

# Price Monitoring for Food Security in the Kyrgyz Republic

## Monthly monitoring and outlook of basic food prices in the Kyrgyz Republic



### Highlights and outlook for the next few months

- According to IGC forecast<sup>16</sup> for 2017/18, global wheat production is expected to decrease only by 1 percent (748.5 million tons) compared to production in 2016. The national wheat production in September 2017 reached 641.7 thousand tons, which is only 1 percent lower than the last three year average.
- In October 2017, the domestic wheat flour prices remained stable in all markets around the country on a month-on-month basis, with the highest prices in Nookat town, Osh province (44 Kyrgyz soms per kg). This price is 50 percent higher from the national average. Export prices for wheat from the Russian Federation (RF) increased by 4 percent and export prices from Kazakhstan remained stable on a month-on-month basis in October 2017.
- With the new harvest season and period of purchasing vegetables for winter stock, prices for vegetables started to increase from October 2017. In October 2017, prices of potato and cabbage increased by 6 and 10 percent respectively on a month-on-month basis. But prices for carrots decreased by 6 percent on a month-on-month basis.
- The share of agriculture in GDP reached 14.6 percent<sup>3</sup> during January–September 2017, which is by 4 percent lower compared to the same period of 2016. GDP per capita reached 56,509 Kyrgyz soms (~822 USD)<sup>3</sup> during January—September 2017, which is 4 percent higher compared to the same period of last year.
- The US dollar, Russian ruble and Kazakh tenge stayed stable against the national currency on a month-on-month basis in October 2017<sup>4</sup>. Currency movements are among the main driving forces of the retail prices of imported basic food commodities including wheat, vegetable oil and sugar.
- In October 2017, the aggregate volume of remittances decreased by 9 percent on a month-on-month basis, which is 22 percent higher compared to October 2016<sup>5</sup>. The highest record of remittances at all times was observed in August 2017, reaching 219 million USD. Share of remittances in GDP constituted 32.7 percent in 2016<sup>14</sup>.
- The minimum subsistence level reached 4,855 Kyrgyz soms (~70 USD)<sup>3</sup> during January - September of 2017, which is only 3 percent higher compared to the same period of 2016. The average salary in the country reached 14,814 Kyrgyz soms (~215.5 USD)<sup>3</sup> during January - September of 2017, which is 6.4 percent higher compared to the same period in 2016.

### Trends of retail prices of the nine main food security commodities<sup>1</sup> (1 month, 3 months and 1 year)

	Sep 2017	Jul 2017	Oct 2016		Sep 2017	Jul 2017	Oct 2016
<b>Wheat flour</b> <sub>(1-st grade)</sub>	0%	0%	-3%	<b>Vegetable (carrot)</b>	-6%	-11%	58%
<b>Rice</b>	-1%	-3%	-11%	<b>Vegetable (potato)</b>	6%	-14%	49%
<b>Meat (beef)</b>	3%	5%	9%	<b>Vegetable (cabbage)</b>	10%	-53%	-9%
<b>Meat (mutton)</b>	0%	-1%	6%	<b>Fruit (apple)</b>	-4%	-16%	8%
<b>Milk</b>	4%	10%	2%	<b>Sugar</b>	-6%	-17%	-12%
<b>Eggs</b>	3%	3%	0%	<b>Vegetable oil</b>	0%	0%	-9%

### Outlook for the next few months

- The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic signed the decree on 22 November 2017 on introducing the VAT for wheat and wheat flour starting from January 2018<sup>15</sup>. In relation to this, it is critical to conduct the close monitoring of wheat and wheat flour prices. It is important to note that the Kyrgyz Republic meets 77 percent of its needs for wheat flour by the means of domestic production while import share in the volume of domestic market is 45 percent.
- The retail prices for the vegetables need to be closely monitored due to the abnormal high prices observed during February—September compared to the previous year. ALPS Analysis still illustrates that prices experienced an alarmingly higher than normal seasonal trend since spring season of 2017.

## Wheat flour

### Supply chain of wheat and wheat flour

Kyrgyz Republic is import dependent country, which imports wheat flour from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Wheat is low profit margin, production of which is not popular among small farmers. Locally produced wheat is low quality and not used for milling and processing factories. Wheat flour and wheat is imported to the country by railway from Kazakhstan, either passing through the northern border, specifically Bishkek (or marginally Talas province), or via Uzbekistan into Jalal-Abad and Osh oblasts (Map 1). While the reliability of wheat supply from Lugovoya Station in neighbouring Kazakhstan was not an issue for traders in Bishkek, it remains the main entry point for wheat and wheat flour in the Kyrgyz Republic, while for those in Osh there are concerns on the high dependence on the railway connection through Uzbekistan, where rigid custom standards may jeopardize or delay passing of goods. Alternative provisions from Bishkek to Osh are otherwise limited with the restricted loading capacity of trucks and the mountainous terrain. As a matter of fact, all these limitations entail additional delivery costs to existing VAT, sales tax, and customs duties. Before September 2017, transportation from Kazakhstan to Kyrgyz Republic was not perceived as an issue. However, after President elections was observed delay in the inflow of goods into the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>2</sup> but prices for wheat and wheat products were stable on a month-on-month basis. As it was expected the situation on border has stabilized in October 2017. However, railway supply delays were not observed yet, which staying as the main supply channel of wheat in the country.

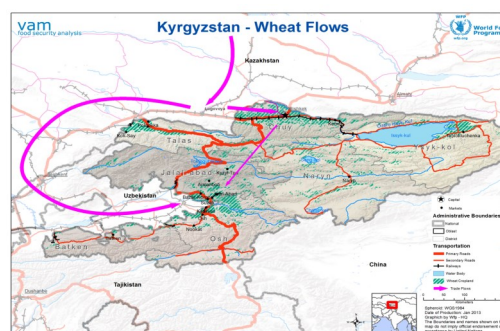
### Fortified wheat flour production

According to the Law on fortification of wheat flour from 2009, in order to improve health situation in the Kyrgyz Republic, high quality and first grade wheat flour must be fortified with micronutrients. Based on the latest signed Law, there was a penalty introduced which constitutes 500 estimated indicators for the use of unfortified wheat flour in health care, education, social protection sectors and other state and municipal institutions and for import and circulation of unfortified wheat flour in the country, which leads to confiscation of unfortified wheat flour. Fortified wheat flour production was estimated as 54 thousand tons, which is only 20 percent of total production in

2016. According to the National Statistics Committee, fortified wheat flour production reached 113 thousand tons in January-September 2017, which is 53 percent of total wheat flour production in 2017.

### International and domestic wheat and wheat flour prices

Since 2015, the prices for wheat from RF and Kazakhstan have been fluctuating without any significant changes<sup>9</sup>. In October 2017, wheat export prices from the Russian Federation<sup>11</sup> increased by 4 percent on a month-on-month basis and remained stable over three months. The current export prices are 12 percent higher compared to the same month in 2016, and 47 percent lower than the record high reached in February 2013. Export prices of wheat from Kazakhstan<sup>2</sup> remained stable on a month-on-month basis and over last three months in October 2017. Prices are 8 percent lower than the same month in 2016 and 52 percent lower than the record high reached in April 2008. According to NSC<sup>6</sup> operational data, in September 2017 wheat production reached 641.7 thousand tons, which is only 1 percent lower from the last three year average. In October 2017, the domestic retail price of wheat flour was stable on a month-on-month basis at 29.09 Kyrgyz soms per kg. Domestic prices remained 3 percent lower than the same month in 2016 and 6 percent lower compared to the average price of the last five years. The highest recorded prices for domestic wheat flour were observed in December 2014, but current prices are 17 percent lower. The highest prices in October 2017 were observed in Nookat town (44 Kyrgyz soms per kg) and the lowest in Talas town (21 Kyrgyz soms per kg).



Map 1. Wheat and wheat flour supply chain in the KR<sup>12</sup>

## Vegetable prices

### Vegetable prices (cabbage, carrots, potatoes)

With the new harvest season and period for purchasing the winter stock, prices for vegetables starting to increase in October 2017. However, ALPS<sup>8</sup> analysis for carrots, cabbage and potatoes illustrates that prices have experienced an alarmingly higher than normal seasonal trend from February to September 2017 as a result of the delayed new harvest.

### Prices for cabbage

In October 2017, prices for cabbage increased by 10 percent on a month-on-month basis, but remained 53 percent lower over the last three months. However, prices are 9 percent lower compared to October 2016. The highest prices were observed in Toktogul and Uzgen (30 Kyrgyz soms per kg) towns and the lowest in Tokmok, Karakol and Balykchy (14 Kyrgyz soms per kg) towns.

### Prices for carrots

In October 2017, prices for carrots decreased by 6 percent on a month-on-month basis and 11 percent over the last three months. The prices are 58 percent higher compared to October 2016. The highest prices for carrots were observed in Bishkek (35 Kyrgyz soms per kg) city and the lowest in Isfana (14 Kyrgyz soms per kg) town.

### Prices for potatoes

In October 2017, prices for potatoes increased by 6 percent on a month-on-month basis, but decreased by 14 percent over the last three months. However, prices are 49 percent higher than in October 2016 and 15 percent higher than the average prices over five years. The prices for potatoes are the highest in Batken and Osh towns (29 Kyrgyz soms per kg) and the lowest in Pokrovka town (19 Kyrgyz soms per kg).

Fig. 1 ALPS for national average of cabbages prices (Kyrgyz som per kg)

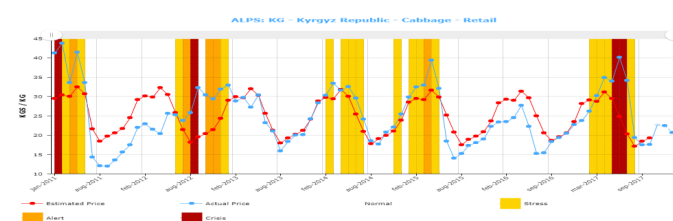


Fig.2 ALPS for national average of carrots prices (Kyrgyz som per kg)

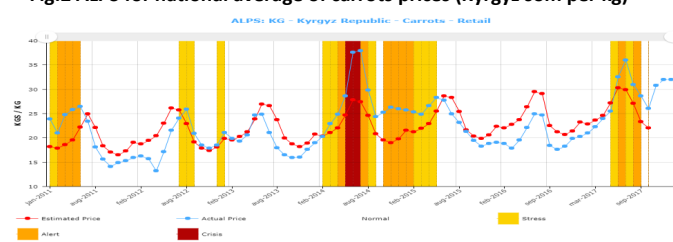
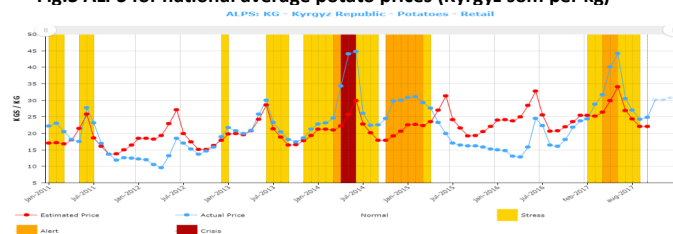


Fig.3 ALPS for national average potato prices (Kyrgyz som per kg)



## Other basic food commodities

### International and domestic sugar prices

Since the beginning of 2017, global sugar prices have been decreasing. However, in October 2017, global sugar<sup>7</sup> prices were stable on a month-on-month basis and over the last three months. The prices are 35 percent lower than in October 2016, and 18 percent higher than the 5-year average. With upcoming harvest season, sugar prices are expected to decrease. In 2016, the Kyrgyz Republic was 44 percent self-sufficient based on domestic production, while other required amount of sugar was imported from Belarus and Ukraine<sup>13</sup>. However, the Government is planning to increase internal sugar production with modernization of sugar processing factories and increase of crop plantation area (in 2017 crop area increased by 49 percent). According to the NSC<sup>6</sup>, operational data by September 2017 sugar beet production reached 48.2 thousand tons, while total production in 2016 was estimated by 705.2

thousand tons. In October 2017, the domestic prices for sugar decreased by 6 percent on a month-on-month basis and by 17 percent over the last three months. Current prices are 12 percent lower compared to October 2016. The highest domestic prices for sugar were observed in Nookat (60 Kyrgyz soms per kg) town and the lowest in Balykchy (44 Kyrgyz soms per kg) town.

### Vegetable oil

Kyrgyz Republic depends on the import of vegetable oil due to the low domestic production (only 11.5 thousand tons in 2016). In October 2017, the national prices of vegetable oil were stable on a month-on-month basis and over the last three months. The prices were 9 percent lower than the same month last year. The retail prices were the highest in Kara-Suu (105 Kyrgyz soms per kg) town and the lowest in Uzgen town (87 Kyrgyz soms per kg).

Fig 4. ALPS for national average prices for sugar (Kyrgyz soms per kg)

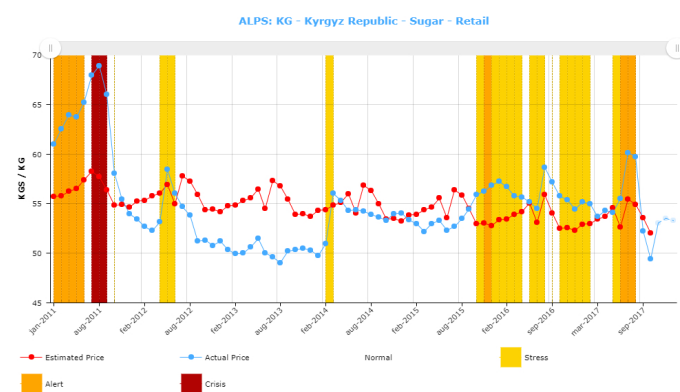
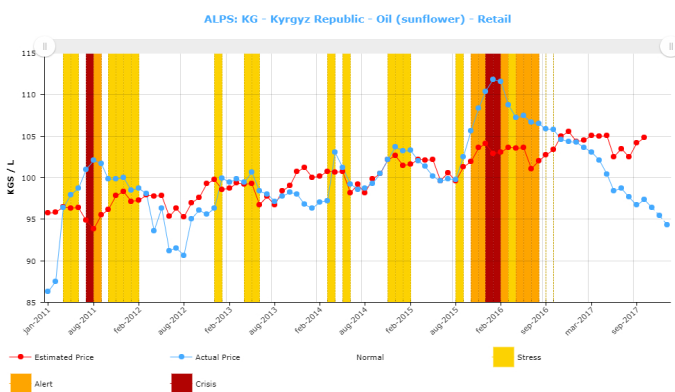


Fig 5. ALPS for national average vegetable oil prices (Kyrgyz soms per liter)



### Meat (beef and mutton)

The prices for beef and mutton have been stable January 2016 following the seasonal changes<sup>9</sup>. In October 2017, prices for mutton were stable on a month-on-month basis and decreased by 1 percent over the last three months. The prices are 6 percent higher compared to October 2016. However, the prices of beef increased by 3 percent on a month-on-month basis and by 5 percent over the last three months. The prices were 9 percent higher than in October 2016. The prices of beef are higher in Bishkek (338 Kyrgyz soms per kg) city and the lowest in Nookat and Pokrovka (280 Kyrgyz soms per kg). The prices of mutton are higher in Batken (350 Kyrgyz soms per kg) town and the lowest in Pokrovka (282 Kyrgyz soms per kg).

### Milk

Domestic prices for milk have been stable since the beginning of 2016 with some seasonal variations<sup>9</sup>. In October 2017, the domestic prices of milk increased by 4 percent on a month-on-month basis and by 10 percent over the last three months. The prices are 2 percent higher compared to October 2016. The retail prices of milk were the highest in Batken and Kara-Balta (37 Kyrgyz soms per liter) and the lowest in Pokrovka (18 Kyrgyz soms per liter) town. The current prices are 19 percent lower from the highest recorded prices of milk observed in January 2015.

Fig 7. Retail price of meat (beef and mutton, kyrgyz som per kg)

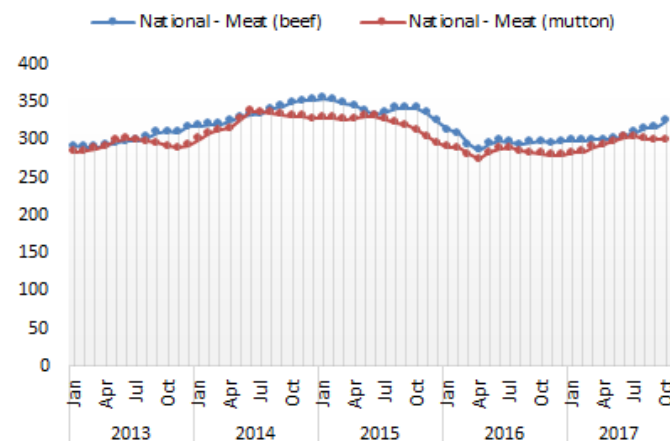
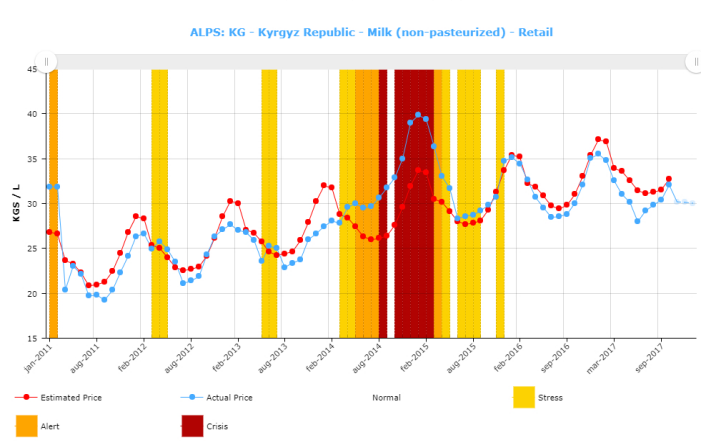


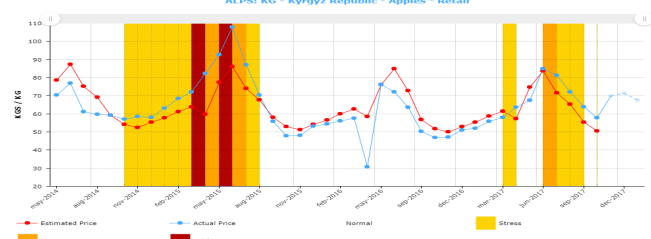
Fig 8. ALPS for national average milk prices (kyrgyz som per liter)



## Apples

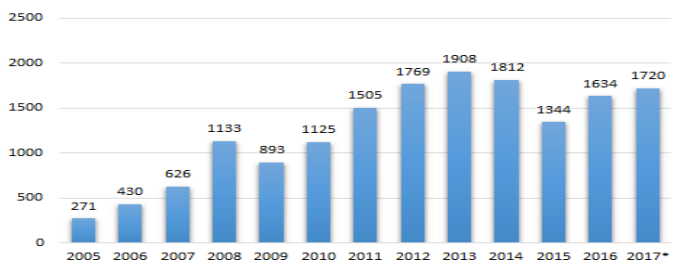
Apples are the most consumed and available fruit in the country. After significant increase of prices in December 2016, with the new harvest since September 2017 prices are decreasing. In October 2017, prices for apples decreased by 4 percent on a month-on-month basis and by 16 percent lower over the last three months. The current prices are 8 percent higher compared to October 2016 and 38 percent lower than the record high reached in June 2015. The prices for apples are the highest in Bishkek (75 Kyrgyz soms per kg) city and the lowest in Nookat (18 Kyrgyz soms per kg) town.

Fig 9. ALPS for national average apple prices (Kyrgyz som per kg)

Remittances<sup>5</sup>

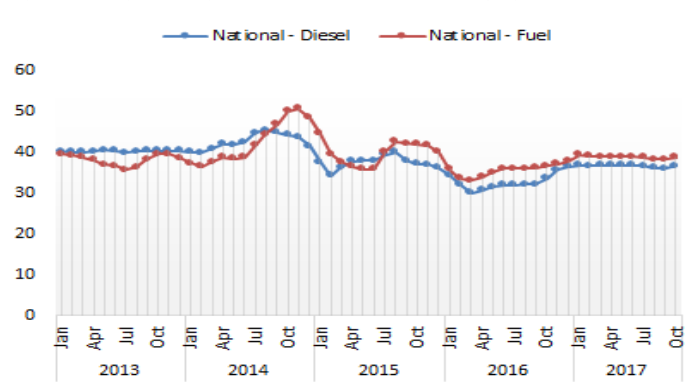
In October 2017, the aggregate volume of remittances decreased by 9 percent on a month-on-month basis, but it is still 22 percent higher compared to October 2016. The highest record of remittances at all time was observed in August 2017, reaching 219 million USD. Share of remittances in GDP constituted 32.7 percent in 2016.

Fig 10. Aggregate amount of remittances (in mln. USD)

Fuel prices (petrol and diesel)<sup>10</sup>

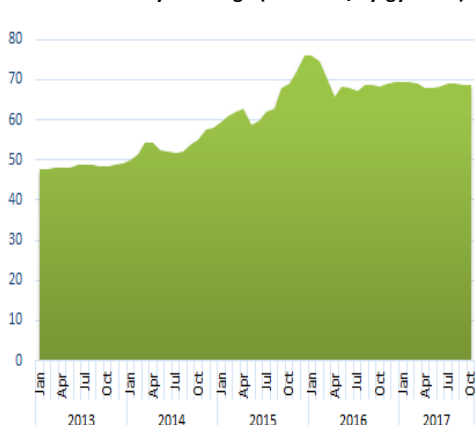
Since the prices of diesel and petrol heavily impact food prices, the stability of diesel and petrol prices are critical, especially in rural areas. In October 2017, prices for diesel increased by 2 percent on a month-on-month basis and were stable over the last three months. The prices are 9 percent higher compared to October 2016. Prices for petrol increased by 1 percent on a month-on-month basis and were stable over the last three months. Current prices are 6 percent higher than in October 2016. Prices for diesel are the highest in Batken town (39 Kyrgyz soms) and the lowest in Naryn (34 Kyrgyz soms). Prices for petrol are the highest in Batken (41 Kyrgyz soms) town and the lowest in Karakol, Kara-Balta, Balykchy (37 Kyrgyz soms) towns.

Fig 11. Retail prices of petrol (92 octane) and diesel (Kyrgyz som / litre)

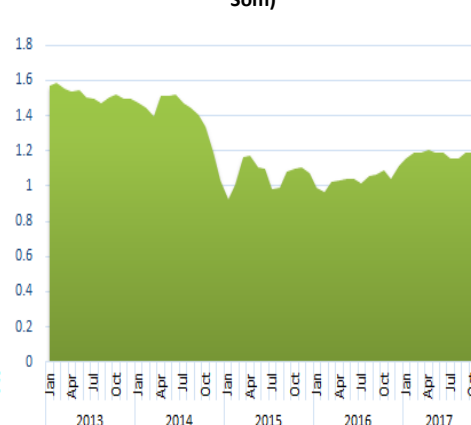
Currency exchange rate (Kyrgyz som versus US dollar, Russian ruble, Kazakh tenge)<sup>4</sup>

In October 2017, the US dollar was stable against the Kyrgyz national currency on a month-on-month basis (68.53 Kyrgyz soms to 1 USD) and depreciated by 1 percent over the last three months. It remains stable compared to October 2016. The highest exchange rate of the US dollar against the Kyrgyz som was observed in December 2015, and in comparison the current rate is 10 percent lower. Since the beginning of 2017, the Russian ruble has been appreciating, which is a sign of the economic recovery of the Russian Federation. In October 2017, the Russian ruble remained stable against the Kyrgyz som on a month-on-month basis (1.19 Kyrgyz som per 1 Russian ruble) and appreciated by 2 percent over the last three months. It appreciated by 9 percent compared to the same month in 2016. The Kazakh tenge remained stable on a month-on-month against the Kyrgyz som (0.20 Kyrgyz som per 1 Kazakh tenge) and depreciated by 5 percent over the last three months. It depreciated by 1 percent compared to October 2016. Currency movements are among the main driving forces of the retail prices of imported basic food commodities including wheat, vegetable oil and sugar. With this in mind, close monitoring of currency exchange rates is required.

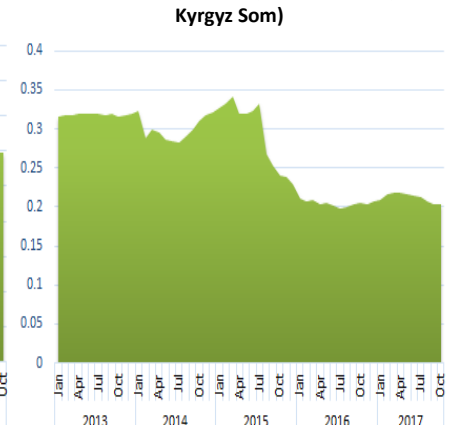
Official currency exchange (US Dollar/Kyrgyz Som)



Official currency exchange (Russian Ruble/Kyrgyz Som)












Official currency exchange (Kazakh Tenge/Kyrgyz Som)





## Annex: Prices of 9 food security commodities

The latest retail prices are compared against prices in the previous month, three months ago, and one year ago.

Area	Commodity	Current Price (KGS)	Change in Price (%)			Level of Fluctuation			Commodity	Current Price (KGS)	Change in Price (%)			Level of Fluctuation		
			1 m	3 m	1 yr	1 m	3 m	1 yr			1 m	3 m	1 yr	1 m	3 m	1 yr
BALYKCHY																
	Fruit (apple)	37	-14%	-	-	▼	▲	-	Milk	26	29%	13%	-	▲	▲	-
	Vegetable (cabbage)	14	-17%	-60%	-	▼	▼	-	Potato	20	16%	-22%	-	▲	▼	-
	Vegetable (carrot)	23	-14%	-28%	-	▼	▼	-	Rice	59	3%	6%	-	►	►	-
	Diesel	35	0%	-1%	-	►	►	-	Sugar	44	-9%	-24%	-	▼	▼	-
	Egg	58	3%	-3%	-	►	►	-	Cooking oil	92	0%	-2%	-	►	►	-
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	37	0%	-1%	-	►	►	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	25	-2%	-2%	-	►	►	-
	Meat (beef)	315	0%	0%	-	►	►	-								
	Meat (mutton)	300	0%	0%	-	►	►	-								
BATKEN																
	Fruit (apple)	39	2%	-2%	54%	►	►	▲	Milk	37	-1%	-4%	-6%	►	►	►
	Vegetable (cabbage)	22	-15%	-23%	-2%	▼	▼	►	Potato	29	1%	-1%	47%	►	►	▲
	Vegetable (carrot)	17	-18%	-55%	4%	▼	▼	►	Rice	71	-1%	0%	2%	►	►	►
	Diesel	39	2%	1%	4%	►	►	►	Sugar	53	-4%	-15%	-8%	►	▼	►
	Egg	83	0%	-1%	5%	►	►	►	Cooking oil	104	5%	0%	-5%	▲	►	►
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	41	3%	2%	6%	►	►	▲	Wheat flour (1st quality)	26	-1%	-1%	-5%	►	►	►
	Meat (beef)	330	0%	3%	10%	►	►	▲								
	Meat (mutton)	350	0%	0%	17%	►	►	▲								
BISHKEK																
	Fruit (apple)	75	1%	-4%	-2%	►	►	►	Milk	35	1%	7%	0%	►	►	►
	Vegetable (cabbage)	16	26%	-60%	-13%	▲	▼	▼	Potato	26	10%	-11%	54%	▲	▼	▲
	Vegetable (carrot)	35	-1%	5%	72%	►	►	▲	Rice	68	0%	-3%	-4%	►	►	►
	Diesel	37	1%	1%	13%	►	►	▲	Sugar	48	-6%	-18%	-11%	▼	▼	►
	Egg	66	3%	2%	-2%	►	►	►	Cooking oil	97	0%	2%	-8%	►	►	►
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	39	1%	1%	8%	►	►	▲	Wheat flour (1st quality)	29	0%	0%	1%	►	►	►
	Meat (beef)	338	5%	7%	9%	►	▲	▲								
	Meat (mutton)	292	0%	-3%	3%	►	►	►								
CHAEK																
	Fruit (apple)	48	-3%	-3%	-	►	►	-	Milk	25	0%	-8%	-	►	►	-
	Vegetable (cabbage)	20	-11%	-38%	-	▼	▼	-	Potato	25	6%	-25%	-	▲	▼	-
	Vegetable (carrot)	25	0%	0%	-	►	►	-	Rice	55	-1%	0%	-	►	►	-
	Diesel	38	2%	2%	-	►	►	-	Sugar	45	-5%	-23%	-	►	▼	-
	Egg	82	-1%	12%	-	►	▲	-	Cooking oil	89	-1%	-1%	-	►	►	-
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	40	2%	2%	-	►	►	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	23	0%	0%	-	►	►	-
	Meat (beef)	296	-1%	-1%	-	►	►	-								
	Meat (mutton)	296	-1%	-1%	-	►	►	-								
ISFANA																
	Fruit (apple)	32	43%	-36%	-	▲	▼	-	Milk	30	0%	20%	-	►	▲	-
	Vegetable (cabbage)	15	-6%	-57%	-	▼	▼	-	Potato	27	20%	-12%	-	▲	▼	-
	Vegetable (carrot)	14	-19%	-44%	-	▼	▼	-	Rice	46	-10%	-10%	-	▼	▼	-
	Diesel	38	1%	-1%	-	►	►	-	Sugar	50	-9%	-18%	-	►	▼	-
	Egg	68	5%	-5%	-	▲	►	-	Cooking oil	104	5%	5%	-	▲	►	-
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	40	1%	1%	-	►	►	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	25	-4%	1%	-	►	►	-
	Meat (beef)	300	0%	0%	-	►	►	-								
	Meat (mutton)	330	0%	0%	-	►	►	-								
JALALABAD																
	Fruit (apple)	54	5%	-26%	-7%	►	▼	►	Milk	34	5%	19%	8%	▲	▲	►
	Vegetable (cabbage)	21	-4%	-47%	-9%	►	▼	►	Potato	26	-10%	-17%	37%	▼	▼	▲
	Vegetable (carrot)	24	-25%	-32%	18%	▼	▼	▲	Rice	61	-9%	-11%	-8%	▼	▼	►
	Diesel	35	0%	-4%	1%	►	►	►	Sugar	51	-5%	-17%	-9%	►	▼	►
	Egg	74	-3%	-1%	0%	►	►	►	Cooking oil	91	1%	-1%	-10%	►	►	►
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	38	0%	-3%	0%	►	►	►	Wheat flour (1st quality)	28	2%	4%	0%	►	►	►
	Meat (beef)	313	-2%	-1%	5%	►	►	►								
	Meat (mutton)	312	-3%	-2%	5%	►	►	►								
KARA-BALTA																
	Fruit (apple)	65	-14%	-30%	17%	▼	▼	▲	Milk	37	5%	15%	0%	▲	▲	►
	Vegetable (cabbage)	15	21%	-18%	29%	▲	▼	▲	Potato	25	19%	-13%	72%	▲	▼	▲
	Vegetable (carrot)	23	3%	-34%	52%	►	▼	▲	Rice	68	-2%	-5%	-19%	►	►	▼
	Diesel	36	1%	1%	8%	►	►	►	Sugar	45	-6%	-22%	-18%	▼	▼	▼
	Egg	71	-1%	4%	-2%	►	►	►	Cooking oil	92	0%	-5%	-11%	►	►	►
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	37	0%	-2%	4%	►	►	►	Wheat flour (1st quality)	27	1%	-5%	-9%	►	►	►
	Meat (beef)	318	1%	14%	13%	►	▲	►								
	Meat (mutton)	321	2%	14%	13%	►	▲	►								
KARAKOL																
	Fruit (apple)	69	-2%	-11%	6%	►	▼	►	Milk	30	4%	20%	20%	►	▲	▲
	Vegetable (cabbage)	14	30%	-55%	3%	▲	▼	►	Potato	20	11%	-28%	108%	▲	▼	▲
	Vegetable (carrot)	25	0%	-29%	67%	►	▼	▲	Rice	56	1%	1%	-12%	►	►	►
	Diesel	36	1%	-2%	8%	►	►	►	Sugar	47	-7%	-23%	-13%	▼	▼	►
	Egg	66	0%	7%	7%	►	►	►	Cooking oil	92	0%	-1%	-14%	►	►	►
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	37	0%	-2%	3%	►	►	►	Wheat flour (1st quality)	29	0%	0%	-4%	►	►	►
	Meat (beef)	317	0%	10%	17%	►	▲	▲								
	Meat (mutton)	298	-1%	7%	12%	►	►	►								
KARA-SUU																
	Fruit (apple)	50	-7%	-26%	-	▼	▼	-	Milk	25	0%	0%	-	►	►	-
	Vegetable (cabbage)	25	-8%	-61%	-	▼	▼	-	Potato	28	1%	-10%	-	►	►	-
	Vegetable (carrot)	27	-9%	-11%	-	▼	▼	-	Rice	96	1%	1%	-	►	►	-
	Diesel	38	6%	1%	-	▲	►	-	Sugar	56	-8%	-6%	-	▼	►	-
	Egg	75	13%	19%	-	▲	▲	-	Cooking oil	105	0%	0%	-	►	►	-
	Petrol (Octane rating 92)	40	4%	0%	-	►	►	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	30	0%	-1%	-	►	►	-
	Meat (beef)	319	0%	6%	-	►	►	-								
	Meat (mutton)	320	0%	7%	-	►	►	-								

## KERBEN



Fruit (apple)	69	-10%	16%	-	▼	▲	-	Milk	30	0%	9%	-	▶	▶	-
Vegetable (cabbage)	28	-7%	-26%	-	▼	▼	-	Potato	27	9%	-16%	-	▲	▼	-
Vegetable (carrot)	24	-9%	-21%	-	▼	▼	-	Rice	65	0%	-2%	-	▶	▶	-
Diesel	37	1%	1%	-	▶	▶	-	Sugar	50	-7%	-16%	-	▼	▼	-
Egg	90	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-	Cooking oil	94	-1%	-4%	-	▶	▶	-
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	39	-4%	-4%	-	▶	▶	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	33	-13%	-13%	-	▼	▼	-
Meat (beef)	260	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-								
Meat (mutton)	300	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-								

## NARYN



Fruit (apple)	48	-28%	-54%	13%	▼	▼	▶	Milk	22	0%	-8%	16%	▶	▶	▲
Vegetable (cabbage)	15	-4%	-62%	-29%	▶	▼	▼	Potato	20	-2%	-39%	48%	▶	▼	▲
Vegetable (carrot)	34	0%	-16%	86%	▶	▼	▲	Rice	62	-1%	-3%	1%	▶	▶	▶
Diesel	34	0%	-3%	4%	▶	▶	▶	Sugar	47	-6%	-19%	-12%	▼	▼	▶
Egg	75	0%	1%	-5%	▶	▶	▶	Cooking oil	99	0%	0%	-3%	▶	▶	▶
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	36	0%	-1%	2%	▶	▶	▶	Wheat flour (1st quality)	27	0%	0%	-8%	▶	▶	▶
Meat (beef)	306	0%	-6%	3%	▶	▶	▶								
Meat (mutton)	294	-1%	-8%	6%	▶	▶	▶								

## NOOKAT



Fruit (apple)	18	-26%	-70%	-	▼	▼	-	Milk	30	-1%	-1%	-	▶	▶	-
Vegetable (cabbage)	19	1%	-50%	-	▶	▼	-	Potato	25	0%	-15%	-	▶	▼	-
Vegetable (carrot)	21	-12%	-35%	-	▼	▼	-	Rice	83	-1%	0%	-	▶	▶	-
Diesel	38	4%	-1%	-	▶	▶	-	Sugar	60	-5%	-5%	-	▼	▶	-
Egg	86	0%	-2%	-	▶	▶	-	Cooking oil	100	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	39	5%	-1%	-	▶	▶	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	44	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-
Meat (beef)	280	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-								
Meat (mutton)	300	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-								

## OSH



Fruit (apple)	62	-19%	-6%	144%	▼	▶	▲	Milk	35	15%	20%	16%	▲	▲	▲
Vegetable (cabbage)	24	-6%	-45%	-5%	▼	▼	▶	Potato	29	1%	-14%	33%	▶	▼	▶
Vegetable (carrot)	24	-17%	-30%	38%	▼	▼	▲	Rice	95	-1%	-1%	-19%	▶	▶	▼
Diesel	38	6%	0%	7%	▲	▶	▶	Sugar	53	-1%	-13%	-12%	▶	▼	▶
Egg	70	5%	6%	-4%	▲	▶	▶	Cooking oil	99	1%	-3%	-10%	▶	▶	▶
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	40	2%	0%	6%	▶	▶	▶	Wheat flour (1st quality)	31	2%	-1%	-10%	▶	▶	▼
Meat (beef)	317	0%	0%	13%	▶	▶	▲								
Meat (mutton)	320	0%	0%	14%	▶	▶	▲								

## POKROVKA



Fruit (apple)	58	6%	-10%	-	▲	▶	-	Milk	19	4%	-6%	-	▶	▶	-
Vegetable (cabbage)	19	0%	-26%	-	▶	▼	-	Potato	19	25%	-41%	-	▲	▼	-
Vegetable (carrot)	26	4%	-8%	-	▶	▶	-	Rice	43	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-
Diesel	37	1%	1%	-	▶	▶	-	Sugar	58	-1%	1%	-	▶	▶	-
Egg	84	1%	1%	-	▶	▶	-	Cooking oil	91	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	39	1%	1%	-	▶	▶	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	28	4%	3%	-	▶	▶	-
Meat (beef)	280	8%	4%	-	▲	▶	-								
Meat (mutton)	282	0%	-5%	-	▶	▶	-								

## TALAS



Fruit (apple)	56	-14%	-43%	68%	▼	▼	▲	Milk	30	14%	20%	9%	▲	▲	▶
Vegetable (cabbage)	14	-2%	-52%	-20%	▶	▼	▼	Potato	23	0%	-22%	81%	▶	▼	▲
Vegetable (carrot)	25	-10%	-35%	42%	▼	▼	▲	Rice	65	0%	-1%	0%	▶	▶	▶
Diesel	36	3%	2%	8%	▶	▶	▶	Sugar	50	-7%	-18%	-9%	▼	▼	▶
Eqq	84	1%	-2%	-2%	▶	▶	▶	Cooking oil	100	-1%	-4%	-5%	▶	▶	▶
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	39	2%	2%	8%	▶	▶	▶	Wheat flour (1st quality)	21	1%	1%	2%	▶	▶	▶
Meat (beef)	286	0%	0%	10%	▶	▶	▶								
Meat (mutton)	290	-1%	0%	12%	▶	▶	▶								

## TOKMOK



Fruit (apple)	54	-13%	-59%	33%	▼	▼	▲	Milk	27	7%	7%	7%	▲	▶	▶
Vegetable (cabbage)	14	7%	-38%	-7%	▲	▼	▶	Potato	23	5%	-17%	76%	▶	▼	▲
Vegetable (carrot)	28	-10%	-23%	58%	▼	▼	▲	Rice	55	0%	1%	-8%	▶	▶	▶
Diesel	35	2%	1%	7%	▶	▶	▶	Sugar	46	-11%	-20%	-19%	▼	▼	▶
Eqq	78	8%	6%	11%	▲	▶	▶	Cooking oil	101	0%	-2%	-8%	▶	▶	▶
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	38	2%	1%	8%	▶	▶	▶	Wheat flour (1st quality)	31	0%	-1%	-4%	▶	▶	▶
Meat (beef)	305	5%	5%	13%	▲	▶	▶								
Meat (mutton)	290	0%	0%	14%	▶	▶	▶								

## TOKTOGUL



Fruit (apple)	46	3%	-62%	-	▶	▼	-	Milk	30	2%	20%	-	▶	▲	-
Vegetable (cabbage)	30	0%	-19%	-	▶	▼	-	Potato	25	0%	-13%	-	▶	▼	-
Vegetable (carrot)	30	0%	-14%	-	▶	▼	-	Rice	81	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-
Diesel	36	-1%	-2%	-	▶	▶	-	Sugar	49	-6%	-13%	-	▼	▼	-
Eqq	75	-1%	-9%	-	▶	▶	-	Cooking oil	90	0%	-1%	-	▶	▶	-
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	38	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	30	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-
Meat (beef)	300	0%	-6%	-	▶	▶	-								
Meat (mutton)	300	0%	-6%	-	▶	▶	-								

## UZGEN



Fruit (apple)	43	0%	-30%	-	▶	▼	-	Milk	30	8%	50%	-	▲	▲	-
Vegetable (cabbage)	30	0%	-21%	-	▶	▼	-	Potato	23	-14%	-13%	-	▼	▼	-
Vegetable (carrot)	23	-15%	-22%	-	▼	▼	-	Rice	55	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-
Diesel	36	2%	-1%	-	▶	▶	-	Sugar	50	-1%	-17%	-	▶	▼	-
Eqq	88	10%	26%	-	▲	▲	-	Cooking oil	87	-1%	-6%	-	▶	▶	-
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	39	4%	2%	-	▶	▶	-	Wheat flour (1st quality)	25	1%	1%	-	▶	▶	-
Meat (beef)	300	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-								
Meat (mutton)	300	0%	0%	-	▶	▶	-								

## NATIONAL



Fruit (apple)	65	-4%	-16%	8%	▶	▼	▶	Milk	33	4%	10%	2%	▶	▲	▶
Vegetable (cabbage)	18	10%	-53%	-9%	▲	▼	▶	Potato	26	6%	-14%	49%	▲	▼	▲
Vegetable (carrot)	30	-6%	-11%	58%	▼	▼	▲	Rice	69	-1%	-3%	-11%	▶	▶	▶
Diesel	37	2%	0%	9%	▶	▶	▶	Sugar	49	-6%	-17%	-12%	▼	▼	▶
Egg	69	3%	3%	0%	▶	▶	▶	Cooking oil	97	0%	0%	-9%	▶	▶	▶
Petrol (Octane rating 92)	39	1%	0%	6%	▶	▶	▶	Wheat flour (1st quality)	29	0%	0%	-3%	▶	▶	▶
Meat (beef)	325	3%	5%	9%	▶	▶	▶								
Meat (mutton)	300	0%	-1%	6%	▶	▶	▶								

▲ Price increase above normal price fluctuation  
▶ Normal price fluctuation  
▼ Price decrease below normal fluctuation

Price fluctuation is considered normal if change within:  
5% for 1 month, 10% for 3 months, 15% for 1 year

## Data sources and methodologies

- <sup>1</sup>**Data for retail prices of 9 food security commodities** are collected by the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic on a daily basis from 10 markets across the country (Bishkek, Osh, Tokmok, Kara-balta, Talas, Karakol, Naryn, Kara-su, Kyzyl-kiya and Batken).
- <sup>2</sup>**Data for export price of wheat in Kazakhstan** is Free on Board [FOB] price for milled wheat at Aktau port. The FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) updates this data on a monthly basis. Methodological details are available online at <http://www.fao.org/giews/pricetool/>
- <sup>3</sup>**Information Bulletin for Food Security and Poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic**, 3rd issue 2017, National Statistics Committee in the Kyrgyz Republic. <http://stat.kg/ru/publications/informacionnyj-byulleten-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki-po-prodovolstvennoj-bezopasnosti-i-bednosti/>
- <sup>4</sup>**Currency exchange rate** used is the official daily exchange rate provided by the National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic. The monthly average rate was calculated for the bulletin.
- <sup>5</sup>**Data for remittance inflow** is provided by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. The amount includes remittances received from the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, the United States, Germany and other countries, using money transfer systems.
- <sup>6</sup>**NSC**– National Statistical Committee
- <sup>7</sup>**International price of sugar** refers to the International Sugar Agreement (ISA) daily price for raw sugar, obtained from the International Sugar Organization. The price data is widely used by global market monitoring publications such as the World Bank's Commodity Markets Outlook (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/research/commodity-markets>).
- <sup>8</sup>**Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS)** provides early warning of rising food prices by detecting abnormally high levels of local food prices. The ALPS calculates the difference between the latest observed price available and the corresponding seasonal price trend. Colour-shaded bar indicate the periods where the actual price (black line) was above the estimated trend (blue dotted line). The ALPS attributes colour codes according to the severity of the gap between the two lines. Methodological guidance is available online at [http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual\\_guide\\_proced/wfp264186.pdf](http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp264186.pdf)
- <sup>9</sup> Seasonality refers to periodic fluctuations that occur regularly based on a particular season. **Price fluctuations is considered normal** if change within **5% for 1 month, 10% for 3 months, 15% for 1 year**.
- <sup>10</sup>**Data for fuel prices** are provided by the National Statistics Committee on a monthly basis for 95-octane petrol, 92-octane petrol, 80-octane petrol and diesel. This bulletin reports the prices of 92-octane petrol and diesel which are the most commonly used for food transportation and agricultural machinery.
- <sup>11</sup>**FAO Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA)** <http://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/food-policies/en/>
- <sup>12</sup>**WFP's Market Assessments in the Kyrgyz Republic**, 2013. <https://www.wfp.org/content/kyrgyzstan-market-assessment-secondary-data-analysis-april-2013>
- <sup>13</sup>**National Statistics Committee** in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015.
- <sup>14</sup>**National Bank in the Kyrgyz Republic**.
- <sup>15</sup> <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/111291>
- <sup>16</sup>**International grain Council (IGC)-Intergovernmental organization promoting the international cooperation in grains trade**. <http://www.igc.int/en/Default.aspx>

This bulletin is prepared by the Technical Working Group on Price Monitoring for Food Security (TWG-PMFS) which is chaired by the Ministry of Economy and attended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration, the National Bank, the National Statistics Committee and the National Institute for Strategic Studies. Technical support is provided by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The bulletin aims to provide timely information and analysis on the domestic prices of basic food and non-food items, complemented by analysis of international markets. It also provides early warning on high food prices. The October 2017 edition is the 23rd issue of the bulletin.

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