



CADGAT

Central Asia Data Gathering and Analysis Team

**Print media in Central Asia**

## Central Asia Regional Data Review

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In 2009, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) and the OSCE Academy established the Central Asia Data-Gathering and Analysis Team (CADGAT). The purpose of CADGAT is to produce new cross-regional data on Central Asia that can be freely used by researchers, journalists, NGOs and government employees inside and outside the region. The project is managed by Kristin Fjaestad and Indra Overland at NUPI. Comments and questions can be sent to: [cadgat@nupi.no](mailto:cadgat@nupi.no). The datasets can be found at: <http://osce-academy.net/en/research/cadgat/>

The following datasets have been published previously:

1. Hydroelectric dams and conflict in Central Asia
2. Narcotics trade and related issues in Central Asia
3. Language use and language policy in Central Asia
4. The transport sector in Central Asia
5. Road transportation in Central Asia
6. Gender and politics in Central Asia
7. Political relations in Central Asia
8. Trade policies and major export items in Central Asia
9. Intra-regional trade in Central Asia
10. Trade barriers and tariffs in Central Asia
11. Holidays in Central Asia. Part I: Laws and official holidays
12. Holidays in Central Asia. Part II: Professional and working holidays
13. Print media in Kazakhstan

CADGAT has also produced a database on 'Elites in Central Asia', which can be found at the same website.

## **Data collection and outline of report**

Data collection for the CADGAT media reports was carried out in August–December 2013, so the figures presented here reflect the situation at that point in time. This report is intended as an overview that can be updated later. Sources of information are listed in footnotes, with access dates.

## **Background of report**

The development of the media in the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan since independence varies significantly. CADGAT reports 13, 14 and 15 examine developments in the media within three spheres: print media, TV and radio. The data show significant across-time variation within and among the countries, with greatest differences in the ratio between broadcasting/publication in the national languages, and in Russian and other languages.

CADGAT researchers collected data in the fall of 2013, of which some was updated as of June 2015 with regard to certain processes (TV digitalization). The data were collected by individual researchers in each of the five countries. Variation in terms of data availability and quality across the countries should be noted. We have presented the sources and methods used in footnotes. However, much information is not publicly available, so personal assessments of the researchers and their network have occasionally been used. This is specifically noted in each case.

## **Key findings**

- There are considerable differences in how much print media is available in each country; in Turkmenistan, there is roughly only one print media outlet per 116 000 citizens; in Uzbekistan, one per 30 000; Kyrgyzstan, one per 33 000; Tajikistan, one per 22 500; and at the far end of the range, Kazakhstan, with one print media outlet per 9 000 citizens.
- However, the amount of print media available does not correspond with rankings on the World Press Freedom Index, where both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have consistently fared better than Kazakhstan over the past decade. Turkmenistan has ranked lowest, followed by Uzbekistan.
- There is also great variation as to the language of publication: at the one end of the spectrum is Turkmenistan, with 95% of the print media published in the national language, in contrast to Kazakhstan, with only 25%. The figures for Kyrgyzstan are 60%; Tajikistan, 79%; and Uzbekistan, 86%. This echoes the proportion of print media published in Russian: Turkmenistan lowest, with 4.5%; Kazakhstan highest, with 40%.
- In Turkmenistan, the top three print media are state-owned; in Kyrgyzstan, they are private. In the other three countries there is a mixture as regard ownership.

## 1. Media Freedom

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**Table 1. World Press Freedom Index Rankings, 2003–2015**

World Press Freedom Index	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
2015	#160	#88	#116	#178	#166
2014 <sup>1</sup>	#161	#97	#115	#178	#166
2013 <sup>2</sup>	#160	#106	#123	#177	#164
2011–2012 <sup>3</sup>	#154	#108/109	#123/124	#177	#157
2010 <sup>4</sup>	#162	#159	#115	#176	#163
2007 <sup>5</sup>	#125	#110	#115	#167	#160
2003 <sup>6</sup>	#138	#104	#113/114 (tie)	#158	#154

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<sup>1</sup> Reporters Without Borders. 2015 World Press Freedom Index. Available at [http://rsf.org/index2014/data/index2014\\_en.pdf](http://rsf.org/index2014/data/index2014_en.pdf). Accessed 18 May 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Reporters Without Borders. 2013 World Press Freedom Index. Available at <<http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-index-2013,1054.html>>. Accessed 13 August 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Reporters Without Borders. 2011/2012 World Press Freedom Index. Available at <[http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id\\_rubrique=1043](http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=1043)>. Accessed 13 August 2013.

<sup>4</sup> Reporters Without Borders. 2010 World Press Freedom Index. Available at <[http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id\\_rubrique=1034](http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=1034)>. Accessed 13 August 2013.

<sup>5</sup> Reporters Without Borders. 2007 World Press Freedom Index. Available at <[http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id\\_rubrique=34](http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=34)>. Accessed 13 August 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Reporters Without Borders. 2003 World Press Freedom Index. Available at <[http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id\\_rubrique=551](http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=551)>. Accessed 13 August 2013.

## 2. Key print media statistics (2013)

**Table 2.1. Print media statistics, overview<sup>7</sup>**

	KAZ <sup>8</sup>	KYR <sup>9</sup>	TAJ <sup>10</sup>	TURK	UZB <sup>11</sup>
<b>Total no. of print media</b>	1860	174	364	45	999
<b>No. of state print media</b>	500	57	89	44	565
<b>No. of print media with private funding</b>	1360	117	195/80 <sup>12</sup>	1	427
<b>No. with international funding/support<sup>13</sup></b>	N/A	3	26	1	1
<b>No. of print media issued in national language</b>	466	104	289	43	863
<b>No. issued in Russian</b>	743	74	55	2	100
<b>No. issued in Russian and national language</b>	472		20 <sup>14</sup>	1	29
<b>Other languages (Russian, Kazakh and other)</b>	179		215	39	429
<b>No. issued with national coverage</b>	N/A	5	149	6	394
<b>No. issued with only regional coverage</b>	N/A	169	35-40 <sup>15</sup>	0 <sup>16</sup>	15
<b>No. of foreign print media available</b>		43 <sup>17</sup>	1	3	5
<b>Daily</b>	N/A	6	180/2 <sup>18</sup>	9	176
<b>Weekly/ Twice weekly</b>	N/A	115	127	13/2	84
<b>Monthly</b>	N/A	49	15	7/2	40
<b>Quarterly</b>	N/A	4	39	9	54
<b>Yearly</b>	N/A	0	43/12 <sup>19</sup>	0	15
<b>No. with Internet edition</b>		86 <sup>20</sup>		1	

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Culture and Information, *Mass Media in Kazakhstan as of 15 March 2013*. See [http://www.mki.gov.kz/rus/komitety/komitet\\_informacii\\_arxivov/upravlenie\\_pechatnyh\\_smi/statistika\\_otrasli/](http://www.mki.gov.kz/rus/komitety/komitet_informacii_arxivov/upravlenie_pechatnyh_smi/statistika_otrasli/) (accessed 10 October 2013).

<sup>8</sup> Whereas in 1990 only 10 publications were distributed across the entire country, by the end of 1991, there were already 97 media outlets, and as of the end of 1994 their number had increased to 313. (Information from the Ministry of Culture and Information, October 2013.)

<sup>9</sup> Total number of printed media 939 newspapers and 266 magazines. Most of them are not functional, and their circulation is less than 1000.

<sup>10</sup> Data from Press Department, Ministry of Culture.

<sup>11</sup> Uzbekistan Agency on Press and Information, 'Состояние и динамика развития СМИ, издательств и полиграфических предприятий Узбекистана'. (01.07.2013г.), <http://www.api.uz/ru/content/statistics/>, last visited 11.10.2013.

<sup>12</sup> Mixed funding with substantial grants/subsidies from national or local governments.

<sup>13</sup> Not necessarily 100% financed.

<sup>14</sup> Uzbek (18); one district-level newspaper in Kyrgyz (*Sary Kol*) and one newspaper in Tajik and Kyrgyz languages (*Payomi Jirgato*).

<sup>15</sup> Primarily Russian-language newspapers and magazines.

<sup>16</sup> The only available magazines are crossword puzzle magazines.

<sup>17</sup> Not registered in Kyrgyzstan, exported newspapers.

<sup>18</sup> Twice a week.

<sup>19</sup> Functioning, with regular updates and recent information.

<sup>20</sup> There are two independent websites with all Kyrgyz language newspapers: [www.gezitter.org](http://www.gezitter.org) [www.presskg.com](http://www.presskg.com)

**Table 2.2. Thematic focus of print media (2013), percentages<sup>21</sup>**

Year	Information	Socio-political	Scientific	Adver- tising	Children's, youth, women's, religious, sport, etc.
<b>KAZ (2010)<sup>22</sup></b>	32	36	27	5	N/A
<b>KYR</b>	N/A	75	10	15	10
<b>TAJ</b>	30	20	5	20 <sup>23</sup>	25
<b>TURK</b>	55.6	17.8	11.1	4.4	11.1
<b>UZB</b>	20	18	10	10	42

<sup>21</sup> Author's estimates.

<sup>22</sup> Adil Soz, 'Monitoring of Violations of Freedom of Speech in Kazakhstan in 2010, p.6, [http://www.adilsoz.kz/book\\_pdf/m2010.pdf](http://www.adilsoz.kz/book_pdf/m2010.pdf) (accessed 5 October 2013).

<sup>23</sup> Figures given here are *actual* average percentages of advertisement in state-run and private print media. On average, state-run media get less advertisement (about 10%) while private media usually gets more (about 30%). These figures are below the limit set by the government (25% for government and 40% for private print media). There are some exceptions: *Asia Plus* that has about 45% of advertisements; *Reklamnaya Gazeta* which is 90% advertisements, and *CCCP (USSR)*, which doesn't have advertisements at all.

### 3. Top ten print media in Central Asia

**Table 3.1. Kazakhstan: top ten print media<sup>24</sup>**

	Name	State or private	Circulation	Language of publication	Online version?	Uses social media as a channel for news?	Ownership/source of financing
1	<i>Egemen Kazakhstan</i>	State	Daily 200 600, weekly ca. 1 003 000	Kazakh	Yes	Vkontakte, facebook.com	As per the Law on State Social Order
2	<i>Kazakhstanskaya pravda</i>	State	Daily 110 447; weekly ca. 550 000	Russian	Yes	twitter, facebook.com	As per the Law on State Social Order
3	<i>Karavan</i>	Private	Weekly 220 000	Russian	Yes	twitter	Private
4	<i>Aykyn</i>	State	Daily newspaper, weekly 202,585	Kazakh	yes	facebook.com twitter	Nur Media LLP
5	<i>Liter</i>	State	Daily newspaper; weekly 160,500	Kazakh	Yes	facebook.com twitter, Vkontakte	Hur Media LLP
6	<i>Zhas Alash</i>	Private	Weekly 140,000	Kazakh	Yes		Private
7	<i>Vremya</i>	Private	Weekly 133,260	Russian	Yes	facebook.com twitter, Vkontakte	As per the Law on State Social Order
8	<i>Express K</i>	Private	Weekly 125,410	Russian	yes		Private but reflects pro-governmental opinion
9	<i>Argumenty i fakty</i>	Private	89 100	Russian	Yes		Private
10	<i>Antenna</i>	Private	80 000	Russian			

#### **Methodology**

There are no reliable data on circulation, and obtaining actual circulation figures for newspapers is very difficult, which complicates the task of mapping recent trends. The table provided here may well have omitted some media outlets. Information on media outlets existing in Kazakhstan was collected through the website [www.cabmarket.kz](http://www.cabmarket.kz). Although circulation figures given on that website may be outdated or truncated, at least it can give a general picture.

#### **Current situation**

Research conducted by Taylor Nelson Sofres Central Asia in 2011 clearly shows that large circulation numbers do not necessarily mean high popularity among readers, which confirms the situation when opposition or critical newspapers are fully excluded from the national media: of the ten print media with highest circulation, three are owned by the government, two are part of the ruling party's media conglomerate Nur Media LLP. Others, although listed as private, are controlled by current or former political elites loyal to the ruling powers. Media ownership in Kazakhstan is non-transparent, making it impossible to say with certainty which media outlet belongs to whom.

<sup>24</sup> The private print media usually have a lower circulation and outreach. For example, three oppositional newspapers have circulation no more than 30 000 copies per week (*Tribuna*, 22800; *Obschestvennaya posiziya*, 30600; *Svoboda slova*, 25197).

**Table 3.2. Kyrgyzstan : top ten print media**

	Name	State or private	Circulation	Language of publication	Online <sup>25</sup> version? (yes/no)	Uses social media as a channel for news?	Ownership/source of financing
#1	<i>Super info</i>	Private	102 000	Kyrgyz	Yes	Yes	Private funding
#2	<i>Vecherniy Bishkek</i>	Private	Monday – Thursday: 20 000 Friday: <b>60 000</b>	Russian	Yes	Yes	Private funding
#3	<i>Piramida Plus</i>	Private	30 000	Russian	No	No	Private funding
#4	<i>SlovoKyrgyzstana</i>	State	20 000	Russian	Yes	No	Government
#5	<i>Kyrgyz Tuusu</i>	State	20 000	Kyrgyz	Yes	No	Government
#6	<i>Delo #</i>	Private	15 800	Russian	Yes	No	Private funding
#7	<i>Komsomolskaya Pravda - Kyrgyzstan</i>	Private	15 000	Russian	Yes	Yes	Private funding
#8	<i>Ai Danek</i>	Private	13 000	Russian/Kyrgyz	No	No	Private funding
#9	<i>Erkin Too</i>	State	10 000	Kyrgyz	Yes	No	Government
#10	<i>Moya stolica novosti (MSN)</i>	Private	8 000	Russian	Yes	No	Private funding

<sup>25</sup>There are websites with Kyrgyz-language newspaper archives: [www.gezitter.org](http://www.gezitter.org) and [www.presskg.com](http://www.presskg.com).



**Table 3.3. Uzbekistan: top ten print media<sup>26</sup>**

	Name	State or private	Circulation	Language of publication	Online version? (yes/no)	Uses social media as a channel for news?	Ownership/ source of finances
#1	<i>Darakchi</i>	Private	200 000	Uzbek	Yes	Yes	Printing house 'Darakchi'
#2	<i>Halq suzi</i>	State	130 000	Uzbek	Yes	No	Parliament and Cab. of Ministers
#3	<i>Marifat</i>	State	69 000	Uzbek	Yes	No	Min. of Education
#4	<i>Darakchi</i>	Private	66 000	Russian	Yes	Yes	Printing house 'Darakchi'
#5	<i>Sogdiana</i>	Private	60 000	Uzbek	Yes	Yes	Printing house 'Darakchi'
#6	<i>Tasvir</i>	Private	40 000	Russian	Yes	Yes	Printing house 'Tasvir'
#7	<i>Argmenty i facti</i>	Private	35 000	Russian	Yes	Yes	Printing house 'Tasvir'
#8	<i>Narodnoe Slovo</i>	State	32,000	Russian	Yes	No	Parliament and Cab. of Ministers
#9	<i>Tasvir</i>	Private	25 000	Uzbek	Yes	Yes	Printing house Tasvir
#10	<i>Mahalla</i>	State	22 000	Uzbek	Yes	No	Public fund 'Makhalla'

<sup>26</sup> Data from the media companies' websites and [www.12news.uz](http://www.12news.uz), 'Тираж главной газеты Узбекистана достиг рекордной отметки за последние 15 лет', <http://www.12news.uz/news/2013/01/tirazh-qlavnoj-gazety-uzbekistana-dos/>.

**Table 3.4. Tajikistan: top ten print media**

	Name	State or private	Circulation	Language of publication	Online version?	Uses social media as a channel for news?	Ownership/source of finances
#1	<i>Minbari Halq</i>	State	48 000	Tajik	Yes	No	People's Democratic Party (ruling party)
#2	<i>Jumhuriyat</i>	State	41 000	Tajik	Yes	Yes	State-owned
#3	<i>Oila</i>	Private	15 000	Tajik	No	No	Private
#4	<i>Asia-Plus</i>	Private	14 000	Russian	Yes	Yes	Private
#5	<i>Charkhi Gardun</i>	Private	6 500	Tajik	Yes	Yes	Private
#6	<i>Faraj</i>	Private	6 000	Tajik	Yes	No	Private
#7	<i>Nigoh</i>	Private	5 000	Tajik	Yes	No	Private
#8	<i>СССР (USSR)</i>	Private	5 000	Tajik	Yes	No	Private
#9	<i>Haqiqati Sughd</i>	State	4 500	Tajik	Yes	No	Regional government
#10	<i>Diyori Tursunzoda</i>	State	4 000	Tajik	No	No	District government

**Table 3.5. Turkmenistan: top ten print media**

	Name	State or private	Circulation	Language of publication	Online version? (yes/no)	Uses social media as a channel for news?	Ownership/source of financing
#1	<i>Turkmen dili</i>	State	125 033	Turkmen	no	no	Institute of Language and Literature of Academy of Sciences
#2	<i>Adalat</i>	State	106 479	Turkmen	no	no	Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan
#3	<i>Mugallymlar gazeta</i>	State	101 181	Turkmen	no	no	Ministry of Education of Turkmenistan
#4	<i>Zenan kalby.</i>	State	95 268	Turkmen	no	no	Union of women of Turkmenistan
#5	<i>Neytralnyi Turkmenistan</i>	State	45 066	Russian	yes	no	Turkmenistan Cabinet of ministers
#6	<i>Turkmenistan</i>	State	43784	Turkmen	no	no	Turkmenistan Cabinet of ministers
#7	<i>Turkmen Gundogary</i>	State	46140	Turkmen	no	no	Administration (local government) of Lebap region
#8	<i>Mary-Shahu-Jahan</i>	State	39984	Turkmen	no	no	Administration of Mary region
#9	<i>Dashoguz habarlary</i>	State	38839	Turkmen	no	no	Administration of Dashoguz region
#10	<i>Ahal Durmushy</i>	State	38079	Turkmen	no	no	Administration of Ahal region

#### 4. Development of print-media language over time

**Table 4.1. Number of print media according to language. Kazakhstan<sup>27</sup>**

	Kazakh	Russian	Kazakh and Russian	Other
<b>2007</b>	469	856	879	28 <sup>28</sup>
<b>2013</b>	466	743	472	179 <sup>29</sup>

- Unfortunately, official sources do not provide information on the development of print-media language since 1991, but Russian print media clearly dominate in the market.
- Statistics generally do not differentiate between the language in print and in electronic media.
- For example, according to statistics, as of 1 July 2011 there were 2722 registered outlets and news agencies: 1649 newspapers, 827 magazines, 233 electronic mass-media (50 TV companies, 43 radio companies, 134 cable broadcasting companies), and 13 news agencies. Of these, 532 were in Kazakh, 913 in Russian, 930 in Russian/ Kazakh and 347 in Kazakh/Russian/ other languages.<sup>30</sup>

**Table 4.2 Number of print media according to language. Kyrgyzstan<sup>31</sup>**

	National	Russian	English	Uzbek	Tajik	Turk	Dungan
<b>1991</b>	36	18	0	4	0	0	0
<b>1995</b>	47	25	0	5	0	1	0
<b>2000</b>	64	46	3	9	1	1	0
<b>2005</b>	96	63	4	12	3	1	1
<b>2010</b>	102	72	5	14	4	1	1
<b>2013</b>	104	74	5	14	4	1	1

<sup>27</sup> According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakh is the state language in Kazakhstan. Russian language is recognized as a language of interethnic communication.

<sup>28</sup> Adil Soz, 'Monitoring of Violations of Freedom of Speech in Kazakhstan in 2007, [http://www.adilsoz.kz/book\\_pdf/monitoring\\_2007.pdf](http://www.adilsoz.kz/book_pdf/monitoring_2007.pdf), accessed 5 October 2013.

<sup>29</sup> Ministry of Culture and Information, Mass Media in Kazakhstan as of 15 March 2013 [http://www.mki.gov.kz/rus/komitety/komitet\\_informacii\\_arxivov/upravlenie\\_pechatnyh\\_smi/statistika\\_otrasli](http://www.mki.gov.kz/rus/komitety/komitet_informacii_arxivov/upravlenie_pechatnyh_smi/statistika_otrasli)

<sup>30</sup> Adil Soz, 'Monitoring of Violations of Freedom of Speech in Kazakhstan in 2011, p.246, [http://www.adilsoz.kz/book\\_pdf/38.pdf](http://www.adilsoz.kz/book_pdf/38.pdf) (accessed 5 October 2013)

<sup>31</sup> Estimates provided by several media experts (from non-profit organizations).

**Table 4.3. Number of print media according to language. Tajikistan**

	<b>National</b>	<b>Russian</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Uzbek</b>	<b>Kyrgyz, Tajik</b>
<b>1991</b>	145	119	0	26	1
<b>1995</b>	162	103	0	22	1
<b>2000</b>	180	62	0	15	1
<b>2005</b>	207	58	0	13	1
<b>2010</b>	228	60	0	5	2
<b>2013<sup>32</sup></b>	289	55	0	2	2

Note: The number of print media in Tajikistan has increased substantially since 1991. However, this has been accompanied by a steep fall in circulation, due mainly to (i) weak distribution system with substantial delays in delivery; (ii) weakened purchasing power among the population; (iii) elimination or significant reduction of state subsidies, and (iv) poor news coverage/analysis of national and regional developments in the print media. Many articles and news coverages are published without citing authors and/or sources, and the share of local news and analyses is less than 25%.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Press Dep., Ministry of Culture of Tajikistan.

<sup>33</sup> <http://zerkalo.tj/public/userfiles/pdf%20Report%20EF%20-%205.pdf>.

**Table 4.4. Number of print media according to language. Turkmenistan**

	Nation- al	Other	Russ.	Engl.	Turk- ish <sup>34</sup>	Kazakh	Uzb.	Turkmen/ Engl/Russ	Turkm/ Russ.
<b>1991</b>	74 <sup>35</sup>	25 <sup>36</sup>	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>1995</b>	34 <sup>37</sup>	18 <sup>38</sup>	7	n/a	1 <sup>39</sup>	1	1	n/a	n/a
<b>2000</b> 40	33 <sup>41</sup>	10 <sup>42</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
<b>2005</b>	42 <sup>43</sup>	3 <sup>44</sup>	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	n/a	n/a
<b>2010</b> 45	46 <sup>46</sup>	3 <sup>47</sup>	3 <sup>48</sup>	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
<b>2011</b> 49	49 <sup>50</sup>	4	3	1	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
<b>2013</b> 51	45		2	1	0	0	0	4	3

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.memo.ru/hr/politpr/turk/prensa.htm> (accessed 8.10.2013)

<sup>35</sup> *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan 1991–1996*, Ashgabat: 57 newspapers, 17 magazines

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. 13 newspapers, 12 magazines

<sup>37</sup> *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan 1991–1996*, Ashgabat: 20 newspapers, 14 magazines

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, 9 newspapers, 9 magazines

<sup>39</sup> Zaman-Turkmenistan' newspaper, <http://www.zamantm.com/tm/mainAction.action> (accessed 29.09.2013)

<sup>40</sup> *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan, 2012*, Ashgabat

<sup>41</sup> 10 magazines, 23 newspapers, source: ibid.

<sup>42</sup> 9 magazines, 1 newspaper, source: ibid.

<sup>43</sup> *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan 2000–2005*, Ashgabat, 23 newspapers, 19 magazines

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., 1 newspaper, 2 magazines

<sup>45</sup> *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan, 2012*, Ashgabat

<sup>46</sup> 22 magazines, 24 newspapers, source: ibid.

<sup>47</sup> *Statistical Yearbook* notes only 'other languages', without further information

<sup>48</sup> 2 magazines, 1 newspaper, source: author's notes

<sup>49</sup> *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan, 2012*, Ashgabat

<sup>50</sup> 24 magazines, 25 newspapers, source: ibid.

<sup>51</sup> regnum.ru, 16 марта 2012 № 52353 <http://polpred.com/?ns=1&cnt=160&sector=15&sortby=date&page=2> it was written 24 national and local newspapers and 15 magazines for 2012, the same in [www.irex.org/system/files/EE\\_MSI\\_09\\_casia\\_Turkmenistan\\_0.pdf](http://www.irex.org/system/files/EE_MSI_09_casia_Turkmenistan_0.pdf) (accessed 3.10.2013)

**Table 4.5. Number of print media according to language. Uzbekistan**

	<u>National</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Other non-local languages (German, French, etc.)</u>	<u>Languages of national minorities (Kazakh, Tajik, etc)</u>
<b>1991</b>	35	60	1	1	3
<b>1995</b>	50	45	1	1	3
<b>2000</b>	65	31	1	1	2
<b>2005</b>	75	22	1	1	1
<b>2010<sup>52</sup></b>	87	10	1	1	1
<b>2013</b>	87	10	1	1	1

<sup>52</sup> Data from the Uzbekistan Agency on Press and Information.