



**National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic**

# **IFFs Measurement in the Kyrgyz Republic**

# IFFs Measuring

## Introduction

- The IFFs measurement project in Kyrgyzstan was launched in the second half of 2021 with the assistance of ESCAP.
- At the first stage, the main directions and tools, participants, methods of measurement were determined, and a preliminary analysis on the availability of data was carried out.
- At the second stage, a preliminary measurement was carried out using the selected methods, taking into account the availability of data.
- First results of IFFs measurement in Kyrgyzstan were presented at the end 2022.

## Methods

- **Proposed and chosen methods:**
  - Partner Country Method
  - Price Filter Method
  - Flows of Offshore Financial Wealth
- **Alternative methods:**
  - “Grey Re-Export”
  - IFFs from remittances of labor migrants



## Methods and Data Availability

### PCM & PFM methods:

- Comtrade UN Data Base
- National Statistical Committee
- National Bank
- National Customs Service

### Alternative methods: “Grey Re-Export” & Remittances

- Comtrade UN Data Base
- National Statistical Committee
- National Bank
- National Customs Service
- Open Sources/Researches



## State Agencies Involved

- National Statistical Committee – Focal Agency
- State Financial Intelligence Service
- National Bank
- General Prosecutor's Office
- State Tax Service
- State Service for Regulation and Supervision of the Financial Market
- State Customs Service
- Ministry of Internal Affairs



## Challenges

- Small level of awareness concerning methods of IFFs measuring among State Agencies involved.
- Data Availability – Some data was not available due to the National Legislation on the protection of banking, commercial, tax, and other secrets.
- Data sharing – Weak Interagency Cooperation due to the lack of a national legal mechanism on IFFs measuring.

## Lessons Learned

- Not all the methods are applicable for Kyrgyzstan.
- The proposed measurement methods need to be further developed taking into consideration national specifics.
- The absence of certain data and the secrecy of some information, as well as limited access to some data/information at the national level (subject to national legislation) on the protection of banking, commercial, tax and other secrets, complicates the IFFs measurement using the proposed methods.
- Lack of internal legal mechanisms and tools for the full involvement of other State Agencies (not only NSO) into IFFs measuring process.



# Way Forward

Adaptation of IFFs measurement methods to national characteristics (conditions)

Conducting training events with the specialists from state bodies (ministries, departments) involved in IFFs measurement process

Development of national entitlement mechanisms and tools for the further implementation of the proposed methods for IFFs measuring

Measuring not only trade and tax IFFs, but also IFFs from criminal activity, in particular from drug trafficking, human trafficking.



**Thank you for your attention!!!**



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