservoir, tanks or similar containers, including pressure reducing and temperature controlled valves</i>	25	34	52	111	50	54	50	154
8517	<i>Electrical telephone or telegraph devices for wire communication, including telephone sets with a cordless handset and devices for wire line communication systems on a carrier frequency or for digital wire communication systems; videophones:</i>	18	20	40	78	55	38	59	152
8537	<i>Boards, panels, consoles, tables, switchboards and bases for electrical equipment, other, equipped with two or more devices of heading 8535 or 8536, for controlling or distributing electric current</i>	28	21	37	85	30	47	59	135
XVII	Means of land, air and water transport								
8704	<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods</i>	76	46	71	193	66	44	75	185
8703	<i>Automobiles and other motor vehicles mainly intended for the transport of people (other than motor vehicles of heading 8702), including cargo-passenger vans and racing cars:</i>	54	63	60	177	129	102	91	322
8708	<i>Parts and accessories of motor vehicles of heading 8701 - 8705</i>	142	217	223	582	220	213	223	656

REGIONAL STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE FOR NINE MONTHS OF 2018- 2019.

(mln. USD.)

Region/Country	For 9 month of 2018				For 9 month of 2019			
	Export	%	import	%	Export	%	import	%
TOTAL	7 069	<i>100,0%</i>	13 063	<i>100,0%</i>	10 959	<i>100,0%</i>	16 469	<i>100,0%</i>
CIS countries	2 642	<i>37,4%</i>	4 254	<i>32,6%</i>	3 325	<i>30,3%</i>	5 288	<i>32,1%</i>
RUSSIA	1 269	<i>17,9%</i>	2 496	<i>19,1%</i>	1 425	<i>13,0%</i>	2 842	<i>17,3%</i>
KAZAKHSTAN	987	<i>14,0%</i>	1 126	<i>8,6%</i>	1 054	<i>9,6%</i>	1 569	<i>9,5%</i>
KYRGYZSTAN	174	<i>2,5%</i>	116	<i>0,9%</i>	513	<i>4,7%</i>	102	<i>0,6%</i>
UKRAINE	62	<i>0,9%</i>	230	<i>1,8%</i>	87	<i>0,8%</i>	204	<i>1,2%</i>
BELARUS	26	<i>0,4%</i>	100	<i>0,8%</i>	32	<i>0,3%</i>	136	<i>0,8%</i>
TURKMENISTAN	18	<i>0,3%</i>	129	<i>1,0%</i>	44	<i>0,4%</i>	316	<i>1,9%</i>
TAJKISTAN	85	<i>1,2%</i>	42	<i>0,3%</i>	139	<i>1,3%</i>	100	<i>0,6%</i>
AZERBAIJAN	19	<i>0,3%</i>	13	<i>0,1%</i>	31	<i>0,3%</i>	16	<i>0,1%</i>
ARMENIA	1	<i>0,0%</i>	2	<i>0,0%</i>	2	<i>0,0%</i>	2	<i>0,0%</i>
ASIA	2 098	<i>29,7%</i>	5 006	<i>38,3%</i>	2 426	<i>22,1%</i>	6 642	<i>40,3%</i>
CHINA	1 509	<i>21,4%</i>	2 630	<i>20,1%</i>	1 823	<i>16,6%</i>	3 629	<i>22,0%</i>
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	18	<i>0,3%</i>	1 252	<i>9,6%</i>	15	<i>0,1%</i>	2 036	<i>12,4%</i>
JAPAN	1	<i>0,0%</i>	536	<i>4,1%</i>	2	<i>0,0%</i>	174	<i>1,1%</i>
AFGHANISTAN	300	<i>4,2%</i>	1	<i>0,0%</i>	298	<i>2,7%</i>	2	<i>0,0%</i>
IRAN	129	<i>1,8%</i>	88	<i>0,7%</i>	151	<i>1,4%</i>	161	<i>1,0%</i>
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	12	<i>0,2%</i>	142	<i>1,1%</i>	7	<i>0,1%</i>	169	<i>1,0%</i>
INDIA	7	<i>0,1%</i>	167	<i>1,3%</i>	6	<i>0,1%</i>	231	<i>1,4%</i>
PAKISTAN	20	<i>0,3%</i>	58	<i>0,4%</i>	64	<i>0,6%</i>	19	<i>0,1%</i>
VIETNAM	25	<i>0,3%</i>	11	<i>0,1%</i>	10	<i>0,1%</i>	43	<i>0,3%</i>
MALAYSIA	3	<i>0,0%</i>	44	<i>0,3%</i>	2	<i>0,0%</i>	70	<i>0,4%</i>
BANGLADESH	24	<i>0,3%</i>	12	<i>0,1%</i>	12	<i>0,1%</i>	11	<i>0,1%</i>
INDONESIA	29	<i>0,4%</i>	6	<i>0,0%</i>	16	<i>0,1%</i>	11	<i>0,1%</i>

Region/Country	For 9 month of 2018				For 9 month of 2019			
	Export	%	import	%	Export	%	import	%
ISRAEL	1	0,0%	29	0,2%	2	0,0%	13	0,1%
TAIWAN	1	0,0%	12	0,1%	0	0,0%	14	0,1%
THAILAND	1	0,0%	5	0,0%	0	0,0%	17	0,1%
IRAQ	8	0,1%	-	0,0%	13	0,1%	-	0,0%
SINGAPORE	7	0,1%	7	0,1%	0	0,0%	39	0,2%
SAUDI ARABIA	1	0,0%	2	0,0%	1	0,0%	1	0,0%
PHILIPPINES	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,0%	0	0,0%
JORDAN	0	0,0%	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,0%
MYANMA	1	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%
MONGOLIA	1	0,0%	3	0,0%	2	0,0%	0	0,0%
LEBANON	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
SYRIA	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	2	0,0%	0	0,0%
OMAN	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
QATAR	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	2	0,0%
EUROPE	2 311	32,7%	3 337	25,5%	5 184	47,3%	3 823	23,2%
Eurozone	201	2,8%	2 093	16,0%	226	2,1%	2 237	13,6%
GERMANY	15	0,2%	531	4,1%	21	0,2%	581	3,5%
LITHUANIA	10	0,1%	547	4,2%	20	0,2%	538	3,3%
LATVIA	27	0,4%	343	2,6%	24	0,2%	271	1,6%
ITALY	10	0,1%	233	1,8%	11	0,1%	296	1,8%
FRANCE	115	1,6%	76	0,6%	125	1,1%	98	0,6%
NETHERLANDS	7	0,1%	99	0,8%	11	0,1%	105	0,6%
AUSTRIA	0	0,0%	67	0,5%	0	0,0%	92	0,6%
BELGIUM	3	0,0%	54	0,4%	3	0,0%	69	0,4%
ESTONIA	10	0,1%	36	0,3%	2	0,0%	56	0,3%
SPAIN	1	0,0%	27	0,2%	1	0,0%	29	0,2%
SLOVENIA	0	0,0%	23	0,2%	0	0,0%	32	0,2%
IRELAND	-	0,0%	21	0,2%	-	0,0%	21	0,1%

Region/Country	For 9 month of 2018				For 9 month of 2019			
	Export	%	import	%	Export	%	import	%
FINLAND	-	0,0%	21	0,2%	-	0,0%	28	0,2%
SLOVAKIA	0	0,0%	7	0,1%	2	0,0%	6	0,0%
GREECE	1	0,0%	3	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	0,0%
PORTUGAL	2	0,0%	1	0,0%	3	0,0%	1	0,0%
LUXEMBOURG	-	0,0%	3	0,0%	-	0,0%	6	0,0%
CYPRUS	0	0,0%	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	4	0,0%
MALTE	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	1	0,0%
MOLDOVA	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	2	0,0%	1	0,0%
COUNTRIES OUTSIDE	2 110	29,8%	1 244	9,5%	4 959	45,2%	1 586	9,6%
SWITZERLAND	1 588	22,5%	125	1,0%	2 718	24,8%	140	0,8%
TURKEY	469	6,6%	821	6,3%	779	7,1%	992	6,0%
POLAND	28	0,4%	75	0,6%	31	0,3%	112	0,7%
GEORGIA	6	0,1%	56	0,4%	11	0,1%	83	0,5%
CZECH REPUBLIC	3	0,0%	58	0,4%	3	0,0%	115	0,7%
HUNGARY	0	0,0%	35	0,3%	0	0,0%	47	0,3%
UNITED KINGDOM	8	0,1%	26	0,2%	1 409	12,9%	31	0,2%
ROMANIA	1	0,0%	15	0,1%	1	0,0%	18	0,1%
BULGARIA	2	0,0%	12	0,1%	4	0,0%	15	0,1%
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	3	0,0%	2	0,0%	2	0,0%	1	0,0%
DENMARK	0	0,0%	8	0,1%	0	0,0%	19	0,1%
SWEDEN	0	0,0%	6	0,0%	0	0,0%	6	0,0%
SERBIA	0	0,0%	4	0,0%	0	0,0%	6	0,0%
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%
NORWAY	0	0,0%	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,0%
CROATIA	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%
SAN MARINO	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%
MONACO	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%
OTHER COUNTRIES	19	0,3%	466	3,6%	24	0,2%	715	4,3%

Region/Country	For 9 month of 2018				For 9 month of 2019			
	Export	%	import	%	Export	%	import	%
USA	7	0,1%	410	3,1%	5	0,0%	446	2,7%
BRAZIL	0	0,0%	6	0,0%	1	0,0%	100	0,6%
HONG KONG	5	0,1%	26	0,2%	1	0,0%	47	0,3%
MEXICO	-	0,0%	2	0,0%	0	0,0%	71	0,4%
CUBA	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	11	0,1%
ECUADOR	-	0,0%	7	0,1%	-	0,0%	15	0,1%
EGYPT	2	0,0%	2	0,0%	10	0,1%	8	0,0%
CANADA	0	0,0%	3	0,0%	1	0,0%	9	0,1%
KENYA	-	0,0%	2	0,0%	-	0,0%	3	0,0%
NEW ZEALAND	-	0,0%	1	0,0%	-	0,0%	2	0,0%
ARGENTINA	-	0,0%	3	0,0%	-	0,0%	2	0,0%
SOUTH AFRICA	0	0,0%	3	0,0%	-	0,0%	2	0,0%
AUSTRALIA	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,0%
ANGUILLA	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	2	0,0%	1	0,0%
SRI LANKA	0	0,0%	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,0%
TUNISIA	1	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,0%	0	0,0%
COLOMBIA	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%
CAMEROON	3	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%
CHILE	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
PERU	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%
DOMINICA	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%
SENEGAL	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%
COSTA-RICA	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%
MOROCCO	1	0,0%	-	0,0%	2	0,0%	0	0,0%
MACEDONIA	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
ALGERIA	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%
VENEZUELA	0	0,0%	-	0,0%	0	0,0%	-	0,0%

* without adjustments for CIP / FOB, shuttle export / import and goods purchased in ports

**EXTENDED CLASSIFICATION OF BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES
FOR NINE MONTHS OF 2018 - 2019**

(mln. USD)

	2017	2018				2018	2019			9 month 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
Balance of international trade in services	-1 841,8	-569,8	-561,7	-666,6	-643,5	-2 441,6	-551,5	-521,7	-604,7	-1 677,9
Services exports	2 250,7	572,8	687,5	750,8	738,5	2 749,5	638,7	789,3	852,2	2 280,2
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	46,4	13,6	10,5	10,5	7,8	42,4	2,9	3,9	3,6	10,4
Maintenance and repair services, not included elsewhere	8,7	2,2	1,5	1,8	2,1	7,6	2,0	2,6	1,9	6,5
Transport services	1 190,0	307,1	302,5	299,9	344,6	1 254,2	295,6	307,7	298,6	901,8
Passenger	145,7	26,7	41,7	55,5	46,2	170,1	36,5	60,5	58,7	155,7
Freight	198,6	62,3	45,3	47,3	80,8	235,6	48,6	45,7	47,7	142,0
Other	845,8	218,2	215,5	197,1	217,6	848,4	210,5	201,4	192,2	604,1
Sea transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transport	256,8	55,1	71,7	92,8	88,2	307,7	75,3	97,9	96,1	269,3
Passenger	137,5	25,9	39,2	53,5	44,9	163,4	35,3	59,4	57,0	151,6
Freight	15,9	2,4	4,6	7,0	7,1	21,0	6,4	2,9	3,9	13,2
Other	103,4	26,8	27,9	32,4	36,2	123,2	33,6	35,6	35,2	104,4
Others modes of transport	929,4	251,2	229,9	206,1	255,5	942,7	219,4	208,6	201,1	629,2
Passenger	8,1	0,8	2,6	2,1	1,3	6,7	1,2	1,2	1,7	4,1
Freight	182,7	59,9	40,7	40,3	73,7	214,6	42,2	42,9	43,8	128,8
Other	738,6	190,5	186,7	163,7	180,5	721,4	176,1	164,6	155,6	496,3
<i>Expanded classification of modes of transport</i>										

	2017	2018				2018	2019			9 month 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
Railway transport	185,3	60,2	45,4	41,9	74,3	221,9	44,2	41,6	40,7	126,5
Passenger	3,5	0,4	1,3	1,1	0,7	3,5	0,6	1,1	1,7	3,4
Freight	178,4	59,2	40,5	39,9	72,8	212,4	41,0	37,2	36,8	115,0
Other	3,4	0,6	3,6	0,9	0,9	6,0	2,5	3,3	2,3	8,1
Road transport	12,7	1,7	1,9	1,8	2,3	7,7	1,9	6,8	8,1	16,9
Passenger	4,6	0,4	1,2	1,0	0,6	3,2	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,7
Freight	4,3	0,7	0,2	0,4	0,9	2,2	1,1	5,6	7,0	13,8
Other	3,7	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,8	2,2	0,2	1,1	1,1	2,4
Pipeline	604,2	172,5	160,3	149,7	165,0	647,5	159,7	150,2	140,8	450,7
Other modes of transport	127,1	16,8	22,3	12,6	13,9	65,7	13,6	10,0	11,4	35,1
Freight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other related or ancillary transport services	127,1	16,8	22,3	12,6	13,9	65,7	13,6	10,0	11,4	35,1
Postal and courier services	3,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,9	3,8	0,9	1,2	1,4	3,4
Travel	688,6	184,0	294,9	359,7	305,9	1 144,4	275,0	384,1	450,5	1 109,6
Business	9,5	2,7	3,0	3,1	3,5	12,3	3,0	4,3	7,1	14,5
Personal	679,2	181,3	291,8	356,6	302,4	1 132,1	272,0	379,8	443,4	1 095,1
health-related	1,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	1,0	0,5	0,9	1,6	3,0
education-related	3,0	0,7	1,1	1,1	2,4	5,3	3,4	1,7	1,7	6,9
Other	674,9	180,3	290,5	355,2	299,7	1 125,8	268,1	377,1	440,0	1 085,2
Construction	37,7	6,0	7,2	6,3	8,8	28,3	7,2	17,3	16,4	40,9
Construction abroad	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,2	-	2,6	-	-	-	-
Construction in Uzbekistan	37,1	5,3	6,5	5,1	8,8	25,7	7,2	17,3	16,4	40,9
Insurance and pension services	6,1	1,2	1,7	2,2	1,6	6,6	1,8	1,8	1,6	5,2
Direct insurance	6,0	1,1	1,6	2,2	1,6	6,5	1,6	1,8	1,3	4,7
Reinsurance	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,5
Auxiliary insurance services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial services	28,8	6,1	7,3	8,3	7,4	29,0	5,5	8,0	8,5	22,0
Charges for the use of intellectual property, not included elsewhere	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1

	2017	2018				2018	2019			9 month 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
Telecommunications, computer and information services	150,7	34,1	44,0	40,0	38,5	156,5	29,5	42,5	49,1	121,1
Telecommunications services	143,2	32,9	41,5	38,4	37,5	150,2	27,7	40,3	46,8	114,7
Computer services	5,6	0,9	2,1	1,3	0,7	5,1	1,4	1,7	1,8	4,9
Information services	1,9	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,2	0,4	0,5	0,5	1,4
Other business services	72,9	13,7	13,3	16,4	17,6	61,0	15,2	16,8	15,3	47,3
Research and development services	10,4	1,5	3,1	2,7	2,4	9,8	1,2	2,1	2,6	6,0
Professional and management consulting services	13,2	3,3	2,5	5,5	4,4	15,8	4,2	6,7	5,5	16,4
Technical, trade-related, and other business services	49,3	8,8	7,7	8,2	10,8	35,4	9,8	8,0	7,1	24,9
Personal, cultural, and recreational services¹	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,8	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,7
Audiovisual and related services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0	0,0
Other personal, cultural, and recreational services	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,8	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,7
Government goods and services, not included elsewhere	19,6	4,5	4,6	5,4	3,9	18,3	3,7	4,5	6,4	14,5
Services Imports	4 092,5	1 142,6	1 249,2	1 417,3	1 382,0	5 191,1	1 190,2	1 311,0	1 456,9	3 958,1
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	2,5	1,2	0,1	0,1	0,7	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,5
Maintenance and repair services, not included elsewhere	20,6	4,3	3,1	2,7	5,2	15,4	2,9	4,4	3,1	10,3
Transport services	1 990,7	546,7	498,3	653,0	714,5	2 412,6	584,6	595,1	634,9	1 814,6
Passenger	476,4	78,6	113,4	135,2	152,3	479,5	97,9	106,4	116,6	320,8
Freight	1 227,4	392,3	298,9	421,2	461,2	1 573,5	398,1	378,4	419,0	1 195,5
Other	286,9	75,8	86,0	96,7	101,0	359,6	88,6	110,3	99,3	298,2
Sea transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	2017	2018				2018	2019			9 month 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transport	540,2	97,3	120,9	147,9	162,5	528,5	105,0	115,3	122,6	342,9
Passenger	404,4	59,6	89,8	112,6	131,2	393,2	80,7	85,4	93,3	259,4
Freight	74,8	18,8	8,2	12,7	7,1	46,8	2,5	2,7	2,4	7,6
Other	61,0	18,9	22,8	22,6	24,2	88,5	21,8	27,2	26,9	76,0
Others modes of transport	1 450,5	449,4	377,5	505,2	552,0	1 884,1	479,5	479,8	512,3	1 471,6
Passenger	72,0	19,1	23,6	22,6	21,1	86,3	17,2	21,0	23,3	61,5
Freight	1 152,6	373,5	290,7	408,4	454,1	1 526,7	395,6	375,7	416,6	1 188,0
Other	225,9	56,9	63,2	74,1	76,8	271,1	66,8	83,0	72,4	222,2
<i>Expanded classification of modes of transport</i>										
Railway transport	973,3	295,0	217,8	317,0	360,0	1 189,7	293,7	288,4	329,2	911,3
Passenger	54,1	12,0	12,6	12,5	12,2	49,3	9,7	10,3	9,9	29,9
Freight	918,0	282,5	204,9	304,1	347,4	1 138,9	282,6	277,7	317,2	877,4
Other	1,2	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,5	1,5	1,4	0,4	2,1	4,0
Road transport	250,7	97,2	95,7	113,9	115,5	422,3	119,7	109,0	112,1	340,8
Passenger	17,9	7,0	10,9	10,1	9,0	37,0	7,5	10,7	13,4	31,5
Freight	232,7	90,1	84,8	103,7	106,3	385,0	112,2	97,3	98,7	308,2
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,1	1,1
Pipeline	1,4	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,9	1,8	-	-	-	-
Other modes of transport	225,1	56,7	63,8	74,2	75,6	270,3	66,2	82,3	71,0	219,5
Freight	1,9	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,5	2,8	0,9	0,7	0,8	2,4
Other related or ancillary transport services	223,2	55,9	62,9	73,6	75,1	267,5	65,3	81,6	70,3	217,2
Postal and courier services	2,6	0,8	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,8	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,0
Travel	1 631,4	495,4	585,5	653,8	508,4	2 243,1	516,9	585,8	672,3	1 775,0
Business	1 005,1	261,1	317,5	331,4	291,6	1 201,6	274,4	286,4	268,8	829,7
Personal	626,3	234,3	268,0	322,4	216,8	1 041,6	242,5	299,3	403,5	945,3
health-related	32,0	8,7	7,5	7,6	9,0	32,9	0,0	0,0	1,0	1,0
education-related	7,7	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,1	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,6

	2017	2018				2018	2019			9 month 2019
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	
Other	586,7	224,3	259,3	313,4	206,8	1 003,7	242,5	299,2	402,0	943,7
Construction	102,6	1,8	71,4	31,9	32,7	137,7	1,0	8,1	3,5	12,6
Construction abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction in Uzbekistan	102,6	1,8	71,4	31,9	32,7	137,7	1,0	8,1	3,5	12,6
Insurance and pension services	146,5	53,4	41,6	37,5	36,4	168,8	34,8	37,1	41,9	113,8
Direct insurance	132,8	41,5	36,5	36,2	35,1	149,3	34,4	34,3	39,1	107,7
Reinsurance	13,7	11,9	5,1	1,2	1,3	19,6	0,4	2,8	2,9	6,1
Auxiliary insurance services	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Financial services	20,3	3,3	5,2	3,6	6,2	18,3	3,3	6,2	4,2	13,6
Charges for the use of intellectual property, not included elsewhere	31,4	1,6	6,3	0,7	41,3	49,9	13,0	18,2	35,4	66,6
Telecommunications, computer and information services	59,7	12,7	14,7	9,2	10,8	47,5	8,8	12,8	23,6	45,1
Telecommunications services	51,4	10,9	9,9	6,6	6,9	34,2	5,3	9,7	20,6	35,6
Computer services	5,4	1,0	3,8	1,7	2,9	9,4	2,9	2,3	2,0	7,2
Information services	2,9	0,7	1,1	0,9	1,1	3,8	0,6	0,8	0,9	2,3
Other business services	61,7	14,6	16,8	17,8	18,0	67,1	15,8	35,5	27,7	79,0
Research and development services	6,1	0,3	1,3	1,8	0,4	3,8	0,1	0,2	3,3	3,6
Professional and management consulting services	19,1	2,8	1,6	1,6	2,8	8,7	2,6	17,9	5,0	25,5
Technical, trade-related, and other business services	36,5	11,5	13,9	14,4	14,8	54,6	13,2	17,4	19,4	50,0
Personal, cultural, and recreational services¹	0,0	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,5	2,2	1,8	1,7	2,7	6,2
Audiovisual and related services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other personal, cultural, and recreational services	0,0	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,5	2,2	1,8	1,7	2,7	6,2
Government goods and services, not included elsewhere	22,3	6,4	5,2	6,1	6,9	24,6	7,0	5,9	6,9	19,8

PERSONAL TRANSFERS FOR NINE MONTHS OF 2018 - 2019

(cross-border money transfers of private individuals)

(mln. USD)

Region/Country	Transfers to Uzbekistan			Transfers from Uzbekistan			Net 2017	Net 2018	Net 2019
	9 month 2017	9 month 2018	9 month 2019	9 month 2017	9 month 2018	9 month 2019			
TOTAL	3 610,4	3 829,1	4 455,8	516,4	638,9	770,5	3 094,0	3 190,2	3 685,3
CIS countries	3 165,8	3 263,3	3 775,0	334,7	409,4	398,7	2 831,1	2 853,9	3 376,3
Russian Federation	2 883,3	2 967,2	3 443,9	248,6	301,0	258,7	2 634,7	2 666,1	3 185,3
Kazakhstan	241,7	247,1	268,9	41,3	50,5	63,9	200,3	196,6	205,0
Kyrgyzstan	18,0	23,8	29,5	11,8	20,3	35,7	6,1	3,5	-6,2
Ukraine	6,7	10,0	13,9	13,6	17,2	16,8	-6,9	-7,3	-3,0
Azerbaijan	1,8	2,5	2,6	6,4	7,2	9,7	-4,6	-4,7	-7,0
Tajikistan	8,8	7,1	6,6	3,7	5,5	5,6	5,1	1,7	1,0
Belarus	2,8	4,2	5,4	6,4	5,0	5,0	-3,6	-0,8	0,4
Armenia	0,7	0,8	0,8	2,7	2,6	3,2	-2,0	-1,8	-2,5
Turkmenistan	2,1	0,7	3,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,6	3,4
Other countries	444,6	565,8	680,8	181,8	229,5	371,8	262,9	336,3	309,0
Turkey	107,0	154,9	152,6	53,9	88,1	140,3	53,1	66,8	12,3
Poland	1,5	2,8	3,9	4,8	8,6	44,6	-3,3	-5,8	-40,7
China	7,8	9,0	13,7	52,1	47,8	47,8	-44,3	-38,8	-34,1
Lithuania	0,4	0,7	1,0	1,7	10,0	27,6	-1,3	-9,3	-26,6
USA	123,0	138,3	167,4	13,0	12,5	14,3	110,0	125,8	153,2
Korea	46,2	77,8	120,5	6,2	8,8	21,5	40,0	68,9	99,0
UAE	25,7	25,1	27,9	3,8	5,1	11,2	21,9	20,0	16,6

Region/Country	Transfers to Uzbekistan			Transfers from Uzbekistan			Net 2017	Net 2018	Net 2019
	9 month 2017	9 month 2018	9 month 2019	9 month 2017	9 month 2018	9 month 2019			
Germany	6,3	8,6	9,2	4,2	4,4	8,0	2,1	4,2	1,2
Czech	5,2	4,4	5,1	3,6	3,6	5,8	1,6	0,8	-0,6
Latvia	1,7	3,5	2,8	3,7	4,5	5,8	-2,1	-1,0	-3,0
Japan	4,5	7,7	8,2	4,3	4,0	4,7	0,2	3,7	3,5
Great Britain	6,3	6,5	9,5	2,8	4,0	5,6	3,5	2,5	3,9
Georgia	6,7	4,9	5,7	3,6	2,9	3,9	3,1	2,1	1,8
Israel	22,6	39,4	58,6	3,4	3,1	3,1	19,2	36,3	55,4
India	0,7	0,6	1,4	3,2	1,8	2,4	-2,5	-1,1	-1,0
Canada	3,2	3,6	3,5	1,2	1,3	2,0	2,0	2,4	1,5
Moldova	0,4	0,3	0,8	1,2	1,8	2,2	-0,8	-1,5	-1,3
Netherlands	2,3	2,9	3,5	0,3	0,5	0,9	2,1	2,4	2,6
Switzerland	11,8	2,3	2,8	0,3	0,7	0,8	11,5	1,7	2,0
Thailand	5,4	5,1	4,7	0,7	0,9	0,7	4,7	4,2	4,1
Hong-Kong, China	1,1	3,7	1,1	0,3	0,2	0,7	0,8	3,5	0,3
Australia	2,4	2,3	1,9	0,7	0,6	0,6	1,7	1,7	1,3
Sweden	12,4	20,7	24,9	0,4	0,2	0,4	12,1	20,5	24,6
Kuwait	1,4	1,9	1,8	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,8	1,3	0,9
Saudi Arabia	1,8	1,8	2,3	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,8	1,7	2,1
Singapore	1,6	2,9	3,6	0,4	0,7	0,7	1,2	2,2	2,9
Qatar	1,5	1,7	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,5	1,7	2,1
Other countries	33,7	32,5	39,9	11,5	12,9	14,8	22,2	19,6	25,1

BALANCE OF PRIMARY INCOME FOR NINE MONTHS OF 2018-2019

(mln. USD)

	For nine months of 2018	For nine months of 2019
Balance on primary income	1 049,1	863,1
I. Income receivable (from nonresidents)	2 388,9	2 295,3
1. Compensation of employees	2 229,8	2 065,4
2. Income from direct investments	1,9	1,9
3. Income from portfolio investments	-	-
4. Income from international reserves (including FRDU assets)	150,2	222,7
5. Income from loans and credits raised	-	-
6. Income from deposits and correspondent accounts in foreign banks	7,0	5,2
II. Income payable (to nonresidents)	1 339,8	1 432,23
1. Compensation of employees	18,2	30,3
2. Income from direct investments	953,7	903,3
Remuneration on loans of direct investors	52,1	31,9
Dividends	323,3	442,1
Reinvested profit	578,3	429,3
3. Income from portfolio investments	1,0	34,9
4. Income from loans and credits raised	365,2	462,7
by Government (including, guaranteed by the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan)	104,0	193,9
by Banks and other sectors	261,2	268,8
5. Income from deposits and correspondent accounts in banks of Uzbekistan	1,7	1,0

BALANCE OF SECONDARY INCOME FOR NINE MONTHS OF 2018-2019*(mln. USD)*

	For nine months of 2018	For nine months of 2019
Balance on secondary income	3 054,1	3 877,5
I. Credits	3 509,2	4 314,4
1. Government units	15,4	32,6
2. Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	3 493,9	4 281,8
Personal transfers (current transfers between resident and nonresident households)	3 407,2	4 193,0
Other current transfers	86,7	88,8
II. Debits	455,2	437,0
1. Government units	1,3	1,5
2. Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	453,8	435,5
Personal transfers (current transfers between resident and nonresident households)	163,8	167,5
Other current transfers	290,0	267,9

INFLOWS AND REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2018-2019*

(mln. USD)

Type of investment	Total for 9 months of 2018	of which:		Total for 9 months of 2019	of which:	
		non-financial companies	banks		non-financial companies	banks
Inflows of investment	1 459,5	1 453,5	5,0	2 786,0	2 737,3	47,5
of which						
net investment in capital**	208,9	190,0	17,8	1 655,4	1 618,6	36,5
reinvestment of earnings	578,3	591,3	-12,8	429,3	417,4	11,0
provision of loans from parent companies (including accrued but unpaid interest)	110,8	110,8	0,0	170,9	170,9	0,0
inflows to companies operating under PSA	561,4	561,4	0,0	530,4	530,4	0,0
Repatriation of investment	905,5	905,5	0,0	1 247,3	1 247,3	0,0
of which						
repatriation of investment under PSA	778,4	778,4	0,0	1 197,7	1 197,7	0,0
repayment of loans from parent companies	127,1	127,1	0,0	49,6	49,6	0,0
Balance	553,9	548,0	5,0	1 538,7	1 490,0	47,5

*data reflects flows concerning receipt and repatriation of investment and differ from results of other surveys, conducted by State statistics committee for calculation of mastered investments.

**net change in investment of foreign investors in capital of non-financial companies is determined on the basis of a survey conducted by State statistics committee.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2019

(detailed by main components)

(mln. USD)

Indicator	January 1, 2019	BOP operations	Non-operational changes.	October 1, 2019	Change for 9 months
Net investment position.	15 799,6	-4 762,4	2 644,5	13 681,7	-2 117,9
Assets	43 004,0	1 289,9	1 238,5	45 532,4	2 528,4
Direct investments	189,3	1,9	0,1	191,4	2,1
Portfolio investments	1,2	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0
Other investments	15 732,1	625,9	998,9	17 356,9	1 624,8
<i>of which currency and deposits</i>	<i>12 051,5</i>	<i>271,0</i>	<i>998,9</i>	<i>13 321,5</i>	<i>1 269,9</i>
Reserve assets	27 081,4	662,1	239,4	27 982,9	901,5
Liabilities	27 204,4	6 052,3	-1 406,0	31 850,8	4 646,3
Direct investments	8 992,3	1 538,7	-1 830,4	8 700,6	-291,7
Portfolio investments	44,6	1 026,4	37,1	1 108,1	1 063,5
Financial derivatives	3,6	-2,5	4,2	5,4	1,8
Other investments	18 163,9	3 489,7	383,1	22 036,7	3 872,8
<i>of which loans and credits</i>	<i>16 572,3</i>	<i>3 105,7</i>	<i>-139,0</i>	<i>19 539,0</i>	<i>2 966,7</i>

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2019*(detailed by main components)**(mln. USD)*

Indicator	January 1, 2019	BOP operations	Non-operational changes.	October 1, 2019	Change for 9 months
Net investment position	16 632,8	-3 055,2	296,8	13 874,3	-2 758,5
Assets	27 085,4	656,4	245,9	27 987,7	902,3
Monetary gold	14 640,7	0,0	1 249,6	15 890,3	1 249,6
Special drawing rights	370,1	0,0	-7,3	362,8	-7,3
Reserve position in IMF	0,01	0,0	0,0	0,01	-0,0
Currency and deposits	12 070,6	662,1	-1 002,8	11 729,8	-340,8
Other assets	4,0	-5,7	6,5	4,8	0,8
Liabilities	10 452,6	3 711,6	-50,8	14 113,4	3 660,8
Portfolio investments	0,0	1 005,8	73,1	1 078,8	1 078,8
Loans and credits	10 086,4	2 706,0	-116,7	12 675,7	2 589,3

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF BANKING SECTOR FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2019

*(detailed by main components)**(mln. USD)*

Indicator	January 1, 2019	BOP operations	Non-operational changes.	October 1, 2019	Change for 9 months
Net investment position	889,1	-1 692,5	1 029,8	226,4	-662,7
Assets	2 175,3	-797,2	993,2	2 371,2	195,9
Direct investments	12,6	0,0	0,1	12,8	0,1
Portfolio investments	1,2	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0
Currency and deposits	2 158,5	-795,1	993,0	2 356,4	197,9
Liabilities	3,0	-2,1	0,0	0,9	-2,1
Direct investments	1 286,2	895,3	-36,7	2 144,8	858,6
Portfolio investments	180,7	47,5	-21,2	207,0	26,3
Financial derivatives	16,1	3,4	-5,2	14,4	-1,80
Currency and deposits	3,6	-2,5	4,2	5,4	1,77
Loans and credits	108,8	19,1	0,2	128,1	19,2

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF OTHER SECTORS FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2019

*(detailed by main components)**(mln. USD)*

Indicator	January 1, 2019	BOP operations	Non-operational changes.	October 1, 2019	Change for 9 months
Net investment position	-1 722,4	-14,6	1 317,9	-419,1	1 303,3
Assets	13 743,3	1 430,8	-0,6	15 173,5	1 430,2
Direct investment	176,7	1,9	0,0	178,6	1,9
Portfolio investment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Currency and deposits	9 889,2	1 071,9	-0,6	10 960,4	1 071,3
Loans	1,1	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,0
Trade credits and advances	3 676,3	357,0	0,0	4 033,3	357,0
Liabilities	15 465,7	1 445,4	-1 318,5	15 592,6	126,9
Direct investment	8 811,6	1 491,2	-1 809,2	8 493,6	-318,0
Portfolio investment	28,4	17,2	-30,7	14,9	-13,5
Loans	5 509,1	-428,0	-7,8	5 073,3	-435,7
Trade credit and advances	749,7	97,6	0,0	847,2	97,6
Other accounts payable	367,0	267,4	529,2	1 163,5	796,6

INFORMATION ON RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2019

(Type of borrower: all borrowers)

(mln. USD)

Type of creditor	Beginning of period	Dynamics during the period					End of period
	Actual debt	Receipts	Repayment of principal debt	Interest payments	Rescheduled principal debt payments	Rescheduled interest payments	Actual debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	5 723,8	1 102,9	900,0	206,5	0	-	5 912,7
Foreign parent companies and branches	659,0	138,7	45,3	4,2	0	-	749,3
Exporters and other private sources	361,6	244,3	150,5	4,2	0	-	450,6
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	316,6	98,5	40,3	16,0	0	-	374,7
TOTAL	7 060,9	1 584,5	1 136,0	231,0			7 487,3

FORECAST OF FUTURE PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL DEBT AND INTEREST*(Type of borrower: all borrowers)***Principal debt***(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	after 2026	TOTAL
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	569,2	885,5	883,2	887,2	872,1	530,4	448,9	465,2	370,9	5 912,7
Foreign parent companies and branches	154,6	97,8	56,8	333,4	79,2	1,0	1,0	0,5	25,0	749,3
Exporters and other private sources	125,4	106,2	89,8	40,8	37,5	13,7	13,8	23,7	-	450,8
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	66,4	84,4	92,9	76,6	36,9	17,4	-	-	-	374,7
TOTAL	915,6	1 173,9	1 122,6	1 338,0	1 025,8	562,5	463,7	489,3	395,9	7 487,4

Interest*(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	after 2026	TOTAL
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	74,3	141,3	115,4	92,8	72,8	52,6	29,4	26,1	25,8	630,6
Foreign parent companies and branches	20,8	67,6	2,3	0,6	0,6	0,2	-	-	5,2	97,3
Exporters and other private sources	2,7	17,2	17,1	16,2	16,2	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	70,6
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	17,5	18,9	12,5	7,7	3,5	1,9	0,4	-	-	62,5
TOTAL	115,4	245,0	147,3	117,3	93,1	55,0	30,2	26,4	31,2	860,9

Addenda 13.3.

INFORMATION ON RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2019
(TYPE OF BORROWER: BANKS)

(mln. USD)

Type of creditor	Beginning of period	Dynamics during the period.					End of period
	Actual debt	Receipts	Repayment of principal debt.	Interest payments	Rescheduled principal debt payments	Rescheduled interest payments	Actual debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	789,8	882,4	163,2	35,9	-	-	1 497,1
Foreign parent companies and branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exporters and other private sources	-	24,5	-	-	-	-	24,2
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	164,8	91,3	22,1	7,6	-	-	234,0
TOTAL	954,6	998,2	185,2	43,5			1 755,4

FORECAST OF FUTURE PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL DEBT AND INTEREST
(TYPE OF BORROWER: BANKS)

Principal debt*(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	after 2026	TOTAL
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	58,5	271,3	318,3	244,6	215,0	145,8	107,5	63,1	73,2	1 497,1
Foreign parent companies and branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exporters and other private sources	-	-	24,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,2
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	44,3	56,5	69,5	49,7	13,4	0,6	-	-	-	234,0
TOTAL	102,8	327,8	412,0	294,3	228,4	146,3	107,5	63,1	73,2	1 755,4

Interest*(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	after 2026	TOTAL
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	17,1	47,6	33,1	22,7	15,2	8,0	3,8	2,5	2,0	152,0
Foreign parent companies and branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exporters and other private sources	0,2	1,0	0,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,9
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	6,1	9,4	6,6	2,9	0,1	-	-	-	-	25,0
TOTAL	23,4	58,0	40,5	25,6	15,3	8,0	3,8	2,5	2,0	179,0

INFORMATION ON RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2019

(Type of borrower: enterprises with direct investments)

(mln. USD)

Type of creditor	Beginning of period	Dynamics during the period					End of period
	Actual debt	Receipts	Repayment of principal debt	Interest payments	Rescheduled principal debt payments	Rescheduled interest payments	Actual debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	4 638,4	220,6	682,9	161,6	-	-	4 173,9
Foreign parent companies and branches	659,0	138,7	45,3	4,2	-	-	749,3
Exporters and other private sources	100,9	43,8	23,2	0,9	-	-	119,7
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	136,1	4,0	17,1	8,4	-	-	123,0
TOTAL	5 534,3	407,1	768,4	175,1			5 165,9

FORECAST OF FUTURE PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL DEBT AND INTEREST*(Type of borrower: enterprises with direct investments)***Principal debt***(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	after 2026	TOTAL
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	491,9	579,2	528,5	604,2	618,3	362,7	325,1	384,9	279,0	4 173,9
Foreign parent companies and branches	154,6	97,8	56,8	333,4	79,2	1,0	1,0	0,5	25,0	749,3
Exporters and other private sources	39,0	10,6	20,0	1,2	0,3	11,3	13,8	23,7	-	119,7
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	17,7	22,7	21,4	24,9	21,5	14,8	-	-	-	123,0
TOTAL	703,3	710,2	626,6	963,6	719,4	389,8	339,8	409,1	304,0	5 165,9

Interest*(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	after 2026	TOTAL
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	50,6	87,8	77,1	65,7	53,8	41,7	23,1	22,3	23,3	445,3
Foreign parent companies and branches	20,8	67,6	2,3	0,6	0,6	0,2	-	-	5,2	97,3
Exporters and other private sources	0,9	0,1	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	3,3
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	7,6	8,8	5,4	4,4	3,2	1,8	0,4	-	-	31,7
TOTAL	79,9	164,3	85,2	71,1	58,0	44,0	23,9	22,5	28,6	577,5

INFORMATION ON RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT FOR 9 MONTHS OF 2019*(Type of borrower: all borrowers, except for banks and enterprises with direct investments)**(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	Beginning of period.	Dynamics during the period					End of period
	Actual debt	Receipts	Repayment of principal debt	Interest payments	Rescheduled principal debt payments	Rescheduled interest payments	Actual debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	295,6	-	53,9	9,0	-	-	241,7
Foreign parent companies and branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exporters and other private sources	260,6	176,0	127,3	3,3	-	-	306,7
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	15,7	3,211	1,1	0,0	-	-	17,7
TOTAL	571,9	179,2	182,4	12,4			566,0

FORECAST OF FUTURE PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL DEBT AND INTEREST*(Type of borrower: all borrowers, except for banks and enterprises with direct investments)***Principal debt***(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	after 2026	TOTAL
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	18,7	35,0	36,4	38,4	38,9	22,0	16,3	17,2	18,7	241,7
Foreign parent companies and branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exporters and other private sources	86,4	95,6	45,5	39,6	37,2	2,4	0,0	-	-	306,8
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	4,3	5,2	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	-	-	-	17,7
TOTAL	109,5	135,9	84,0	80,1	78,1	26,4	16,4	17,2	18,7	566,2

Interests*(mln. USD)*

Type of creditor	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	after 2026	TOTAL
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	6,6	5,9	5,2	4,5	3,8	2,9	2,5	1,4	0,6	33,3
Foreign parent companies and branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exporters and other private sources	1,6	16,2	16,0	15,8	15,8	0,0	-	-	-	65,4
Official sources (Governments and international institutions)	3,8	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,1	-	-	-	5,8
TOTAL	12,0	22,8	21,7	20,7	19,8	3,0	2,5	1,4	0,6	104,5