

3.3 Current Situation of Operations

3.3.1 SNBC

(1) Overview of Operations

1) History

Broadcasting services began in the Kyrgyz Republic in the 1920s. In 1926 the first radio relay facility began operating in the capital Bishkek (then known as Frunze). In 1931 a large-scale radio broadcasting relay facility began operating in the city. The first broadcasting station (the forerunner to the SNBC) began operating in Frunze in 1936. By the end of 1937, broadcasting services had spread almost nationwide. Experimental television broadcasts began in 1958. Regular television broadcasts started in 1959.

The SNBC was established in March 1993 by a presidential decree. It was formed from the broadcasting networks under the control of state committees such as the Radio Broadcasting Special Committee, and Television-Radio Broadcasting National Committee.

The SNBC is regarded as a state organization under the control of the government. It does not form part of any ministries or agencies, but holds the same status as a government agency.

2) Property Ownership

A government ordinance* stipulates that the buildings, facilities, equipment, vehicles and other property of the SNBC are owned by the state. Almost all the property is managed and controlled by the Radio and Television Centre. The Administration Department and other departments pay charges to the Radio and Television Centre to use property and equipment. Some equipment and property, such as orchestral instruments and costumes, are owned and managed by production divisions.

* the sixth Clause of Government Ordinance Number 188: The properties of the SNBC shall be owned by the state of the Kyrgyz Republic. And the SNBC shall be guaranteed of the right to control and manage the properties under relevant laws.

3) Independence of the SNBC

The SNBC is guaranteed freedom of production and broadcasting of radio and television programmes, day-to-day operations management, fiscal management, administrative management, employment and other activities (see Government Ordinance Number 188). The activities and independence of the SNBC are also stipulated by the Constitution, presidential decrees, laws, ordinances, parliamentary resolutions, and government decisions. Ministries, agencies and other public organizations, and political parties are banned from exercising influence on the activities of the SNBC.

4) Finances

a) Revenue Structure

The SNBC receives funding for its operations from three sources: state subsidies (which account for approximately 95% of all revenue), advertising, and rental charges for use of its facilities.

b) Financial Situation

State subsidies are insufficient for the SNBC to maintain broadcasting hours and broadcasting services at the same level as the Soviet period. The SNBC has been forced to reduce broadcasting time.^{#1} Daily operations are severely hampered by the delay in subsidies and inflation that is pushing up wages, salaries and necessary material costs^{#2} well beyond original budget outlays.

*1 Changes in Broadcasting Time

Broadcasting hours were maintained at a constant level before the Kyrgyz Republic became independent. But since independence broadcasting hours have been reduced. Daily television broadcasting time in 1991 was 3 hours shorter than at its peak. But recently, television broadcasting time has been gradually increased. Nevertheless, daily television broadcasting time on average amounts to no more than about 4 1/2 hours. Radio broadcasting time is about 4 hours shorter than at its peak.

*2 Effects of Outstanding Debts

In 1993 the SNBC had a total of 1,044,000 Som in outstanding debts with Russia. Because of this, Russia has not yet sent a document providing for the 4.5 million Som in credit promised in 1994 for the purchase of video tapes and broadcasting equipment.

As of August 1994 the SNBC expected to receive a total of 12,498,100 Som (approximately US\$1.25 million) in state subsidies in the 1994 fiscal year. This is much higher than the initially expected sum of 7,559,250 Som. Increased government revenues and the SNBC's applications to the Ministry of Finance for more subsidies appear to be the reasons for the increase.

The government was drawing up its budget for 1995 in August 1994. The 1995 budget, while making allowances for inflation, earmarks 33,652,000 Som in subsidies for the SNBC. This is an increase of 270% compared to 1994. The SNBC suffered its worst year in terms of finances in 1993. However, with the outlook of stabilization and expansion in the Kyrgyz economy, the SNBC can expect its finances to gradually become much better in the future. While the worst may be over, the SNBC will have to face the heavy costs of replacement and maintenance. Broadcasting as a business involves the operation of machinery and facilities, and many of the SNBC's facilities and equipment are quite obsolete.

Maintenance costs will rise for equipment and facilities that are kept in service. Costs for renewal and maintenance will bear heavily on the SNBC's finances.

c) Expanding Revenue Sources

Until 1988 the SNBC was totally dependent upon state subsidies. But progress in the shift to a market economy is offering possibilities for funding from various sources. The SNBC is trying to raise more revenue from advertising*1 and other business activities.*2 But commercials and rental services have just started; the revenue from these activities is not enough to support the operations of the SNBC. The Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio, like the Radio and Television Centre, belongs to the SNBC. The Movie Studio is able to earn income by producing 35 mm movie films on commission from government organizations, companies and private individuals. But at present the business activities of the Studio are limited almost solely to producing broadcasting videos for the SNBC.

*1 Advertising on Radio and Television

The SNBC has established a Main TV & Radio Advertisement Programmes Office (with 10 staff members) to air commercials for corporations and individuals. But a shortage in equipment and materials is making it difficult to produce commercials competitively. This hurdle must be cleared before any further expansion of advertising broadcasting can be achieved.

In 1994 commercial activities are providing 22% of total revenue. But revenue from commercials on privatization is only of a short term nature. Foreign aid organizations provided the funding for the commercials.

*2 Other Revenue Sources

The Radio and Television Centre, the largest department within the SNBC, is leasing facilities and office space to the commercial Piramida station, Ostankino, the Chui OBC and other organizations.

d) Expense Structure

Management costs are expected to make up 40.1% of total outlays (including those for the Radio & TV Centre, and Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio) in 1995, followed by transmitting fees to the Ministry of Communications (33.7%), and personnel costs (26.2%). (See Table 3.3.1-2 and Figure 3.3.1-2). After peaking in 1993, transmitting fees no longer dominate outlays.

The level of state subsidies has been insufficient since 1991 because of inflation and restraints on the government's finances. The lack of subsidies was felt sharply in 1993 because of the small reduction in staff costs. In 1994 outlays were no longer dominated by transmitting fee payments. In 1995 their ratio in relation to other outlays should return to the level of 1991. Financially, the SNBC appears to be out of its worst period. This most likely accounts for the large increase in outlays for improvement of facilities and equipment at the Radio & TV Centre in 1994 and 1995. (See Tables 3.3.1-3A, 3B, 3C, 3.3.1-4).

The SNBC is now receiving more subsidies. Nevertheless, the government remains in deficit and it is unclear whether the SNBC will be able to receive 100% of the subsidies it needs in the future. The fact that the Ostankino network has reduced its broadcasts in the Kyrgyz Republic means the SNBC may have to pay increased TVRT fees. Ostankino had provided a major source of income to the TVRT.

Table 3.3.1-1 Breakdown of Revenue

	1991	1992	1993	1994 expected	1995 projected
Commercials – TV	9.2	22.8	78.3	3,422.3	70.0
Commercials – radio	0.2	0.7	13.1	101.3	10.0
Other commercial income	0.0	0.5	13.3	20.0	0.0
Commercial income total	9.6	24.0	104.7	3,543.6	80.0
Subsidy total	139.6	515.6	2,823.1	12,498.1	33,652.0
Revenue total	149.2	539.6	2,927.8	16,041.7	33,732.0
Commercial income total	6.4%	4.4%	3.6%	22.1%	0.2%
Subsidy total	93.6%	95.6%	96.4%	77.9%	99.8%
Revenue total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

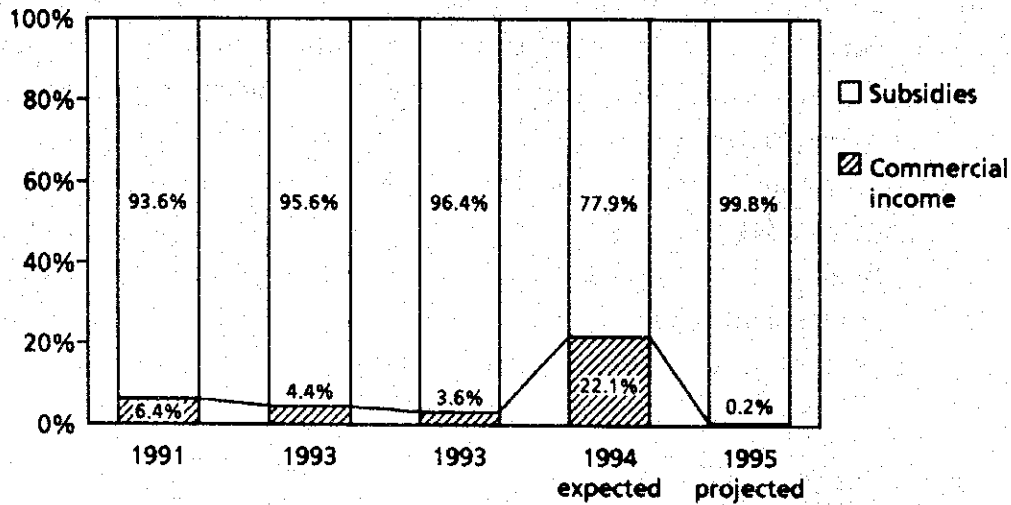


Figure 3.3.1-1 Breakdown of Revenue

Table 3.3.1-2 Breakdown of Expenditure
(Including that for the Radio & TV Centre and Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio)

	1991	1992	1993	1994 expected	1995 projected
Personnel costs	40	218	1,305	5,234	8,829
Outlays to TVRT	59	204	506	3,551	11,362
Other expenses	50	118	1,119	7,257	13,541
Total	149	540	2,929	16,042	33,732
Personnel costs	26.5%	40.5%	44.5%	32.6%	26.2%
Outlays to TVRT	39.7%	37.7%	17.3%	22.1%	33.7%
Other expenses	33.7%	21.8%	38.2%	45.2%	40.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note : Personnel costs include wages, premiums and other employment-related costs.

Personnel costs at the Movie Studio are calculated as a ratio of the personnel costs at the Radio & TV Centre.

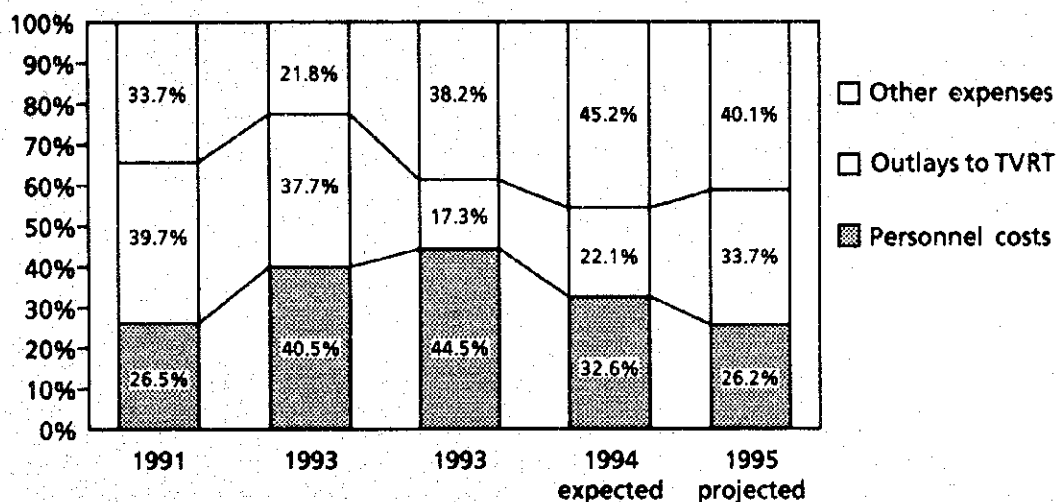


Figure 3.3.1-2 Breakdown of Expenditure
(Including that for the Radio & TV Centre and Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio)

Table 3.3.1-3A Breakdown of Expenditure for Radio Broadcasting Operations
(ths Som)

	1991	1992	1993	1994 expected	1995 projected
Wages & salaries	11.0	57.8	307.6	1,866.7	2,791.5
Outlays to TVRT	31.5	102.6	231.2	2,277.0	7,226.0
Outlays to Radio & TV Centre	4.5	19.9	174.4	513.4	1,640.0
Production & other costs	6.0	17.0	117.0	728.0	1,946.0
Total	53.3	197.3	829.7	5,384.8	13,603.0
Wages & salaries	20.6%	29.3%	37.1%	34.7%	20.5%
Outlays to TVRT	59.1%	52.0%	27.9%	42.3%	53.1%
Outlays to Radio & TV Centre	8.4%	10.1%	21.0%	9.5%	12.1%
Production & other costs	11.8%	8.6%	14.0%	13.5%	14.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.3.1-3B Breakdown of Expenditure for TV Broadcasting Operations
(ths Som)

	1991	1992	1993	1994 expected	1995 projected
Wages & salaries	9.4	48.7	316.5	1,500.0	2,002.9
Outlays to TVRT	27.8	100.9	274.6	1,274.0	4,136.0
Outlays to Radio & TV Centre	39.0	143.3	1,110.1	4,828.3	11,529.0
Outlays to Movie Studio	5.9	24.7	172.5	429.7	1,002.0
Production & other costs	13.8	24.9	225.9	2,624.9	1,4239.1
Total	95.9	342.5	2,009.6	10,656.9	20,129.0
Wages & salaries	10.0%	14.0%	15.0%	14.0%	10.0%
Outlays to TVRT	29.0%	29.0%	13.0%	12.0%	21.0%
Outlays to Radio & TV Centre	41.0%	42.0%	53.0%	45.0%	57.0%
Outlays to Movie Studio	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	4.0%	5.0%
Production & other costs	14.0%	7.0%	11.0%	25.0%	7.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.3.1-3C Breakdown of Expenditure (Total)

	1991	1992	1993	1994 expected	1995 projected
Wages & salaries	20.4	106.5	624.1	3,366.7	4,814.4
Outlays to TVRT	59.3	203.5	505.8	3,551.0	11,362.0
Outlays to Radio & TV Centre	43.5	163.2	1,284.5	5,341.7	13,169.0
Outlays to Movie Studio	5.9	24.7	172.5	429.7	1,002.0
Production & other costs	20.1	41.9	342.4	3,352.9	3,384.6
Total	149.2	539.8	2,929.3	16,041.7	33,732.0
Wages & salaries	13.7%	19.7%	21.3%	21.0%	14.3%
Outlays to TVRT	39.7%	37.7%	17.3%	22.1%	33.7%
Outlays to Radio & TV Centre	29.2%	30.2%	43.9%	33.3%	39.0%
Outlays to Movie Studio	4.0%	4.6%	5.9%	2.7%	3.0%
Production & other costs	13.5%	4.8%	11.7%	20.9%	10.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

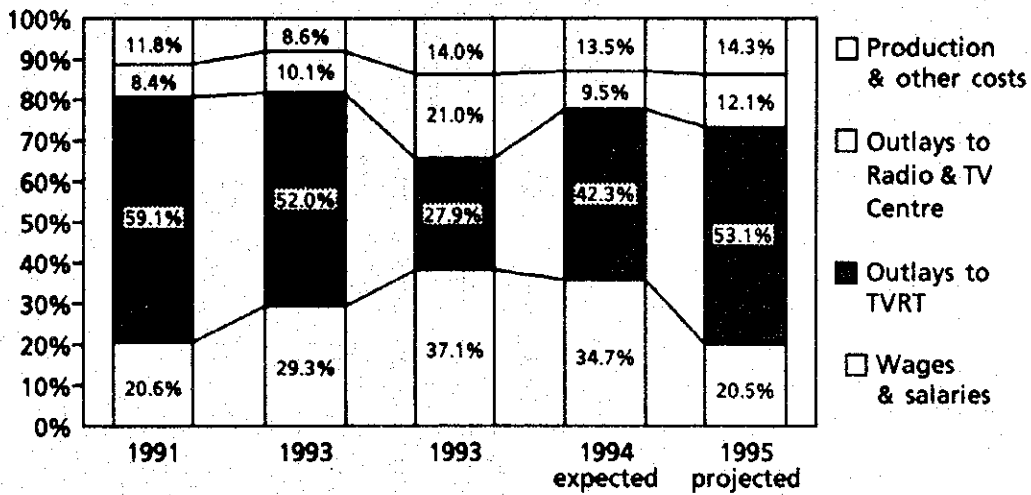


Figure 3.3.1-3A Breakdown of Expenditure for Radio Broadcasting Operations

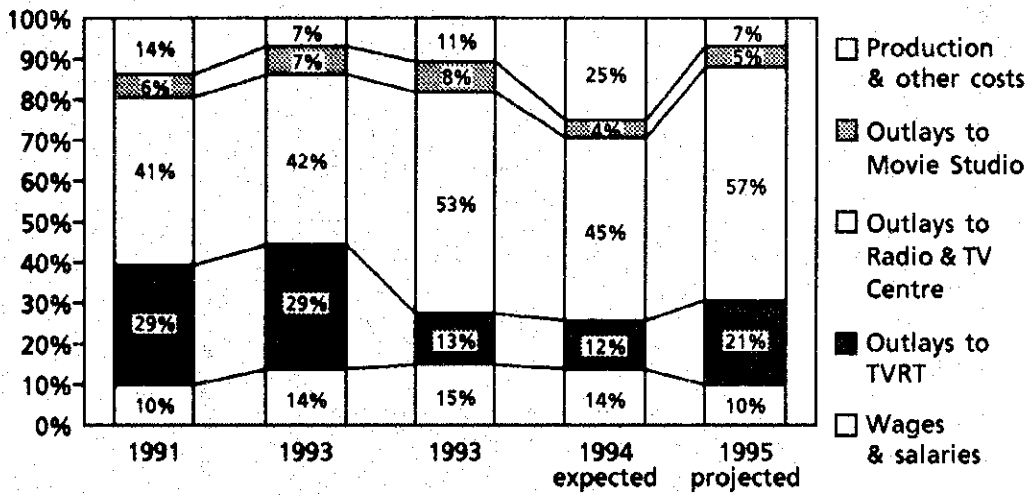


Figure 3.3.1-3B Breakdown of Expenditure for TV Broadcasting Operations

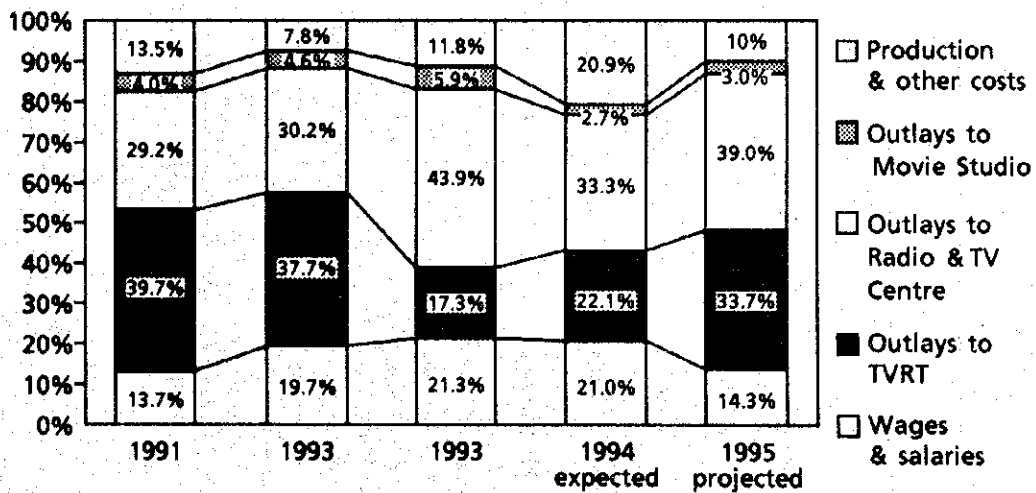


Figure 3.3.1-3C Breakdown of Expenditure (Total)

Table 3.3.1-4 SNBC's Revenue & Expenditure

(ths som)

Items	1991			1992			1993			1994 (expected)			1995 (projected)		
	TV	Total	R	TV	Total	R	TV	Total	R	TV	Total	R	TV	Total	R
REVENUE TOTAL	99.5	149.2	49.7	351.3	539.8	188.5	127.5	801.8	2,929.3	10,807.5	5,234.2	16,041.7	20,129.0	13,603.0	33,732.0
Commercial income total	9.4	9.6	0.2	23.3	24.2	0.9	91.6	14.6	106.2	3,442.3	101.3	3,543.6	70.0	10.0	80.0
Commercial broadcasting	9.4	9.6	0.2	22.8	23.5	0.7	78.3	13.1	91.4	3,422.3	101.3	3,523.6	70.0	10.0	80.0
Other commercial income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	13.3	1.5	14.8	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidy total	90.1	139.6	49.5	328	515.6	187.6	2,035.9	787.2	2,823.1	7,365.2	5,132.9	12,498.1	20,059.0	13,593.0	33,652.0
EXPENDITURE TOTAL	95.9	149.2	53.3	342.5	539.8	197.3	2,099.6	829.7	2,929.3	10,656.9	5,384.8	16,041.7	20,129.0	13,603.0	33,732.0
Wages & salaries	7.7	16.5	8.8	36.3	78.9	42.6	234.8	226.5	461.3	1,141.1	1,405.8	2,546.9	1,504.0	2,075.5	3,579.5
Social insurance	1.7	3.9	2.2	12.4	27.6	15.2	81.7	81.1	162.8	358.9	460.9	819.8	518.9	716.0	1,234.9
Outlays to TVRT	27.8	59.3	31.5	100.9	203.5	102.6	274.6	231.2	505.8	1,274.0	2,277.0	3,551.0	4,136.0	7,226.0	11,362.0
Outlays to Radio & TV Centre	39	43.5	4.5	143.3	163.2	19.9	1,110.1	174.4	1,284.5	4,828.3	513.4	5,341.7	11,529.0	1,640.0	13,169.0
Outlays to Movie Studio	5.9	5.9	0.0	24.7	24.7	0.0	172.5	0.0	172.5	429.7	0.0	429.7	1,002.0	0.0	1,002.0
Equipment & inventory items	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	9.7	0.0	9.7	682.0	0.0	682.0	0.0	800.0	800.0
Various production expenses	13.8	19.7	5.9	24.9	37.4	12.5	216.2	116.5	332.7	1,942.9	727.7	2,670.6	1,439.1	1,145.5	2,584.6

Source of original data : Head of Economic Division of SNBC, G. KOVALENKOVA (Aug. 1994)

Note : Wages and salaries includes wages, salaries, script writer's fees, premiums

Exchange rate in Aug. 1994: US\$1 = 10 Som

d) Cost Structure for the Radio & Television Centre

Table 3.3.1-5, 3.3.1-6, and Figure 3.3.1-4 show the cost structure for the Radio and Television Centre. Wages and salaries (including remuneration) and social insurance premiums accounted for over 40% of expenditures. The SNBC's revenue is insufficient to run the Radio and Television Centre. Personnel costs, which are a form of fixed costs, have increased. But the ratio of personnel costs, relative to other outlays, has decreased after peaking in 1992. Personnel costs are expected to account for about 30% of expenditures in 1995. This reduced ratio is due to the large increase in outlays for building improvement and maintenance. Outlays for the renewal of facilities and equipment, which have been almost non-existent till now, will greatly change the cost structure in the future.

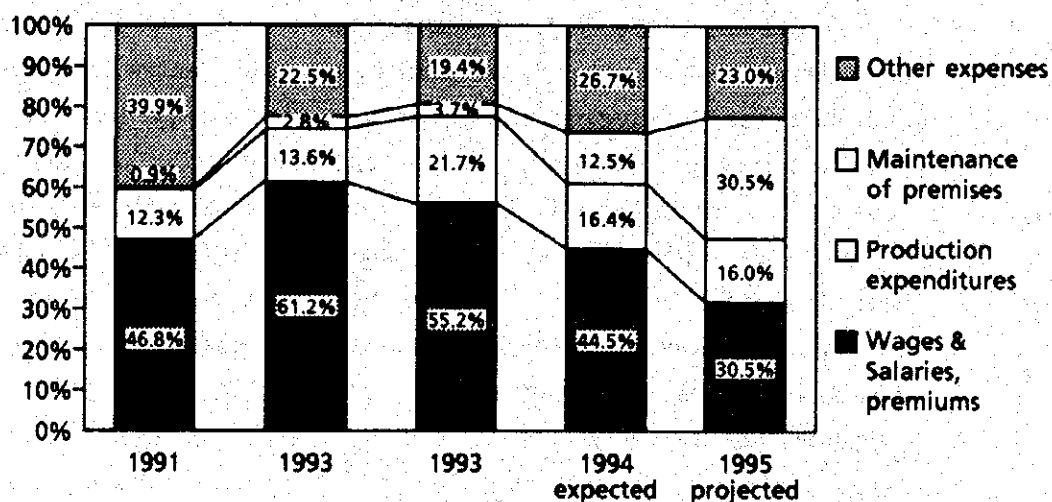


Figure 3.3.1-4 Breakdown of Expenditure for the Radio & TV Centre

Table 3.3.1-5 Breakdown of Expenditure for the Radio & TV Centre

	(ths Som)				
	1991	1992	1993	1994 expected	1995 projected
Wages & salaries, premiums	16.4	96.8	585.4	1,676.0	3,709.0
Production expenditures	4.3	21.5	230.0	618.3	1,940.0
Maintenance of premises	0.3	4.4	38.8	470.0	3,702.0
Other expenses	14.0	35.5	206.1	1,004.7	2,801.0
Expenditure - Total	35.1	158.3	1,060.3	3,769.0	12,152.0
Wages & salaries, premiums	46.8%	61.2%	55.2%	44.5%	30.5%
Production expenditures	12.3%	13.6%	21.7%	16.4%	16.0%
Maintenance of premises	0.9%	2.8%	3.7%	12.5%	30.5%
Other expenses	39.9%	22.5%	19.4%	26.7%	23.0%
Expenditure - Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note : Wages & salaries, premiums includes social insurance and other labour-related costs

Table 3.3.1-6 SNBC Radio & TV Centre Expenditure (ths Som)

items	1991	1992	1993	1994 (expected)	1995 (Projected)
Wages & salaries, premiums	12.02	70.05	427.76	1,253.00	2,757.00
Wages and salaries	9.04	54.14	329.28	965.00	1,838.00
Premiums	2.98	15.91	98.48	288.00	919.00
Production expenditure	4.33	21.50	229.99	618.30	1,940.00
Raw materials	0.90	10.43	151.51	320.00	1,127.00
Spare parts and electric vacuum tubes	1.82	4.10	6.51	103.00	270.00
VTR head maintenance	0.09	0.43	1.82	20.00	20.00
Depreciation of low-cost inventory and limited life assets	0.14	0.43	3.51	12.00	18.00
Purchase and rent of staging facilities	0.13	0.16	0.99	15.00	54.00
Protection of labour and safety engineering	0.09	0.05	0.49	2.50	6.00
Training of specialists	0.06	0.19	0.09	0.80	2.20
Other expenses	1.10	5.71	65.07	145.00	442.80
Maintenance of premises	0.32	4.44	38.80	470.00	3,702.00
Electric power supply	0.25	2.50	14.50	76.00	270.00
Water supply	0.09	0.89	16.50	36.00	105.00
Other expenses-total	6.24	40.54	237.94	885.70	2,145.00
Social insurance and employment fund	4.41	26.72	157.67	423.00	952.00
Emergency situations fund (1.5% of income)	—	—	16.03	61.00	198.00
Public order support fund (5% of income)	—	—	1.57	205.00	660.00
Travelling expenses	0.20	1.66	12.57	40.50	100.00
Guard services	1.31	10.64	50.10	135.10	235.00
Other expenses	0.32	1.52	—	1.10	0.00
Depreciation-total	11.83	18.33	94.78	450.00	1,233.00
For total rehabilitation	8.08	13.23	52.78	310.00	922.00
For capital repairs	3.75	5.10	42.00	140.00	311.00
EXPENDITURE-TOTAL	35.08	158.25	1,060.27	3,769.00	12,152.00

Source of original data: First Vice-President of SNBC, Radio & TV Centre Director, E.JANTELEIEV (Aug. 1994)

Note: (*) ratio to EXPENDITURE-TOTAL

5) Management Structure

The management structure for running the SNBC is stipulated by a government ordinance. The ordinance provides for a President of the SNBC, a multiple number of Vice-Presidents*1, and a Collegium*2.

The SNBC President is directly appointed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. The SNBC President in turn recommends Vice-Presidents (the First Vice-President and two other Vice-Presidents), for appointment by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. The ordinance grants the SNBC President sole authority and responsibility for managing the SNBC. The SNBC President decides the scope of the authority and duties of the Vice-Presidents, the directors of departments, and all the other staff members.

The SNBC President also approves the appointment of the heads of the OBCs in each oblast. (Directors are nominated by the oblast governments).

*1 Responsibilities of the Vice-Presidents

[First Vice-President]

The first Vice-President is responsible for the overall management of the Radio and Television Centre in the production and transmitting of programmes, as well as the procurement of materials, engineering, construction, finances and transportation.

[Vice-President in charge of Television Broadcasting]

This Vice-President is in charge of television broadcasting with responsibility for programming, programme production, and other related matters, and supervision of the Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio.

[Vice-President in charge of Radio Broadcasting]

This officer is in overall charge of managing the radio broadcasts. The Vice-President is responsible for programming, radio programme production, and other related matters, as well as the orchestra and chorus group and the training of journalists.

[General Administrator]

This General Administrator is appointed independently of the government. The General Administrator gives guidance when decisions or regulations made by Parliament or the Government are applied to the management of the SNBC. The General Administrator also prepares the agenda in the meetings of the Collegium and promotes administrative efficiency.

*2 Collegium

[Roles]

The roles of the Collegium are also spelled out by the government ordinance. The Collegium deliberates key issues, such as how radio and television policies in the Kyrgyz Republic should be formulated and implemented, as well as the future expansion and improvement of the SNBC. (Final decision on the Collegium's recommendations rests with the SNBC President.) However at present, it appears that the roles of the Collegium are not clearly defined. The Collegium often deliberates issues that should be handled by or within other bodies in the SNBC. Here again, the Collegium only deliberates. It has no authority to make a decision; final decision making lies with the SNBC President.

[Members of the Collegium]

The Collegium consists of 15 members: the SNBC President; the Vice-Presidents; the director of the Radio and Television Centre (currently the First Vice-President); specialists in the fields of programming, production and engineering; and employees nominated by the President from among the rank and file workers. The Collegium in principle meets every month.

(2) Management of Operations

1) Current Situation

The government ordinance stipulates that the SNBC conducts its daily activities according to its own internal regulations. The SNBC put in place a set of internal regulations in May 1993.

2) Operating Policy

The basic obligations of the SNBC are set down by the government ordinance*. However, there is still no policy to put obligations, such as conducting all day nationwide broadcasts into practice. This is partly because the SNBC had for a long time been under the control of Moscow and remains almost 100% dependent on state subsidies. Frequent changes of the President of the SNBC have not helped the situation.

* Obligations of the SNBC

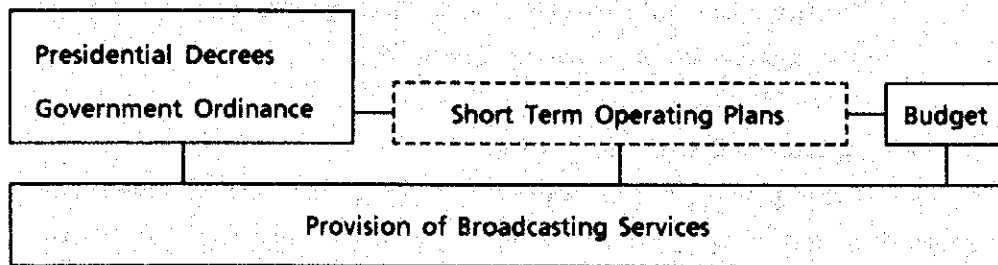
The obligations of the SNBC are as follows: to plan, regulate and implement state policies for radio and television broadcasting; to collect information on events taking place in the Kyrgyz Republic and other countries and to disseminate the information to as many people in the country as possible; to build relations with as many broadcasting enterprises in other countries as possible; to choose, organize and preserve radio or television programmes or television movies that are rated as fit for the intellectual property or cultural heritage of the people of the Kyrgyz Republic; to exert influence upon social processes and the formation of the public opinion. In

fulfilling these obligations, the SNBC should honour the freedom of speech, democracy, humanism; and foster peace and integration of people with different ethnic backgrounds, and adherence to law and order.'

3) Medium and Long Term Plans

During the Soviet period, the SNBC had both short term, and medium and long term plans (five year plans, the latest of which is for 1991-1995). Before independence, the finances of the Kyrgyz Republic were stable and the SNBC could be sure of receiving state subsidies necessary to carry out broadcasting operations. But the situation has changed a great deal since 1991. State subsidies are inadequate, and the nation is afflicted with high inflation, making plans practically unworkable. There have been proposals to upgrade facilities and technical infrastructure, however, these ideas have been abandoned for the time being. Long term plans are for the most part meaningless under the current conditions. (See Figure 3.3.1-5)

[Current System]



[Suggested Improved Structure]

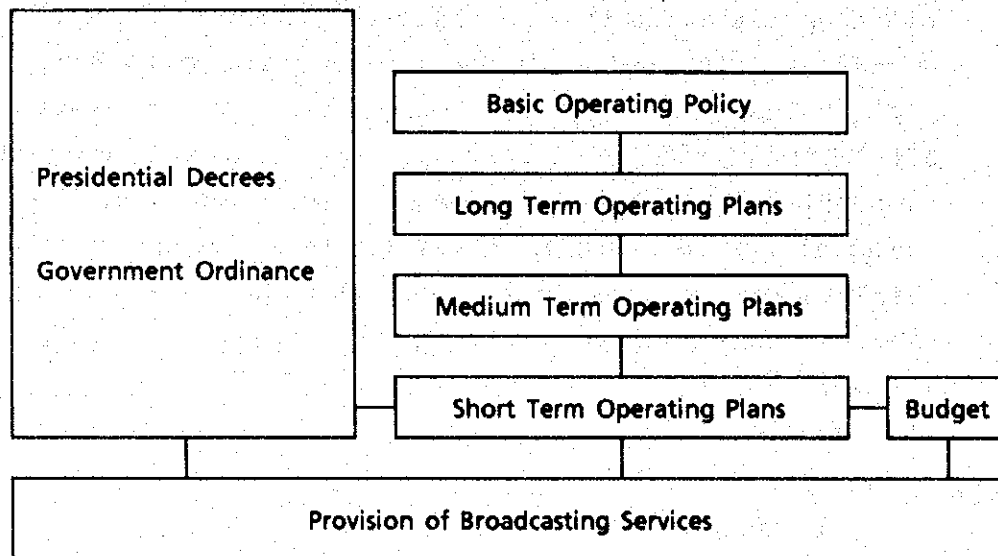


Figure 3.3.1-5 System of Operating Plans

(3) Personnel

1) Number of Personnel

It appears that the SNBC is overstaffed in relation to its current broadcasting hours. Sixty directors are in charge of producing television programmes (for the 1994 financial year). It is questionable whether this number of directors is necessary and whether operations are being carried out efficiently. Urgent analysis and action are needed.

2) Personnel Plans

The SNBC has no medium and long term personnel and employment plans. As a result, decisions are being made at the production and engineering levels. Many people are generally aware that there is a large number of personnel in relation to the volume of work. Despite this, many departments have plans to increase their staff members. The number of necessary personnel needs to be decided on a broader broadcasting management plan.

3) Human Resources, Education & Training

a) Current Situation

The executives of the SNBC, the staff members in management, programming production and engineering all have advanced levels of education. Many engineers have been educated in Russia (St. Petersburg and Moscow), Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and other republics of the former Soviet Union.

The staff in charge of accounting, financial matters and budgeting have the necessary education to fulfill their tasks. A considerable amount of time and experience is required to produce good managers in these fields. The relevant staff have held their positions for a long time.

b) Drain of Human Resources

Many people who have capabilities in engineering or producing have left the SNBC to work in Russia, Germany, Israel or other places which apparently offer better pay. This is no doubt lowers the level of skills in broadcasting engineering and production.

c) Education & Training

In the former Soviet Union era, the SNBC sent its staff to seminars or training programmes provided at various educational institutions. These included a special broadcasting engineering training course organized by the USSR State Commission on Television and Radio in Moscow, and a training school for broadcasting engineering in Tashkent. At present no staff are receiving outside training due to financial reasons.

Recently, a journalist training school was established within the SNBC to improve journalistic skills. But the school has not yet begun its activities. At present there are no opportunities for employees to receive formal training other than on-the-job training.

4) Efficiency Rating and Promotions

All the executives in programming and production have been promoted from the rank and file employees. This is the same with the executives in the engineering divisions. None of the positions, except the President and Vice-Presidents, are appointed by the Government.

Staff members are periodically evaluated with the aim of improving the ability of staff to fulfill their tasks. A special evaluation committee (consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents and expert staff in each field) has been established to consider staff job performance and to evaluate staff members for promotions or demotions.

The achievements of staff members over the past three to four years are also evaluated according to a set evaluation standard. The results are reflected in promotions, demotions and wage assessments.

5) Employment

Employment of new staff members is considered by the production and engineering divisions. When employing people, those in charge of each work site are consulted to evaluate the aptitude of the applicants. But their opinions are used as a reference only. Only the SNBC President and the Vice-Presidents

have the right to decide whether or not to employ a particular person.

Almost all the editors and journalists at the SNBC are graduates of the Department of Linguistics of the University of the Kyrgyz Republic or the Department of Journalism of the same university. Usually, editors or journalists first became interested in radio or television broadcasting while they are students. They undertake education and training in the fields of programming or production at university, and then apply for jobs when they graduate. The graduates are employed, if there are vacancies (i.e., new positions are created or existing positions become vacant).

(4) Budgets, Financial Management & Accounting

1) Bodies with Responsibility for Budgets, Financial Management & Accounting

There are four units for accounting units at the SNBC, they are: the Planning and Economic Department; the Radio and TV Broadcasting Departments; the Radio and Television Centre; and the Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio. The Radio and TV Broadcasting Departments have no divisions in charge of economics, finances and accounting. These matters are taken care of by corresponding divisions in the Planning and Economic Department. In the SNBC there are a total of five divisions in charge of economics, finances and accounting.*

* Divisions in charge of economics, finances and accounting:

Planning and Economic Department

- Economic Division, Central Accounting Division

Radio and TV Broadcasting Departments

- no divisions for economics, finances or accounting

The Radio and Television Centre

- Planning and Financial Division, Accounting Division

Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio

- Managing Group

2) Budget Control

a) Compilation of Budget

The budget of the SNBC is compiled by the Planning and Economic Department based upon the financial statements of the previous fiscal year and those of the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Also taken into consideration are financial records submitted by the Radio and Television Centre and Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio, and their plans for activities. Important matters are closely studied and incorporated into the budget. But as for other matters, past figures on financial statements are only referred to when necessary. Because of the inadequate state subsidies, the 1994 budget did not initially make provisions for the procurement of expensive equipment (such as video cameras, video editing machines, etc.) in cases where the existing equipment could still be used.

At present the budget is not expected to serve in any way as a guideline for broadcasting activities. No procedures exist to develop next year's operating plan as a budget. The main purpose of budget framing at this stage is to apply for state subsidies.

A budget is compiled for every quarter term, and a full fiscal year. No monthly budget is in place. State subsidies are provided for each quarter.

b) Budget Control

The budget for the 1994 fiscal year was compiled and approved in 1993. The 1994 budget already differs substantially from the actual situation, due to inflation and the delay in the provision of state subsidies.

At present the budget is a guideline for outlays to the Radio and Television Centre and the Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio, but the work site supervisors have not been notified of the provisions. Division heads are supposed to ask the accounting divisions for funding, whenever they need to commission outside work and buy materials.

Due to inflation and the lack of a framework to

effectively implement the budget, the budget is at present far from functioning as a guideline for day to day operations.

(5) Cost Control

There are no systems for cost control. Programmes are produced without any calculation of expenses. Nobody at the SNBC can provide figures on the costs of programme production and each phase of engineering.

Expenses are calculated according to such items as wages, purchases of video tapes, costs for outside contracts, etc. No calculations are made for particular objectives (e.g., programme production). It is, therefore, impossible to assess whether or not a particular programme is costing too much to produce (in terms of personnel, time, materials, etc.).* Such a situation makes it difficult to assess efficiency. Pursuit of efficiency is in fact impossible.

It is desirable that the SNBC should introduce a system of cost control and cost control procedures. This will help ensure effective use of precious resources and efficient conduct of broadcasting operations.

* Time and human resources can be expressed in money value terms.

(6) Provision of State Subsidies

1) Application for State Subsidies

The Planning and Economic Department compiles the budget of the SNBC as a whole and it handles and regulates the budgets for all component parts of the SNBC. The comprehensive budget is approved by the SNBC President and is submitted to the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

* Schedule for subsidy application

May : The Government issues budget compilation guidelines in around May every year. The guidelines explains application conditions and related matters.

August : Government Ministries and Agencies submit their budget requests to the Ministry of Finance. The SNBC applied in 1993 for state subsidies in the 1994 financial year. The Ministry of Finance examines applications and makes necessary adjustments.

November : The Ministry of Finance introduces a budget proposal to Parliament.

2) Granting of State Subsidies

The Kyrgyz legislature examines and approves the budget proposal, and notifies to the various government ministries and agencies and the SNBC. Subsidies are provided to the SNBC from the budget four times a year in every quarter.

The Ministry of Finance pays the subsidy for each quarter in two installments. On the first installment, the Ministry will give the SNBC 75% of the amount for that quarter. On the second installment, the Ministry will grant the remaining 25%. On this occasion, the Ministry also opens two credit accounts worth the amount of quarterly subsidy. To draw the subsidy, the SNBC submits documents specifying the purposes for which the money will be spent. But at present the amount of subsidies provided are much less than the amount requested by the SNBC. So the SNBC contacts the Ministry of Finance either by telephone or in person on how much it wants to withdraw. How much the SNBC can draw depends on the outcome of negotiations conducted each time. The Ministry of Finance makes adjustments to the subsidies based on inflation rates.

According to regulations, wages and salaries top the list of items in the subsidy applications, followed by other eighteen items. The application form requires the signatures of the SNBC President, the Vice-Presidents, and directors in charge of Economic Division and Central Accounting Division in the Planning

and Economic Department. The form is then submitted to the Ministry of Finance, and after being duly processed, is sent to the Kyrgyzstan Bank.

Funds from each subsidy are supplied to the Radio and Television Centre every month based upon what is called an 'agreement of payment' (similar to a list of claims), which is exchanged between the SNBC's Planning and Economic Department and the Radio and Television Centre. After receiving the necessary signatures from both sides the agreement of payment is submitted to the Kyrgyzstan Bank. The Bank then transfers funds to an account of the Radio and Television Centre.

The agreement of payment must specify the services provided by the Radio and Television Centre to the SNBC (broadcasting hours, and other costs).

Payments to the Ministry of Communications and the Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio follow the same method stated above. Flows of funds are shown in Figure 3.3.1-6.

(7) Financial Reports, Operations Reports, Auditing

1) Financial Statements and Statistical Reports

In the Soviet period, financial statements and labour load indices were reported to GOSTELERADIO, regional statistical authorities and regional financial authorities. At present, the SNBC presents balance sheets to the Ministry of Finance; labour indices are reported to the municipal statistics authorities and the National Statistics Committee.

The SNBC does not report broadcasting hours to the any outside organization. In the past they were reported to GOSTELERADIO.

2) Accounting Procedures

a) Chart of Accounts & Book Organization

Accounting procedures follow those of the former Soviet period. Itemized accounts still apply at the Radio & TV Centre. However, the Central Accounting Division within the Planning and Economic Department itemizes accounts differently and maintains different books.

b) Accounting Books & Bookkeeping

Cash books, fixed assets books, and other basic and necessary accounting books are kept. Persons responsible for each transaction enter the daily transactions. Every month the transactions are entered into the ledger and balance sheets are drawn up. (There is no financial analysis).

Calculations are made by abacus. Accounting book entries are done by hand, as is all accounting work; the exception is pay and salaries, which are calculated by computer.

3) Audits

The Auditing Department of the Ministry of Finance conducts an inspection of overall financial management once a year. (The Central Accounting Division is audited once every two years). The Kyrgyzstan Bank also conduct inspection to see that funds earmarked for wages are properly paid on schedule and not detached for other purposes.

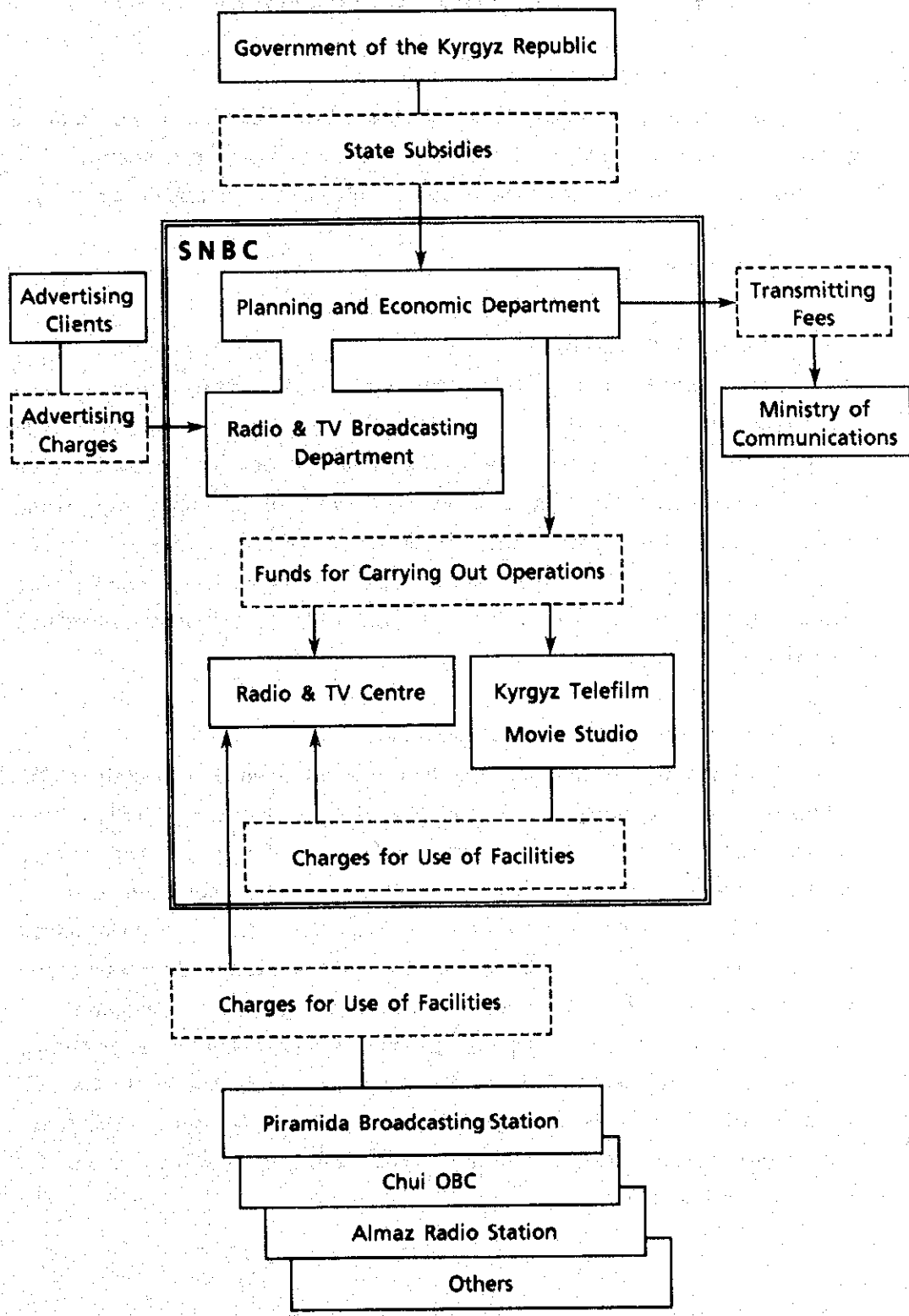


Figure 3.3.1-6 Flow of Funds

3.3.2 TVRT (Corporation for TV & Radio Broadcasting and Radiorelay Trunk-lines)

(1) Outline of Operations

The TVRT provides relay and transmitting services nationwide using the state-owned (MOC) radio relay facilities and equipment. The TVRT is self-supporting, covering costs by charging transmitting fees.

(2) Financial Situation

1) Financial Situation

According to the TVRT's 1993 and 1994 budget figures, the organization is running at a profit. However, in its 1994 budget, the TVRT has only set aside 200,000 Som for depreciation (see Table 3.3.2-3). In reality the TVRT is probably operating at a considerable loss. The financial situation worsened in the latter half of 1993, because inflation pushed up costs for materials, fuel, vacuum tubes and electricity far above original estimates.

2) Ostankino's Reduction of Services

Russia's Ostankino network has scaled down its broadcasting services in the Kyrgyz Republic citing financial difficulties within the network. From 16 July 1994, broadcasts in the Kyrgyz Republic were reduced to 6 hours per day from 19 hours per day.

The TVRT depends on 44.2% of its total revenue (figure based on forecast income in 1994 prior to the service reduction) from the transmitting fees paid by the Ostankino network. Ostankino's decision to reduce its services in the Kyrgyz Republic represents a major blow to the TVRT's income and finances. The TVRT has not come up with measures to cope with Ostankino's action. The TVRT may require financial assistance from the MOC (outlays from the national coffers.)

(3) Financial Planning

Almost all of the TVRT's facilities and equipment have been in service for many years. Large sums of money will be needed in the future for renewal. The TVRT must undertake funding and financial planning.

(4) Revenue Sources & Fees Collection

1) Revenue

The TVRT's major sources of revenue are the broadcasting transmitting fees paid by the domestic (including the SNBC) and other CIS broadcasting networks that are providing services in the Kyrgyz Republic. (See Table 3.3.2-2 for the networks that are paying transmitting fees to the TVRT).

The TVRT also provides transmitting services to the TRT network. However, since the network is outside of the CIS and pays accounts in U.S. dollars, the transmitting fees from the TRT are paid to the MOC. The payments do not form part of the TVRT's revenue. The TVRT does not have a U.S. dollar account (see Figure 3.3.2-1).

2) Contracts with Broadcasting Services/Billing and Payments

The TVRT basically concludes one year contracts with broadcasting networks, though another contract may be concluded if there is an adjustment in transmitting fees. The TVRT bills the broadcasting networks once a month. The bill contains the details of the total hours for which the TVRT has provided transmitting services. The right of TVRT to impose a penalty charge of 0.5% per day for unpaid accounts is guaranteed. (TVRT has suspended transmitting services to the Naryn OBC because of unpaid bills).

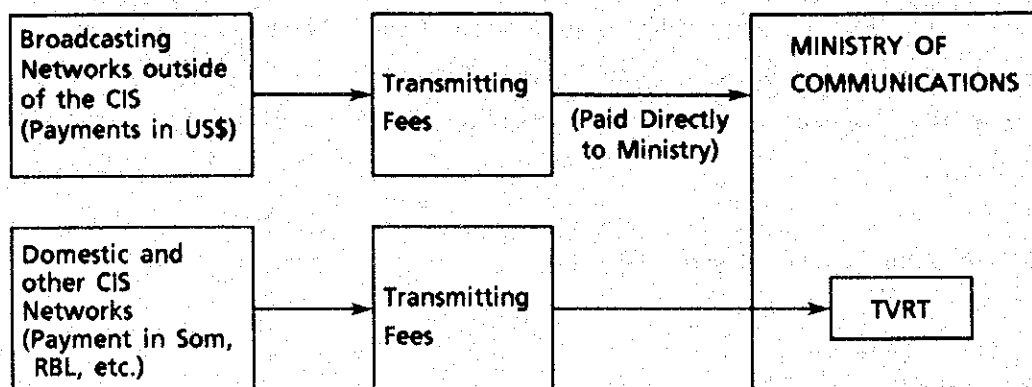


Figure 3.3.2-1 Transmitting Fee Flow

(5) Accounting

The TVRT follows the same accounting procedures as in the former Soviet period. The organization keeps basic registers and produces monthly balance sheets. The accounting period corresponds to the calendar year.

(6) Budget Control

The TVRT's divisions provide projected figures to the Accounting Division, which then makes compilations based on unit costs and other cost considerations. The Accounting Division can only provide general figures given the uncertainties in electricity rates and the total hours of transmitting services that will be sought by the foreign networks. Investigations and responses are made after subsequent events prove to be vastly different from the budget. Provision for controls at the implementation stage of the budget is an issue for the future. Budgets for the following financial year are drawn up around September. (The current budget for 1994 was revised in the spring of 1994).

Table 3.3.2-1 Transmitting Fees Charged to Broadcasting Networks

	1991		1992		1993				Total	
		(*)		(*)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		
SNBC	13,502	34.6%	13,502	34.6%	100	50	157	100	407	10.8%
Chui OBC		0.0%	101	0.1%	0.8	1	2	2	5.8	0.2%
Talas OBC			8	0.0%	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.1	5.4	0.1%
Naryn OBC	1	0.0%					3		3	0.1%
Issyk-kul OBC								2.5	2.5	0.1%
Jalal-Abad OBC						1	1		2	0.1%
Osh OBC			250	0.2%	2		1		3	0.1%
Piramida			7	0.0%	0.4	2.1		13.3	15.8	0.1%
Ostankino TV	22,948	58.8%	47,069	36.8%	92	687	322	544	1,645	43.8%
Russia TV	951	2.4%	37,282	29.2%	98	401	458	498.2	1,455.2	38.7%
Kazkh TV	1,614	4.1%	4,688	3.7%	34	74	75	29	212	5.6%
Total	39,016	100.0%	127,743	100.0%	329.9	1,218.2	1,019.5	1,189.1	3,756.7	100.0%

Source : TVRT

Note : (*) Ratio to Total
in 1,000 RBL for 1991, 1992, in 1,000 Som for 1993

Table 3.3.2-2 TVRT Revenue and Expenditure (1994) (ths Som)

Items	1994				Agrmnt. (*2)	1 & 2 Quarter		3 Quarter Agrmnt.	4 Quarter Agrmnt.
	Year Total	(*1)	Rcvd. (*3)	(*4)					
REVENUE									
Revenue sources									
Kyrgyz TV	3,439.7	14.9%	1,134.4	69.4%	1,633.7	1,134.4	902.7	903.3	
Kazakhstan (200 rbl = 1 Som)	1,635.7	7.1%	131.5	16.2%	812.5	131.5	411.4	411.8	
Ostankino (200 rbl = 1 Som)	10,207.6	44.2%	2,740.2	42.8%	6,407.6	2,740.2	1,900.0	1,900.0	
RTV (200 rbl = 1 Som)	4,591.0	19.9%	1,369.8	62.9%	2,178.0	1,369.8	1,206.5	1,206.5	
Chui OBC	69.3	0.3%	34.3	0.0%	34.3	34.3	18.0	17.0	
TELECOM	2.6	0.0%	1.2	125.0%	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	
Dr Nazaraliev's Radio Corp.	12.9	0.1%	1.6	25.0%	6.4	1.6	3.3	3.2	
ALMAZ	27.3	0.1%	13.8	102.2%	13.5	13.8	6.9	6.9	
Electronics & Communication	85.5	0.4%	57.5	135.6%	42.4	57.5	21.5	21.6	
Y.T.M	31.4	0.1%	2.9	15.1%	19.2	2.9	6.1	6.1	
Other sources			116.1			116.1			
Total	20,103.0	87.1%	5,569.3	50.0%	11,148.8	5,569.3	4,477.1	4,477.1	
Other revenue	2,979.1	12.9%	263.9	17.9%	1,477.2	263.9	750.9	751.0	
REVENUE - Total	23,082.1	100.0%	5,833.2	46.2%	12,626.0	5,833.2	5,228.0	5,228.1	
EXPENDITURE									
Expenditure items									
1. Wages	6,200.0	28.1	1,649.5	55.0%	3,000.0	1,649.5	1,500.0	1,700.0	
2. Social insurance	2,140.0	9.7	569.3	55.0%	1,036.0	569.3	518.0	586.0	
3. Depreciation	200.0	0.9	97.8	97.8%	100.0	97.8	50.0	50.0	
4. Repair fund	1,800.0	8.2	374.9	28.8%	1,300.0	374.9	300.0	200.0	
5. Materials, fuel	6,532.1	29.6	324.7	7.6%	4,272.1	324.7	1,260.0	1,000.0	
6. Electric power	3,200.0	14.5	960.9	80.1%	1,200.0	960.9	1,000.0	1,000.0	
7. Other	1,960.0	8.9	779.2	67.2%	1,160.0	779.2	400.0	400.0	
EXPENDITURE - Total	22,032.0	100.0%	4,756.3	39.4%	12,068.1	4,756.3	5,028.0	4,369.0	
Profit	1,050.0		1,076.9		557.9	1,076.9	200.0	292.1	

Source : TVRT, Aug. 1994

Note : (*1) Ratio to REVENUE Total
 (*4) = (*3)/(*2)

3.4 Organization and Personnel

3.4.1 SNBC

(1) Organization

The SNBC consists of the Planning and Economic Department, the Radio and Television Centre, the Radio Broadcasting Department, the TV Broadcasting Department, the Administration Department, the Skill Enhancement Department, and the Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio. Figures 3.4-1 to 3.4-7 show the organizational charts of each of these divisions (Figures in brackets are for regular employees).

The SNBC President is nominated by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. Mr A. M. Matisakov took office as the President of the SNBC in June 1994. The SNBC President recommends three Vice-Presidents (one of which is the First Vice-President), who are officially appointed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Collegium plays a discussive and co-ordinating role. It meets at least once a month with the attendance of the SNBC President, the three Vice-Presidents, and the directors of the departments.

(2) Personnel

As of August 1994, 1,093 people were working for the SNBC. Comparisons of the numbers of employees with broadcasting hours for the past three years are shown below:

Table 3.4-1 Comparison of the Number of Employees and Broadcasting Hours

	1992	1993	1994
Radio broadcasting			
Annual broadcasting hours	6784.1	6752.5	6752.5
Employees	280.0	304.5	305.5
Television broadcasting			
Annual broadcasting hours	1861.5	2044.0	2190.0
Employees	282.0	282.5	360.5

1993: estimated 1994: projected

3.4.2 OBC

(1) Organization

An OBC exists in the six oblasts of Osh, Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, Chui, and Talas. Under SNBC regulations, an OBC is incorporated into the SNBC's organization. The SNBC has the authority to regulate the OBCs' programme production activities. The head of the OBC in each oblast is appointed by the head of the oblast government with the approval of the SNBC President. Funds to operate the OBCs are provided by oblast governments. Below are the heads of the OBCs.

Osh : A. A. Satarov
Jalal-Abad : K. Joldoshev
Naryn : V. Karpekov
Talas : N. Akmatov
Issyk-Kul : M. O. Alybaev
Chui : M. Mambetkunov

(2) Personnel

Below is a breakdown of the staff at the OBCs as of August 1994.

OBC	Administration	Programme Production	Technical	Total
Osh	4	48	33	85
Jalal-Abad	5	34	20	59
Naryn	2 1/2	10	18 1/2	31
Talas	4	14	10	28
Issyk-Kul	2	10	12	24
Chui	3	10	7	20

(3) Broadcasting Hours

Below is a breakdown of the broadcasting hours per week at the OBCs as of August 1994.

OBC	TV Broadcasting		Radio Broadcasts
	Within Oblast	Nationwide	Within Oblast & Nationwide
Osh	6-8 hrs	30 min.	4-4 1/2 hrs
Jalal-Abad	2 hrs	30 min.	3 1/2 hrs
Naryn	30 min.	15 min.	2 hrs
Talas	15 min.	2-2 1/2 hrs	3 hrs
Issyk-Kul	1 1/2 hrs	30 min.	1 1/2 hrs
Chui	1 hr	30 min.	3 1/2 hrs

3.4.3 TVRT

(1) Organization

The TVRT is part of the MOC. Radio transmission services are among its responsibilities. The organization operates on its own budget. The MOC was reorganized in April 1994. See Figures 3.4-9 and 3.4-10 for the current organizational framework of the Ministry and the TVRT.

The TVRT has an office in each oblast, and it is in charge of the transmitting and transmission of OBC-related broadcasts.

(2) Personnel

As of March 1994, 804 people were working for the TVRT, of which 343 are worksite staff. A breakdown for the worksite staff is as follows:

Managers	:	52
Technical staff	:	278
Clerical staff	:	13

Among the total 804 staff members, 140 people have (or 17.4%) received a tertiary education, and 538 or 66.9% have received a secondary education.

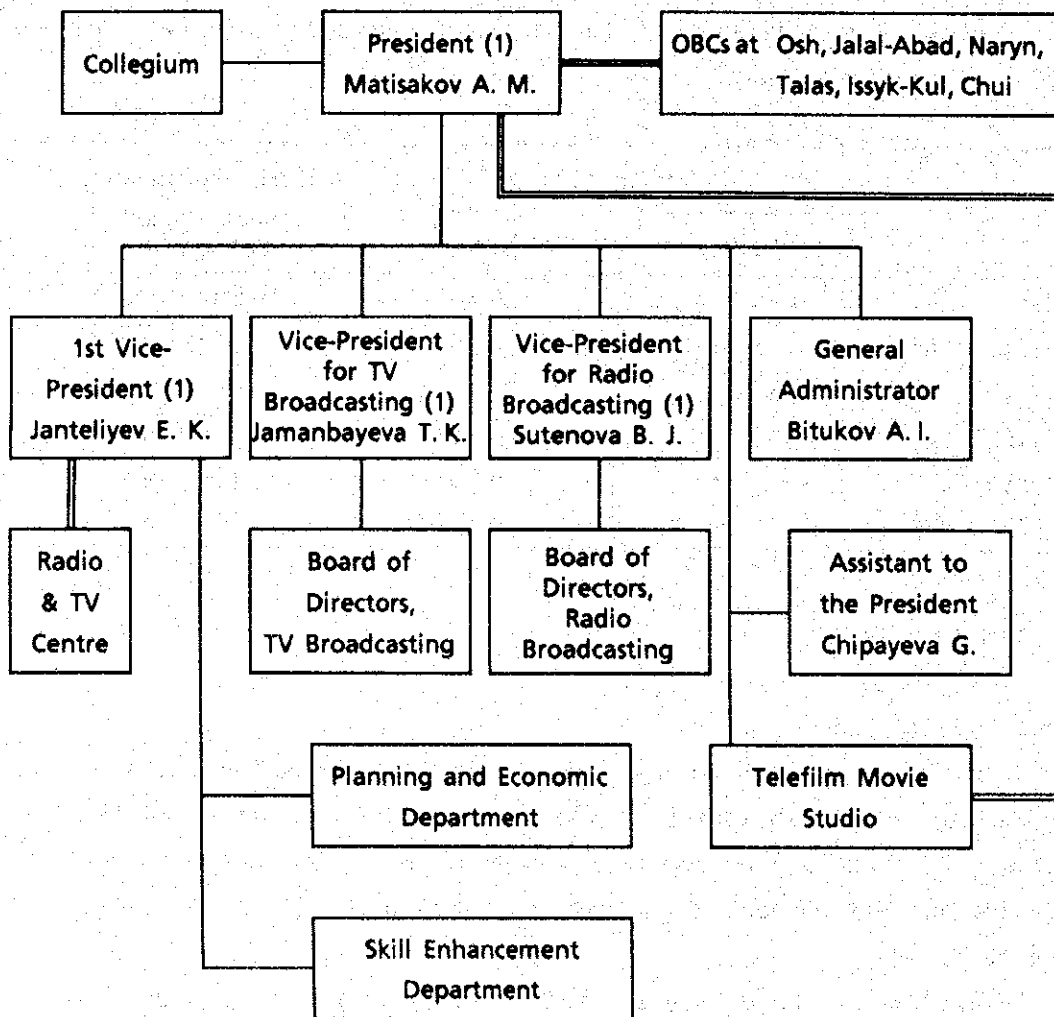


Figure 3.4-1 Organization Chart of the State National Broadcasting Company

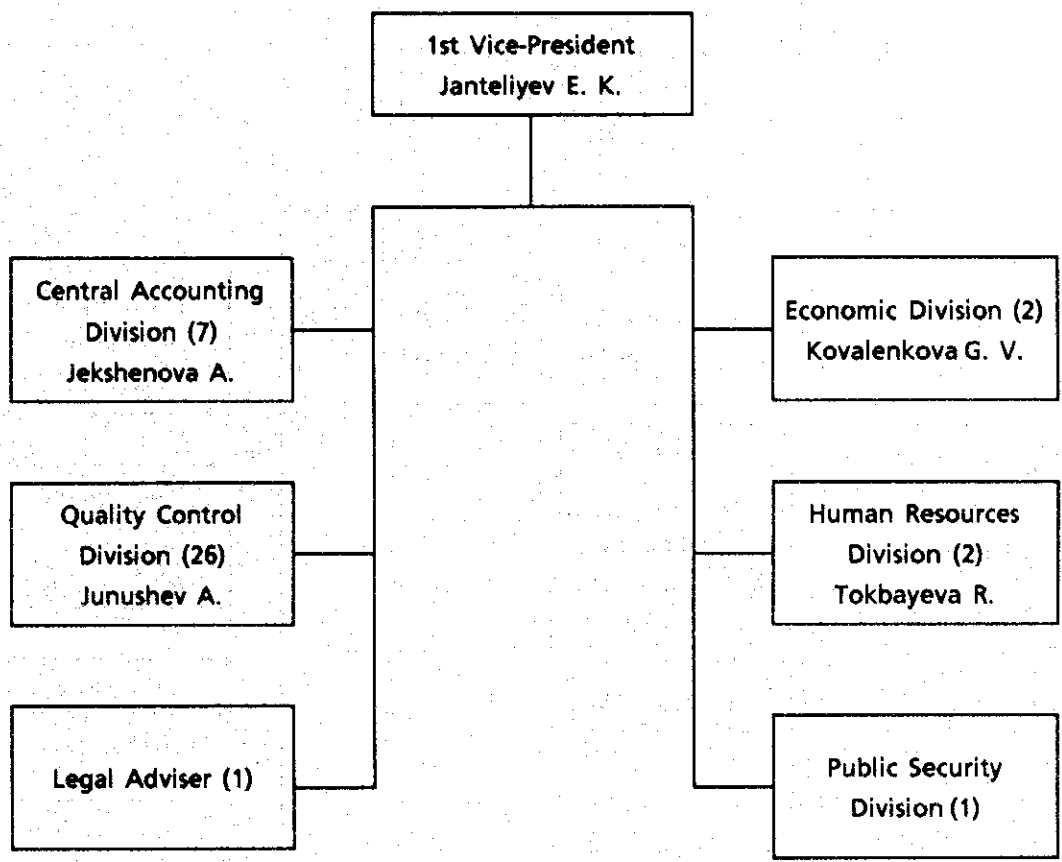


Figure 3.4-2 Organization Chart of the Planning and Economic Department

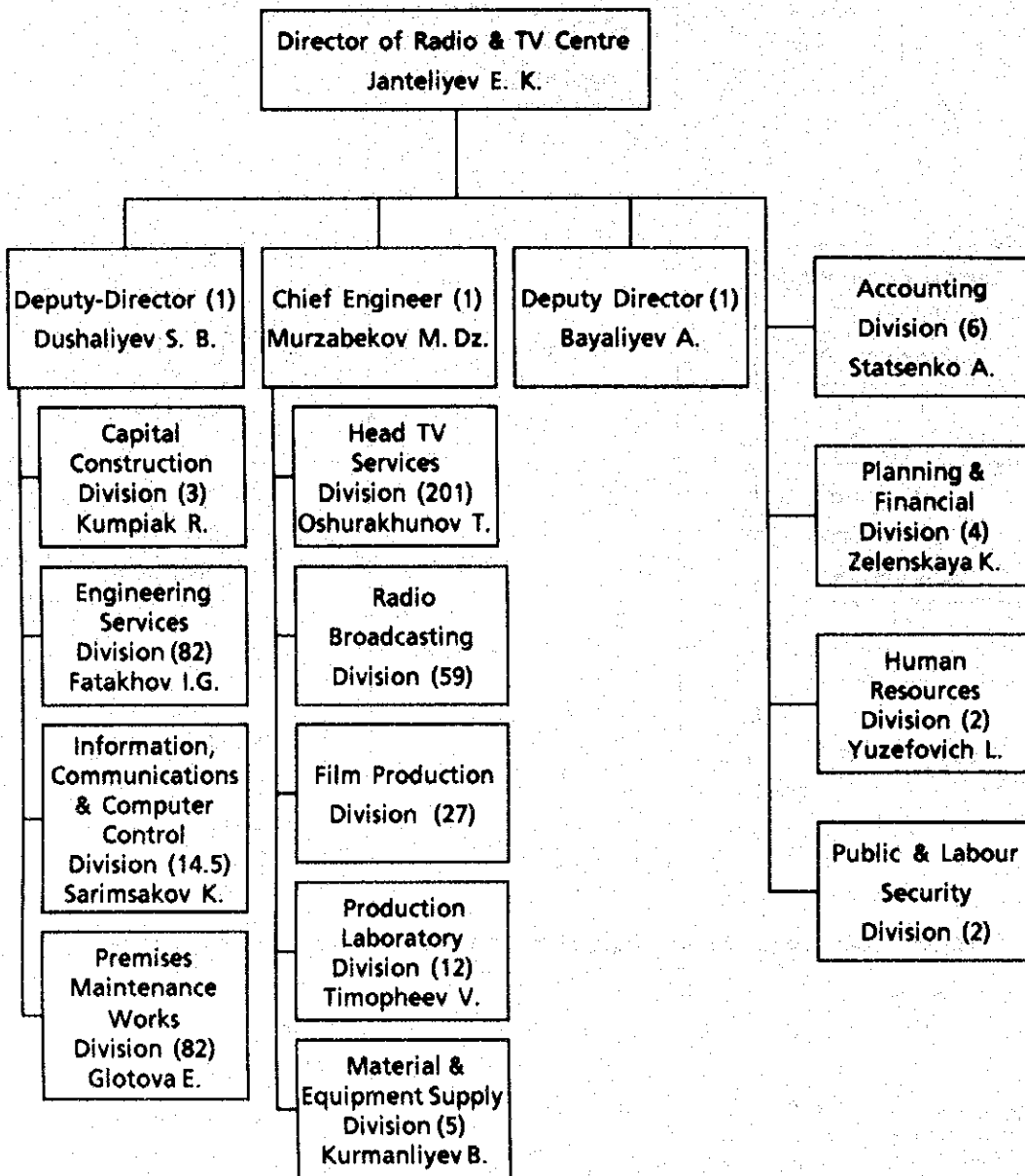


Figure 3.4-3 Organization Chart of the Radio and TV Centre

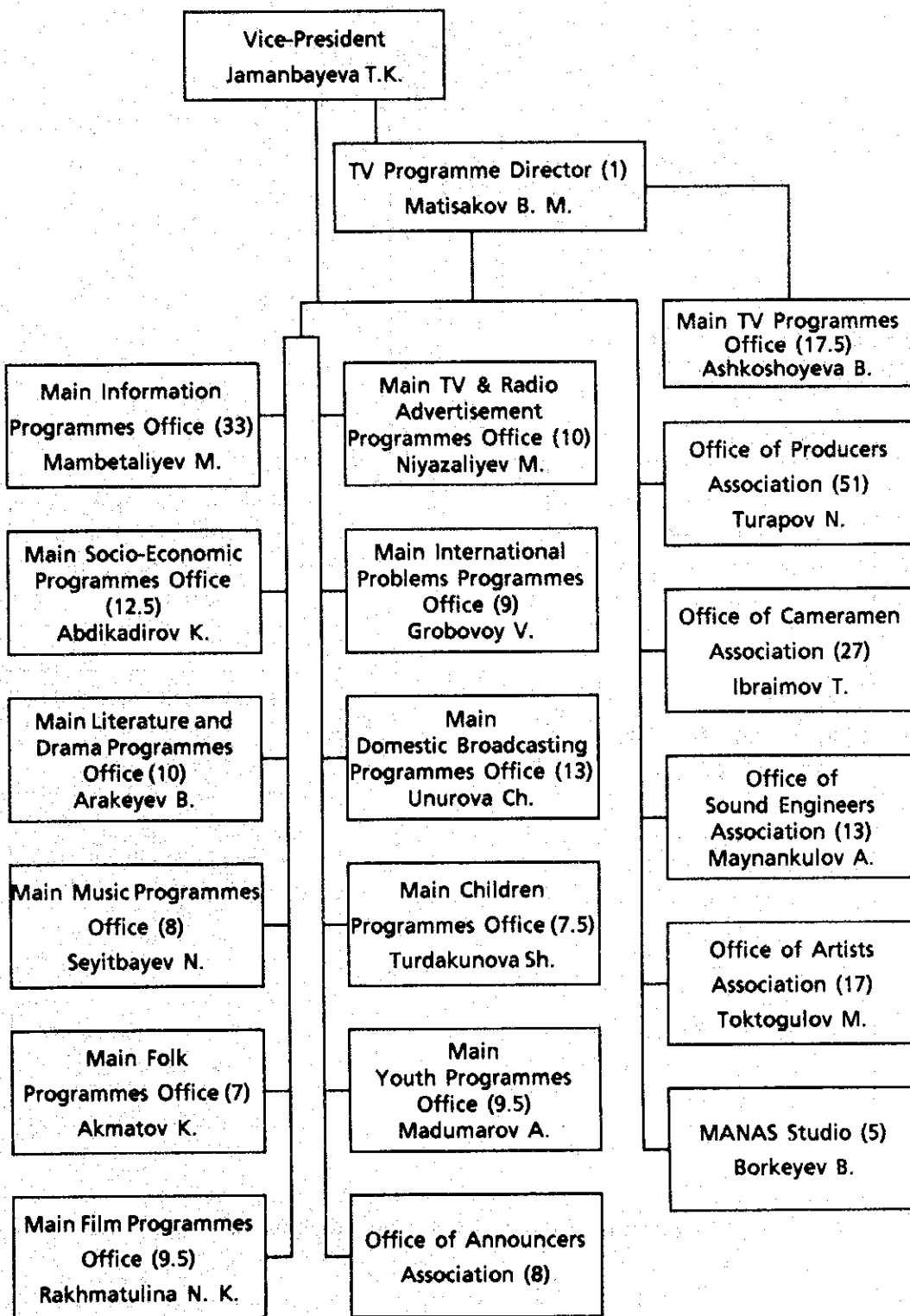


Figure 3.4-4 Organization Chart of the TV Broadcasting Department

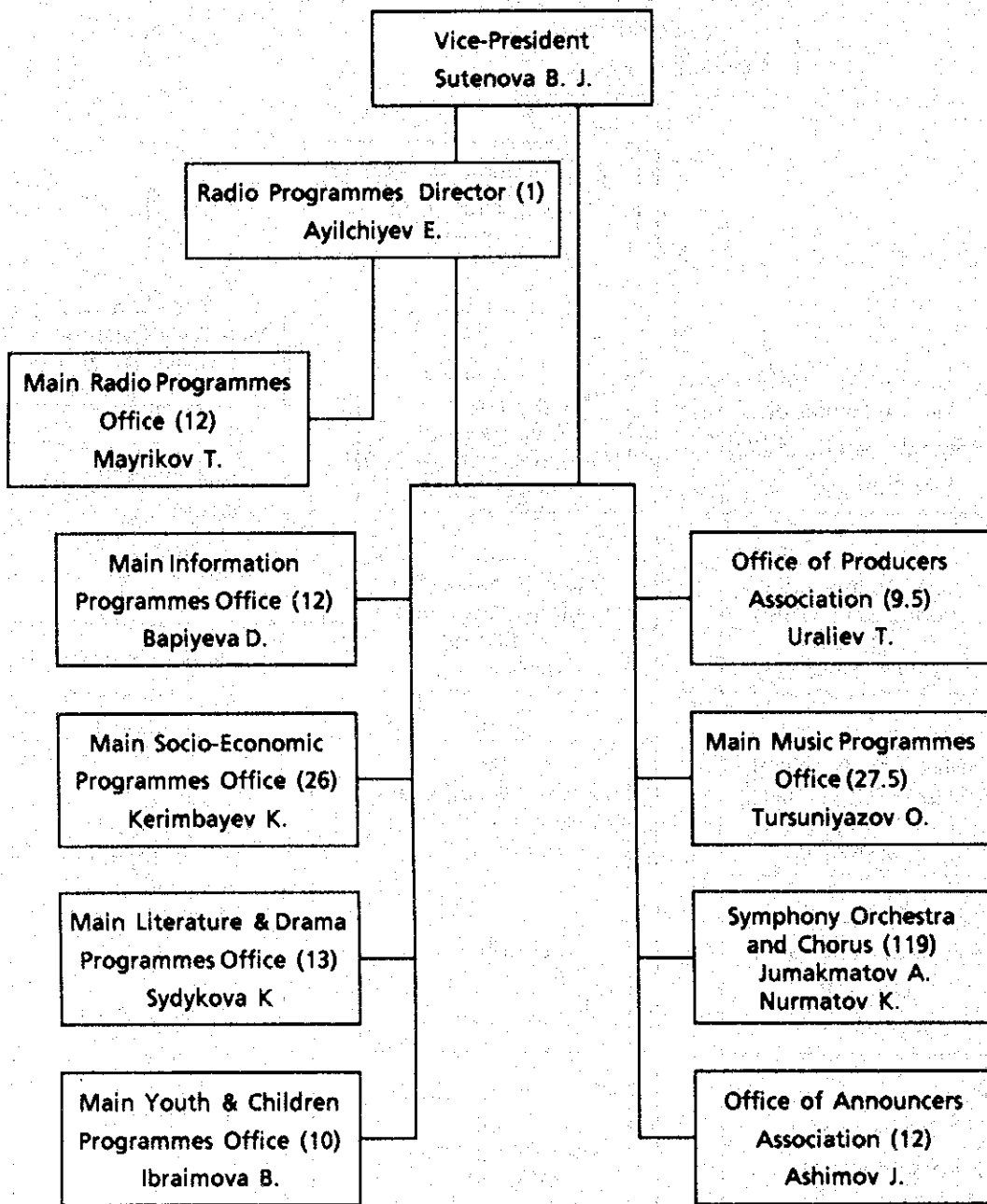


Figure 3.4-5 Organization Chart of the Radio Broadcasting Department

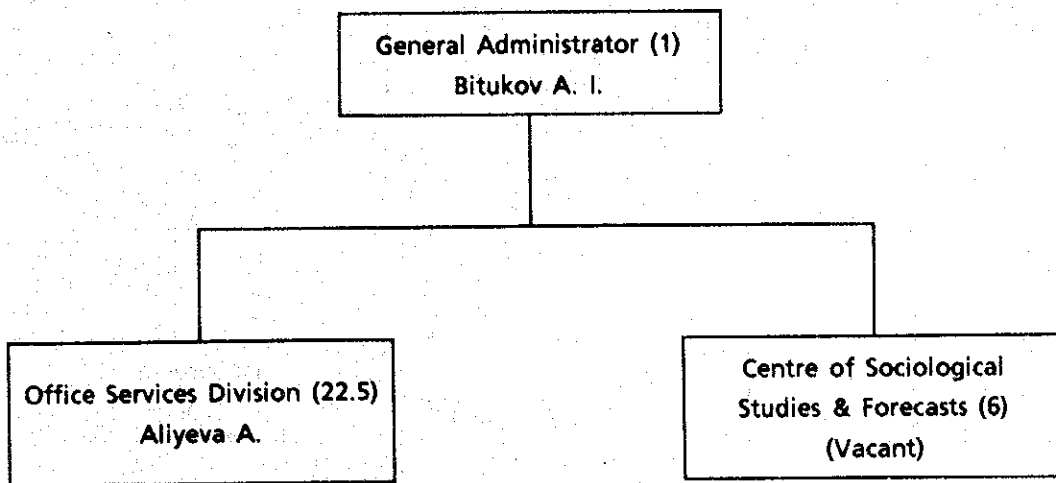


Figure 3.4-6 Organization Chart of the Administration Department

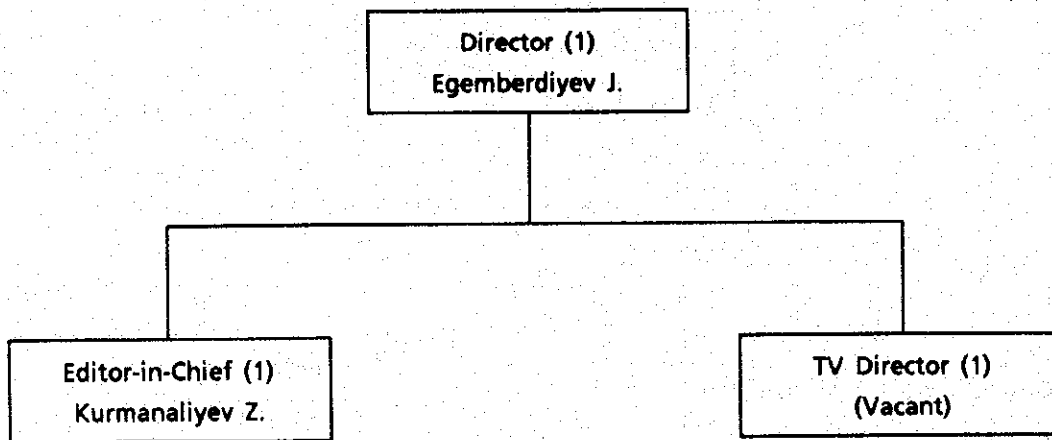


Figure 3.4-7 Organization Chart of the Skill Enhancement Department

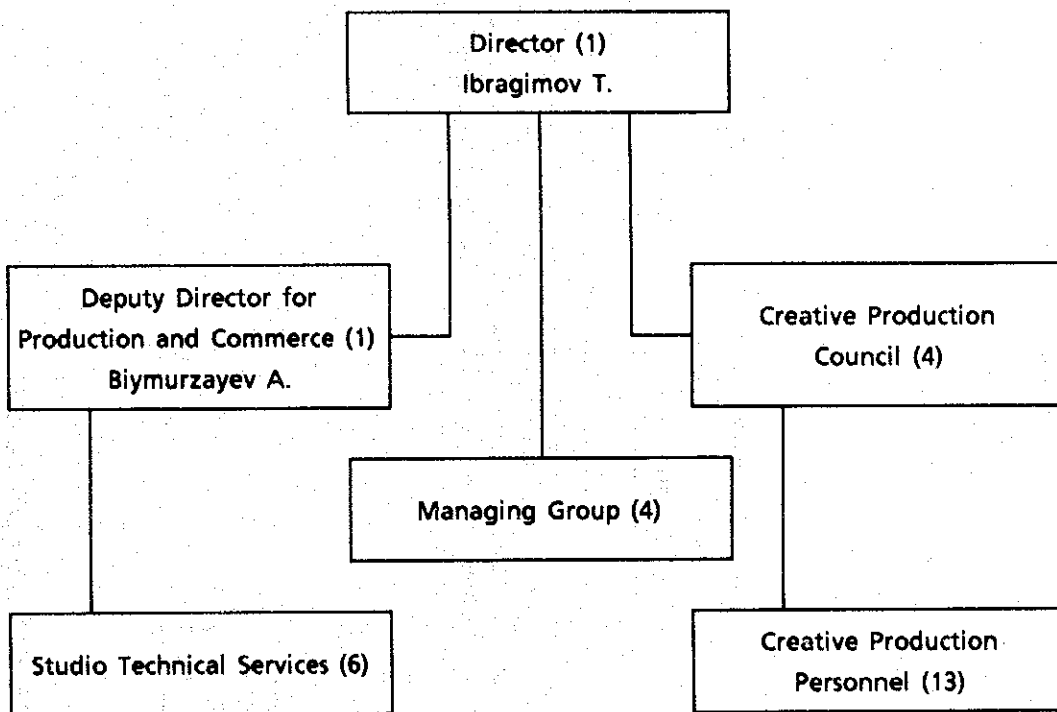


Figure 3.4-8 Organization Chart of the Kyrgyz Telefilm Movie Studio

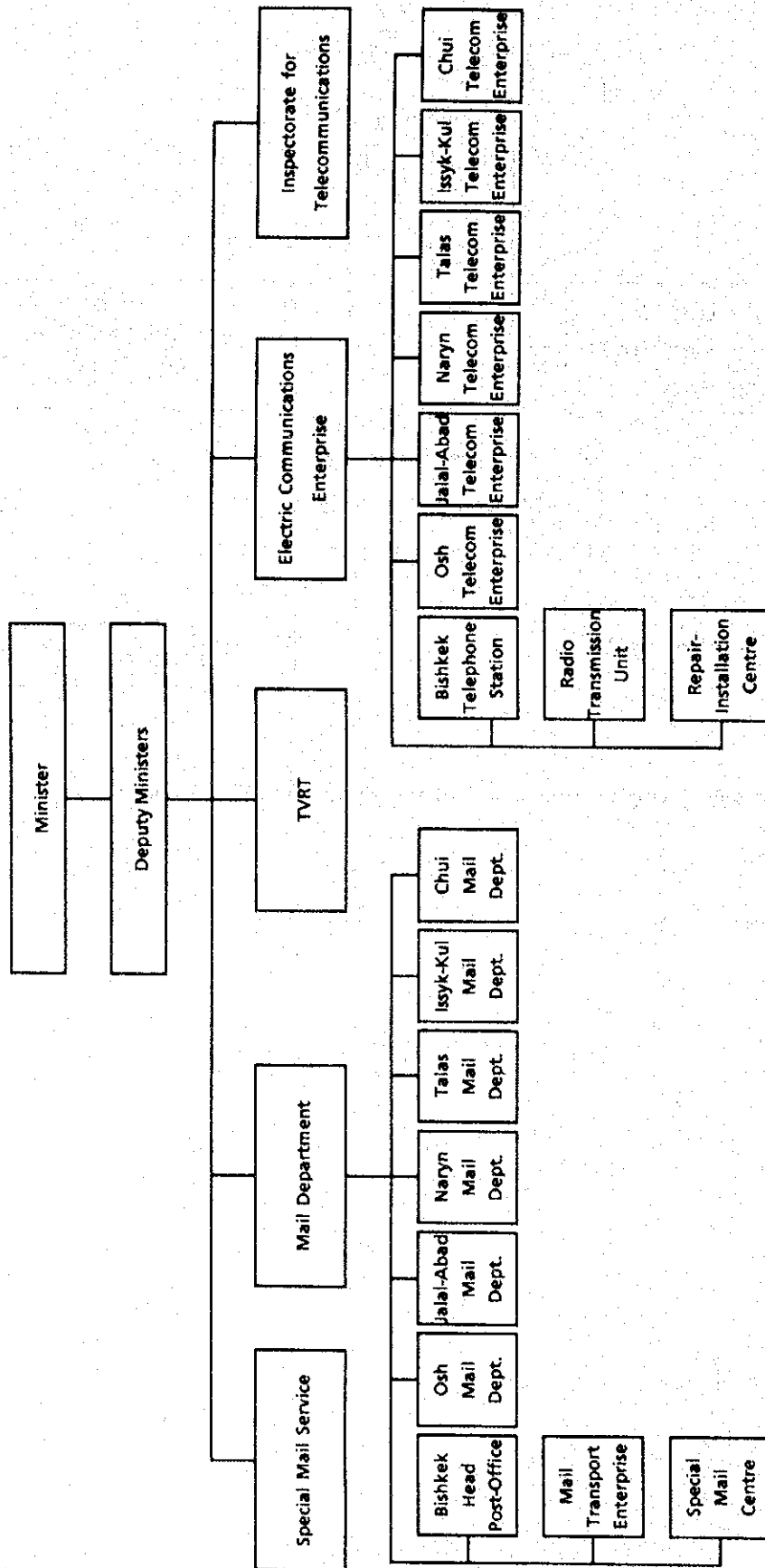


Figure 3.4-9 Organization Chart of the Ministry of Communications

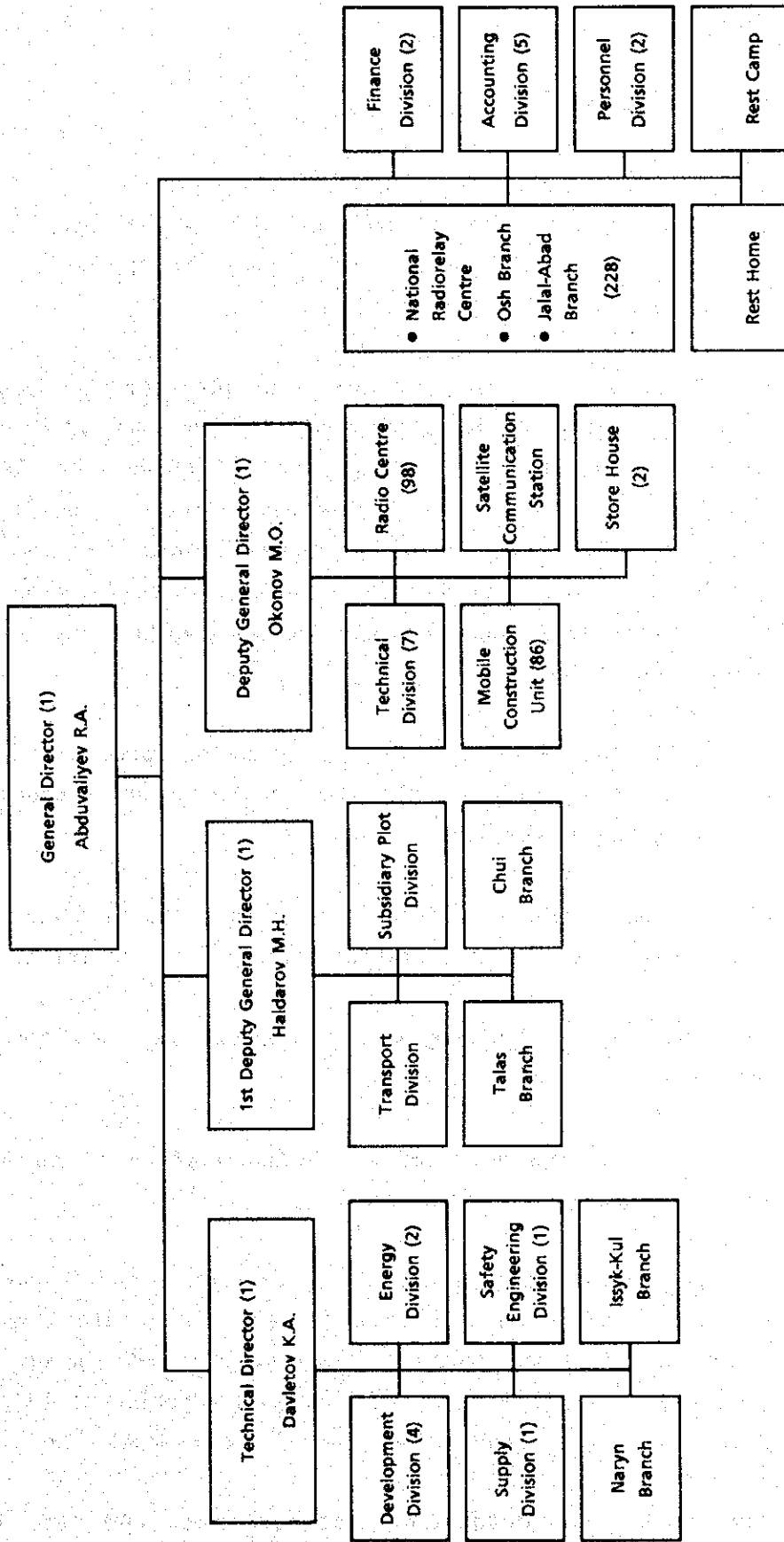


Figure 3.4-10 Organization Chart of the TVRT

3.5 Programming

(1) Programming at the SNBC

1) Current Situation

The SNBC makes quarterly, monthly, and weekly programming plans; emphasis is placed on the weekly programming plans. The programming plan schedule is as follows.

a) Thursday: Radio and television programme production offices submit programming proposals for the week after next to respective Main Programme Offices under the Radio Programme Director and the TV Programme Director (see Figure 3.4-4, 3.4-5). The Main Programme Offices confirm the broadcasting hours, appearances, contents of the programmes, and, if necessary, adds comments and makes adjustments among production offices.

b) Following Monday: The programming proposals are submitted to a meeting of the Vice-Presidents and production directors for discussion.

c) Tuesday: The decisions arising from the previous day are submitted to the SNBC President for a final decision.

d) Thursday: The programming schedule is sent to the printers.

e) Friday: The programming schedule appears in on sale radio and television newspapers.

Programming is highly erratic. For example, over the period of July and August, Kyrgyz TV commencement times were changed from 18:25 to 18:30 and back to 18:25 again. Programmes are often changed. The SNBC President and Vice-Presidents hold a Collegium meeting at least once a month to discuss important items like programming.

Now that the Ostankino network has reduced its

transmissions, the only terrestrial TV network on the air between the morning hours of 6:00 to 8:00 is the private Piramida network. It is noteworthy that the SNBC is working to extend broadcasts into this time slot to fill in the gap.

Special programming is provided for the New Year, holidays and state events. Programming is being provided for independence day on 31 August and for the millenary in 1995 of the birth of the Kyrgyz nation's epic hero, Manas.

The OBCs in the six oblasts are under the supervision of the SNBC President. The SNBC President has considerable powers in OBC programming.

2) Problems

a) The SNBC has no long term and medium term policies for programming.

b) Even with respect to programming for the following week, there are no clear guidelines, only an adherence to past practices. The Main Programme Offices have to concentrate their energies to fitting the programme proposals into the programme schedule. The Offices are unable to involve themselves in what should be their task: arranging for intended programmes and ensuring they are produced.

c) Collaboration between television and radio programmes is desirable from the standpoint of efficient programme production and sending out, however, at present television and radio programming is undertaken separately.

d) There are many changes in programming, which hinders audiences from developing a like for particular programmes.

e) There are no systems to gather and incorporate the desires of audiences. Results of audience surveys are not provided to the Main Programme Offices.

(2) SNBC Radio Programmes

1) Current Situation

For many years, Kyrgyz Radio 1 has broadcast for 19 hours a day from 5 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock midnight. Radio 1 offers a varied and comprehensive range of programmes. (See Table 3.5-1A, B)

The Radio 2 service mostly provides music for 10 hours a day. The SNBC has a plan to double the broadcast hours of Radio 2, and to increase commercial slots in radio broadcasts.

2) Problems

The Kyrgyz Radio 1 service is experimenting with programmes providing information for living and phone interviews with listeners. But to effectively carry out such broadcasts it is necessary to have a small-scale, multi-dimensional and all-purpose studio

For the Radio 2 service to effectively provide advertisements and commercials it is necessary for there to be changes in announcing techniques and the way commercial scripts are written. Radio 2 also repeats much of the Radio 1 programming. The Radio 2 service should increase its stereo broadcasts and music programming to establish a distinct identity for itself.

(3) SNBC Television Programmes

1) Current Situation

Kyrgyz TV is on the air for 4 1/2 hours from 18:30 to 23:00 on weekdays. However, there are many changes in commencement and closing times. For example between 15 - 18 August the station went to air at 18:25. In March, broadcasts on Saturdays commenced at 17:00, but in July and August the broadcasts commenced at 18:15. On 20 August the commencement time was 17:25. On Sundays, broadcasts commence at 9:00, close down around noon and recommence again in the evening. (See Table 3.3-2 for the programme schedule in March 1994.)

Table 3.3-3 gives a comparison in March 1994 of the

programming on Friday nights from the Kyrgyz TV and other TV networks. Compared to the other services, Kyrgyz TV offers few programmes that can be enjoyed by the whole family.

2) Problems

a) Broadcasting Hours

Piramida and the foreign television networks are on the air longer and make it hard for Kyrgyz TV to stand out. Russia's Ostankino network has reduced broadcasts in the Kyrgyz Republic, meaning the only networks broadcasting in the morning are the private Piramida network (from 6:00) and Russia TV network (from 8:00). The SNBC could increase awareness of its network by carrying out morning television broadcasts.

b) Quality of Programmes

- If the SNBC is to be a major broadcaster in the Kyrgyz Republic, its programmes need to be supported by audiences. Ratings for Kyrgyz TV are not high because the programmes are not very attractive. The SNBC will have to make an analysis of its own to assess why.
- Many of the SNBC's programmes sound like messages from the government. This may be unavoidable because the SNBC is a state-owned broadcasting company. In television news, much attention is given to the movements of politicians.
- News coverage is inadequate. No systems are in place to provide urgent news bulletins.
- The SNBC's Kyrgyz language version of the *Ala-Too* news bulletin (renamed *Kyrgyzstan* from 31 August) covers domestic news. However, there is a strong desire among audiences for both domestic and foreign news. To improve the *Kyrgyzstan* news programme, it will be

necessary to acquire foreign material and the equipment to obtain that material. It is also desirable that changes be made in attitudes and coverage to provide direct and close-hand news. There is probably also room for improvement in direction, e.g., the introduction of explanatory captions at the beginning of the programme and for news stories in which there are no pictures.

- There are no programmes for schools. There are educational programmes for children on Sunday mornings.
- Many of the entertainment programmes are music. There are not many dramas or quiz programmes. Direction is simple.
- Most programmes are in the Kyrgyz and Russian languages. There are very few programmes in other languages.
- Advertisements depend on captions and announcers. Direction should be improved and production of advertisements and commercials should be placed in the hands of a specialist production group.
- While many foreign movies and feature films are shown, many of them are old and are cut off before they finish.
- There is poor continuity between programmes. The space in between programmes is filled by useless blanks or still images.
- There is a lack in the importance of time keeping. There are no clocks giving the proper time in any of the important points in the SNBC's facilities. Clocks in studios are inaccurate. Programmes follow the scripts, but the scripts make no indications of time.

There is no indication of the total length of the production, which means schedules are often greatly disrupted when the programmes go to air. The disruption inconveniences viewers. Providing for programmes running at fixed times is an important issue for developing international contacts in the future.

- While there is a desire among management and ordinary working levels for an improvement in programmes, programme production is hindered by conducting it at the different studios at the old and new TV centres.

- The pages of all the programme scripts require the signature of the relevant Vice-Presidents before they go to air. This is also the case for the *Kyrgyzstan* news bulletins. This increases the workload of the Vice-Presidents and impedes flexibility in the programmes. Responsibility for the contents of the programme should be devolved to those immediately in charge of production.

Table 3.5-1A Weekly Schedule of Kyrgyz Radio 1 Programmes (05:00~13:00)
[March 1994]

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
5	National Anthem and News							
	Early Morning Concert for Nomads							
6	News from Moscow							
	Concert					Great Melodies	Popular Songs	
	Announcement of Radio and TV Programmes						Weather Forecast	
7	"The Land of Kyrgyz" Information					Radio Station "Issyk-Kul"	Radio Station "Osh"	
	News from Moscow							
8	Concert for Elderly People	Let's Learn Kyrgyz Language Chorus	"The Land of Kyrgyz"	Concert	"The Land of Kyrgyz"	Radio Station "Ala-Too"	"Good Morning" Tomorrows	
	Announcement Weather Forecast						Talk and Music	
9	Commercial Channel						Review of Newspaper Music	Story of Melody
	Radio Station "Issyk-Kul"	Concert		Radio Station "Osh"			Weather Forecast	
	Announcement of Weekly Page	Commercial Channel	Kyrgyz Language	Songs	Radio Station "Osh"	Tell the Truth "Strictly"	Radio Station "Naryn"	
10	Soothing Music Concert	Radio Station "Osh"			Concert	Commercial Channel	"Good Morning" from Moscow	
			Concert	Kyrgyz Language				
11	News							
	Kyrgyz Music			Radio Station "Sary-Oxon"				"Great Legend"
	Literature			Music				
12	"New Wave" from Moscow					Radio Station "Echo of Ala-Too"	Radio Station "Jalal-Abad"	
	Radio Station "Sary-Oxon"					News	Story for Children	
13			"Freedom"		Soothing Music Concert	Music		
	Radio Station "Jalal-Abad"	Radio Station "Naryn"					"New Wave" from Moscow	

Table 3.5-1B Weekly Schedule of Kyrgyz Radio 1 Programmes (14:00~24:00)

[March 1994]

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
14	"The Land of Kyrgyz"			"The Land of Kyrgyz"		Concert	"7 days" Information Programme
	Concert						
N e w s							
15	Concert	Education for Children	Youth	Radio Station "Jalal-Abad"	Concert	Theatre for Children	Radio Station "Talas"
	Fairy Tale	Music			Literature for Children		
News from Moscow						Echo of "Ala-Too"	Musical Spectrum
16	Radio Station "Naryn"	Drama Relayed from the Stage	Concert	Musical Programme	Novel		
	Kyrgyz Traditional Music		Music	Edos "Manas" Music	Music		
17	Music	Russian Folk Song	Concert	Youth		Radio Station "Naryn"	Radio Theatre
	Radio Station "Talas"	Concert	Radio Station "Talas"		For Children		
18	Tatar Music	Radio Station "Naryn"	Concert		Concert		Weather Forecast
							"New Wave" Moscow
19	News and Advertisement						News
	C o n c e r t						
20	"The Land of Kyrgyz"					Radio Station "Naryn"	Music
	Vigor Language	Youth	Dungan Language	World Music	Radio Station "Talas"		
21	Concert					Concert on Request	Concert
N e w s						Highlight at Operetta International News	Radio Station "Sary-Oxon"
22	Traditional Music Concert	Youth Channel Concert	Concert	Concert	"Youth"		
	"Good Night" Night Music			Evening Lyrical Concert	"Good Night"		
23							

Table 3.5-2 Weekly Schedule of Kyrgyz TV Programmes
[March 1994]

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
9:00 17:00							9:00 Prog. Annmt. 9:05 Kid Land 10:45 Feature Film
						17:00 Programme Announcement 17:10 Animated Cartoon	
18 10 20 30 40 50	Programme Announcement Animated Cartoon					Concert Dedicated to You	
	Plus Minus TV Club	We are Cheerful Kids	Economic Reform	Kyrgyz Language	Brother, Sister & Us		
19 10 20 30 40 50	Masters Concert		We & The World	Nature of Language	Health	Motherland	Joke & Truth Together
	News < Ala-Too >						
20 10 20 30 40 50	Why?	Information Chui Osh Jalal-Abad Naryn Etc.				Rose & Poetry	Leedpipe
	Destiny	Kyrgyz Masters	Kyrgyz Nomads	Master	All Together	Theatre Life	Stage Drama
Dream Vigor		Telefilm		A Word of Poetry			
21 10 20 30 40 50	Students Video Channel			TV Political Club	City & Town People	Voice of Writer	Sports Mosaic
	News < Ala-Too >						
22 10 20 30 40 50	Advertisement						
	Feature Film	Bouquet of Songs	The Land of Kyrgyz	Documentary Film	Valuables		
Feature Film				Feature Film			
23 10 20 30 40 50	Weather Forecast						
						Weather Forecast	Weather Forecast

Table 3.5-3 Comparison of Programmes (Friday Night)
[March 1994]

Time	Kyrgyz TV	Piramida	Ostankino	Russia	TRT
19	Health	Announcement of Programmes	Japan with A. Koloshin	Children's Programme	News
	"Ala-Too" News				Drama
	Talk about Manas from 3 Regional Stations	Advertisements	"Field of Wonder" Game Show	Two Solo Singers	
20	All Together Traditional Life of Ethnic People	Feature Film			"Good Night, Children"
	A Word of Poetry				
	City & Town, People Problems of Bishkek		News		
21	"Ala-Too" News	News Reel	American Drama Series	Advertisements	Concert
	Advertisements				
22	"Valuables" Variety Show	Feature Film		News	News
	Feature Film				

3.6 Broadcasting Coverage

3.6.1 Radio Broadcasting Coverage

Figure 3.6.1-1 shows the coverage of radio broadcasts in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The SNBC's Kyrgyz Radio 1 and Radio 2 service cover the nation using two medium wave channels (Bishkek is covered by one medium wave channel) and two FM channels. Nationwide coverage is supplemented with the use of two shortwave channels transmitted from the Krasnaya Rechka Transmitting Station.

The medium wave channel in Bishkek is 500 kW in power. Other areas are using transmitters varying in power from 5 kW to 20 kW. FM broadcasts are 4 kW in power and can be heard nationwide.

Broadcast programmes are relayed to transmitting stations using the public telecommunications network (microwave system).

The private Piramida network covers Bishkek using one medium wave channel. Piramida also uses Kyrgyz Radio 2's FM channel from 17:30.

Bishkek is also serviced by Russia's Mayak and Yunost networks, which broadcast on medium wave channels (150 kW), and Radio Russia, which broadcasts on a long wave channel (100 kW).

Table 3.6.1-1 shows the number of AM broadcasting facilities, and Table 3.6.1-2 shows the number of FM facilities.

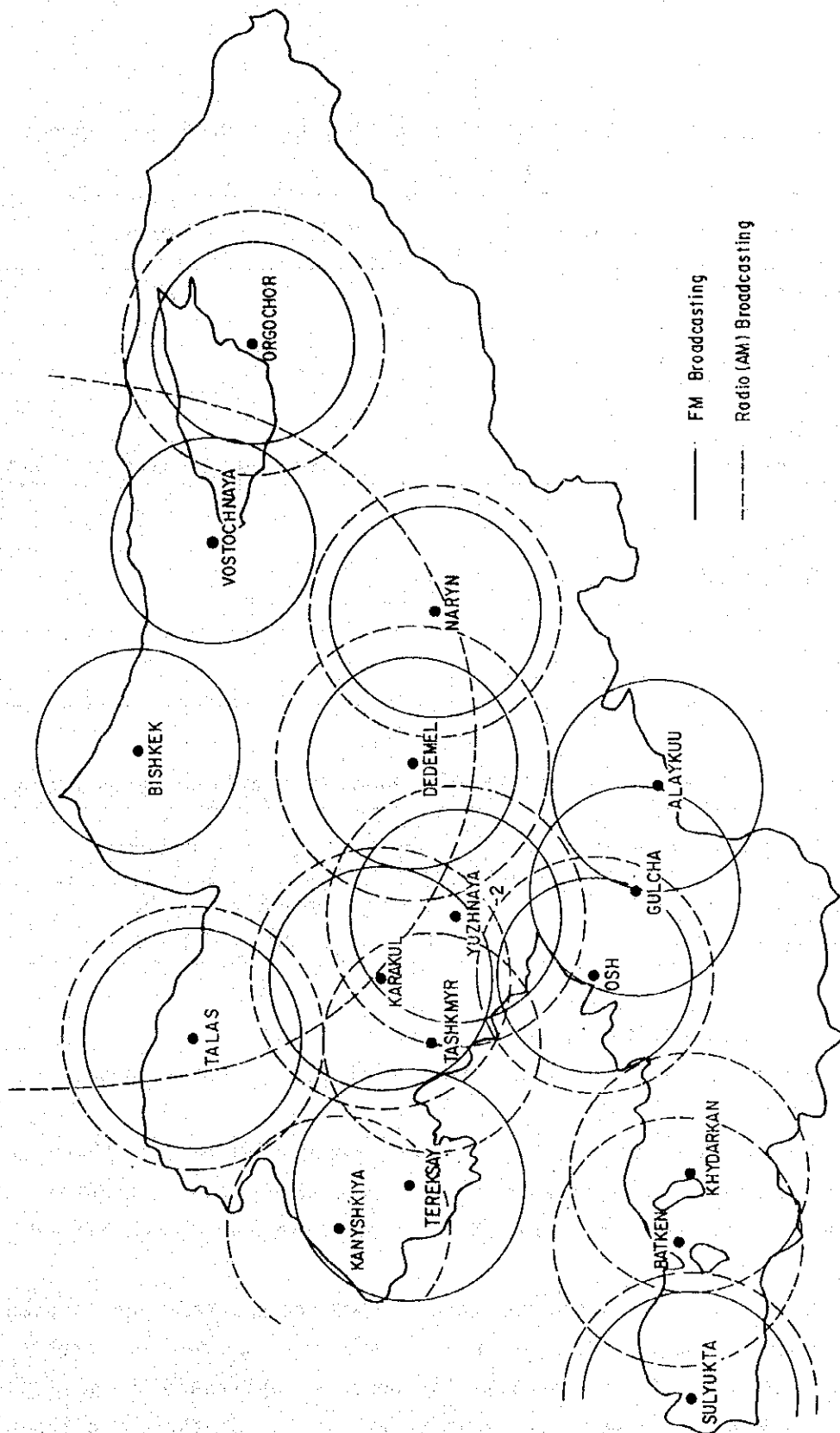


Figure 3.6.1-1 Coverage Area of AM and FM Radio Broadcasts

**Table 3.6.1-1 Number of AM Transmitting Facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic
(Long, Medium and Shortwave)**

Broadcasting Service	Number of Facilities	Remarks
Medium wave		
Kyrgyz Radio 1	11	
Kyrgyz Radio 2	2	
Mayak	3	
Yunost	1	
Piramida	1	Coverage limited to Bishkek
Shortwave		
Kyrgyz Radio 1	1	
Kyrgyz Radio 2	1	
Sherukal	1	
Long wave		
Radio Russia	1	

Table 3.6.1-2 Number of FM (VHF) Transmitting Facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic

Broadcasting Service	Number of Facilities	Remarks
Kyrgyz Radio 1	13	66 MHz ~ 73 MHz
Kyrgyz Radio 2	13	66 MHz ~ 73 MHz

3.6.2 Television Broadcasting Coverage

Figure 3.6.2-1 shows the coverage of television broadcasts in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The SNBC's Kyrgyz TV reaches nationwide using the public telecommunications network (microwave system) centred in Bishkek. The network connects the television transmitting stations around the country.

Kyrgyz TV is on the VHF band. 5 kW transmitters are located in the major cities, and 100W transmitters are located in surrounding urban centres. There are also low power relay transmitting stations (1 - 10 kW) in a number of mountain villages. Ninety-two percent of the population is covered.

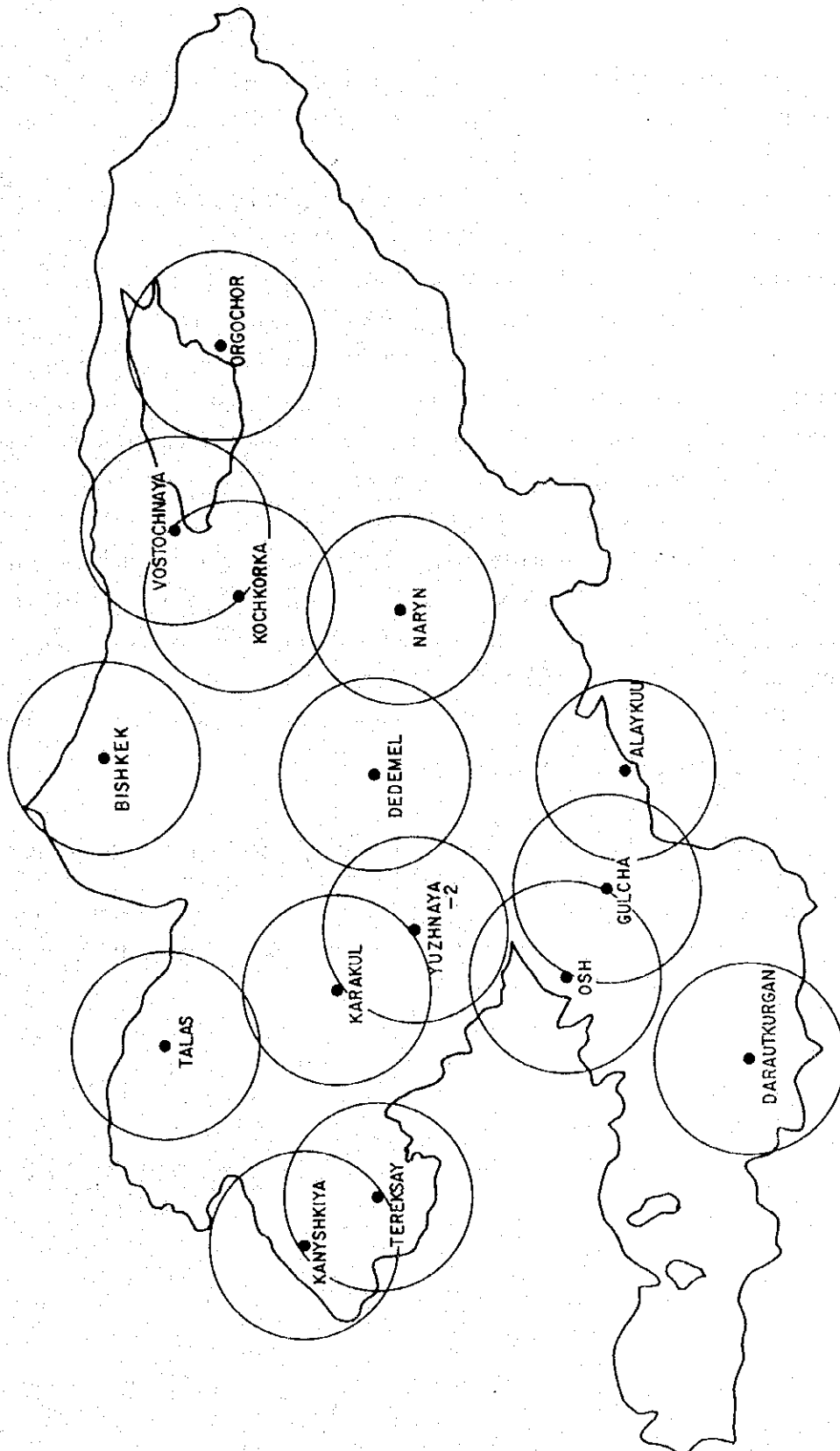


Figure 3.6.2-1 Coverage Area of TV Broadcasts

Piramida, the private broadcasting network, broadcasts only in the capital Bishkek. It uses a 1 kW transmitter and covers 14% of the population.

Ostankino and RTV reach nationwide via the Gorizont and Ekuran Satellites. Satellite link facilities form the key to their coverage. Ostankino covers 93% of the population and RTV, 51%.

In Bishkek, broadcasts from Turkey's TRT network are received via a satellite link facility, set up in the grounds of the MOC. The Kazakh TV and Uzbek TV networks in neighbouring Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan also broadcast in the Kyrgyz Republic, using the same channels alternating on different days. (See Figure 3.1-2)

The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous country; 94% of the land mass made up of mountains over 1,000 metres in altitude, with an average altitude of 2,800 metres. Most of the microwave relay stations and television transmitting stations are established on sites between the altitude of 1,500 to 4,000 metres.

Table 3.6.2-1 shows the number of television broadcasting facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 3.6.2-1 Number of Television Transmitting Facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic

Broadcasting Service	Number of Facilities	Remarks
Kyrgyz TV	132	
Ostankino	145	
RTV	35	
TRT/Kazakh/Uzbek	5	
Kazakh/Uzbek	9	
Piramida	1	Coverage limited to Bishkek

3.7 Broadcasting Facilities and Equipment

3.7.1 Programme Production Facilities and Equipment at the SNBC

The SNBC's programme production facilities and equipment are located at two sites in the capital Bishkek. One is the old Television Centre on Erkindik Street (on the grounds of the TVRT and next to the building housing TVRT facilities and equipment). The other is the Radio and Television Centre located about four kilometres away on Maradaya Street (next to the SNBC's administrative headquarters).

Programme production and sending out for SNBC's Kyrgyz Radio 1 and Kyrgyz Radio 2 services are conducted at the Radio and Television Centre's Radio Broadcasting Department (hereinafter referred to as the Radio Centre). Monitoring and switching of foreign stations (such as VOA, Radio Free Europe, Mayak, Ostankino, Yunost, etc.) also takes place at the Radio Centre. While there is an adequate level of radio facilities and equipment, some of the equipment (such as audio tape recorder/players and audio control desks) are quite obsolete. Nevertheless, maintenance and provision of equipment and facilities are thorough.

The facilities and equipment at the Radio and Television Centre's Television Broadcasting Department (hereinafter referred to as the TV Centre) remain incomplete. Consequently, television production and provision are carried out at the old TV Centre, which is very old and obsolete.

Work on the TV Centre began in the 1970s and was to be completed in 1990. However, construction fell behind schedule and funding became difficult after the collapse of the Soviet Union. At present construction is only being undertaken piecemeal.

Production equipment was provided in the period of 1988 to 1991 and is fully installed except for one studio, but remains unused. In August 1994 adjustments and preparations were underway to use some of the facilities for a revised programme schedule in autumn.

The SNBC intends to complete the TV Centre facilities by the end of 1995.

Most of the production equipment at the old TV Centre was provided in the period 1986 to 1980; 2-inch VTRs are still in use.

Most of the equipment is old and outdated, but repairs and maintenance keeps the equipment in working order. However, some of the 2-inch VTRs and other equipment are no longer serviceable.

Table 3.7.1-1 and Table 3.7.1-2 give an outline of the facilities and equipment for radio and television broadcasting.

(1) Radio Centre Facilities and Equipment

Radio Centre facilities and equipment are housed in a separate building with a total floor area of about 4,500m². The building was completed in 1969. The Radio Centre has a 600m² large concert studio (the largest in Central Asia), a 480m² medium-sized concert studio, a 480m² medium-sized drama studio, two 25m² announcing booths, and ten 35m² tape editing rooms.

The medium-size concert studio has 16-channel tape recorder/players. This equipment has produced most of the records and cassette tapes sold in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The SNBC is planning to rent this studio's facilities to obtain funds to improve equipment.

(2) TV Centre Facilities & Equipment

The first stage of facilities and equipment were provided under the complete direction of Moscow in the early 1970s.

However, the fact that work remained incomplete, combined with the shortage of 1-inch VTR tapes, and the difficulty in obtaining image pick up tubes for the studio cameras means almost none of the equipment is used. One of the large-size studios is used in the production of music and live audience programmes by using an OB van and VTR van.

This Centre has a total floor space of about 8,700m², consisting of two 600m² large studios, one 120m² small studio, four VTR editing rooms (1-inch VTR), one telecine room (four continuous projectors of 35/16 mm film), one central apparatus room (input 50 lines, output 80 lines) and other rooms.

We were unable to obtain any materials in the Kyrgyz Republic giving an overall picture of the facilities. All of the relevant materials are in Moscow. Moscow had conducted all stages of the basic designing and implementation.

It appears the old TV Centre will continue to be used for some

time in the future, given the first stage of equipment and facilities at the TV Centre, and the construction of a cable system linking the two centres in 1991. But the structure of the southern wall of the TV Centre indicates plans exist to build an extension and to increase the amount of programme production undertaken at the Centre. From this we deduced that the SNBC will eventually decommission the old TV Centre and carry out all television production operations at the TV Centre.

The TV Centre and old TV Centre are linked by 16 coaxial cables, but only 6 are in use because of breakdowns. Repairs are currently underway.

Part of the office building is rented to Chui OBC and the Piramida Station.

The power supply equipment of the TV Centre is installed on the first floor, together with the facilities for studio lighting.

In terms of city power, the Centre is connected to a first central system of 6 kV 400 kVA, a first central system of 10 kV 1,000 kVA, and a Symbat-say system of 10 kV 1,000 kVA. Two are used at one time. There are no facilities for the Centre to generate its own electricity.

There are two 630 kVA systems to provide power for lighting of the 600m² studios and a 93 kVA system for the 120m² studio.

Unit racks to adjust studio lighting are installed on the fourth floor.

Figure 3.7.1-3 shows the power supply at the TV Centre.

(3) Old TV Centre Facilities and Equipment

The programme production facilities and equipment at the old TV Centre are in a building of a total floor space of about 1,800m² which was constructed in the TVRT premises in 1959, consisting of one TV studio (200m²), three VTR editing rooms (2-inch, 4-heads), one VTR viewing room, one telecine room, one storage and maintenance room of ENG equipment, one 1/2-inch VTR editing room and one central apparatus room. The Centre also has two OB vans and two VTR vans (2-inch VTRs).

When surveyed in 1991 the building's brick walls were found to have cracks due to seismic activity and other causes. Some cracks were found to have penetrated right through walls. Major repair work is necessary if the old TV Centre is to remain in use.

The 2-inch VTRs, which comprise the major equipment, were manufactured in the period 1976 to 1982. The studio cameras were produced in 1980 and use Vidicon pick up tubes. Costs are constantly increasing for the maintenance and repair of VTR equipment, the purchasing of VTR tapes, and the procurement and operation of pick up tubes. The costs place a heavy burden on the SNBC's finances.

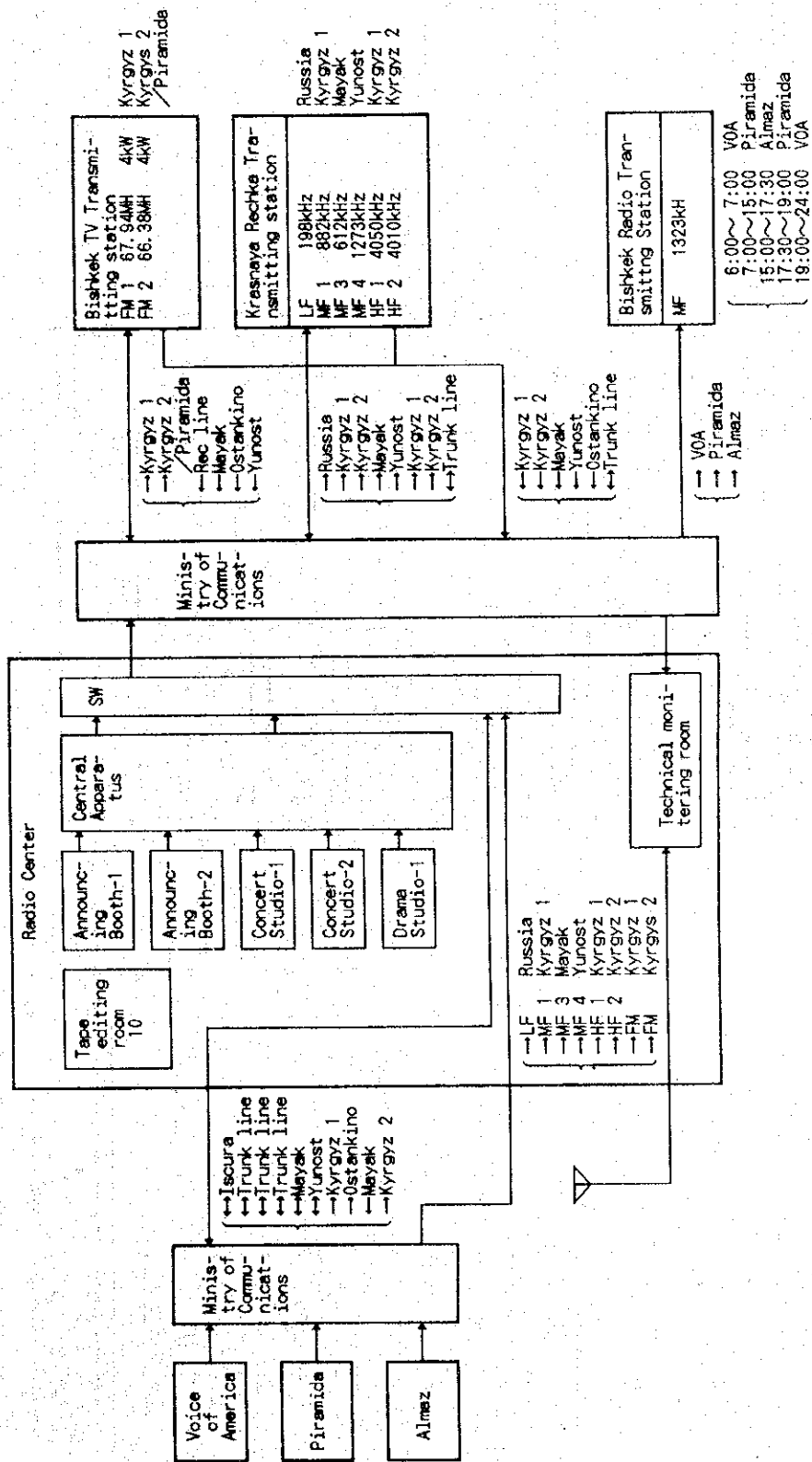


Figure 3.7.1-1 Outline of Radio Broadcasting Facilities

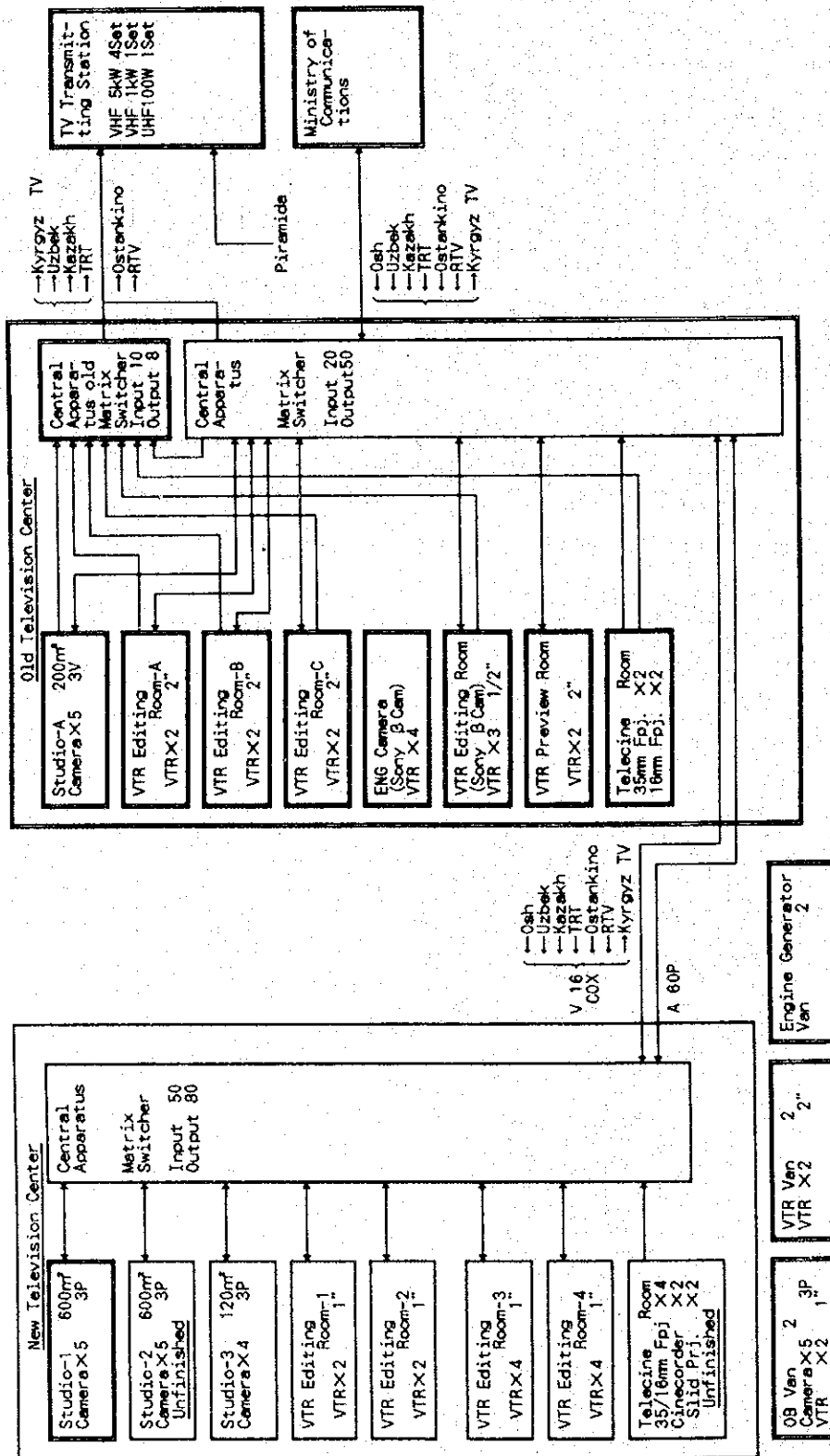


Figure 3.7.1-2 Outline of TV Broadcasting Facilities

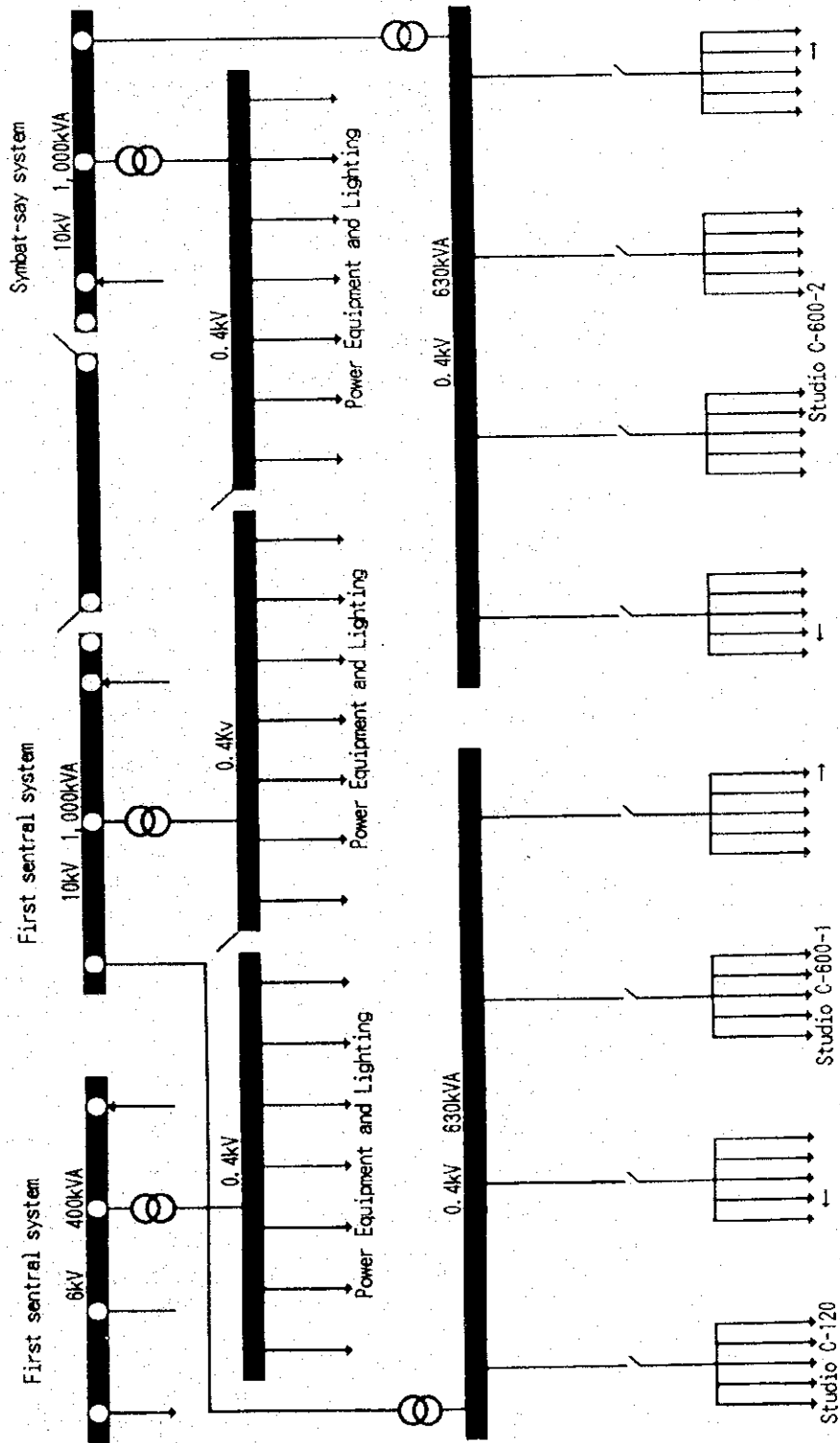


Figure 3.7.1-3 Diagram of Power Supply System

Table 3.7.1-1 Outline of Equipment in the Radio Centre

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
Large concert studio 600m ² completed in 1965	Audio control desk	1	
	Audio tape recorder/player	3	
	Audio monitor	2	
Medium-size concert studio 480m ²	Audio control desk	1	
	Audio tape recorder/player	3	
	Audio monitor	2	
	16-channel tape recorder/ player	1	
Medium-size drama studio 480m ²	Audio control desk	1	
	Audio tape recorder/player	3	
	Audio monitor	2	
Announcing booth 25m ² (2)	Audio control desk	1(each)	
	Audio tape recorder/player	5(each)	
	Audio monitor	1(each)	
Tape editing room 35m ² (10)	Audio control desk	1(each)	
	Audio tape recorder/player	5(each)	
	Audio monitor	1(each)	
Technical monitoring room	Matrix switcher panel	1	
	Input matrix switcher	3	
	Input amplifier	3	
	Output amplifier	3	
	Output matrix switcher	3	
	Patching panel	3	
	Sending out control panel	5	
	Monitoring device	2	
	Central apparatus		

Table 3.7.1-2 Outline of Equipment in the TV Centre

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
Television studio 1 600m ²	Television camera (1-inch 3 tubes)	5	
	Colour camera control desk	1	
	Video control desk	1	
	Character generator	1	
	Colour picture monitor	1set	
	Audio control desk	1	
	Audio tape recorder/player	3	
	Audio monitor	1set	
	Lighting implement	1set	
	Lighting equipment	1set	
	Electric lighting button (2m)	1set	
Television studio 2 600m ²	Same equipment as above has been procured. Studio is still under construction.		
Television studio 3 120m ²	Television camera (1-inch 3 tubes)	4	
	Colour camera control desk	1	
	Video control desk	1	
	Character generator	1set	
	Colour picture monitor	1set	
	Audio control desk	1	
	Audio tape recorder/player	3	
	Audio monitor	1set	
	Lighting implement	1set	
	Lighting controller	1set	
	Lighting button	1set	
VTR tape editing room 1, 2	1-inch VTR	2 (each)	
	Audio/video control desk	1 (each)	
	Monitoring device	1 (each)	
VTR tape editing room 3, 4	1-inch VTR	4 (each)	
	Audio/video control desk	1 (each)	
	Monitoring device	1 (each)	

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
Telecine room	35m/16m film projector	4	Serial type
	35m slide projector	2	
	16m magnetic tape recorder/ player	4	
Central apparatus	Matrix switcher panel	1	
	Television control panel	1	
	Lines equalizer	1set	
	Operating desk	1	
	Monitor	1set	

Table 3.7.1-3 Outline of Equipment in the Old Television Centre

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
Television studio 1	Television camera (1-inch 3 tubes)	5	
	Colour camera control table	1	
	Video control desk	1	
	Character generator	1set	
	Colour picture monitor	1set	
	Audio control desk	1	
	Audio tape recorder/player	3	
	Audio monitor	1set	
	Lighting implement	30	(no light adjusting equipment - on/off only)
	Electric lighting button (7~8m)	5	
VTR tape editing room 1~3 Built in 1950~1985	2-inch VTR	2(each)	
	Audio/video control desk	1(each)	
	Monitoring device	1set(each)	
VTR tape preview room	2-inch VTR	2(each)	
	Audio/video control desk	1(each)	
	Monitoring device	1set(each)	
Telecine room Built in 1974	35m film projector	2	
	16m film projector	2	
	Visicon camera	1	
Master switcher room Built in 1972	Matrix switcher	1	10 input, 8 output
	Control desk	1	
	Monitor	8	
Central apparatus room	Matrix switcher	1	20 input 50 output
	Control desk	1	
	Monitor	1set	
	Line equalizer	1set	

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
TV news gathering and sending-out room	ENG camera equipment	4	manufactured in 1988
	Editing equipment	1	manufactured in 1988
	VTR player	3	
	Editing controller	1	
Outside broadcasting van (3) (20m long, built in 1990) (1 vehicle is currently inoperable)	Television camera (1-inch 3 tubes)	5 (each)	
	Colour camera control desk	1 (each)	
	Video control desk	1 (each)	
	Colour picture monitor	1 set (each)	
	Audio control desk	1 (each)	
	Audio tape recorder/player	3 (each)	
	Audio monitor	1 set (each)	
Other	1-inch VTR	2 (each)	
	2-inch VTR van	2	
	Engine generator van	2	
	Equipment van (for carrying cables, etc.)	2	

3.7.2 Programme Production Facilities and Equipment at the OBCs

The scale of programme production and provision differs in each oblast. The OBCs all have an adequate amount of facilities and equipment for radio programme production, but much of the production equipment is old.

The scale and type of television equipment also differs from oblast to oblast. The Osh OBC has an OBC van discarded by the SNBC, but the equipment in it is extremely old and outdated.

The other OBCs were opened only two or three years ago. Equipment is new, but consists of commercially sold cameras, VTRs and editing devices.

None of the OBCs, apart from the Osh OBC, have access to programme transmission facilities. The OBCs send in tapes to Bishkek to be transmitted nationwide. There is even one OBC in which tapes are conveyed by horse.

(1) Radio Programme Production Facilities and Equipment

1) Osh OBC

Table 3.7.2-1 depicts the radio programme production facilities and equipment at the Osh OBC.

2) Other OBCs

Table 3.7.2-2 gives an example of the radio programme production equipment at the other OBCs.

(2) TV Programme Production Facilities and Equipment

1) Osh OBC

Table 3.7.2-3 shows the TV programme production equipment at the Osh OBC.

Osh is the only OBC that can conduct live broadcasts. It has an OB van decommissioned from the SNBC. The OB van can operate for the 120m² studio.

2) Other OBCs

Table 3.7.2-4 gives an example of the TV programme production equipment at other OBCs.

Almost all the OBCs are using equipment not produced to the broadcasting standard.

Chui OBC has no studios.

Table 3.7.2-1 Outline of Radio Programme Production Equipment in Osh OBC

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
Announcing booth	Audio control desk	1	
	Tape recorder/player	3	
Music recording studio 60m ²	Audio control desk	1	

**Table 3.7.2-2 Outline of Radio Programme Production Equipment in other OBCs
(Example)**

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
Announcing booth	Audio control desk	1	
	Sound tape recorder/player	4	
	Cassette tape recorder/player	1	

Table 3.7.2-3 Outline of Television Programme Production Equipment in Osh OBC

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
Television studio	Television camera (3 visicon camera)	4	Equipment of OB van
	Video control desk	1	Equipment of OB van
	Audio control desk	1	Equipment of OB van
	SE device	1	Equipment of OB van
	Character generator	1	
	S-VHS VTR	1	
	Lighting implement	1	
VTR editing room	S-VHS VTR	2	
ENG camera	VHS VTR uniform camera	3	
Other	FPU	1	

**Table 3.7.2-4 Outline of Television Programme Production Equipment
in other OBCs (Example)**

Facility	Equipment	Units	Remarks
Television Studio	Camera (VHS VTR non professional type)	1	Joint use for coverage
	Simplified sound mixer	1	
	Character generator	1	
	S-VHS VTR	2	
	Stand lighting equipment	1	
	6mm magnetic tape recorder/ player	1	

3.7.3 Transmitting and Relay Facilities and Equipment

(1) Transmitters

Among the main radio, FM and television transmitters in Bishkek and elsewhere, only 8 were installed since 1990. Most of the other transmitters were installed in the 1980s.

Some of the equipment was produced in the Soviet Union in the period from 1960 to 1970, and has since been altered and adapted for current use. Many are of the vacuum tube type and are ageing.

However, we saw at the Krasnaya Rechka Transmitting Station near Bishkek, that much of the old equipment is still capable of transmitting broadcasts. There are three engineers at the station who were there when the devices were installed; the engineers work hard to keep the equipment in working order. Experienced staff members at other transmitting stations are keeping equipment operable.

Most of low power television relay equipment in the regional centres was produced in the 1980s, and is not yet in need of replacement.

Table 3.7.3-1 shows when transmitting equipment was installed.

Table 3.7.3-1 Date of Installation of Transmitting Equipment

Media	Transmitting Equipment	Period of Installation			Total
		1970s	1980s	1990s	
Television	main transmitters	9	16	3	28
	medium power transmitters	60	30		90
	relay transmitters		206		206
Radio	main transmitters	13	6	3	22
FM	main transmitters	15	11		26
				Total	374

(2) Transmitting Stations in the Bishkek Area

1) Bishkek Radio Transmitting Station

The Bishkek Radio Transmitting Station is a former shortwave transmitting facility about one kilometre south of the MOC television transmitting station in Bishkek. Radio monitoring equipment and a radio transmitter are installed in the shortwave transmitter room. The transmitter is used by private broadcasters. There are eight shortwave transmitters.

The station has a vertical wire antenna measuring 57 metres in length. The antenna is installed on a steel tower that was built by the German occupying forces during World War Two and which has been moved to the present site.

Table 3.7.3-2 gives the details of transmitting equipment.

Table 3.7.3-2 Details of Radio Transmitters

	Power	Channel	Year of Installation	Remarks
Medium wave transmitter	30kW	1,323 kHz	1968	Czechoslovak made (TESLA) used by Piramida

2) Krasnaya Rechka Transmitting Station

This transmitting station is about 32 kilometres east of Bishkek. The station is on a 102 hectare site, consisting of three buildings housing transmitting facilities and an aerial tower which were built in 1964.

The station has a total of seven long wave, medium wave, and shortwave transmitters.

Table 3.7.3-3 gives the details of the transmitters.

Table 3.7.3-3 Transmitters at Krasnaya Rechka Transmitting Station

	Power	Channel	Year of Installation	Remarks
Long wave transmitter	150 kW (75+75 kW)	198 kHz	1972	Russian made used by Radio Russia
Medium wave transmitter	500 kW	882 kHz	1981	Russian made used by Mayak
	150 kW (75+75 kW)		1972	Russian made used by Kyrgyz Radio 1
	150 kW (75+75 kW)	1,278 kHz	1972	Russian made used by Yunost
Shortwave transmitter	100 kW	4,010 kHz	1961	used by Kyrgyz Radio 1
	100 kW	4,050 kHz	1973	used by Kyrgyz Radio 2

3) Bishkek FM Transmitting Station

FM transmitters are installed within the transmitting room of the MOC television transmitting station

Table 3.7.3-4 gives the details of the FM transmitters.

Table 3.7.3-4 Details of FM Transmitters

	Power	Channel	Year of Installation	Remarks
1st transmitter	4 kW	67.94 MHz	1983	Russian made used by Kyrgyz Radio 1
2nd transmitter	4 kW	66.38 MHz	1983	Russian made (stereo) used by Kyrgyz Radio 2

4) Bishkek Television Transmitting Station

The Bishkek Television Transmitting Station is in the grounds of the TVRT's microwave radio relay facility and the old TV Centre. It transmits television services on six channels to the entire metropolitan area.

There are five VHF transmitters and one UHF transmitter. One of the transmitters was replaced by a 5 kW transmitter in 1993.

There is a free-standing square base tower, 180 metres in height with five sets of antennas.

Table 3.7.3-5 gives the details of the transmitting equipment.

Table 3.7.3-5 Details of Television Transmitters

Transmitting Equipment	Power	Channel	Year of Installation	Remarks
1st transmitter	5 kW	VHF CH-11	1983	Czechoslovak made (TESLA) used by Ostankino
2nd transmitter	5 kW	VHF CH-9	1975	Czechoslovak made (TESLA) used by RTV
3rd transmitter	5 kW	VHF CH-5	1991	Russian made (Omsk) used by TRT/Kazakh/Uzbek
4th transmitter	1 kW	VHF CH-3	1960	Russian made used by PIRAMIDA
5th transmitter	5 kW	VHF CH-1	1993	Russian made used by Kyrgyz TV
6th transmitter	100W	UHF CH-33	1960	Russian made used by Kazakh/Uzbek

3.7.4 Programme Transmission Facilities and Equipment

(1) Outline of Programme Transmission Network

Most of the broadcasts in the Kyrgyz Republic are produced by the SNBC's Radio Broadcasting Department. The programmes are relayed from Bishkek to other areas using the public telecommunications network, which is under the jurisdiction of the MOC. Other broadcasting networks also use this network, including Ostankino, (which covers almost the entire country), RTV, TRT and Radio Russia.

(2) Lines

There are trunk lines linking Bishkek and central stations in regional areas, and numerous lines that link the smaller stations in local areas.

These lines consist of those that send signals and those that receive signals. There are two transmission systems for television made up of a telephone line system (300-1920 channels), and one back up system. The systems can both send and receive signals.

Figure 3.7.4-1 shows the nationwide transmission networks.

(3) Systems of Transmission

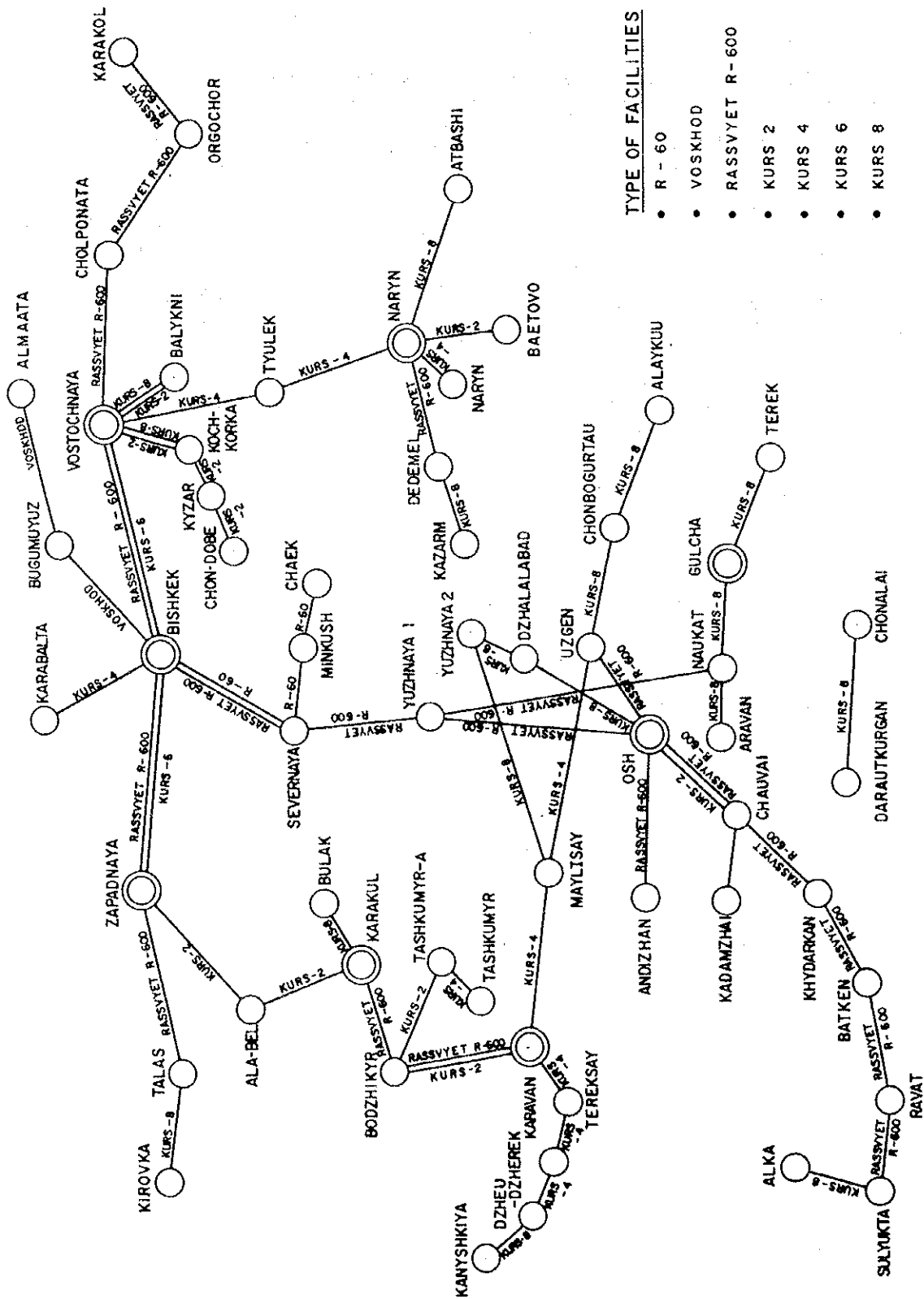
The public telecommunications network is a microwave system using frequency bands of 2, 4, 6 and 8 GHz, and Rassvyet R-600, Kurs 2, 4, 6, 8 and VOSKHD radio facilities. Voice signals are frequency multiplex above the telephone and visual frequencies. This is made possible by a voice sub-carrier frequency modulation system.

(4) Operation

Switching for nationwide relays and local broadcasts is carried out at the MOC's regional central stations according to the broadcasting schedules. Figure 3.7.4-1 shows the nationwide transmission network.

Table 3.7.4-1 Programme Transmission Facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities	Remarks
Microwave radio relay station	58	
Satellite link facility	15	Receives signals from the Gorizont, Ekran, Intelsat satellites



TYPE OF FACILITIES

- R - 60
- VOSKHOD
- RASSVYET R - 600
- KURS 2
- KURS 4
- KURS 6
- KURS 8

Figure 3.7.4-1 Transmission Network

Chapter 4 Broadcasting Services
— Projection of Needs

Chapter 4 Broadcasting Services — Projection of Needs

4.1 Mass Media Policy in the Kyrgyz Republic

The government's policy towards the mass media as a whole is set down in the Kyrgyz Republic's Law on Mass Communications (hitherto referred to as the Mass Communications Law), which was passed in 1992.

During the days of the Soviet Union, the mass media were seen as an integral part of the national policy. Broadcasting, newspapers, magazines and other published works were subject to state scrutiny, and had to obey the will of the central powers. Broadcasting, for instance, was controlled by GOSTELERADIO in Moscow, and as for the press, Moscow also controlled the distribution of printing paper.

Almost all the constraints on the mass media were abolished by the Mass Communications Law which was enacted after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The law states that the mass media are totally free of all restrictions; the emphasis on 'freedom' can be seen throughout the document. For instance:

- Chapter I
- Article 1 Censorship of the mass media will not be tolerated.
 - Article 2 Mass communications' organizations are institutions operating under their own principles.
 - Article 3 Mass communications activities shall be financed by the sales of the products produced by the organizations in question and the fees charged for services. Other sources of income for these organizations can be contributions from the founders of the organizations, sponsors, and other contributors.

As can be seen here, mass communications organizations are responsible for their own funding; they are free of any restrictions other than those laid down in the Mass Communications Law and the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic; and they are independent of any

other organizations. The following article stresses the importance of international cooperation.

Article 21 Concerning international contracts and cooperation. If the conditions laid out in international contracts are different from those of the Republic's laws, the rules set down in the international contract shall apply.

Article 23 of the Mass Communications Law states the following actions will not be tolerated: the leaking of national secrets, inciting people to rebellion, war, violence, and brutality; statements encouraging the superiority of one race or ethnic group over another; insulting the dignity of any one racial group; dissemination of pornography; use of disrespectful language; insulting the national symbols; slander and libel of individuals; dissemination of false information; promotion of material damaging to the ethics and morals of the nation. These proscriptions apply to any nation and they are natural for a country which has just gained independence.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, mass communications activities must be registered with the appropriate government authority (the Ministry of Justice), and be subject to an examination lasting one month, unlike Japan, where no such restrictions apply.

So when newspapers, magazines, other publications, and broadcasters wish to begin operations, they must register with the Ministry of Justice. (The commercial broadcaster, *Piramida*, for instance, is registered with the Ministry.) State-run broadcasters are not subject to this rule because they are regarded as a government body, like other government ministries and agencies, connected directly to the President and government. The President and Vice-Presidents of the SNBC are appointed by the President. Therefore, in the case of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Communications is not the supervising agency of the SNBC.

The importance of the mass media is recognized by the following measure. If government ministries, agencies, committees or offices are found to have issued laws or directives which go against the nature of the Mass Communications Law, then Parliament will be asked

to look into the matter and, if necessary, revoke the conflicting items.

The Government Ordinance Number 188, promulgated on 5 May 1993, lays down 'The Regulations on the Kyrgyz Republic State National Broadcasting Company.' This covers general regulations and the role of the SNBC.

'I. General Rules,' states that the SNBC is the government arm concerned with radio and television broadcasting, and is therefore, of the same rank as a government ministry or agency. The basic duties of the SNBC are to propose, study and carry out national policy in the area of radio and television broadcasting. The Rules also state that the SNBC has a duty to obtain and broadcast national and international news, and help society and the individual to formulate views on such matters. These directives define the SNBC as the key broadcasting station in the newly independent republic and expect that the SNBC will guide public opinion leading the mass communication media.

'II. The Role of the Company' states that the SNBC has a duty to contribute to the nation's transition to a market economy through professional-level radio and television broadcasts. In a newly independent nation, the state and the people must work together to overcome many difficulties in order for the country to mature both economically and socially. The SNBC is obliged to play a central role in fostering public consciousness and developing thorough awareness of national policies.

At present, apart from rules setting down technical standards, the only laws covering broadcasting are the 'Mass Communications Law' and Government Ordinance Number 188.

As was mentioned earlier, before independence, the national broadcaster was under the direct control of Moscow, and even now, an overall national policy on the mass media, including broadcasting, has yet to be formulated.