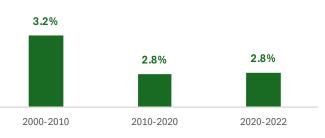
Green Roads Profile

General

Road length (2022) 49,076 kilometers

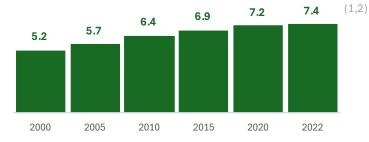
Average annual growth rate of road length



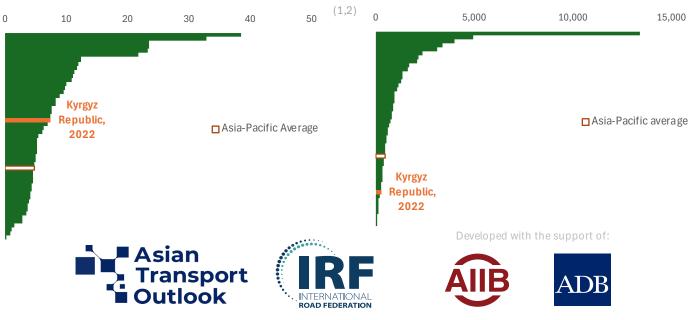
Kyrgyz Republic's road network is comprised of 9.7% motorways, highways, and primary roads and 90.3% secondary roads, local roads, and other roads

Road infrastructure availability (2022) 7.4 kilometers per thousand population

Road infrastructure availability trend, kilometers per thousand population



Road infrastructure availability in Asia-Pacific, kilometers per thousand population



(1)

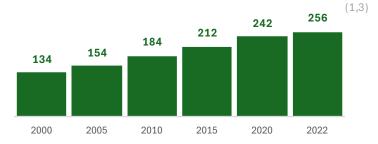
(1)

Subregion Central and West Asia	Income class Low and lower middle inc	come
Population (2024) 6.8 million	Land area 192 thousand sqkm	(2,3)
Urban population 38 %	Rural population 62 %	(2)
Gross domestic product (GDP PPP, 2022) 41.77 billion USD	GDP per capita (PPP, 2022) 6,300 USD	(2,3) (3)

Further information on road length, pavement, and quality by road class is available in Appendix A

Road infrastructure density (2022) (1,2) 256 meters per square kilometer (1,3)

Road infrastructure density trend, meters per thousand population



(1,3)

15,000

Road infrastructure density in Asia-Pacific, meters per square kilometer

Road vehicles (2023) n.d.

Share of vehicles by type

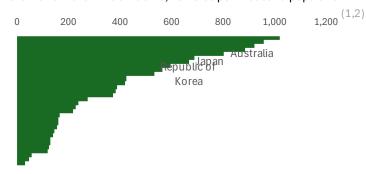
- Public-private partnership investments in road sector,
- (1)cumulative million USD

Share of road in total public-private partnership investments

Motorization rate (2023)

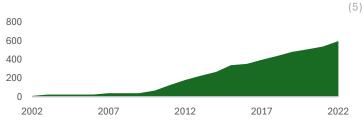
n.d.

Motorization rate in Asia-Pacific, vehicles per thousand population



Road vehicles include 2- and 3-wheelers, LDVs, buses and other informal public transport, trucks, and other unclassified types

(1,2) Official development assistance in road sector, cumulative million USD

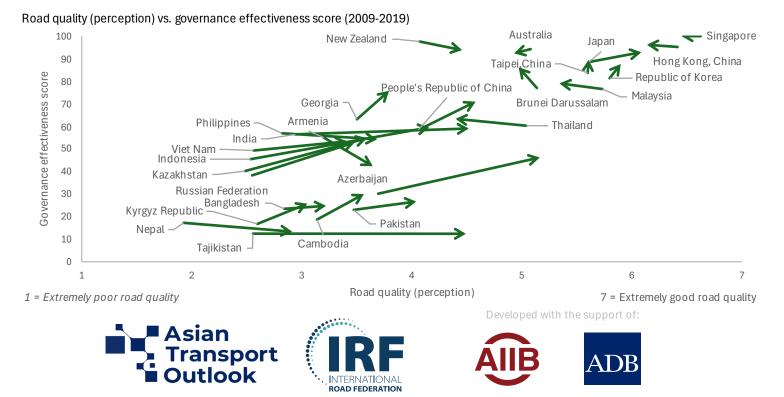




Share of road in total official development assistance



Road maintenance budget and deficit is available in Appendix B. Road user charging revenue information is available in Appendix C



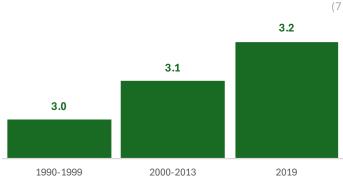
(10)

Quality of Life and Fostering Inclusive Growth

Rural access index (2023) 69%

Rural population without access to all-season roads (2023) **1.26 million**

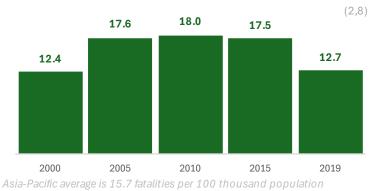
National street network disconnectedness index



This indicator is a summary scalar measure for street-network sprawl describing connectivity of local street networks across the world

Road crash fatalities (2019) **813 deaths**

Road crash fatality rate per 100 thousand population



Mean speed (2022) 77 kilometers per hour

Based on 2015 estimates, only 52% of the population could reach the nearest city in 30 minutes, another 10% could reach in 1 hour, and another 23% could reach only after 3 hours.

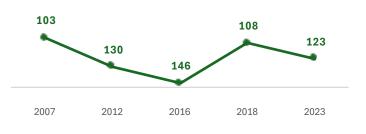
(2,6)	Logistics performance index score (2023)	
	2.3/5	(10)
	Infrastructure score	
(7)	2.4/5	(10)

Logistics performance index ranking trend

(6)

(8)

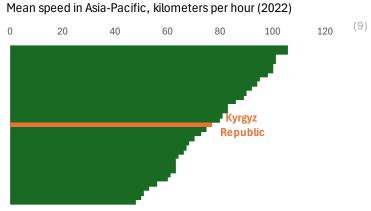
(9)



Percent of firms choosing transportation as their biggest obstacle (2,8) Manufacturing (2013)
 1.7% (11)

Percent of respondents answering high/very high - Level of Fees and Charges on Road transport (2014) 66.7% (11)

Level of fees and charges for less than full truck loads are considered



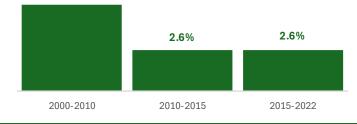






Employment in transport sector (2022) **235.3 thous and employees**

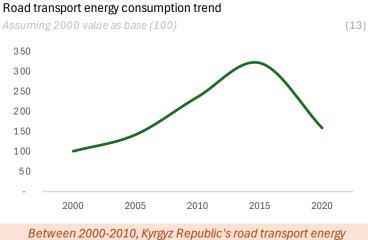
Average annual growth rate of transport sector employment 5.5%



(12) 8.6% (12) Share of females in total transport sector employment (2022) (12) 8.8% (12)

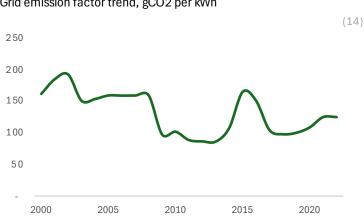
Share of transport sector in total employment (2022)

Decarbonization



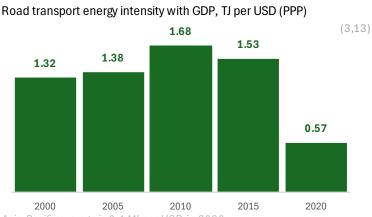
consumption grew 8.9% annually. Between 2010-2020, road transport energy consumption contracted -3.9% annually.

Grid emission factor (2022) 124.5 gCO2 per kWh



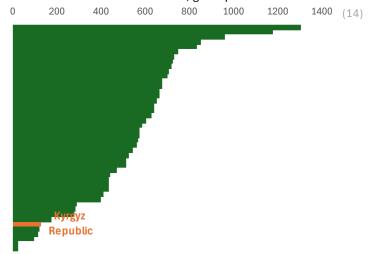
Grid emission factor trend, gCO2 per kWh

98% of Kyrgyz Republic's transport energy consumption is in the road sector.



Asia-Pacific average is 0.4 MJ per USD in 2020

Grid emission factors in Asia-Pacific, gCO2 per kWh







(14)



Green Roads Profile

Road transport CO2 emissions trend

Assuming 2000 value as base (100)

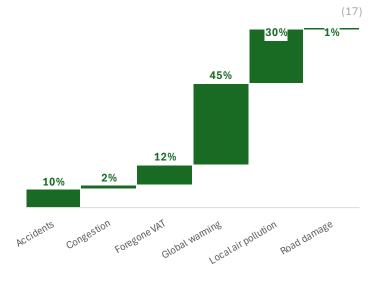


Between 2010-2019, Kyrgyz Republic's road transport fossil CO2 emissions was contracting -6.1% annually. After the COVID-19 pandemic, road transport CO2 emissions was growing 9.0% annually.

Transport fossil fuel subsidies, cumulative from 2010 to 2022 None

0.0% of Asia-Pacific total

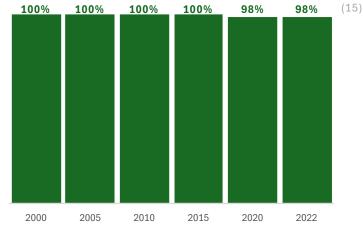
Implicit fossil fuel subsidies due to externalities



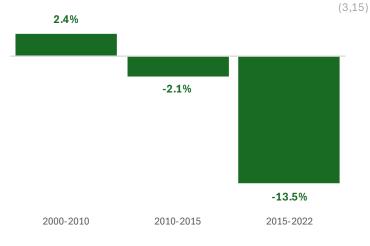
tlook

Data includes all sectors and all fuel types

Share of road transport in total transport CO2 emissions



Road transport CO2 emissions intensity with GDP trend



Isport

INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

(16)





(20)

(21)

Climate Resilience and Disaster Preparedness

Expected annual damages to road and rail infrastructure due to hazards (2019)

11.6 million USD

National road vulnerability index ranking (2023) 164th out of 208 countries Share of population in low elevated coastal zones (2018) 0.0%

Share of road in total transport infrastructure in multihazard average annual loss to transport infrastructure (2023) 84.7%

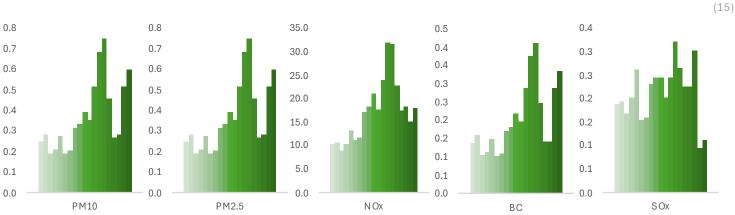
Pollution, Water and Land Management, Preserving Biodiversity, and Sustainable Materials

(19)

(18)

Paved roads (2023)





In 2022, road transport contributed 69.4%, re-suspended dust contributed 28.2% in transport PM10 emissions. In total, road transport

Deaths due to occupational exposure to diesel engine exhaust			Terrestrial and marine protected areas (2022)			
2000-2010	2011-2018		6.7%		(3)	
81 deaths	81 deaths	(22)	(% of total territorial area)			
Share of biofuels in road	transport energy consumption (2020)		Terrestrial protected areas 6.7%	Marine protected areas n.d.	(3)	
n.d.		(13)	(% of total land area)	(% of territorial waters)		
Domestic consumption p Kyrgyz Republic	per capita, tonnes (2024) Asia-Pacific		Forest area (2021) 7.0 %		(3)	
7.4 tonnes	13.8 tonnes	(23)	(% of land area)			
Design of the second seco						

used in the economy (used domestic extraction plus imports), minus the materials that are exported.





Developed with the support of:



Road transport air pollutant emissions, thousand tonnes (2000-2018)

contributed about 5.5% in total PM10 emissions in Kyrgyz Republic.

Policy Measures

Policy document	Year	Road-related measures
Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018	2018	Automated enforcement of speed limits, Design standards for sidewalks and bicycle paths, Upgrading high risk locations for road safety, National road safety strategy, National speed law, Audits/ star rating for existing roads for road safety
Safely Connected: A Regional Road Safety Strategy for CAREC Countries, 2017–2030	2017	General infrastructure improvements, Vehicle inspection and maintenance, Technical standards for road infrastructure, Request for financial support to develop transport, National road safety strategy, Passenger and freight load limits, Audits/ star rating for existing roads for road safety, Audits/ star rating required for new road infrastructure for road safety
Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic 2020	2020	Road infrastructure expansion
National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040	2018	Routine transport asset maintenance, General transport asset management, Road infrastructure expansion
ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC of September 30, 2014 No. 558 About approval of Main routes of development of rail transport of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020	2014	General transport asset management, General transport finance
International Energy Charter	2015	General infrastructure improvements
Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2018-2022	2018	General transport asset management, Road infrastructure expansion
LAW OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC of July 19, 2013 No. 154 About road transport	2013	Road-side vehicle technical checks, Vehicle inspection and maintenance
Road Safety Opportunities and Challenges: Low- and Middle-Income Country Profiles	2020	Vehicle inspection and maintenance, Implementation of vertical deflections on roads
ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC of October 19, 2007 No. 479 About some measures for development of domestic air transportation in the Kyrgyz Republic	2007	Reference to finance mechanisms within country
ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC of May 21, 2015 No. 311 About approval of Rules of the organization of goods transportation by the vehicle in the Kyrgyz Republic	2015	Road-side checks on overloading

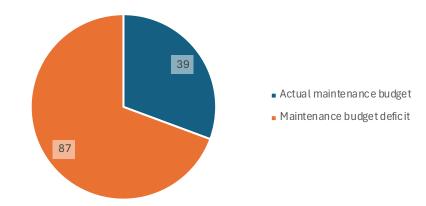
Appendix

A. Road length, pavement ratio, and quality by road class

Road class	Length	Paved	Quality			
Roau Class		Faveu	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
International	4,339	84%	60%	21%	19%	
National	8,957	28%	24%	27%	47%	
Local	5,647	40%	20%	28%	51%	

Definitions and sources are available in "Asian Development Bank, 2024. The Future of Road User Charging in Developing Asia and the Pacific: Road Maintenance Financing and Cost Recovery Options"

B. Maintenance needs and budget, million USD



C. Road user charge revenues

Road user charge	Revenue (million USD)
Fuel excise tax	72.0
Vehicle customs duty	75.0
Vehicle registration fee	7.1
Vehicle value added tax	15.5
Annual motor vehicle tax	12.6
Overloaded and oversized vehicles	1.6
Tolling	0.9







Notes



(*) Policy measures and targets were extracted from policy documents as listed in the ATO National Transport Policies Database

https://bit.ly/ATOpolicyrepository

References

(1) Country Official Statistics

(2) UN Population Database (2022), https://population.un.org/wpp/

(3) World Bank (2022), https://data.worldbank.org/

(4) PPI Database (World Bank, 2023), https://ppi.worldbank.org/en/ppi
(5) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2022), https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#

(6) Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (CIESIN, 2023), https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/sdgi-9-1-1-rai-2023

(7) Millard-Ball, et al (2019), https://sprawlmap.org/#globe

(8) Global Health Observatory (WHO, 2019),

https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/topic-details/GHO/road-trafficmortality

(9) Moszoro & Soto (IMF, 2022),

https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2022/05/20/Road-Quality-and-Mean-Speed-Score-518200

(10) Global Competitiveness Report (WEF, 2019), https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

(11) Enterprise Surveys (WB, 2019), https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/enterprise-surveys

(12) International Labor Organization (ILO, 2023), https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/bulk/ (13) UN Energy Statistics (2021),

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/dataPortal/

(14) Ember (2023),

https://ember-climate.org/data-catalogue/yearly-electricity-data/

(15) Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EC, 2023), https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

(16) Fossil Fuels Consumption Subsidies 2022 (IEA, 2022), https://www.iea.org/reports/fossil-fuels-consumption-subsidies-2022

(17) Climate Change Dashboard (IMF, 2024), https://climatedata.imf.org/pages/access-data

(18) Koks, et al. (2019), https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-019-10442-3

(19) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI, 2023), https://giri.unepgrid.ch/facts-figures/building-infrastructures

(20)Koks, etal. (2023), https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2634-4505/acd1aa

(21) Environmental Vulnerability Indicators (UN, 2018), https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category/eviindicators-ldc.html

(22) Global Health Data Exchange (GBD, 2019), https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-results/

(23) Global Materials Flow Database (UNEP, 2023), https://www.resourcepanel.org/global-material-flows-database

Disclaimer

This profile was developed by Asian Transport Outlook in support of TA-6756 Improving Infrastructure Sustainability Through Better Asset Management – Developing a Green Roads Toolkit and Guidance for ADB Projects. The ATO is an initiative developed under TA-6763 REG: Accelerating Innovation in Transport - Asian Transport Outlook: Phase 3 (55119-001) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and is also being supported by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) through Purchase Order No. CW39446 AIIB Support: Asian Transport Outlook Phase 3.

The ATO project collects, collates, and organizes data from publicly available official, as well as reputable and peer-reviewed secondary sources, which may contain incomplete or inconsistent data. It is important to note that the ATO does not generate data. Moreover, while the ATO carries out quality control and assurance of whether the data are truthfully reflected in the ATO, the ATO does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, accuracy, or completeness of the data in the ATO databases, and in the knowledge products that are produced from such. Users are encouraged to scrutinize, verify, interpret, and judge the data before utilizing them.





