# Comments and recommendations by country

## Kyrgyzstan

- ***Overall rating***
    - Mostly in need of major improvement; other than basic statistics, which are good
    - The main concern that not enough indicators are available.
    - Those that are available are generally of good quality, though the statistics on access to modern energy services suffer from weaknesses in terms of accuracy and interpretability.
    - In general, greater effort is required to ensure that all indicators are publicly available *via* the National Statistical Committee's website. At the moment, a number indicators are available only upon request.
    - For the majority of indicators, only incomplete metadata are available and even these are available only upon request. Improvements in this direction are being made however. National Statistical Committee is working with Statistics Norway on a project to improve metadata relating to classifications, the business register, questionnaires, databases and variable definitions throughout the statistical system.
    - There is a high turnover of staff due the large workload and low wages in the statistical system. Considerable effort is required to respond to international questionnaires on industry and energy, leaving less time to produce national statistics. Additional funding is required to conduct surveys on renewable energy and household energy consumption.
    - Priority should be given to improving the communications between the ministries and agencies responsible for energy to increase the access to and use of administrative data in compiling energy statistics. A formal system of interaction between the National Statistical Committee and other ministries and agencies with mandatory use of common classifications, nomenclatures, definitions and units of measure is needed.
    - Closer cooperation with international experts is needed to improve energy statistics encourage development of energy efficiency indicators. To this end, the Industry and Energy Statistics Department of the National Statistical Committee has engaged with the INOGATE program to improve the surveys used to compile the national energy balance.
    - To improve the knowledge and skills related to energy statistics, the National Statistical Committee conducts training and seminars for its own staff and representatives of ministries and agencies in the energy domain. In addition, Industry and Energy Statistics Department staff have the opportunity to attend training and seminars organized by international organizations, which helps improve their knowledge and skills.

- With financial and expert support of the UN Population Fund, the National Statistical Committee has developed a new official website where all data and relevant information are publicly available. A special section on SDGs and open data has been created on this website. In addition, the National Statistical Committee has developed a mobile phone application with support from UNDP that provides five years of data through a dynamic interface.

- ***Possible improvements***
  - **Basic energy – good (7/8)**
    - Extend the national energy balance to include a disaggregation of the transport sector by mode
  - **Modern energy services – in need of major improvements (7/12)**
    - Improving the accessibility of the indicators by ensuring that all of them are available on-line *via* the National Statistics Committee's website.
    - Compiling the indicator of the *average share of household disposable income spent on energy purchases by household type (urban/rural)*, which is a key measure of the affordability of energy.
    - Compiling the indicator of *annual gross fixed capital formation in energy production and distribution systems,* which is a key measure of national investment in ensuring sustainable energy services.
  - **Energy efficiency – in need of major improvement (2/9)**
    - Compiling the indicators of *total primary energy supply per capita* and of *final domestic energy consumption per unit of GDP,* both of which should be easily compiled based on existing data available from the National Statistics Committee.
    - Compiling the indicator of *final domestic energy consumption per unit of value added by industrial branch.* The basic data on real (inflation-adjusted) value added by industrial branch appear to be available from the national accounts compiled by the National Statistics Committee. In addition to these, it would be necessary to compile data on final energy consumption by industrial branch that are consistent with SNA principles. The main adjustment required for this is to add consumption of energy for own-account transportation purposes to the estimates of final energy use by branch from the national energy balance.
    - Compiling the indicator of *average efficiency of thermal power generating stations,* as the required data should be readily available from the national energy balance.
  - **Renewable energy – in need of major improvement (3/8)**
    - All available indicators are related only to hydroelectricity
    - Compiling the indicators of *total production of renewable energy*; *production of renewable energy by type*; *share of renewable sources in total primary energy supply*; *installed renewable energy capacity*; and *unit cost of renewable generation*, as renewable sources are important in Kyrgyzstan's overall energy mix (according to the GTF, 28% of Kyrgyzstan's energy is from renewable sources). Kyrgyzstan already collects data on the quantity of

electricity generated by hydroelectric stations. In addition to this, it would require data on wind, solar and any other renewable forms of production. If the latter are negligible, then no additional data beyond that already existing on hydroelectric power are required.