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Feasibility Study of the Free Trade Agreement between The Kingdom of Cambodia and The Eurasian Economic Union

Prepared by

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Edited by

Professor Shandre Thangavelu and his team



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Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

Sentra Senayan II 6th Floor

Jalan Asia Afrika no.8, Gelora Bung Karno

Senayan, Jakarta Pusat 10270

Indonesia

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Preface

Cambodia and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) are seeking a free trade agreement between them to increase trade, investment, and economic collaboration. This research has been undertaken in response to a request from the Ministry of Commerce (MOC), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and the Royal Government of Cambodia, to undertake a feasibility and impact study of the Cambodia–EAEU FTA on Cambodia. The project was supported by the Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) as part of its continuous efforts to promote the deeper economic integration of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Member States into the regional and global economy.

Cambodia has been exploring a free trade agreement (FTA) with the EAEU to expand market access to Eastern Europe. The EAEU is a common market comprised of five nations (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia), 176 million people, and a gross domestic product of US\$2.5 trillion. The study examines the key impacts of a Cambodia–EAEU FTA on the Cambodian economy and the ASEAN region in terms of trade, investment, welfare, and the growth impact on the domestic and regional economy.

The study aimed to provide a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the impacts of the proposed FTA between Cambodia and the EAEU on Cambodia. It also examines the EAEU's current FTAs and provides an update on recent developments in the Singapore–EAEU FTA negotiations and the Viet Nam–EAEU FTA (VN–EAEU FTA).

The study also documents the trade and investment related issues of the border and behind-the-border issues affecting trade and foreign investment between Cambodia and the EAEU. It also identifies key sectors that will be affected by the Cambodia–EAEU FTA. The study focuses on several key sectors in particular: (a) energy, (b) manufacturing (garment and textiles), (c) agriculture, (d) tourism, (e) aviation, (f) telecommunications, and (g) logistics.

The study identifies key policy challenges and recommendations to inform policymakers and help them maximise the benefits from the FTA negotiations.



Professor Hidetoshi Nishimura

President of ERIA

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Project Contributors

Coordinated and Supervised

Professor Fukunari Kimura, Chief Economist, ERIA; Keio University (Leader)

Professor Shandre THANGAVELU, Vice-President, Jeffrey Cheah Institute for Southeast Asia, Sunway University; Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide; RUPP–Adelaide Policy Studies Centre (Co-Leader)

SIM Sokheng (Mr.), Under-Secretary of State, International Trade General Directorate, Ministry of Commerce, Kingdom of Cambodia

Dr. OUM Sothea, RUPP–Policy Studies Centre, Phnom Penh, RUPP, Cambodia

KONG Ratha (Mr.), Director of Economic Integration and ASEAN Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Cambodia

Dr. HAN Phoumin, Energy Economist, ERIA

Ministry of Commerce

KONG Bunroth (Mr.), Deputy Chief of Bureau, Department of Europe, Middle East and Africa

SOK Bunthorn (Mr.), Official, Department of the Americas

PAO Kimthang (Mr.), Deputy Chief of Bureau, Department of the Americas

SRENG Ier (Mr.), Official, Department of Europe, Middle East and Africa

Ministry of Economy and Finance

KHOV Ea Hai (Mr.), Junior Economist, Department of Economic Integration and ASEAN, General Department of Policy

YOU Monita (Ms), Junior Economist, Department of Economic Integration and ASEAN, General Department of Policy

SA Kimleng (Mr.), Young Economist, Department of Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy, General Department of Policy

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATIGA	ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement
BIT	bilateral investment treaty
CTC	change in tariff classification
DTA	Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EAEU–VN FTA	EAEU–Viet Nam FTA
EU	European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
FTA	free trade agreement
GDP	gross domestic product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project
ICT	information and communications technology
IDP	Industrial Development Plan/Policy
IPR	intellectual property rights
MFN	most-favoured nation
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.i.e.	not included elsewhere
NTBs	non-tariff barriers
NTMs	non-tariff measures
QIP	qualified investment project
RCA	revealed comparative advantage
ROO	rules of origin
RVC	regional value content
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
SPS	sanitary and phytosanitary
TBT	technical barriers to trade
US	United States
VAC	value-added content
VN–EAEU FTA	Viet Nam–EAEU FTA
WTO	World Trade Organization

Executive Summary

Cambodia and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) are seeking a free trade agreement between them to increase trade, investment, and economic collaboration. The proposal to undertake a feasibility and impact study on Cambodia of the Cambodia-EAEU FTA is a request by the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Cambodia has been exploring a free trade agreement (FTA) with the EAEU to expand market access to Eastern Europe. The EAEU is a common market comprised of five nations (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia), 176 million people, and a gross domestic product of US\$2.5 trillion. The study examines the key impacts of a Cambodia–EAEU FTA on the Cambodian economy and the ASEAN region in terms of trade, investment, welfare, and the growth impact on the domestic and regional economy.

The FTA between Cambodia and the EAEU is widely expected to create significant opportunities for trade and investment. Cambodia could further boost the export of textiles and garment and agricultural products, while Eurasian exporters could potentially gain greater access to growing markets, especially in energy.

This study aims to quantitatively and qualitatively assess the impacts of this proposed FTA. It will also examine the current FTAs of the EAEU and provide updates on the Singapore–EAEU FTA negotiations and the Viet Nam–EAEU FTA.

The study also documents the trade and investment-related issues of border and behind-the-border issues affecting trade and foreign investment between Cambodia and the EAEU. It identifies key sectors that will be affected by CEFTA, focusing in particular on (i) energy, (ii) manufacturing (garment and textiles), (iii) agriculture, (iv) tourism, (v) aviation, (vi) telecommunications, and (viii) logistics.

The study identifies key policy challenges and recommendations to inform policymakers and help them maximise the benefits from the FTA negotiations.

Key Results

- 1) CEFTA appears to be a win-win opportunity for Cambodia to deepen its economic integration with the global production value chain and increase its integration with Central Asia and Russia.
- 2) Regional FTAs provide the potential to induce key structural changes in the economy for a wider economic reform agenda as opposed to a narrow domestic agenda. The structural reforms could be undertaken in a structured framework (sequence of sectoral and key reforms) to manage the structural shifts and structural costs (for example, unemployment) in the domestic economy. CEFTA is expected to create potential dynamic gains (allocative efficiency) for Cambodia in terms of integrating

with the global economy and allow it to implement key structural reforms in the domestic economy in a structured framework.

- 3) The simulations of the recent FTA between the EAEU and Viet Nam alone show some negative impacts on Cambodia's economy, mainly due to competition in key export products (garments). The negative impact will be on Cambodia's GDP through trade diversion (imports become more expensive, raising production cost, reducing household demand and investment). Thus, CEFTA would not only offset the potential negative impacts but also create positive gains in terms of market access in existing products and could result in new investment in Cambodia.
- 4) Trade (Global Trade Analysis Project [GTAP]) simulations show greater potential dynamic output gains for Cambodia if CEFTA leads to deeper and more structural and economic liberalisation. Deeper economic and trade liberalisation and structural reforms that improve productivity could generate an average growth of around 2.4% from CEFTA compared with a less ambitious FTA based on the same conditions as the Viet Nam–EAEU–FTA which would be likely to generate growth of only 0.24%.
- 5) There are potential investment and trade impacts due to diversifying the manufacturing sector to higher value-added garment activities, shifting the industrial base to more value-added activities in light machineries and parts and components to complement Viet Nam (through the Viet Nam–EAEU FTA's trade and investment provisions for Russian investment for vehicle parts and components in Viet Nam) and Thailand. Furthermore, there are potential gains in investment opportunities and for productivity improvements in the services sector and to develop the key service sectors in tourism, aviation, agriculture services, and educational services in the global production value chain framework. And there is a potential to develop agriculture services and exports that have not been fully exploited in the economic development of Cambodia's economy.
- 6) Trade simulations indicate that joining the EAEU would benefit most of Cambodia's manufacturing sectors, including garment and textiles. The links to Belarus and Russia provide strong opportunities to level up and diversify the garments industry up the global value chain (GVC) activities. There are also opportunities to level up the manufacturing to light and part and components such as chemical and rubber, iron and steel, fabricated metals, machinery, and other transport equipment (which are part of the recommendations of the Industrial Development Plan [IDP]). There is a need to reduce the tariffs on textiles, other transport equipment, chemical and rubber products, and fabricated manufacturing from the EAEU, which are important sectors for Cambodia in terms of moving up the GVC.
- 7) The simulation results indicate that Cambodia will see a negative impact on the electronics sector (the trade creation and positive impact is stronger for Viet Nam). There is a need, therefore, to explore the possibilities of creating agglomerative effects and spillovers in Thailand's special economic zones at the border to create complementarities in Thailand's border activities.

- 8) Cambodia can further boost the export of textiles and garment, and agricultural products, while Eurasian exporters would potentially gain greater access to growing markets both in Cambodia and ASEAN as a whole.
- 9) There is potential to create new markets for agricultural products and exports to Belarus and Russia. This has to be developed together with improvements in the quality of Cambodia's agricultural products and in standards and branding, marketing, logistics, and warehousing services. There is also potential to develop new markets in green products and green exports.
- 10) The key dimension of CEFTA is the potential to induce and develop agricultural export products, but this must be complemented with creating infrastructure and linkages to key export markets for agricultural activities.
- 11) The trade simulations also indicate a negative impact on processed rice production, mainly due to the competitiveness of Viet Nam as markets are liberalised in both Cambodia and Viet Nam due to the FTA with the EAEU.
- 12) There is also potential to create markets for energy, gas, and petroleum, in which Russia seems to have superior technology and greater global market participation. The potential for Russia to invest in the energy and gas market in Cambodia will have an important impact on the energy sector and competitiveness in the domestic market.
- 13) The development of the energy market could be complemented with the development of green and environmentally conducive industrial activities that will have an important welfare and social impact on Cambodia.
- 14) The development of service sectors and the potential to develop trade in services will be the most likely gains of CEFTA. Trade-enabling services such as transport, insurance, banking, telecommunications, distribution services, computer and related services, other business and professional services, tourism, engineering services, environmental and agricultural services, energy, educational services, etc. could potentially develop and grow with CEFTA.
- 15) There are likely to be two types of services development from CEFTA:
 - a. Service sectors linked to the growth of manufactured goods and exports
 - b. Service sectors independent from the growth of manufactured goods and exports
- 16) The services chapter is likely to be driven by mutual trade in services from possible reduction in market access, national treatment impediments, dispute settlement issues in services investment, and in improving transparency and predictability in measuring services trade.
- 17) The development of the service sectors and trade will have important implications for Cambodia in increasing the services linkages and lowering trade transaction cost. This will greatly impact innovative activities in services and thereby increase productivity.

- 18) The key service sectors likely to be developed are: (i) agriculture, (ii) tourism, (iii) financial services, (iv) creative industries (driven by Belarus and Russia), (v) digital economy (driven by Belarus and Russia), (vi) e-commerce, (vii) logistics, (viii) aviation, (ix) energy-related services, (x) telecommunication and space services, and (xi) business services.
- 19) The development of the services sector must be addressed with deregulation and greater exposure of the domestic market to regional and global competition. Services liberalisation should focus on domestic deregulations, the mutual recognition agreements, and the different modes of service delivery including mode 4 (movement of people) in recognition of professional services which are expected to enhance trade in services.
- 20) Investment liberalisation should focus on national treatment impediments and enhance the transparency and predictability of measures affecting investment and investors.
- 21) The potential areas for investment from the EAEU in Cambodia include: (i) processed food, (ii) heavy engineering goods, (iii) transportation goods, (iv) minerals and metallurgy, (v) tourism services, (vi) research and development centres, (vii) space technology, (viii) energy-efficient technology, (ix) green industry and products, (x) e-commerce, and (xi) digital trade.
- 22) Several trade-related issues need to be considered: (i) intellectual property rights, (ii) competition policy, (iii) government procurement, (iv) environment policy, (v) labour standards, (vi) trade facilitation, and (vii) e-commerce.

Chapter 1

Macroeconomic Trend of Cambodia and EAEU Members

Cambodia and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) are seeking a free trade agreement (FTA) between them to increase trade, investment, and economic collaboration. The proposal to undertake a feasibility and impact study of this FTA on Cambodia based on the request from the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Economic and Finance of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

To expand its market access to Eastern Europe, Cambodia is exploring an FTA with the EAEU, a common market comprising five nations (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation [henceforth, Russia]), 180 million people, and a gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$1.9 trillion in 2016 (Eurasian Economic Community website)¹. The study examines the key impacts of the Cambodia–EAEU FTA (CEFTA) on the country’s economy and the ASEAN region in terms of trade, investment, welfare, and growth.

Figure 1. Cambodia Trade with the EAEU (million US\$)



Source: UNCTAD (2016).

Although the total trade between Cambodia and the EAEU was insignificant after the 1997 Asian financial crisis, it gradually increased from US\$9 million in 2005 to US\$123 million in 2014 before slowing down to US\$102 million in 2015 (Figure 1). This trade surplus is mainly due to the textile and garment exports from Cambodia to Russia. It is important to note that the trade between ASEAN and the EAEU is US\$16 billion in 2015.

The FTA between Cambodia and the EAEU is widely expected to create significant opportunities for trade and investment. While Cambodia could further boost the export of textiles and garment and agricultural products, the European exporters too could benefit from greater access to growing markets, especially in energy.

¹ <http://www.eurasiancommission.org>

1. Key Economic Indicators of Cambodia and EAEU Countries

The EAEU is a common market comprising five nations – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia with 180 million people and real GDP of US\$1.9 trillion in 2016 which ranked 11th in the world. In comparison, ASEAN has 638 million people and a GDP of US\$2.6 trillion and ranked 7th in the world. The average GDP per capita of the EAEU and ASEAN are US\$5,186 and US\$10,891 respectively (Table 1).

In terms of trade, ASEAN is an open market with its share of trade in goods accounting for 117% of GDP in 2016, with Singapore, Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Cambodia leading the group. Trade in services is also important, accounting for more than 26% of GDP. ASEAN also attracts significant inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI), with the average share accounting for 6% of the region's GDP.

Table 1. Key Economic Indicators, ASEAN and EAEU

Country	2016				
	GDP	GDP per Capita	Trade (% of)	Trade	FDI
Brunei Darussalam	13,301.5	26,938.50	76.4	17.7	-1.3
Cambodia	16,998.2	1,269.90	127	33.9	11.4
Indonesia	1,037,688.1	3570.3	37.4	6.2	0.4
Lao PDR	11,102.3	2353.2	68.4	9.6	6.3
Malaysia	343,939.0	9502.6	128.1	25.2	4.6
Myanmar	75,122.7	1,275.00	42.8	10	4.9
Philippines	284,476.7	2951.1	64.9	18.2	2.6
Singapore	294,946.7	52,960.70	318.4	102.8	20.7
Thailand	406,392.9	5,907.90	123.1	26.1	0.4
Viet Nam	164,104.9	2,185.70	184.7	13.8	6.2
ASEAN	2,648,072.9	10,891.50	117.1	26.4	5.6
Armenia	11,479.7	3,606.20	76.4	31.7	3.2
Belarus	59,122.3	4,989.30	125.4	23.3	2.6
Kazakhstan	188,122.9	7,510.10	61.8	9.7	13.2
Kyrgyzstan	6,315.7	1,077.00	110.8	28.6	7.1
Russia	1,627,966.1	8,748.40	46.3	10.3	2.6
EAEU	1,893,006.7	5,186.20	84.1	20.7	5.7
Average Growth 2010–2016					
Country	GDP	GDP per Capita	Trade (% of)	Trade	FDI
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	-1.4	-0.2	-12.1	-25.5
Cambodia	7.0	5.3	13.1	26.8	26.9
Indonesia	5.5	4.3	5.5	7.1	23.8
Lao PDR	7.8	6.4	18.6	18.7	23.3
Malaysia	5.4	3.6	4.3	5.6	7.5
Myanmar	7.5	6.6	14.9	39.0	35.7
Philippines	6.3	4.6	8.2	13.5	29.8
Singapore	5.4	3.7	3.4	9.4	21.0
Thailand	3.6	3.2	6.1	8.6	60.4
Viet Nam	6.0	4.9	15.9	11.7	7.9
ASEAN	5.5	4.1	9.0	11.8	21.1
Armenia	3.5	3.3	4.0	9.6	-1.6
Belarus	1.6	1.6	2.5	12.2	14.1
Kazakhstan	4.6	3.1	0.7	4.3	20.6
Kyrgyzstan	4.0	2.2	3.5	6.6	60.2
Russia	1.6	1.2	1.7	3.3	45.5
EAEU	3.0	2.3	2.5	7.2	27.8

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union, FDI = foreign direct investment, GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: Real GDP is in US\$ billion, GDP per capita is in US\$, the rest are in % of GDP.

Source: World Bank (2017).

The share of trade in goods to GDP in the EAEU is 84%, while Belarus and Kyrgyzstan, which are the most open, have shares at 125% and 110%, respectively. The shares of trade in services and FDI to GDP in the EAEU are about 21% and 6%, respectively.

The average annual GDP and per capita income growth of ASEAN in 2010–2016 was 5.5% and 4.1% compared to 3% and 2.3% that of EAEU, respectively. The Lao PDR, Myanmar, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam are the high-growing economies in ASEAN, whereas the growth of Armenia and Kazakhstan was higher than the EAEU’s average. Both ASEAN and the EAEU recorded significant growth in trade in goods and services, as well as FDI inflows.

In terms of economic structure, ASEAN had geared towards more services-based growth in 2010–2016, with the average share of services to GDP increasing from 45% in 2010 to 50% in 2016, while the share of agriculture decreased from 17% to 13% (Table 2). The average growth rate was around 6% for services, 6.5% for industry, and 2% for agriculture, with Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Myanmar enjoying more than 10% growth in the industry during the same period.

Table 2. Economic Structure, ASEAN and EAEU

Country	2010 (% of GDP)			2016 (% of GDP)			Average Growth 2010–		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Brunei	0.7	68.7	30.6	1.2	57.3	41.5	0.9	-1.3	1.7
Cambodia	36.5	23.5	40.0	26.7	31.7	41.6	2.1	11.5	6.7
Indonesia	13.9	42.8	40.7	13.5	39.3	43.7	3.9	4.6	6.7
Lao PDR	31.5	32.3	36.3	19.5	32.5	48.0	2.8	11.9	7.3
Malaysia	10.1	37.8	52.1	8.7	35.7	55.7	3.2	4.5	6.4
Myanmar	36.9	26.5	36.7	28.2	29.5	42.3	1.7	13.1	9.6
Philippines	12.3	32.6	55.1	9.7	30.8	59.5	1.0	7.5	6.7
Singapore	0.0	27.7	72.3	0.0	26.2	73.8	3.0	5.7	5.6
Thailand	10.5	40.0	49.5	8.3	35.8	55.8	0.5	2.9	4.6
Viet Nam	21.0	36.7	42.2	18.1	36.4	45.5	2.5	4.8	4.7
ASEAN	17.3	36.9	45.5	13.4	35.5	50.7	2.2	6.5	6.0
Armenia	19.2	37.0	43.8	17.8	27.5	54.7	4.1	2.2	4.3
Belarus	10.1	40.3	49.5	7.9	36.1	56.0	2.2	1.4	2.9
Kazakhstan	4.8	42.9	52.3	4.8	33.5	61.7	2.7	2.6	6.5
Kyrgyzstan	19.4	29.3	51.3	14.9	29.2	55.9	1.7	6.1	5.4
Russia	3.9	34.7	61.4	4.7	32.4	62.8	1.9	2.0	1.4
EAEU	11.5	36.8	51.7	10.0	31.8	58.2	2.5	2.8	4.1

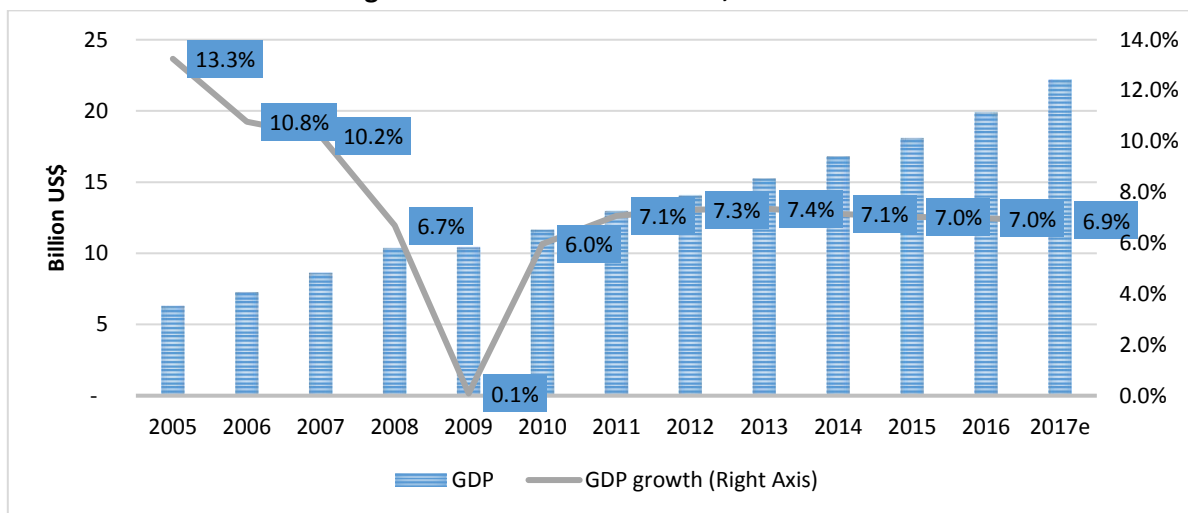
ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union, GDP = gross domestic product. Source: World Bank (2017).

The EAEU followed similar patterns with the average share of services to GDP increasing from 51% in 2010 to 58% in 2016, and the share of agriculture decreasing from 11% to 10%. However, the share of industry significantly dropped from about 37% to 32% during the same period. The EAEU’s average growth rate for services was 4%, while the industry and agriculture accounted for 3% and 2%, respectively. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan registered higher growth in services and industry than the EAEU’s average.

2. Cambodia's Economy

In 2015, Cambodia had transformed from a low-income country to a lower middle-income one. It had been performing very well in the past 2 decades with an average growth of 7%, which was mainly contributed by the industry and services sectors. The per capita income is expected to reach about \$1,435 based on the early year projection in 2017. The World Development Indicators 2017 (World Bank, 2017) reported that the labour force participation rate was more than 80%, of which about 70% are young workers aged 15–24 years, although most of them are unskilled and low skilled.

Figure 2. GDP and Growth Rate, Cambodia

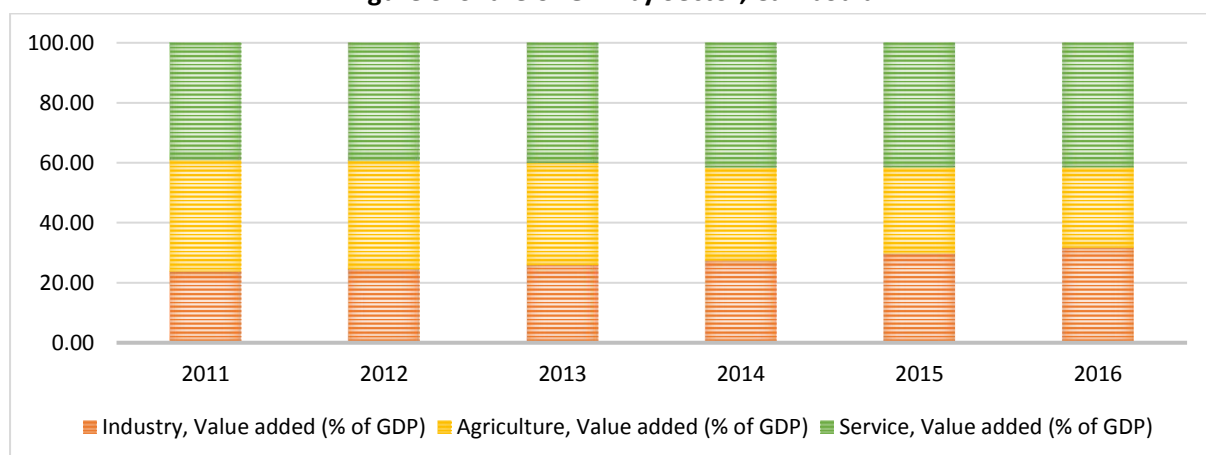


GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (2017).

The economy has been shifting from agrarian to labour-intensive (light) manufacturing due to the shrinking agriculture sector that was being replaced by the industry sector. In 2016, the growth rates in agriculture, industry, and services sectors were 1.8%, 10.5%, and 6.7%, respectively, while the shares of agriculture, industry, and services were 26.7%, 31.7%, and 41.6% in the same period (Figure 3) (MEF, 2017).

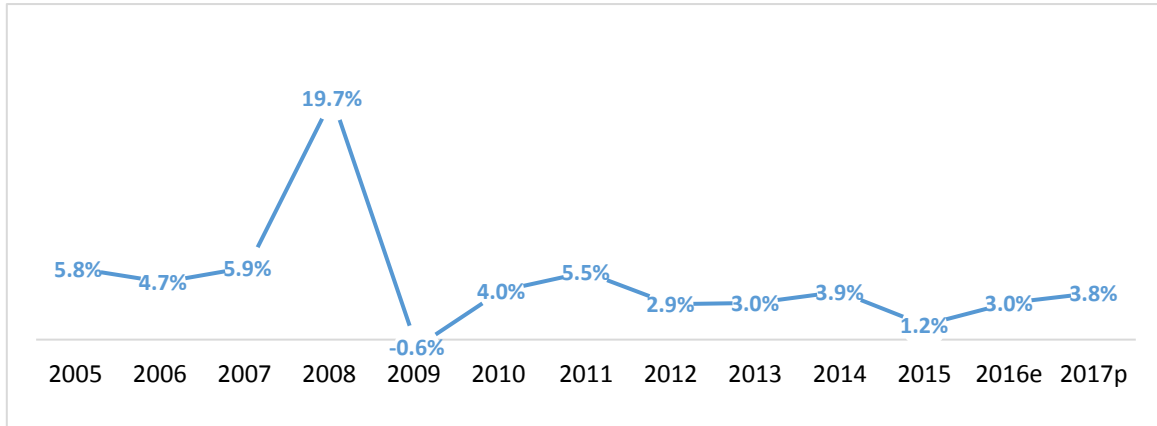
Figure 3. Share of GDP by Sector, Cambodia



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (2018).

After the 2008 global financial crisis, inflation has been kept under control averaging at around 4% (Figure 4). But inflation slightly increased in 2017, mainly due to the rising food prices in Cambodia. However, the government is committed to driving down the inflation rate by reducing the costs in the value chain of food production.

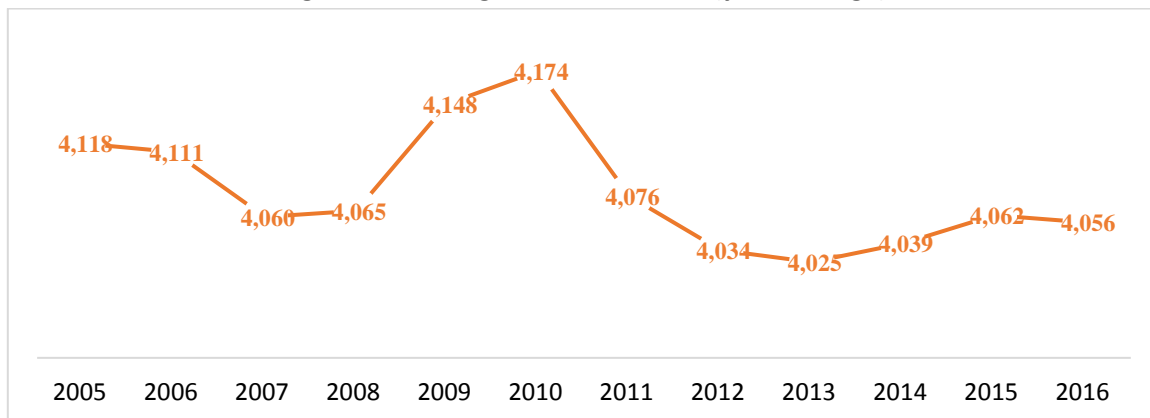
Figure 4. Inflation Rate, Cambodia



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (2018).

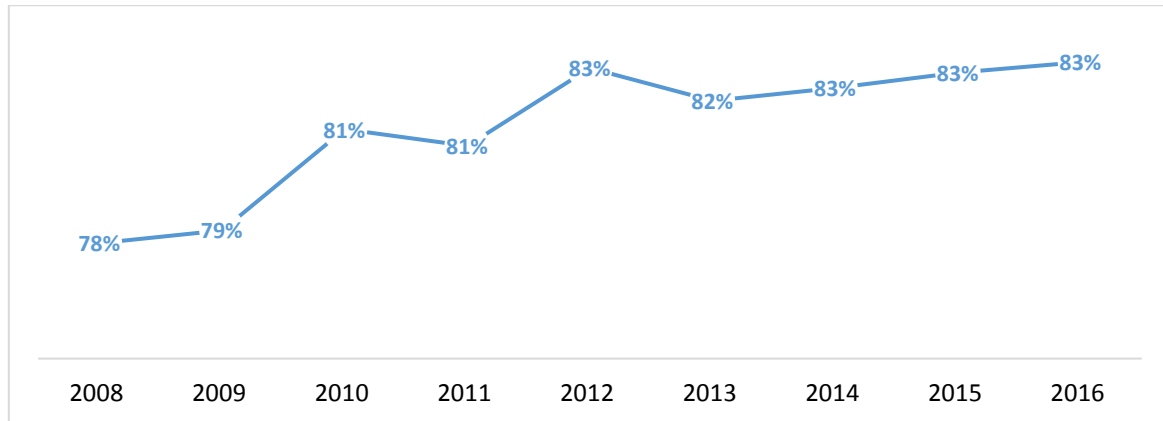
Cambodia is a highly dollarised economy with more than 80% of foreign currency deposit to total liquidity. The government has managed the exchange rate, which fluctuates between 4,000 to 4,100 riels per US dollar over the year. The stable exchange rate makes the economy an attractive destination for foreign investments, although the high level of dollarisation constrains the implementation of monetary policy.

Figure 5. Exchange Rate, Cambodia (year average)



Source: National Bank of Cambodia website.
https://www.nbc.org.kh/english/economic_research/exchange_rate.php .

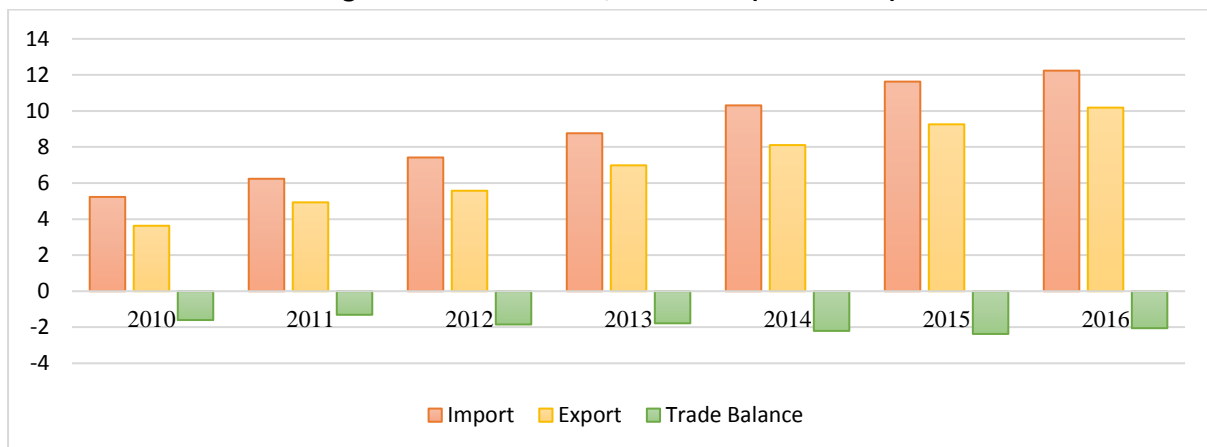
Figure 6. Ratio of Foreign Currency Deposit to Total Liquidity, Cambodia



Source: National Bank of Cambodia website.
 (https://www.nbc.org.kh/english/economic_research/exchange_rate.php)

In terms of trade, Cambodia has been facing a trade deficit, accounting for -17% to GDP in 2016 (MEF, 2017). The growth of exports remained robust at around 10% in 2016 (Figure 7). Cambodia's export is still largely dependent on garment, which accounted for about 73% of total export in 2016, mainly to the United States (US) and the European Union (EU). This was followed by some commodities such as rice and rubber. Conversely, the growth rate of imports was about 5.1% in the same period. The main imported goods were garment materials, petroleum, and vehicle products.

Figure 7. Trade Balance, Cambodia (billion US\$)

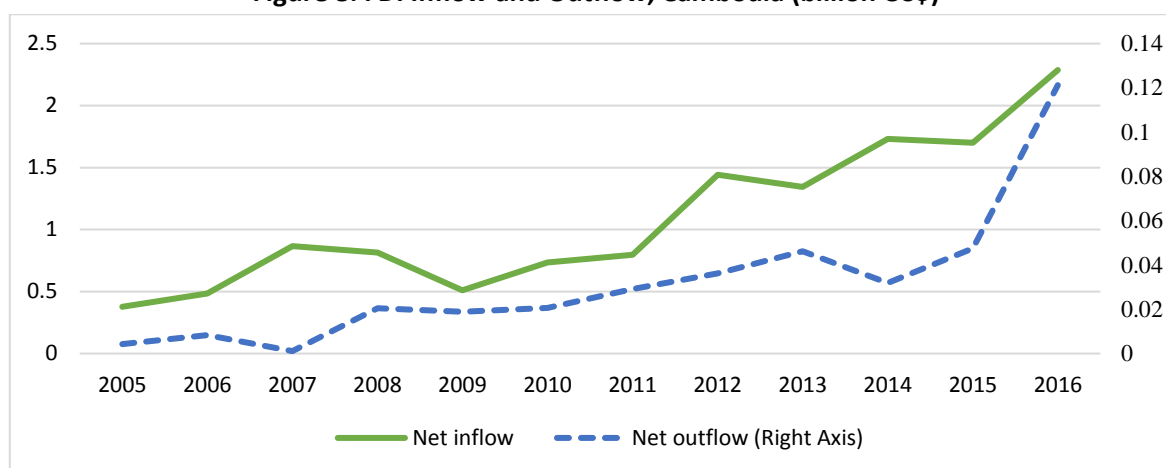


Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (2018).

The investment-to-GDP ratio that includes both public and private accounts was almost 30% in 2016. FDI inflow in 2016 accounted for US\$2.3 billion (CDC, 2017a)² and FDI outflow accounted for about US\$1.2 billion in the same period (World Bank, 2017).

² Data was estimated based on equity provided by the Council for the Development of Cambodia with project approval.

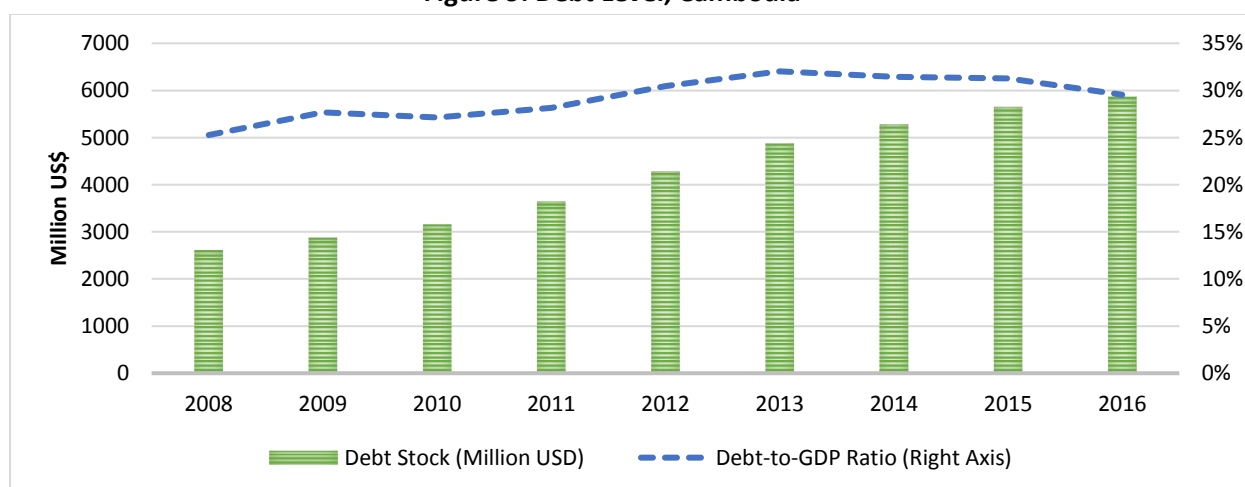
Figure 8. FDI Inflow and Outflow, Cambodia (billion US\$)



Source: World Bank (2018).

As an emerging least-developed country, Cambodia’s financial market is still at the early stage of development. Since Cambodia is a dollarised economy, monetary policy has a limited role in the economy. Thus, Cambodia relies heavily on fiscal policy to manage its economy. On its budget, the government has improved the implementation of the tax system. Although the government expenditure has increased in recent years, as a medium-term strategy, the government aims to balance the revenue and expenditure to tighten the budget deficit.

Figure 9. Debt Level, Cambodia



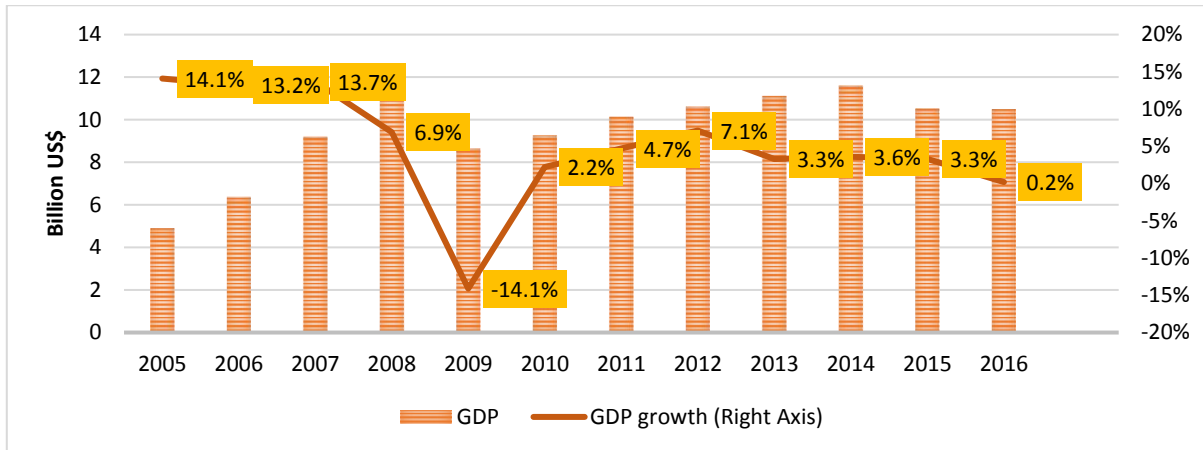
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (2018).

3. EAEU Member Countries

3.1. Overview of Armenia’s economy

After a decade of double-digit growth, the Armenian economy is now experiencing slower growth. The economy is more diversified in terms of services, resources, and agriculture. However, it strongly depends on mineral resources and agriculture for sustained growth. In 2016, the economy grew slightly about 0.2% mainly due to a weaker external environment. The structure of the economy remains highly dependent on Russia for continual growth.

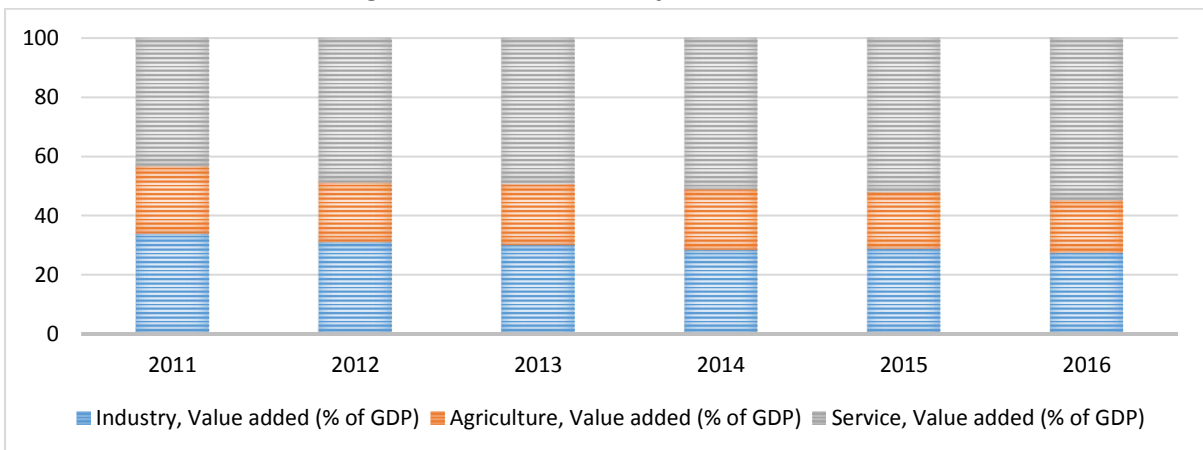
Figure 10. GDP and Growth Rate, Armenia



GDP = gross domestic product.
 Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

The share of the services sector accounted for more than 50% of GDP, while that of agriculture remained at almost 18% of GDP in 2016. Industry share also weakened in 2016 (Figure 11).

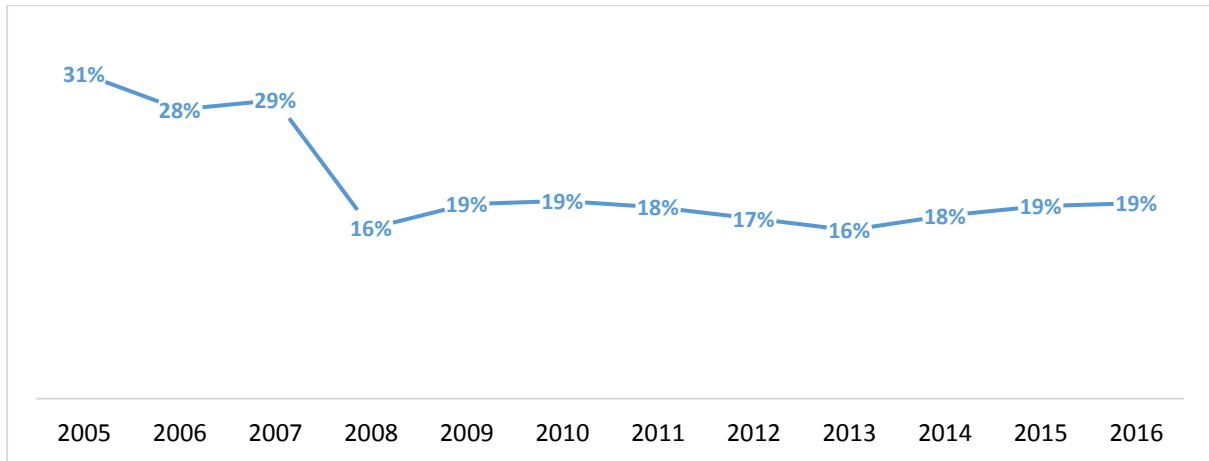
Figure 11. Share of GDP by Sector, Armenia



Source: World Bank (2018).

Unemployment has remained stable at a high rate of almost 20% (Figure 12). From 2010, the employment rate has not changed much due to a huge emigration to Russia. As a result, remittance has contributed significantly to the economic growth, thus making the economy vulnerable to external shocks.

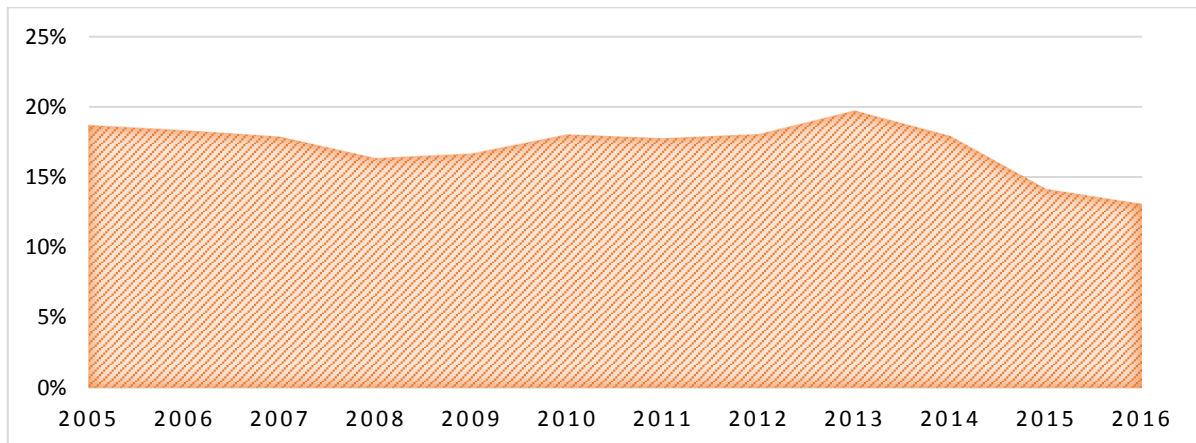
Figure 12. Unemployment Rate, Armenia



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Hence, remittance plays an important role in Armenia, with the share of remittance to GDP averaging at 19% in 2005 and later declining to 13% in 2016 (Figure 13). The main source of remittance was from Russia, accounting for 89%, with migrant workers contributing to more than 80% (IMF, 2012).

Figure 13. Share of Remittance to GDP, Armenia

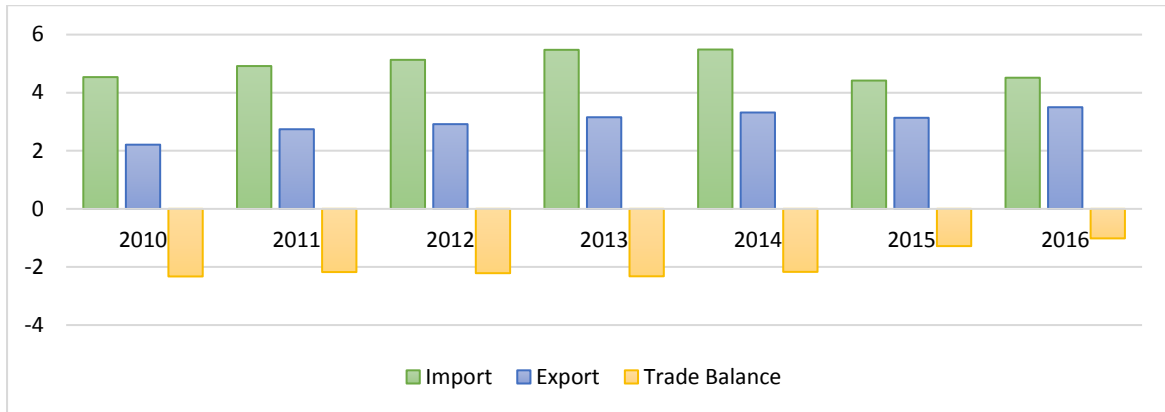


GDP = gross domestic product.
Source: World Bank (2018).

Although Armenia has a negative trade balance, the gap has been shrinking in the past few years (Figure 14). As indicated in the product complexity index³, the main export products are copper ore, rolled tobacco, hard liquor, gold, and diamonds, while the main imports include petroleum and gas, unspecified, diamonds, and packaged medicaments. Similarly, its top export partners include Russia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Iraq, and Germany, while its main import partners are Russia, Germany, Georgia, China, and Italy.

³ See <https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/arm/>

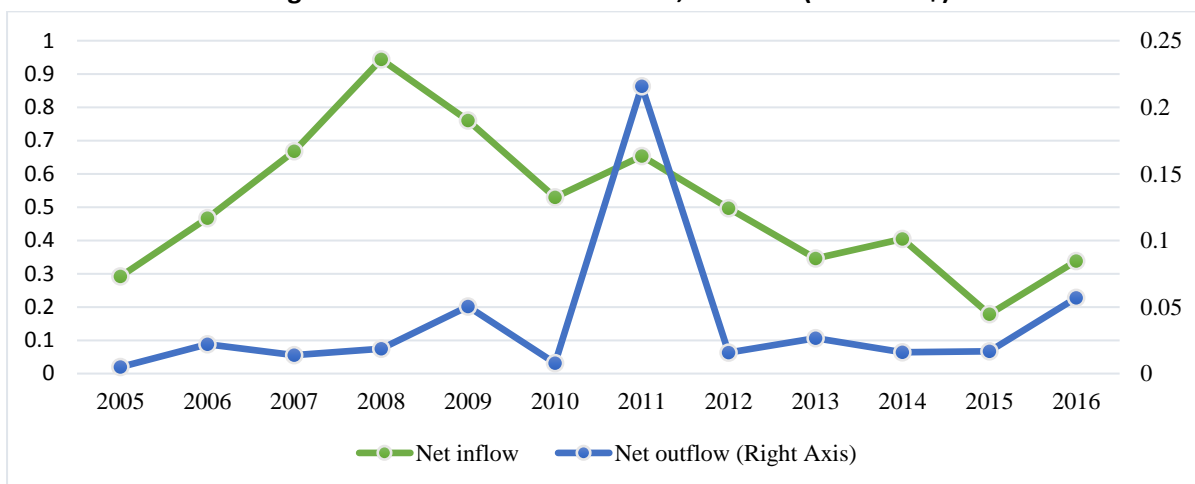
Figure 14. Trade Balance, Armenia (billion US\$)



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

FDI plays a critical role in the Armenian economy, with the main source of FDI coming from Russia, the EU (France, Argentina, Germany), and the US. The key sectors for FDI activities in the past decade were electricity, gas, mining, telecommunications, real estate, and beverage.

Figure 15. FDI Inflow and Outflow, Armenia (billion US\$)

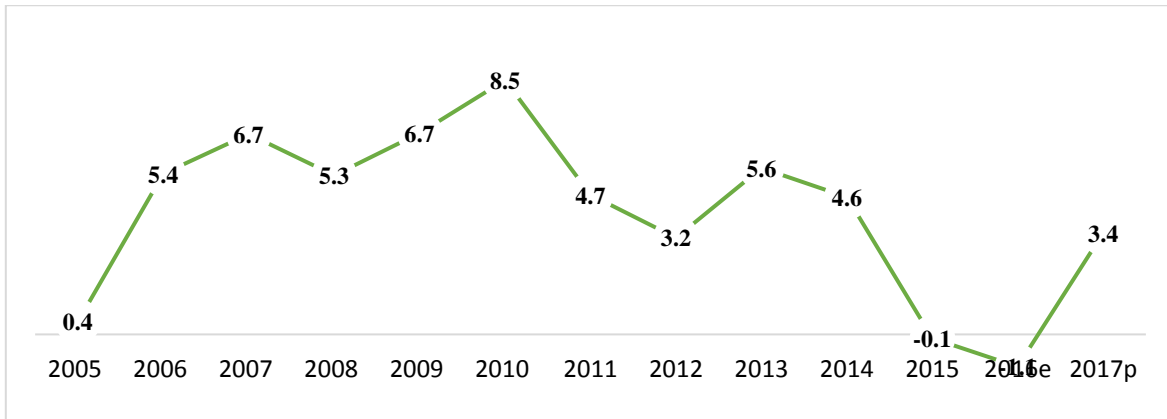


FDI = foreign direct investment.

Source: World Bank (2018).

Inflation remained at a low rate despite the fluctuation (Figure 16). Armenia had pursued a sound macroeconomic policy to avoid the exposure to the global financial crisis in 2008.

Figure 16. Inflation Rate, Armenia (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

In the past, Armenia used concessional financing to achieve growth. During the slow consumption in 2015, the government was said to have engaged in countercyclical expansionary fiscal policy to boost consumption. Hence, economic growth was negative and the budget deficit highly increased in 2015 and 2016.

Figure 17. Debt Level, Armenia

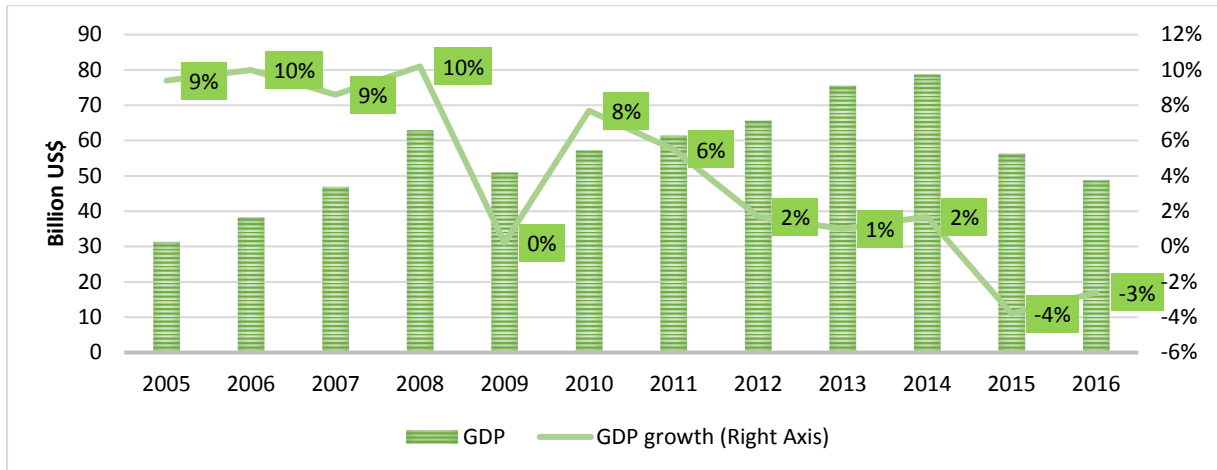


Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

3.2. Overview of the Belarus economy

Belarus is an upper middle-income country in the EAEU with a per capita income of about US\$5,000 in 2016. The growth rate had been slowing down since 2010 until it reached negative growth in 2015–2016 (Figure 18). Imports and exports were also negative from 2016 to 2017. Government debt was about 48% to GDP in 2016, and was forecasted to increase in following years.

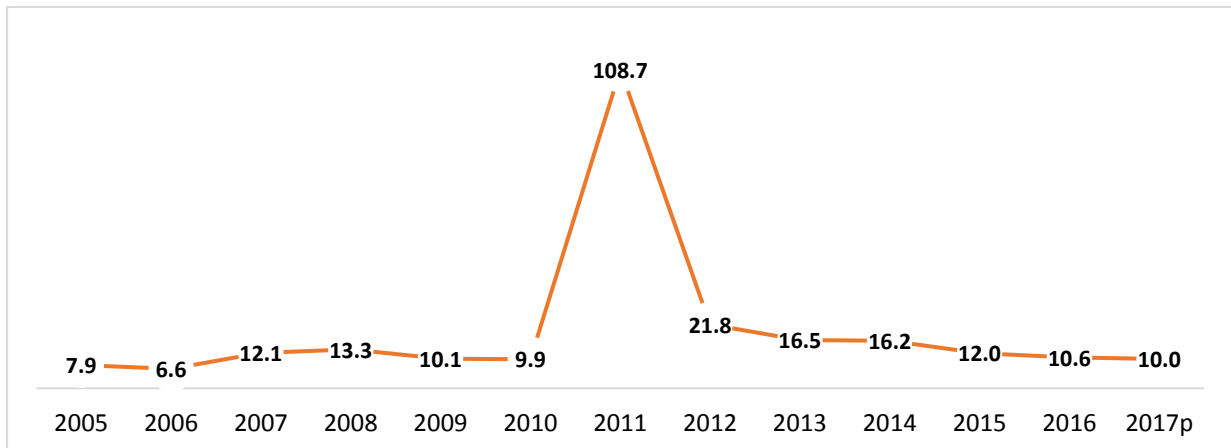
Figure 18. GDP and Growth Rate, Belarus



GDP = gross domestic product.
 Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

The economy devalued its currency in 2010, thus putting strong pressure on growth and prices. Inflation peaked to more than 100% in 2011, declining to around 11% in 2016 and then to 10% in 2017 (Figure 19).

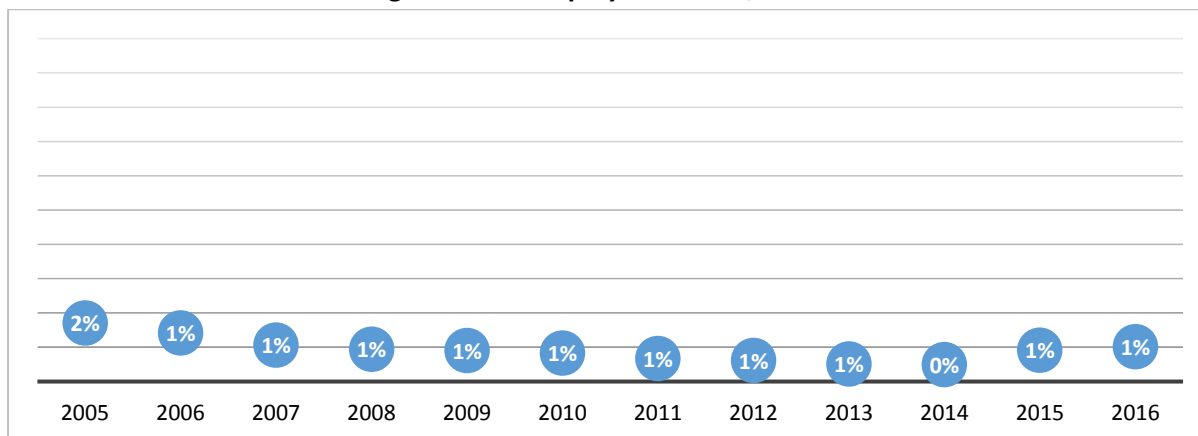
Figure 19. Inflation Rate, Belarus



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Belarus has a relatively high human capital as reflected in the human development index. Also, unemployment remains at a low rate of around 1% despite the slow economic growth (Figure 20).

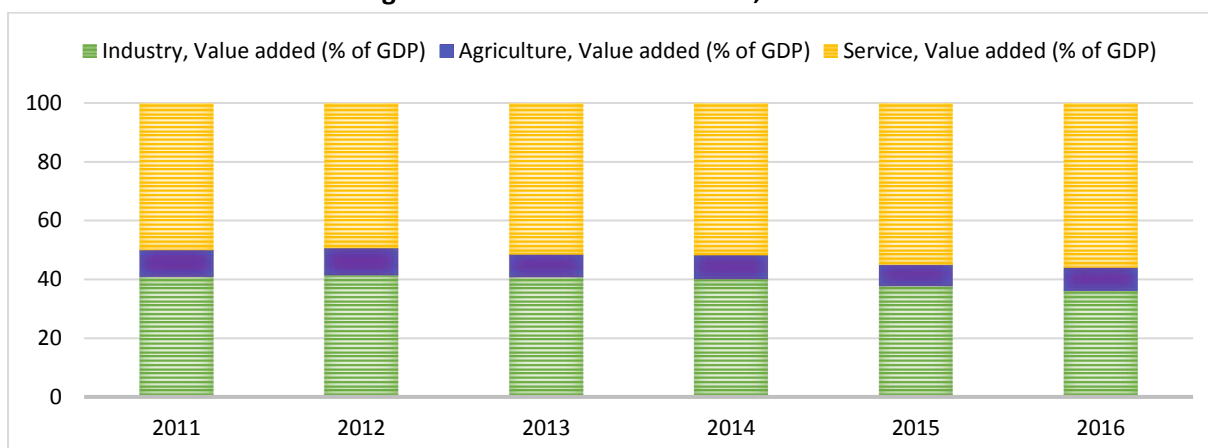
Figure 20. Unemployment Rate, Belarus



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Belarus is a more diversified economy with a well-developed industry. The economy is driven by both the services and industry sectors, accounting for 56% and 36%, respectively, in 2016 (Figure 21). After the breakup from the former Soviet Union, Belarus built the strongest industrial base, thus making the country less reliant on agriculture. However, its economy is still closely tied to the external environment, especially to the Russian economy.

Figure 21. Sectoral Share of GDP, Belarus



GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: World Bank (2018).

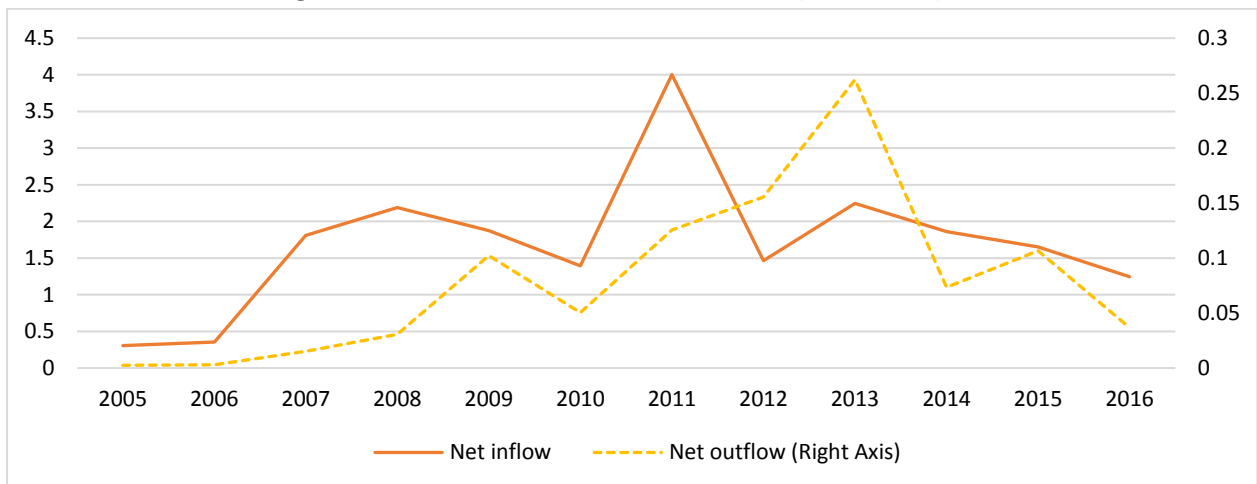
As the industry sector is well developed, it is the main driver for growth, with trade as the key driver of the economy. The industrial structure is diversified in machine and instrument building, electronics, and agricultural production. The country's main trading partners are Russia, Ukraine, Poland, and Germany. The top exports are refined petroleum, delivery trucks, tractors, and fertilisers, while imports include petroleum, gas, and packaged medicament as shown in the product complexity index. In the past few years, FDI inflow had moved downwards (Figure 23). However, it remained stable compared to the GDP.

Figure 22. Trade Balance, Belarus (billion US\$)



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

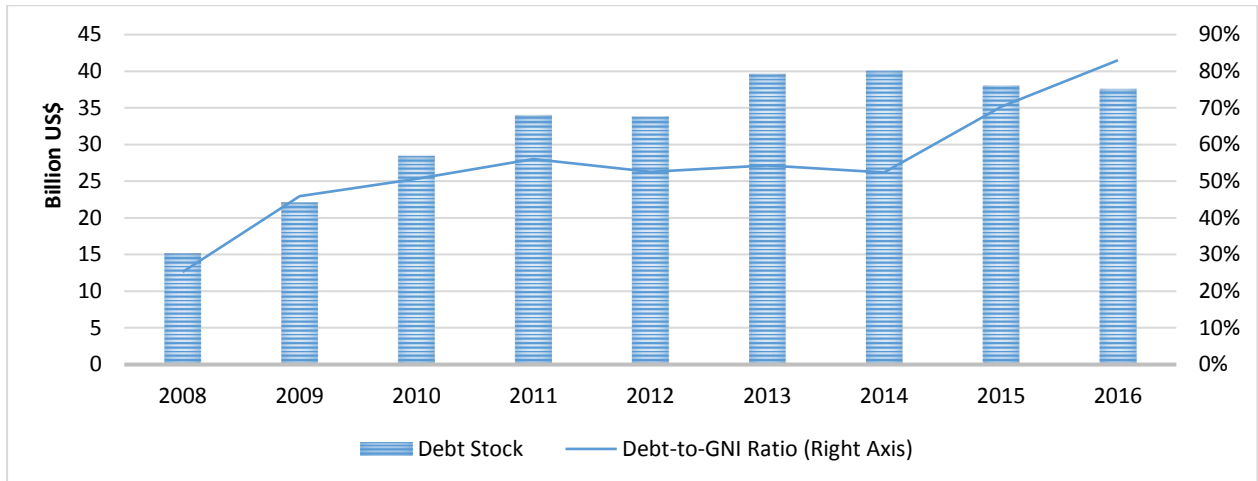
Figure 23. FDI Inflow and Outflow, Belarus (billion US\$)



Source: World Bank (2018).

Debt has been declining for the past few years due to fiscal austerity and tightening of the government budget. The tightening of monetary policy has successfully curbed inflation; however, the tightening in fiscal policy and the slowdown of the Russian economy have contracted Belarus's economy. Private consumption in 2016 faced a negative growth given the decline in real wage amidst a weak labour market.

Figure 24. Debt Level, Belarus

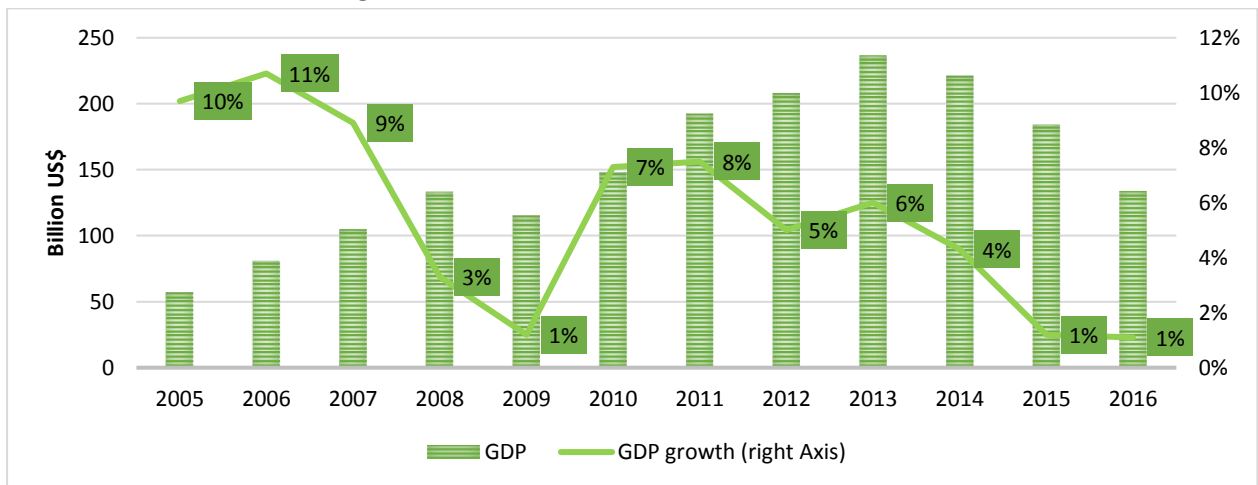


Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

3.3 Overview of the Kazakhstan economy

Kazakhstan was classified as an upper middle-income country in 2015 with a GDP per capita of about \$7,700 in 2016. The economy grew around 1.1% in 2016 and relied on natural resource extraction as a key sector for growth that made the economy vulnerable to external shocks and global demand and price of oil. The decline in global oil price since 2014 strongly contracted the economy.

Figure 25. GDP and Growth Rate, Kazakhstan

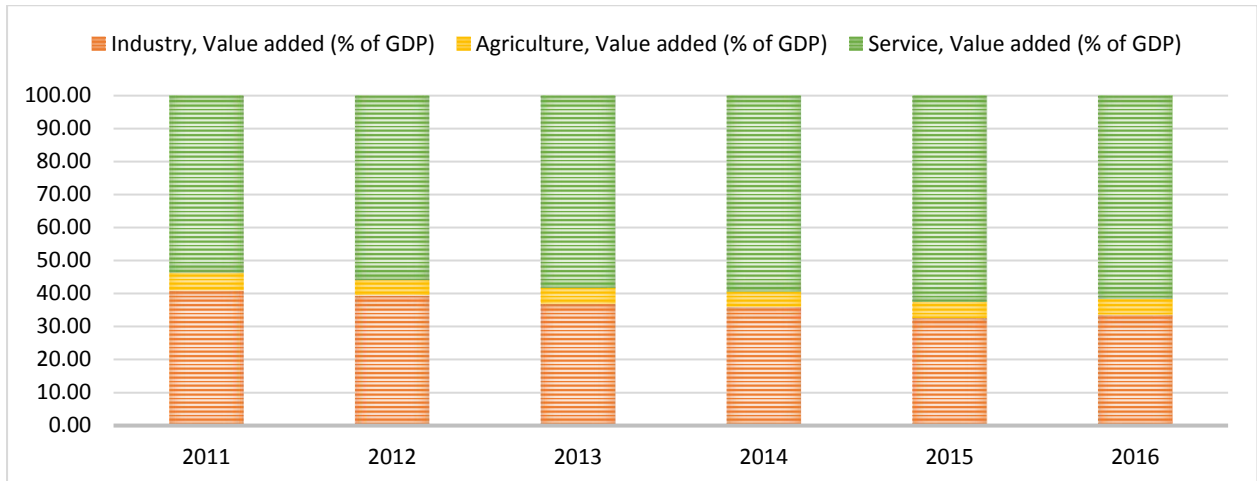


GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

The industry and services sectors are the key contributors to the economy, accounting for almost 95% of GDP in 2016 (Figure 26). Key industries include refining and metallurgy, chemical, light manufacturing, food processing, and oil and gas. The share of agriculture has been low since 2005 mainly due to low investment in this sector.

Figure 26. Share of GDP by Sector, Kazakhstan

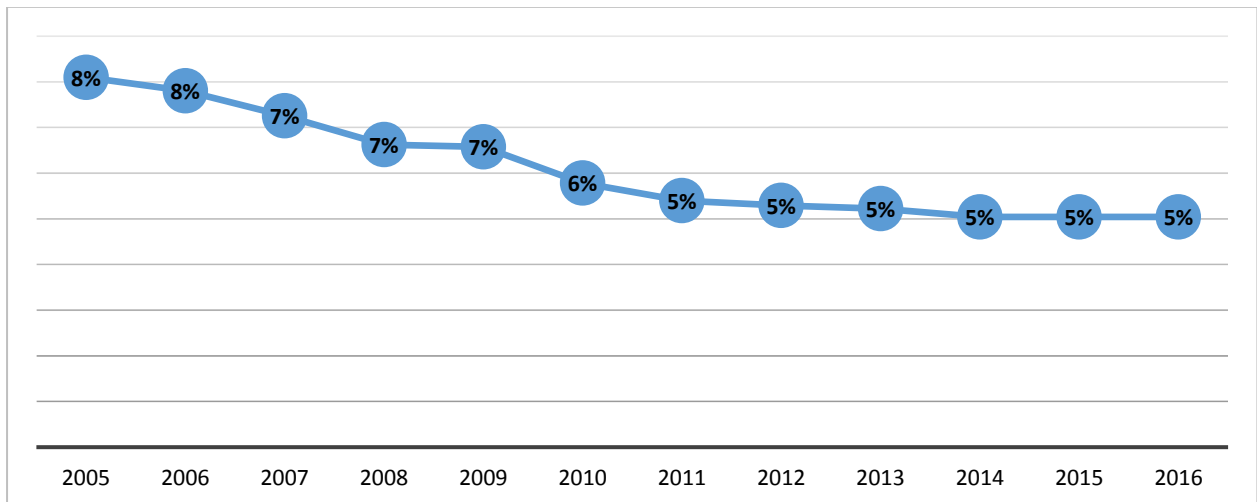


GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: World Bank (2018).

The labour force consists of young workers, about 40% of whom are 15–24 years old. The unemployment rate has been moving on a downward trend and reached around 5% in 2016 (Figure 27). Although the workforce comprises young and educated labour force, many large industries still rely on the technical skills of foreign workers and engineers.

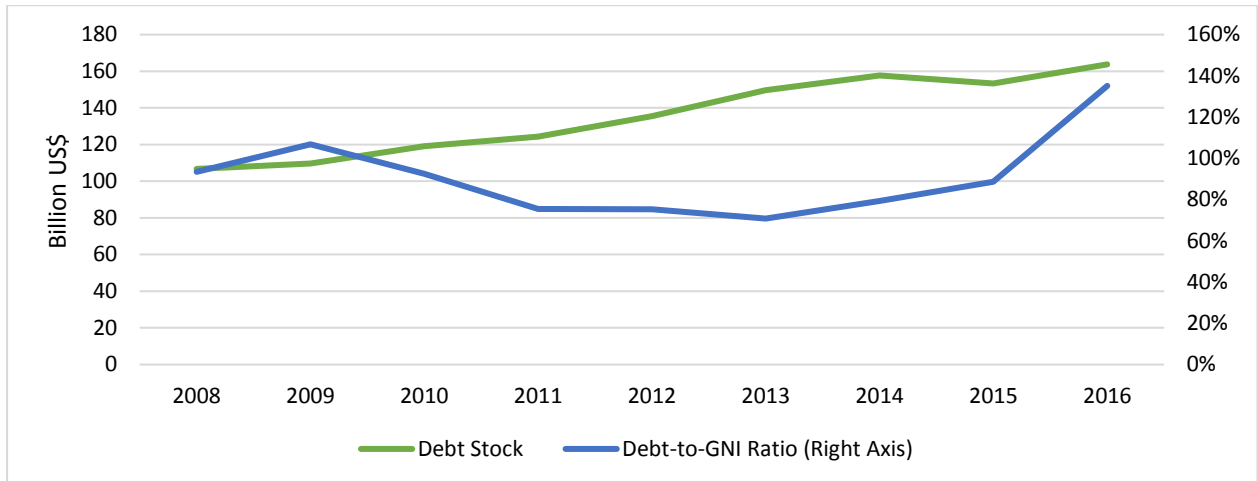
Figure 27. Unemployment Rate, Kazakhstan



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

The high level of debt in the country, most of which is private debt, is not a main economic issue for Kazakhstan. Public debt to GDP accounted for only about 21% in 2016, which was slightly lower compared to that of 2015.

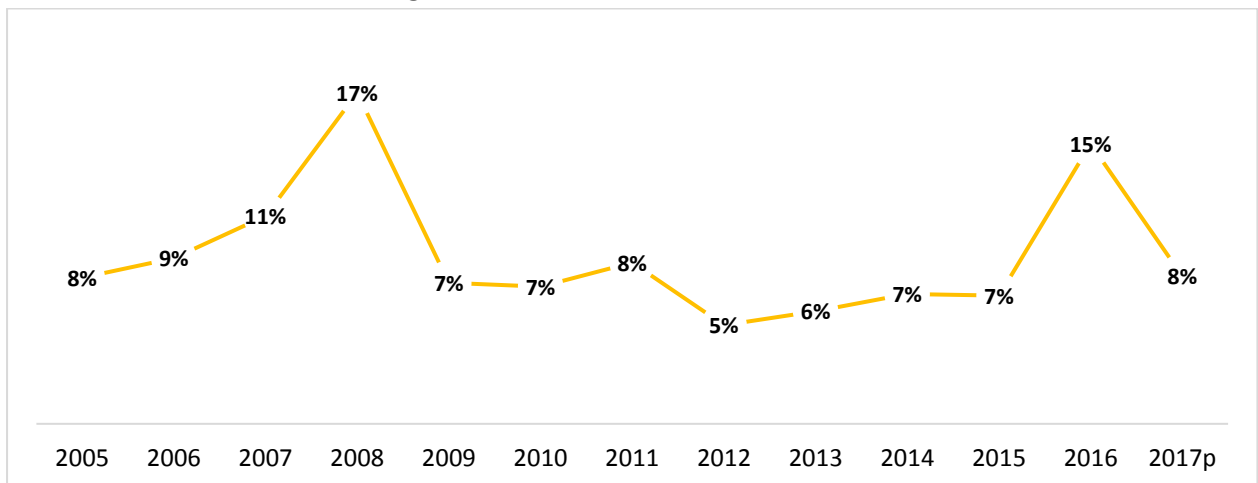
Figure 28. Debt Level, Kazakhstan



Source: World Bank (2018).

Since Kazakhstan is a key oil exporting country in the EAEU, ensuring price stability is important for the economy, so the central bank announced the adoption of inflation in 2015. Inflation had remained under control over the past decade despite a big jump in 2016.⁴ However, it dropped back to around 7% in 2017 (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Inflation Rate, Kazakhstan



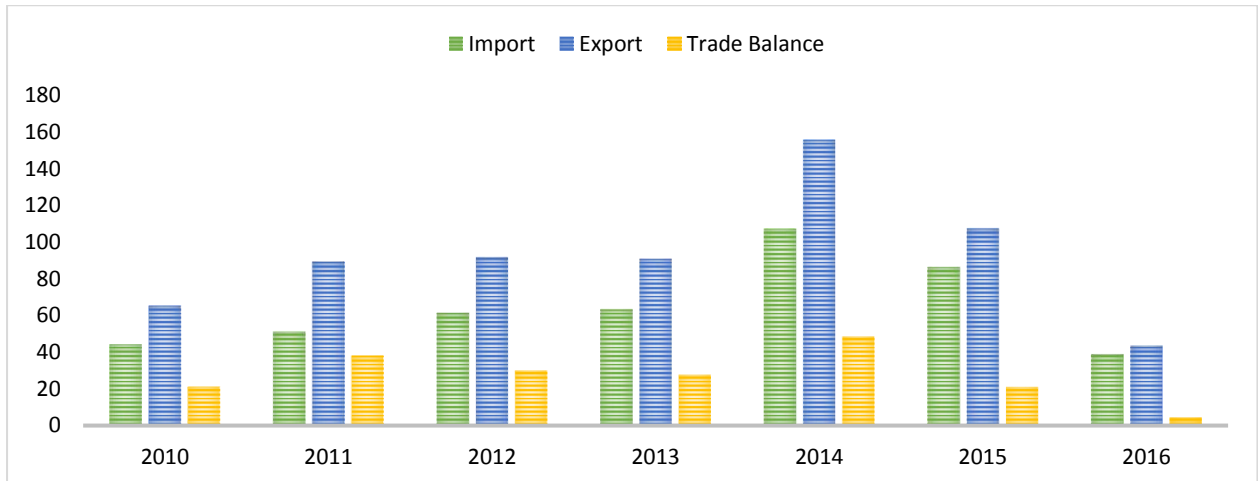
Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Kazakhstan has been maintaining a trade surplus. In 2016, it exported US\$36.8 billion and imported US\$25.1 billion, resulting in a positive trade balance (Figure 30). Its main trading partners are Russia, China, and Italy. Key exports include crude petroleum, refined copper, radioactive chemicals, gas, and ferroalloys, while main imports are refined petroleum, packaged medical equipment, large iron pipes, valves, and petroleum gas.⁵ The period 2005–2008 was characterised by a sharp rise of FDI inflow, which boosted oil and gas production to \$17.6 billion in 2016 (Figure 30).

⁴ The core inflation was roughly similar within this period.

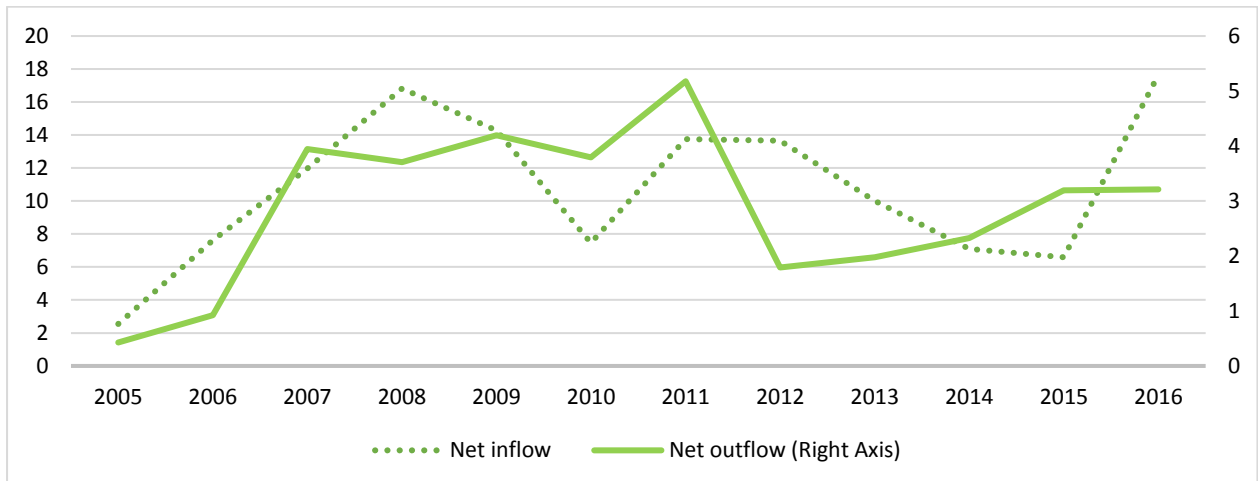
⁵ See <https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/kaz/>

Figure 30. Trade Balance, Kazakhstan (billion US\$)



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Figure 31. FDI Inflow and Outflow, Kazakhstan (billion US\$)



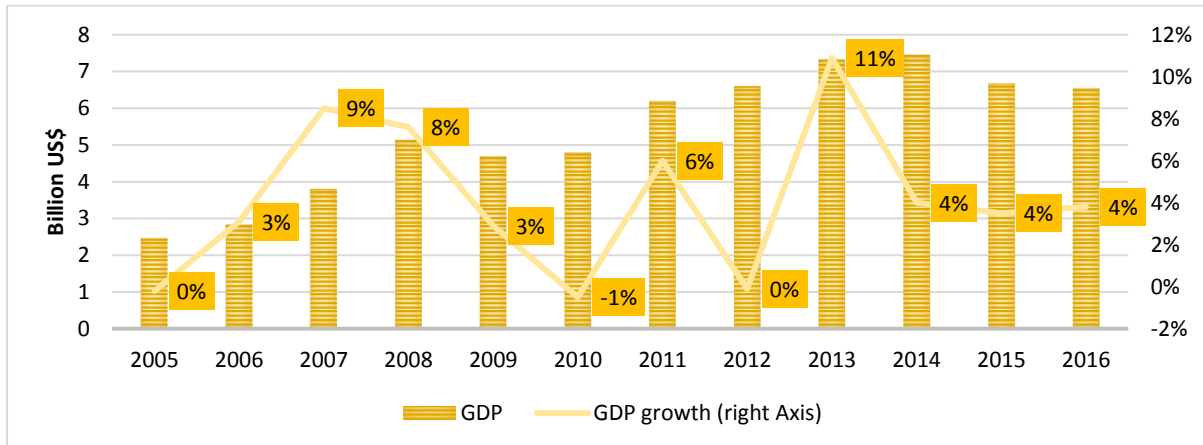
Source: World Bank (2018).

In terms of monetary policy, the national bank had introduced deposit insurance in the banking sector. It adopted inflation targeting between 6%–8% in the medium term and introduced measures to keep the national reserves intact. With more flexibility in the foreign exchange market, the managed float exchange rate has caused the tenge, Kazakhstan’s currency, to appreciate sharply against the US dollar since 2014 that made the government intervene in the foreign exchange market.

3.4 Overview of Kyrgyzstan's economy

Kyrgyzstan is a small landlocked country populated by about 6.2 million in 2016. The economy grew around 3.8% with GDP per capita of about \$1,081 in 2016 (Figure 32). It is vulnerable to external shocks since it largely depends on remittances, which comprise about 30% of GDP. It possesses a gold mine, Kumtor, that contributes to about 10% to GDP. To achieve growth, the economy should be diversified from the gold sector. The government should also boost export and investment.

Figure 32. GDP and Growth Rate, Kyrgyzstan

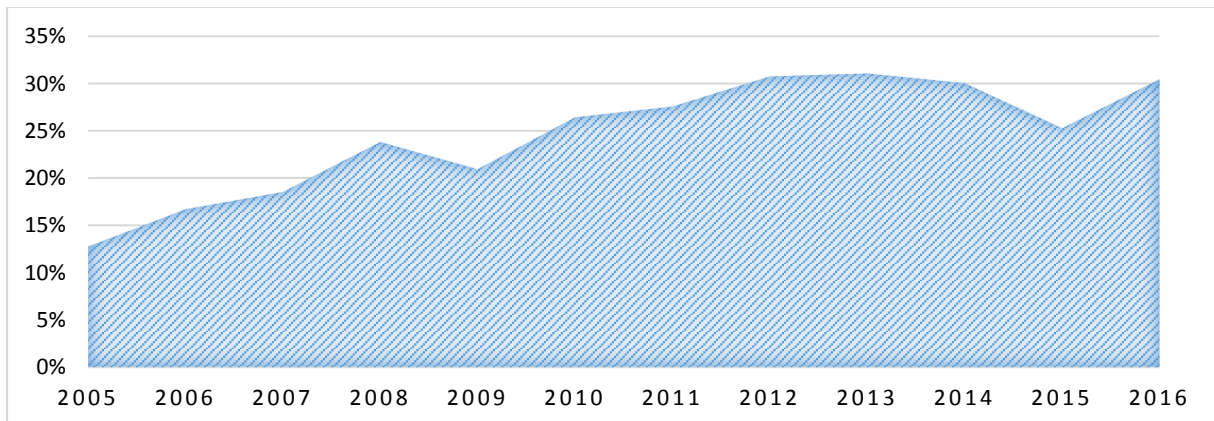


GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

The size of remittances increased substantially in the last decade, reaching 30% of GDP in 2016 (Figure 33). Their main sources are Russia, Ukraine, and Germany.

Figure 33. Share of Personal Remittances to GDP, Kyrgyzstan

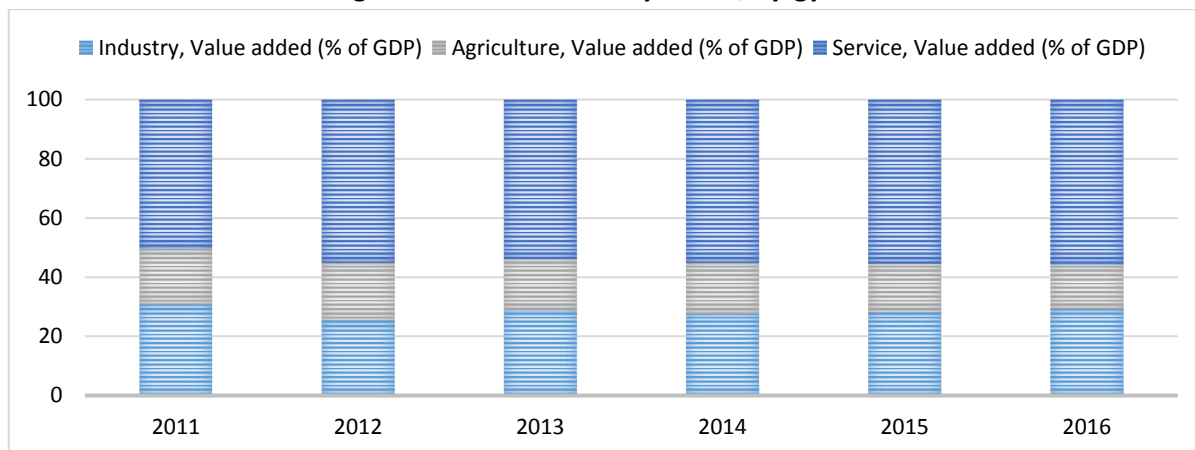


GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: World Bank (2018).

The services and industry sectors are the main contributors to GDP, accounting for 56% and 29%, respectively, in 2016 (Figure 34). The share of agriculture dropped sharply in the past decades, mostly from 2005 to 2010.

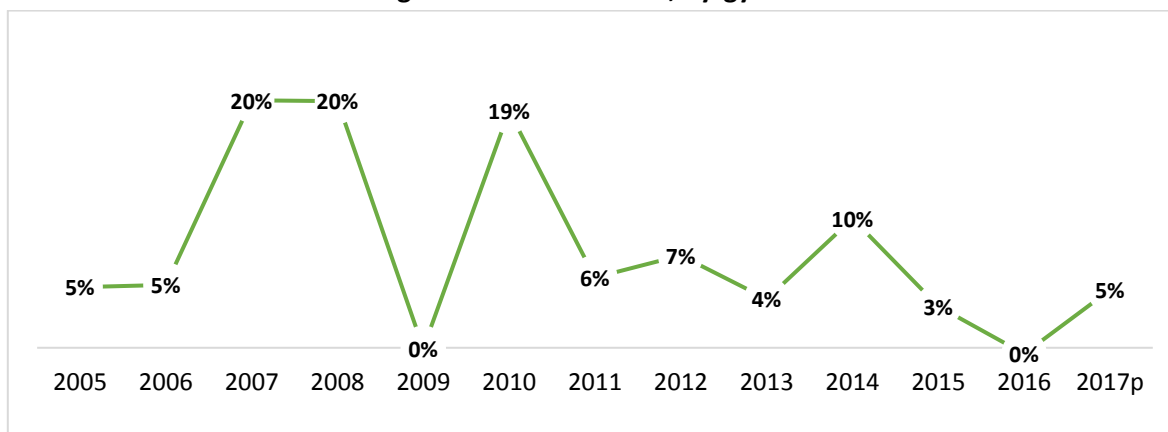
Figure 34. Share of GDP by Sector, Kyrgyzstan



GDP = gross domestic product.
Source: World Bank (2018).

In the last decade, inflation fluctuated substantially but stabilised after 2011 (Figure 35).

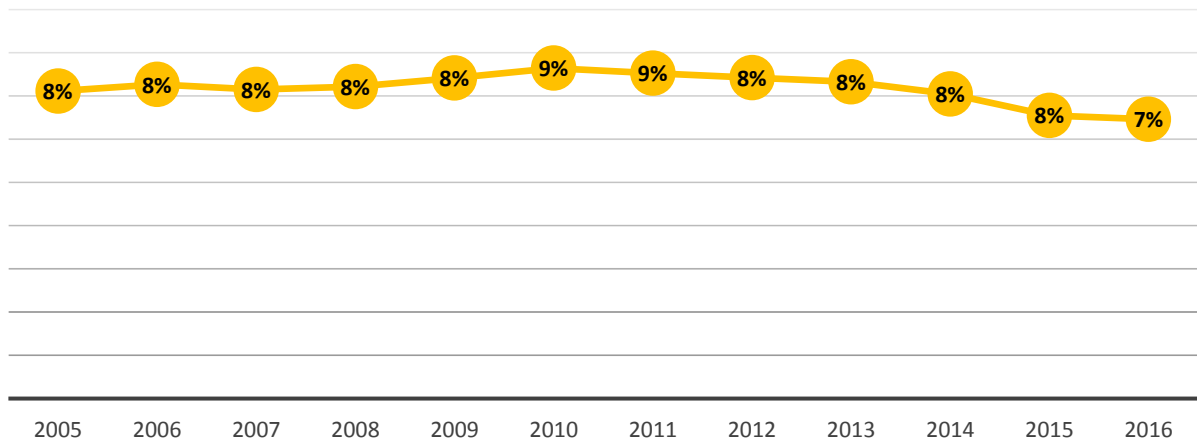
Figure 35. Inflation Rate, Kyrgyzstan



Source: International Monetary Fund (2017).

According to the World Economic Outlook, 63% of the population is in the labour force, of which 50% are young workers (IMF, 2018). Although unemployment remained stable at an average of 8% over the past decade, it has been declining since 2010 (Figure 36).

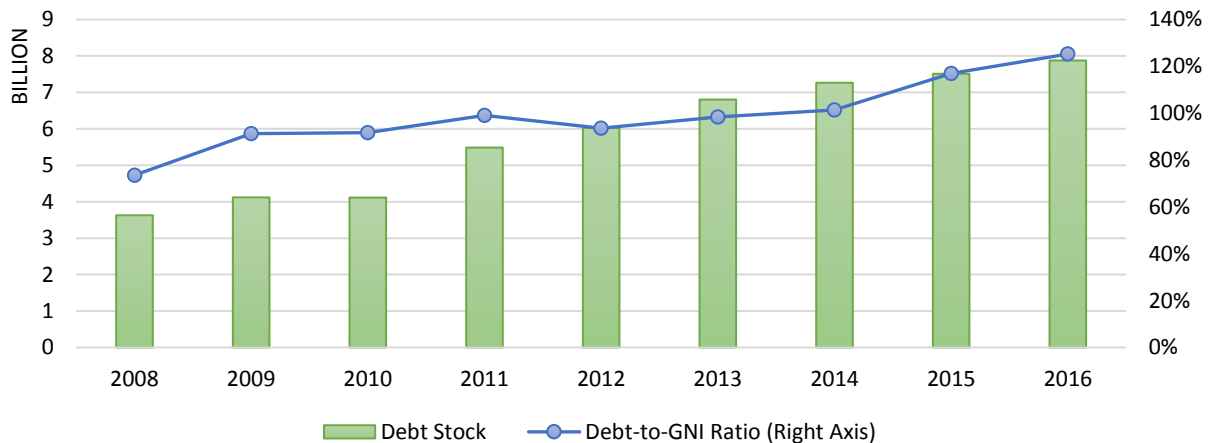
Figure 36. Unemployment Rate, Kyrgyzstan



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

The amount of debt has been increasing significantly since 2008 (Figure 37). On the other hand, government debt to GDP accounted for about 60% in 2016 (World Bank, 2017).

Figure 37. Debt Level, Kyrgyzstan (billion US\$)

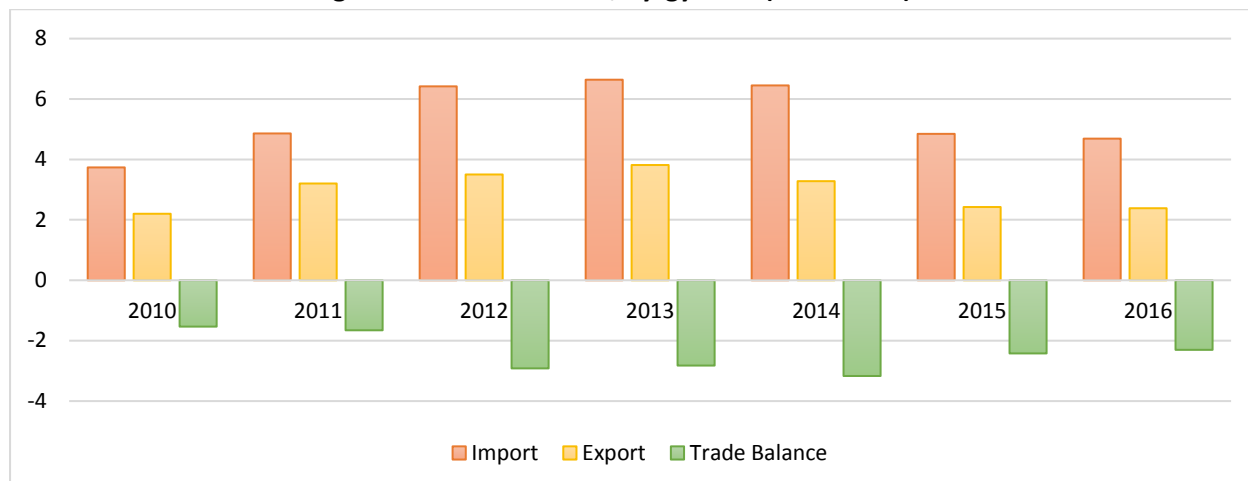


GNI = gross national income.

Source: World Bank (2018).

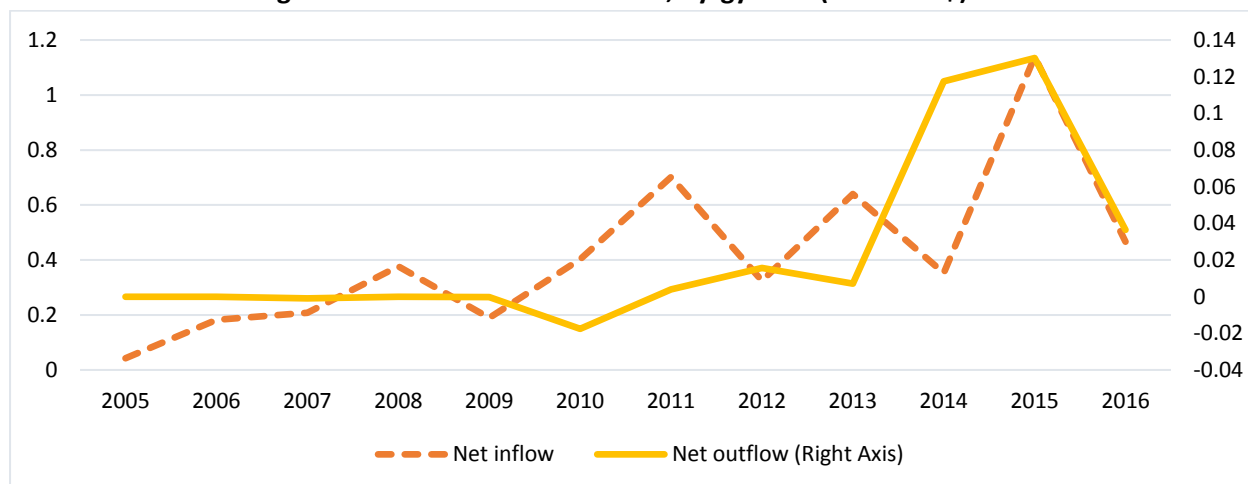
Kyrgyzstan has been facing a trade deficit for over a decade. In 2016, total export accounted for US\$1.4 billion, while total import was \$3.8 billion. The top exports are gold; precious metal ore; dried legumes; and planes, helicopters, and spacecraft. Its imports mainly consist of refined petroleum, rubber footwear, and package medicament. Its main trading partners include Kazakhstan, Russia, China, Turkey, and Switzerland.

Figure 38. Trade Balance, Kyrgyzstan (billion US\$)



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Figure 39. FDI Inflow and Outflow, Kyrgyzstan (billion US\$)



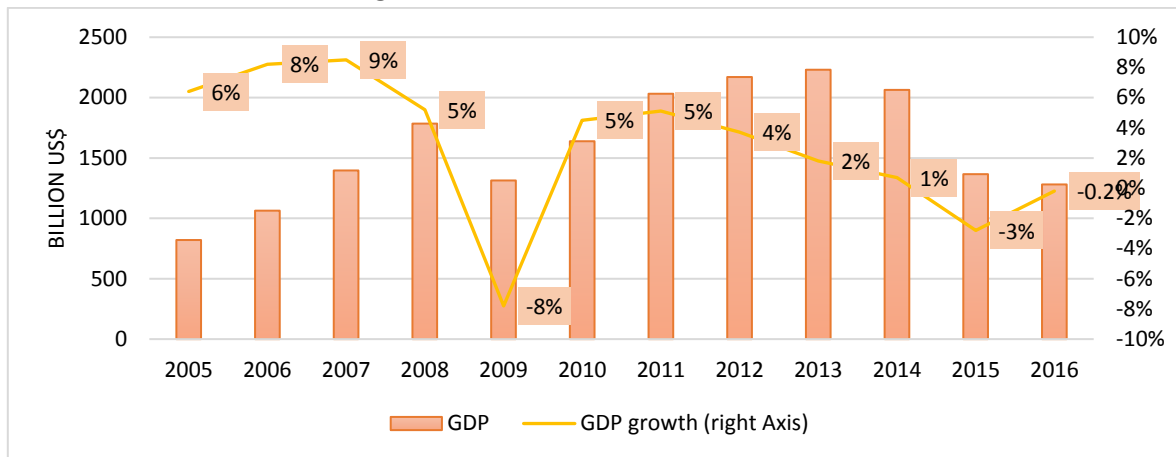
Source: World Bank (2018).

With declining productivity growth, the government has implemented an expansionary fiscal policy to boost consumption demand in the short run to overcome the fiscal deficit. The finance sector is still underdeveloped, and a weak transmission mechanism has resulted in an excessive liquidity in the banking sector. Dealing with the rapid credit expansion in 2014, the government has tightened monetary policy, including the foreign exchange market, to reduce money supply that shrunk the economy.

3.5 Overview of the Russian economy

In 2015 and 2016, Russia experienced growth rates of -2.8% and -0.2%, respectively (Figure 40). Since 2017, the economy has recovered gradually showing a positive trend.

Figure 40. GDP and Growth Rate, Russia

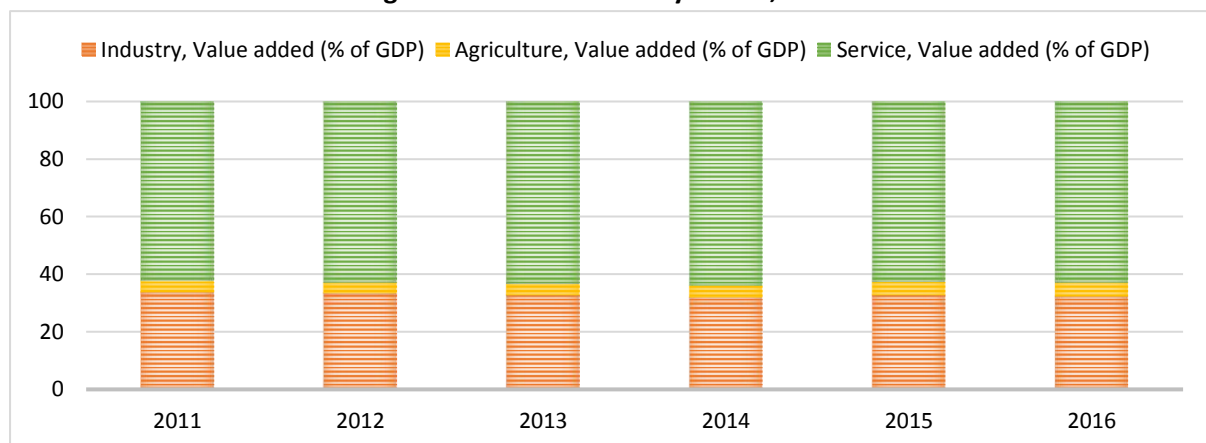


GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

The services sector is the dominant sector in the economy (Figure 41). Inflation was over 5% in 2016, while the unemployment rate was around 6% for the past 5 years (Figures 41 and 42). The public debt-to-GDP ratio was about 13% in 2016. Household consumption remained strong, given the rise in real wage in 2017. With more than 70% of Russia’s labour force possessing advanced education, the industry relies on high-tech manufacturing. As the economy is tied to the external environment, global demand is expected to boost exports.

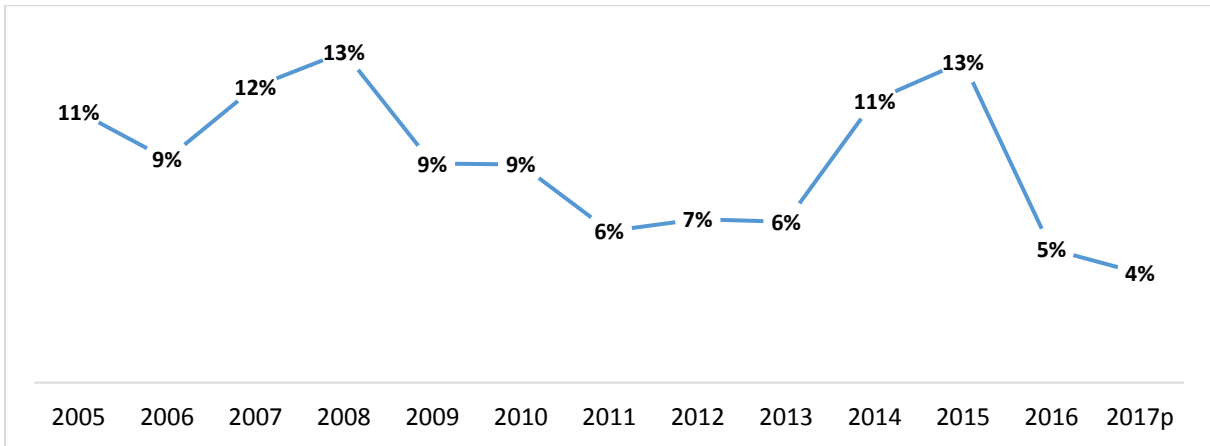
Figure 41. Share of GDP by Sector, Russia



GDP = gross domestic product.

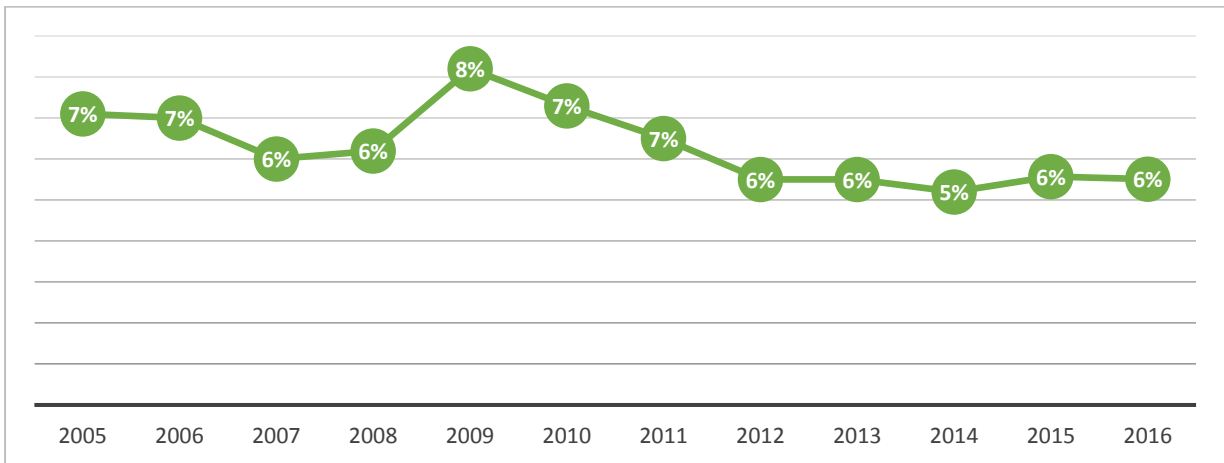
Source: (International Monetary Fund (2018)).

Figure 42. Inflation Rate, Russia



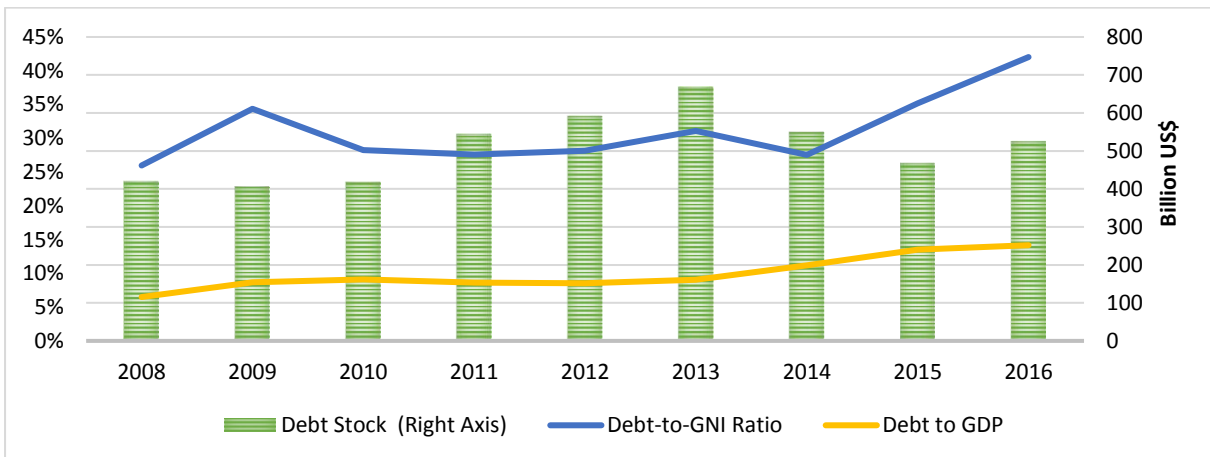
Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Figure 43. Unemployment Rate, Russia



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Figure 44. Debt Level, Russia



GDP = gross domestic product, GNI = gross national income.

Source: World Bank (2018).

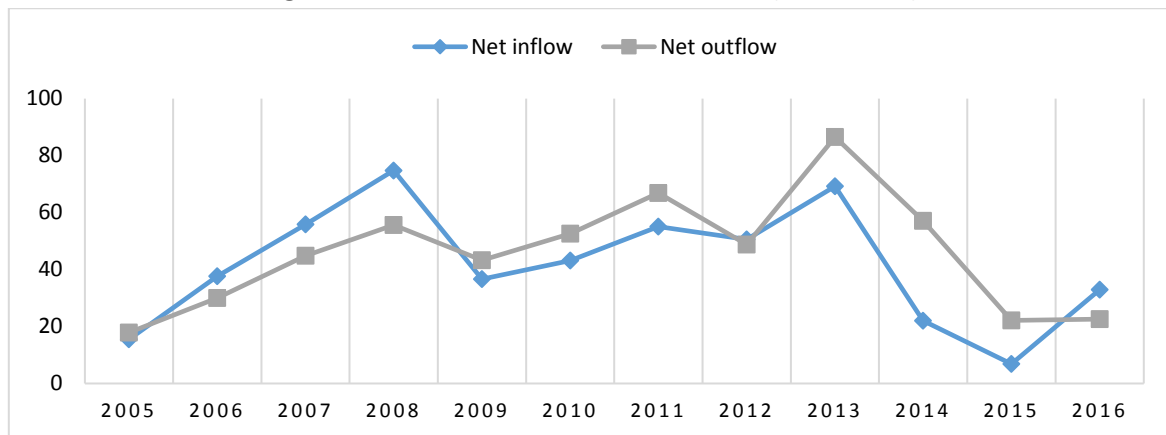
Russia has accumulated a trade surplus with export and import amounting to \$282 billion and \$192 billion, respectively. Its main export is led by crude petroleum, followed by unspecified and coal briquettes. Its main imports include package medication, car, heating machinery, and vehicle parts.

Figure 45. Trade Balance, Russia (billion US\$)



Source: International Monetary Fund (2018).

Figure 46. FDI Inflow and Outflow, Russia (billion US\$)



FDI = foreign direct investment.

Source: World Bank (2018).

On the fiscal side, the recent decline of oil prices impacted on government expenditure as the central bank had to lower the interest rates from 17% in 2014 to 10% in September 2016, to reduce the inflation rate and boost spending. The country has allowed a floating exchange rate after 2 decades of fixed exchange rate system.

4. Trade between Cambodia and the EAEU

4.1 Bilateral trade between Cambodia and EAEU members

Cambodia, as an open economy, is very active in international trade. The country's total exports globally grew on average by 14% annually, increasing from US\$4.2 billion in 2009 to more than US\$10 billion in 2016 (Table 3). Imports increased from US\$6 billion to more than US\$12 billion, with an average growth rate of 12% between 2010 and 2016. Exports to ASEAN and the EAEU increased on average by 20% and 25%, respectively. Imports from ASEAN and the EAEU increased by 11% and 3%, respectively, during the same period.

Table 3. Trade and Shares by Destination, Cambodia ('000 US\$)

Year	Exports					Imports				
	World	ASEAN		EAEU		World	ASEAN		EAEU	
2005	3,018,613	232,241.2	7.7%	4,600	0.15%	3,927,000	1,771,883.4	45.1%	4,590	0.12%
2006	3,566,413	281,375.3	7.9%	6,643	0.19%	4,771,240	2,301,114.2	48.2%	4,789	0.10%
2007	4,088,480	310,077.3	7.6%	12,742	0.31%	5,438,870	2,589,330.7	47.6%	11,373	0.21%
2008	4,358,188	365,367.5	8.4%	18,524	0.43%	6,508,420	3,458,324.3	53.1%	9,105	0.14%
2009	4,196,210	599,079.6	14.3%	18,220	0.43%	5,830,456	3,129,585.7	53.7%	17,530	0.30%
2010	5,590,104	684,622.4	12.2%	27,479	0.49%	6,790,731	3,970,892.4	58.5%	6,698	0.10%
2011	6,704,137	785,620.9	11.7%	53,449	0.80%	9,300,000	4,873,117.9	52.4%	8,472	0.09%
2012	7,838,101	1,151,193.4	14.7%	62,130	0.79%	11,350,000	6,045,793.5	53.3%	11,967	0.11%
2013	6,665,903	826,312.4	12.4%	63,549	0.95%	9,555,193	4,814,834.3	50.4%	7,659	0.08%
2014	6,846,019	769,488.2	11.2%	62,445	0.91%	9,702,422	4,841,724.5	49.9%	5,472	0.06%
2015	8,542,434	1,062,504.2	12.4%	53,564	0.63%	10,668,923	5,190,003.3	48.6%	3,401	0.03%
2016	10,069,332	1,709,537.3	17.0%	69,034	0.69%	12,371,008	5,926,855.0	47.9%	7,328	0.06%
Average Growth from 2010-2016	14.4%	19.9%		25.3%		12.4%	10.8%		2.7%	

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

In 2016, ASEAN accounted for 17% of Cambodia's total exports, an increase of about 12% in 2010 and 48% of total imports, which was a decrease from 58% in 2010 (Table 3). The current trade volume between Cambodia and the EAEU is small and the shares of both Cambodia's exports and imports are less than 1%.

After the rebound from the global financial crisis in 2009, both EAEU's exports and imports moderately increased to the year 2012, before declining significantly in 2013–2016, and thus lowering the average growth rate to about 2% from 2010 to 2016 (Table 3). The intra-EAEU trade followed the same trends, with an average growth rate of about 3% during the same period.

EAEU's exports and imports with ASEAN increased significantly after 2009, with exports peaking in 2014 before undergoing a sharp decline in 2015. The average growth rate of EAEU's exports in 2010–2016 was 14% and that of imports was 12%.

Table 4. EAEU's Trade and Shares by Destination ('000 US\$)

Year	Exports							Imports						
	World	Intra-EAEU		ASEAN		Cambodia		World	Intra-EAEU		ASEAN		Cambodia	
2005	286,884.0	26,775.4	9.3%	2,371.2	0.83%	2.4	0.001%	162,265.3	26,907.0	16.6%	2,194.0	1.35%	5.0	0.003%
2006	361,331.7	34,755.8	9.6%	2,156.5	0.60%	3.0	0.001%	214,390.7	33,782.9	15.8%	2,817.5	1.31%	7.4	0.003%
2007	426,731.9	45,296.2	10.6%	2,790.3	0.65%	11.2	0.003%	266,946.8	44,120.1	16.5%	3,345.8	1.25%	12.2	0.005%
2008	574,647.3	57,805.0	10.1%	4,804.5	0.84%	8.6	0.002%	352,421.4	56,912.3	16.1%	4,624.2	1.31%	19.0	0.005%
2009	368,653.0	39,276.0	10.7%	3,884.5	1.05%	9.3	0.003%	233,952.8	39,379.6	16.8%	3,475.5	1.49%	20.8	0.009%
2010	482,362.4	45,028.5	9.3%	6,898.9	1.43%	5.8	0.001%	301,907.2	42,649.4	14.1%	4,909.3	1.63%	28.4	0.009%
2011	649,818.6	65,139.0	10.0%	8,391.9	1.29%	3.9	0.001%	398,230.8	62,270.8	15.6%	6,722.9	1.69%	60.5	0.015%
2012	666,429.8	64,095.2	9.6%	7,838.9	1.18%	7.7	0.001%	416,775.4	71,557.0	17.2%	6,957.6	1.67%	68.1	0.016%
2013	652,693.5	61,886.0	9.5%	9,048.7	1.39%	10.4	0.002%	417,011.6	66,593.1	16.0%	7,620.3	1.83%	88.1	0.021%
2014	616,759.5	56,821.7	9.2%	12,451.4	2.02%	10.7	0.002%	378,296.6	60,828.7	16.1%	7,280.4	1.92%	87.4	0.023%
2015	419,446.6	41,146.8	9.8%	5,998.8	1.43%	5.3	0.001%	250,965.7	45,678.5	18.2%	6,047.8	2.41%	72.1	0.029%
2016	349,034.5	41,538.4	11.9%	6,239.0	1.79%	8.2	0.002%	242,104.8	41,440.2	17.1%	6,867.6	2.84%	94.7	0.039%
Average Growth from 2010-2016	1.7%	2.8%		14.0%		10.2%		2.7%	2.8%		11.9%		29.2%	

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

4.2 Top trading products of Cambodia and the EAEU

Cambodia's top exports are garments; footwear; gold (re-export); motorcycles and cycles; agriculture products such as rice, vegetables, rubber, wood, and fruits; telecommunications and electronics equipment; and optical instruments. Plastics are also in the top-20 exports (Table 5). The top exports to the EAEU include garments and textiles, footwear, rice, telecommunications and electronics equipment, plastics, and paper.

Table 5. Cambodia's Top-20 Exports, 2016 ('000 US\$)

World		EAEU	
Product	Value	Product	Value
1	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.	21,256.2
2	Women's clothing, of textile, knitted or crocheted	Men's or boy's clothing, of textile, knitted, croche.	11,208.7
3	Footwear	Women's clothing, of textile, knitted or crocheted	11,009.8
4	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	Footwear	8,203.2
5	Women's clothing, of textile fabrics	Women's clothing, of textile fabrics	6,799.7
6	Men's or boy's clothing, of textile, knitted, croche.	Men's clothing of textile fabrics, not knitted	5,929.9
7	Men's clothing of textile fabrics, not knitted	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	1,112.7
8	Motorcycles & cycles	Rice	932.2
9	Rice	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics	723.0
10	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	Motorcycles & cycles	674.5
11	Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	422.7
12	Vegetables	Articles of apparel, clothing access., excluding textile	270.2
13	Natural rubber & similar gums, in primary forms	Other plastics, in primary forms	161.2
14	Wood simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	120.3
15	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	Baby carriages, toys, games & sporting goods	93.3
16	Furskins, tanned or dressed, excluding those of 8483	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	37.5
17	Optical instruments & apparatus, n.e.s.	Tractors (excluding those of 71414 & 74415)	25.1
18	Made-up articles, of textile materials, n.e.s.	Furniture & parts	12.5
19	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	11.6
20	Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	Paper & paperboard, cut to shape or size, articles	7.6

EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union, n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

Cambodia imports most intermediate materials for garment and textile production such as fabrics and cotton. Other top imports include petroleum oils, motorcycles and cycles, telecommunications and electronics equipment, food and beverage products, and construction materials (Table 6).

Key imports from the EAEU are motor vehicles, tractors and parts, pearls and precious stones, tobacco, fertiliser, paper, petroleum oils, and other mineral products.

Table 6. Cambodia's Top-20 Imports, 2016 ('000 US\$)

	World		EAEU	
	Product	Value	Product	Value
1	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, n.e.s.	1,736,786.93	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	3,592.7
2	Petroleum oils or bituminous minerals > 70 % oil	846,657.59	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	1,176.0
3	Cotton fabrics, woven	422,242.18	Tobacco, manufactured	704.0
4	Fabrics, woven, of man-made fabrics	420,573.36	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	354.5
5	Motorcycles & cycles	386,861.42	Veneers, plywood, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.	311.6
6	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	380,029.15	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	281.1
7	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	292,791.84	Paper and paperboard	180.3
8	Tobacco, manufactured	279,654.07	Motor vehic. for transport of goods, special purpo.	98.4
9	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	262,895.62	Parts & accessories of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	87.7
10	Textile yarn	223,564.76	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	69.8
11	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	190,812.19	Tractors (excluding those of 71414 & 74415)	63.4
12	Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	184,906.54	Rubber tyres, tyre treads or flaps & inner tubes	63.0
13	Iron & steel bars, rods, angles, shapes & sections	176,920.59	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	53.4
14	Special yarn, special textile fabrics & related	159,336.64	Petroleum oils or bituminous minerals > 70 % oil	50.2
15	Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	157,670.05	Perfumery, cosmetics or toilet prepar. (excluding soaps)	45.5
16	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	151,557.75	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	33.2
17	Lime, cement, fabrica. constr. mat. (excluding glass, clay)	150,642.08	Lime, cement, fabrica. constr. mat. (excluding glass, clay)	26.7
18	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	147,948.94	Other machinery for particular industries, n.e.s.	20.3
19	Sugar, molasses and honey	144,048.66	Pig iron & spiegeleisen, sponge iron, powder & granu	20.1
20	Tulles, trimmings, lace, ribbons & other small wares	142,345.53	Appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats, etc.	20.0

EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union, n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

The EAEU mainly exports energy products such as petroleum oils and natural gas; fertilisers; mineral products (aluminium, copper); pearls and precious stones; iron and steel; and some agricultural products such as wheat, fisheries, and wood products (Table 7).

According to reports, EAEU's exports to Cambodia include motor vehicles, tractors and parts, tobacco, wood and paper products, petroleum oils, and other mineral and food products.

Table 7. EAEU's Top-20 Exports, 2016 ('000 US\$)

	World		Cambodia	
	Product	Value	Product	Value
1	Petroleum oils, oils from bitumin. materials, crude	93,525,900.9	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	5,496.9
2	Petroleum oils or bituminous minerals > 70 % oil	50,808,297.4	Tobacco, manufactured	847.5
3	Coal, whether or not pulverized, not agglomerated	9,211,464.6	Veneers, plywood, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.	383.9
4	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	9,090,771.9	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	306.2
5	Aluminium	6,338,042.4	Paper and paperboard	227.3
6	Copper	5,277,500.4	Parts & accessories of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	196.0
7	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	4,927,396.3	Rubber tyres, tyre treads or flaps & inner tubes	123.4
8	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	4,912,957.4	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	101.0
9	Ingots, primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finis.	4,895,678.1	Lime, cement, fabrica. constr. mat. (excluding glass, clay)	84.6
10	Pig iron & spiegeleisen, sponge iron, powder & granu	4,256,724.7	Perfumery, cosmetics or toilet prepar. (excluding soaps)	84.2
11	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	4,187,190.4	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	84.0
12	Flat-rolled prod., iron, non-alloy steel, not coated	3,620,404.5	Petroleum oils or bituminous minerals > 70 % oil	63.7
13	Wood simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	3,453,717.9	Appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats, etc.	52.3
14	Silver, platinum, other metals of the platinum group	3,279,332.0	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	40.0
15	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	2,306,857.4	Synthetic rubber	21.4
16	Iron & steel bars, rods, angles, shapes & sections	2,076,000.0	Other power generating machinery & parts, n.e.s.	21.1
17	Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined, fractio.	2,053,948.0	Motor vehic. for transport of goods, special purpo.	14.0
18	Radio-actives and associated materials	1,905,106.0	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, excluding 542	10.4
19	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides & halogen salts	1,894,021.3	Furniture & parts	9.3
20	Veneers, plywood, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.	1,852,369.3	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets & the like, of metal	5.6

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

The EAEU's top imports are medicaments, motor vehicles and parts, telecommunication equipment, heating and cooling equipment, fruits and nuts, footwear, petroleum, electrical and machineries, household appliances, and garment and textile products (Table 8).

The EAEU imports garments and textiles, footwear products, rice, telecommunications and electronics equipment, motorcycles and cycles, plastics, and paper products.

Table 8. EAEU's Top-20 Imports, 2016 ('000 US\$)

	World		Cambodia	
	Product	Value	Product	Value
1	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	8,194,277.5	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.	29,128.2
2	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	7,997,714.3	Men's or boy's clothing, of textile, knitted, croche.	15,295.7
3	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	7,951,959.3	Women's clothing, of textile, knitted or crocheted	15,085.8
4	Parts & accessories of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	7,090,773.1	Footwear	11,307.9
5	Heating & cooling equipment & parts thereof, n.e.s.	5,479,688.3	Women's clothing, of textile fabrics	9,389.8
6	Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	4,886,624.5	Men's clothing of textile fabrics, not knitted	8,153.7
7	Footwear	4,312,901.0	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	1,512.6
8	Petroleum oils, oils from bitumin. materials, crude	4,032,929.1	Rice	1,266.8
9	Pumps (excluding liquid), gas compressors & fans; centr.	3,762,699.4	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics	984.5
10	Other machinery for particular industries, n.e.s.	3,653,211.0	Motorcycles & cycles	961.1
11	Automatic data processing machines, n.e.s.	3,528,197.1	Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	580.4
12	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	3,328,036.8	Articles of apparel, clothing access., excluding textile	375.3
13	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	3,065,262.3	Other plastics, in primary forms	219.1
14	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	3,017,408.5	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	163.7
15	Apparatus for electrical circuits; board, panels	2,902,519.9	Baby carriages, toys, games & sporting goods	127.0
16	Petroleum oils or bituminous minerals > 70 % oil	2,874,513.8	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	51.0
17	Household type equipment, electrical or not, n.e.s.	2,739,645.8	Furniture & parts	16.9
18	Articles of apparel, clothing access., excluding textile	2,703,177.9	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	15.8
19	Perfumery, cosmetics or toilet prepar. (excluding soaps)	2,640,310.5	Paper & paperboard, cut to shape or size, articles	10.3
20	Measuring, analysing & controlling apparatus, n.e.s.	2,626,931.0	Coffee and coffee substitutes	6.0

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

The trade relations between Cambodia and EAEU countries have been trending upwards since 2000, but the EAEU is still not a significant trade region for Cambodia. Amongst the EAEU countries, Cambodia has a strong trade and investment relationship with Russia, specifically high-value imports from Cambodia. However, export still remains low. Cambodia is currently not a big market for the EAEU, but deeper trade relations would likely improve market access of the EAEU into ASEAN.

Table 9. EAEU Trade with Cambodia (million US\$)

Country	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
Armenia	0.627		1.279		1.591		1.958	
Belarus	1.365	1.828	1.020	5.305	1.305	6.934	1.448	0.709
Kazakhstan	3.644	0.004	4.214		5.789		5.037	0.018
Kyrgyzstan	0.077	0.014	0.055				0.169	0.015
Russia	88.846	5.880	128.138	5.096	128.915	3.765	106.331	4.523

EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union.

Source: WITS (2017).

4.3 Foreign direct investment

FDI inflows from the world to the EAEU fluctuated after a rebound from the global financial crisis. The total FDI inflow steadily increased from US\$43 billion in 2009 to around US\$56 billion in 2011 before declining to US\$45 billion in 2012 and peaking to US\$67 billion in 2013 (Table 10). FDI was at its lowest at US\$19 billion in 2015, before settling at US\$49 billion in 2016.

Table 10. FDI Flows in the EAEU, ASEAN, and Cambodia (million US\$)

Year	EAEU		ASEAN		Cambodia	
	Inflows	Outflows	Inflows	Outflows	Inflows	Outflows
2000	4,154.2	3,160.9	22,514.8	9,012.1	148.5	6.6
2001	5,814.0	2,482.8	21,866.7	20,799.0	149.4	7.3
2002	6,377.7	3,704.0	17,007.0	4,998.8	145.1	6.0
2003	10,187.0	9,430.6	31,347.6	6,007.2	84.0	9.7
2004	20,027.4	12,428.7	40,150.9	19,287.3	131.4	10.2
2005	16,987.5	16,606.2	43,083.7	19,274.8	381.2	6.3
2006	44,725.4	29,453.7	63,230.0	29,305.0	483.2	8.4
2007	68,723.8	46,967.9	83,801.3	62,721.9	867.3	1.1
2008	93,686.1	57,991.6	49,867.0	31,193.4	845.3	20.5
2009	43,820.7	37,761.3	46,592.4	48,202.6	928.4	18.9
2010	45,579.0	49,060.5	110,530.9	62,124.8	1,342.5	20.6
2011	56,190.0	54,366.8	94,818.7	61,890.3	1,373.5	29.2
2012	45,743.3	30,040.4	108,056.9	56,502.3	1,835.0	36.2
2013	66,919.9	73,243.7	126,098.2	81,896.9	1,872.4	46.3
2014	40,037.5	68,072.4	130,378.2	88,731.1	1,720.1	43.2
2015	18,857.9	28,116.6	126,595.8	55,676.5	1,701.0	47.4
2016	48,777.1	21,989.4	101,093.4	35,405.1	1,916.1	121.3
Average Growth from 2010-2016	17.23%	7.47%	19.15%	-0.08%	12.28%	37.37%

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

The EAEU also invested heavily overseas. Its FDI outflows exceeded the inflows from 2013 to 2015 with an average growth rate at 7% in 2010–2016. In comparison, FDI inflows to ASEAN increased significantly after the global financial crisis in 2008, but slightly declined in 2011 and bounced back in 2012–2014, before significantly dropping in 2015–2016. ASEAN also has sizeable investment outflows.

Cambodia did not seem to be severely impacted by the crisis with its sustained inflows of FDI before and after the global financial crisis, and with its average growth rate of 12% in 2010–2016. From 2008 onwards, Cambodia began an annual investment overseas of less than US\$50 million. However, the FDI outflow jumped to US\$121 million in 2016.

While doing business, Cambodia was competitive in some aspects while it adopted a less competitive approach in others (Table 11). Compared to other EAEU countries, with the exception of Armenia, Cambodia provides a competitive tax incentive. Armenia has the lowest tax rate amongst the EAEU countries where the total tax rate accounted only about 19% of the profit compared to 21% in Cambodia. Although Cambodia's tax incentive was a bit higher than that of Armenia, it remained lower than that of other EAEU countries such as Russia and Belarus which are Cambodia's potential markets. Cambodia is also less competitive compared to all EAEU countries in terms of operational procedures, such as starting a business, taking time to build warehouses, connecting to electricity, and registering

property. Besides, Cambodia spends more time in documentary compliance of trade, import and export, compared to its peers. In terms of trading cost, Cambodia is better compared to Russia and Kyrgyzstan while the price is higher compared to Belarus, Armenia, and Kazakhstan. On the time required to import and export, Cambodia was quite competitive compared to EAEU countries.

Table 11. Doing Business, Cambodia and the EAEU, 2016

Doing Business Indicators	Armenia	Belarus	Cambodia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyz Republic	Russia
Labour tax and contributions (%)	0.0	39.0	0.5	11.2	19.5	
Other taxes (%)	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	3.1	
Profit tax (%)	18.5	54.8	21.0	29.2	29.0	47.4
Total tax rate (% of profit)	18.5	54.8	21.0	29.2	29.0	47.4
Procedures required to build a warehouse (number)	18.0	16.0	20.0	13.0	11.0	13.7
Procedures required to connect to electricity (number)	4.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	3.0
Procedures required to register property (number)	3.0	2.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Procedures required to start a business (number)	3.0	5.0	9.0	5.0	4.0	3.7
Time required to build a warehouse (days)	84.0	115.0	652.0	68.0	142.0	239.3
Time required to connect to electricity (days)	138.0	105.0	179.0	77.0	125.0	160.5
Time required to enforce a contract (days)	570.0	275.0	483.0	370.0	410.0	337.0
Time required to register property (days)	7.0	3.0	56.0	3.5	3.5	15.0
Time required to start a business (days)	4.0	5.0	99.0	9.0	10.0	9.8
Time to export: documentary compliance (hours)	2.0	4.0	132.0	128.0	21.0	25.0
Time to import documentary compliance (hours)	2.0	4.0	132.0	6.0	36.0	43.0
Time to prepare and pay taxes (hours)	313.0	176.0	173.0	178.0	225.0	168.0
Time to resolve insolvency (years)	1.9	1.5	6.0	1.5	1.5	2.0
Trade: cost to export (US\$ per container)	100.0	108.0	375.0	574.0	445.0	765.0
Trade: cost to import (US\$ per container)	100.0	0.0	240.0	0.0	512.0	1,125.0
Trade: time to export (day)	39.0	5.0	48.0	133.0	20.0	96.0
Trade: time to import (days)	41.0	1.0	8.0	2.0	37.0	96.0
Cost to export: documentary compliance (US\$)	150.0	140.0	100.0	320.0	145.0	92.0
Cost to import: documentary compliance (US\$)	100.0	0.0	120	0	200.0	153.0

Cost to register property (% of property value)	0.2	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cost to start a business (% of income per capita)	0.9	0.6	57.2	0.3	2.0	1.0
Cost to get electricity (% of income per capita)	80.3	119.3	2172.3	50.6	858.1	44.1
Resolving insolvency: cost (% of estate)	11.0	20.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	9.0
Strength of investor protection index (0–10)	6.0	6.3	4.8	8.0	6.3	6.0
Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0–10)	6.3	5.7	6.3	8.0	6.7	5.0
Strength of governance structure index (0–10.5)	5.7	7.0	3.3	8.0	6.0	7.0
Ease of doing business index (1 = easiest to 185 = most difficult)	38.0	37.0	131.0	35.0	75.0	40.0

Source: World Bank (2017).

On logistic performance, although the logistic costs in Cambodia are high, the overall performance is a little bit better compared to EAEU members (Table 12). Amongst EAEU members, only Kazakhstan holds a similar score on logistic performance compared to Cambodia. In terms of logistic quality, Cambodia ranks lower than Belarus and Russia, and in terms of competency, it is lower only to Russia. Its logistic system is better and more effective vis-à-vis the other indicators on logistic performance.

Table 12. Logistic Performance of EAEU Countries

	Armenia	Belarus	Cambodia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
Overall LPI score	2.21	2.40	2.80	2.75	2.16	2.57
Customs	1.95	2.06	2.62	2.52	1.80	2.01
Infrastructure	2.22	2.10	2.36	2.76	1.96	2.43
International shipments	2.22	2.62	3.11	2.75	2.10	2.45
Logistics quality and competence	2.21	2.32	2.60	2.57	1.96	2.76
Tracking and tracing	2.02	2.16	2.70	2.86	2.39	2.62
Timeliness	2.60	3.04	3.30	3.06	2.72	3.15

LPI = Logistic Performance Index.

Source: World Bank (2017).

Chapter 2

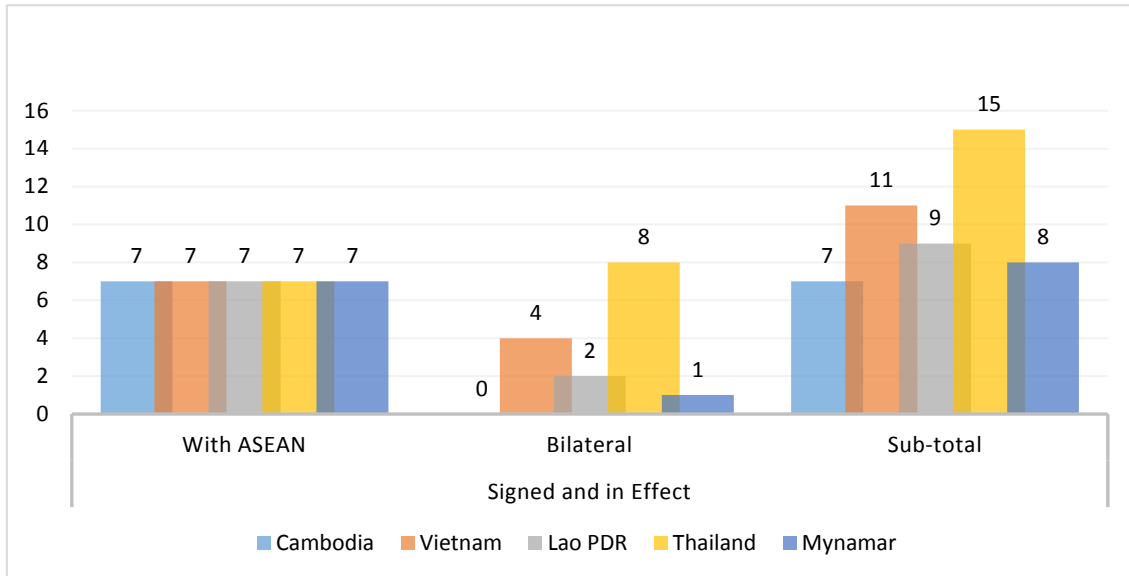
Free Trade Agreements: Cambodia

Cambodia signed at least seven regional FTAs and is negotiating another under the ASEAN Framework. These include the ASEAN FTA (AFTA), ASEAN–Australia–New Zealand FTA, ASEAN–China FTA, ASEAN–Japan FTA, ASEAN–Korea FTA, ASEAN–India FTA, and the recently signed ASEAN–Hong Kong FTA. Currently, Cambodia is negotiating for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Additionally, the ASEAN–Canada FTA is being considered as another possible regional agreement with North America.

To date, Cambodia has neither initiated, negotiated nor signed any bilateral FTA with any country unlike its neighbouring countries (Figures 47 and 48). This reflects Cambodia's less diversified international trade policy, which heavily relies on the ASEAN Framework as the foundation for FTA negotiation. To cope with the rapidly changing dynamics of global growth, Cambodia must adopt a market diversification strategy to widen its access. Through CEFTA, Cambodia would

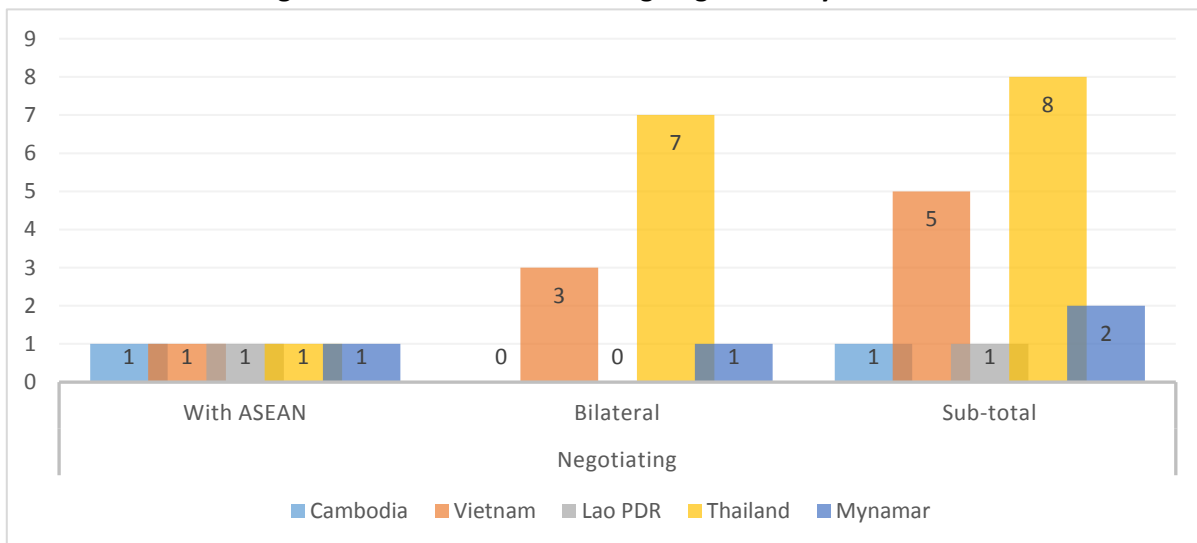
gain the first-hand experience in negotiating a FTA bilaterally and separately from ASEAN. With a liberalised trade policy regime under AFTA and an ongoing negotiation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, Cambodia is well poised to prepare for a comprehensive FTA with EAEU members, which would enable it to capture vast benefits beyond the tariff reduction and elimination.

Figure 47. Number of FTAs Signed and In Effect, by Country



ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, FTA = free trade agreement.
Source: Author.

Figure 48: Number of FTAs Being Negotiated by Countries



FTA = free trade agreement.
Source: Author.

Chapter 3

Free Trade Agreements: EAEU

The EAEU is an international economic union of countries located in northern Eurasia that was established via the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union. It came into effect on 1 January 2015 with founding member states of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia. (Global Edge, 2017). Later, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan joined the EAEU.

1. EAEU Economic and Trade Overview of the World

The EAEU is continuously growing in strength as it launched the Customs Union which has a single market of around 183 million consumers. EAEU's GDP accounted for about US\$2.2 trillion in 2016 (Eurasian Economic Commission website).⁶

The EAEU comprised 2.3% of the world's import and 3.7% of the world's export in 2014. As of 1 January 2016, its population alone established a single market of 182.7 million consumers (EAEU, 2017). Its economically active population numbered 92.9 million in 2014 and its unemployment rate was 5.3%, which is relatively low compared to that of the US of 6.2% (EAEU, 2017). The union has three leading sectors: energy, manufacturing, and agriculture. Within the energy industry globally, oil production, gas production, and power generation consisted of 14.6% (ranked first), 18.4% (ranked second), and 5.1% (ranked fourth), respectively (EAEU, 2017). As for the manufacturing industry, production of steel, mineral fertilisers, and cast iron contributed 4.5% (ranked fifth), 10.8% (ranked second), and 4.5% (ranked third), respectively worldwide (EAEU, 2017). Globally, the EAEU's agricultural and milk production accounted for 5.5% and 7%, respectively (EAEU, 2017).

2. EAEU and its FTAs

Currently, the EAEU has four FTAs amongst its member countries as well as with Viet Nam, India, and the Republic of Korea. The EAEU FTAs and the VN–EAEU FTA have been signed and are in effect while those with India and the Republic of Korea are still under negotiation (Table 13). The EAEU–Singapore FTA is expected to be in negotiation by the end of 2017. Table 134 shows the bilateral and multilateral FTAs amongst EAEU members and with other countries (see Annex 1). Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan have a several bilateral trade of 12, 7, 8, 8, and 5 respectively. In addition, their numbers of multilateral trade are Belarus (7), Kazakhstan (8), Russia (7), Armenia (5), and Kyrgyzstan (5) respectively (see Table 14). According to the website of the ADB Regional Integration Center, the EAEU members have not started or do not have any bilateral FTAs with ASEAN member states yet.

⁶ <http://www.eurasiancommission.org>

Table 13. EAEU Regional FTAs

EAEU FTA	Status	Date
1. EAEU	Signed and in effect	1 January 2015
2. EAEU–India	Negotiation launched	11 July 2015
3. EAEU–Viet Nam	Signed and in effect	5 October 2016
	Signed but not yet in effect	29 May 2015
	Negotiation launched	27 March 2013
	Proposed/under consultation and study	12 October 2010
4. EAEU–Republic of Korea	Negotiation launched (FTA talks started)	10 April 2017
5. EAEU–Singapore	Expected to launch negotiation by the end of 2017	30 December 2019

EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union, FTA = free trade agreement.

Source: ARIC website, <https://aric.adb.org/fta-group>

Table 14. FTAs of Individual EAEU Countries

EAEU Members	Number of Bilateral Trade Agreements	Number of Multilateral Trade Agreements
Belarus	12	7
Kazakhstan	7	8
Russia	8	7
Armenia	8	5
Kyrgyzstan	5	5

EAEU = Eurasia Economic Union, FTA = free trade agreement.

Source: ARIC website, <https://aric.adb.org/fta-group>.

3. EAEU and Singapore

The total bilateral trade between the EAEU and Singapore in 2016 stood at 4.61 billion Singapore dollars (MTI, 2017). Singapore's major imports from the EAEU are petroleum and mineral oils while its top exports to the EAEU are machinery and metal (MTI, 2017). The EAEU and Singapore also worked on a feasibility study to establish an EAEU–Singapore FTA. The study was started on 28 October 2016 and was expected to be completed by the end of 2017 (MTI, 2017).

3.1. Existing bilateral agreements between Singapore and EAEU Members

Singapore had established the Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) with Belarus, Russia, and Kazakhstan. It also has bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with Belarus and Russia (MTI, 2017) (Table 15). Table 15 indicates that Singapore has signed DTAs with Russia in September 2002, Belarus in March 2013, and Kazakhstan in September 2006 while these agreements came into effect in January 2009, December 2013, and August 2007, respectively. As for BITs, Singapore signed with Russia in September 2010 and Belarus in May 2000 which came into effect in June 2012 and January 2001, respectively (Table 13).

Table 15. Bilateral Agreements between Singapore and Some EAEU Members

EAEU Member Country	Type of Agreement	Date Signed	Date Entered into Force
Russia	Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs)	September 2002	January 2009
	Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)	September 2010	June 2012
Belarus	DTAs	March 2013	December 2013
	BITs	May 2000	January 2001
Kazakhstan	DTAs	September 2006	August 2007

Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore website, <https://www.mti.gov.sg/>

Commercial Opportunity for Singapore Firms in the EAEU

Table 16 shows the business interests of Singaporean firms in each EAEU member country. Singapore companies are interested in Russia's food, education, infrastructure, and oil and gas sectors. Singapore has many businesses in Russia that include Changi Airports International via its joint venture with Basic Element and Sberbank, Olam International Limited (Olam), Food Empire Holdings Ltd, and Educare International Consultancy (MTI, 2017). Singaporean companies are also interested in the agriculture, tourism, and hospitality sectors of Armenia (MTI, 2017). As for Kazakhstan, Singapore has expressed interest in the education, oil and gas, engineering, urban solutions, and master planning sectors. Good examples of the Singaporean business presence in Kazakhstan are Educare and Surbana Jurong (MTI, 2017). Furthermore, Singapore places importance on the tourism, logistics, energy, and high-value added agriculture and agri-technology sectors of Kyrgyzstan and is attracted to the master planning, tourism, and hospitality sectors in Belarus (MTI, 2017).

Table 16. Commercial Opportunities for Singapore Companies in the EAEU

Sectors				
Russia	Armenia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Belarus
Food, education, infrastructure, and oil and gas sectors	Agriculture, tourism, and hospitality sectors	Education, oil and gas, engineering, urban solutions, and master planning sectors	Tourism, logistics, energy, and high value-added agriculture and agri-technology sectors	Master planning, tourism, and hospitality sectors
Examples of Singapore Business Presence				
Russia	Armenia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Belarus
Changi Airports International (CAI), through its joint venture with Basic Element and Sberbank, develops and manages the Airports of the South (AOS). The AOS airports are Sochi, Krasnodar, Anapa, and Gelendzhik. CAI is also in the process of acquiring the Vladivostok International Airport with its partners, Russian Direct Investment Fund and Basic Element.	N/A	Educare, which provides training and teaching workshops to educators in Kazakhstan	N/A	N/A
Olam International Limited (Olam) invests and operates a modern industrial dairy farm in Penza Region, and has an extensive grain trading and procurement operation in Krasnodar Region.	N/A	Surbana Jurong, which provides urban and infrastructure development, engineering, and consulting expertise. The company has completed master planning works for Taraz Chemical Park, Atyrau Petrochemical Park (NIPT), and Atyrau SME Park.	N/A	N/A
Food Empire Holdings Ltd (Food Empire) is prominent in Russia's 3-in-1 instant coffee market with its MacCoffee brand, which won Russia's Golden Award for Most Popular Coffee Brand in 2013.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educare International Consultancy (Educare) is experiencing rising consultancy success in Russia due to its unique service offering to transform the teaching pedagogy of Russian schools for the 21st century.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore website, Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore website, <https://www.mti.gov.sg/>

4. EAEU and India

4.1. Relationship between the EAEU and India

Although India and EAEU member countries have developed rapid economic relationship in recent years, such relationship is still weak. The two sides have two institutional mechanisms for economic cooperation: intergovernmental commissions and joint working groups (CAPEXIL, 2017). Besides these two mechanisms, the bilateral institutional frameworks remain weak and there seems to be no comprehensive strategy to economically integrate India and the EAEU via trade in goods, trade in services and investment, as well as other areas of cooperation (CAPEXIL, 2017). Thus, a prospective FTA amongst EAEU member countries and India could potentially create favourable conditions for developing both their trade and economic relations (CAPEXIL, 2017).

4.2. Status of bilateral trade in goods of the EAEU and India

While the India–EAEU bilateral trade has increased in recent years, it still appears weak. Total trade between the two parties increased from US\$9.3 billion in 2010 to US\$11.3 billion in 2014 (CAPEXIL, 2017). Compared with India’s total trade worldwide, this is a small figure in terms of export and import trade with the EAEU. Hence, both parties should consider several ways to strengthen and enhance their trading. Moreover, amongst the EAEU member countries, Russia accounts for the biggest share of bilateral trade with India, followed by Kazakhstan (CAPEXIL, 2017).

At the sectoral level, the India–EAEU agricultural trade links showed an overall fall in percentage compared to India’s total agricultural trade with the world. From 2000 to 2014, the share of India’s agricultural export to the EAEU decreased from 4.4% to 1.5% (CAPEXIL, 2017). Yet, the EAEU had significantly increased India’s agricultural imports during the period 2000–2014. While India’s industrial exports to the EAEU decreased in its share, India’s share of industrial imports from the EAEU remained nearly constant over the same period. Over the 14 years since 2000, the share of India’s industrial goods trade with the EAEU as a percentage of India’s total trade worldwide decreased from 1.42% to 1% (CAPEXIL, 2017).

The tariff structure is different between individual EAEU member countries and India. For example, India’s average most-favoured-nation (MFN) tariff rate appears to be relatively higher than that of EAEU member countries as a group (CAPEXIL, 2017). There are also differences within the tariff structures of governing agricultural and industrial products. In 2005, according to the analysis of average tariff levels applied to trade in goods in India, most product groups under the agriculture sector have higher tariff levels at the HS 2-digit level compared to the product group under industrial goods (CAPEXIL, 2017).

4.3. Trade in services of the EAEU and India

Bilateral trade in services is also expected to grow in trade in goods because of the FTA. The benefits will result mainly from the importance of ‘trade-enabling’ services that include transport, insurance and banking, telecommunication, and distribution (CAPEXIL, 2017). Furthermore, the sectors that have already dominated bilateral trade will be enhanced with the establishment of the FTA in services. These sectors include travel services, computer and related services, and other business and professional services (CAPEXIL, 2017). Moreover, the FTA between these parties would also enhance trade in some other areas of mutual interest where strong complementarities occur. Examples are hi-tech research and development, tourism, engineering services, environmental and agricultural services, energy, academic studies, etc. (CAPEXIL, 2017).

In the past few years, according to the EAEU trade statistics, the trade in services between India and the EAEU indicated steady growth. For example, in 2014, most bilateral trade in services between India and Russia amounted to roughly 80% of EAEU exports to India, and approximately 89% of its services imports from it (CAPEXIL, 2017). According to the analysis, the proposed FTA, comprising trade in services, may greatly benefit the EAEU member countries and India in terms of (i) 'services sectors linked to the growth in exports of goods' and (ii) 'services sectors independent from the growth in exports of goods' (CAPEXIL, 2017). For the second group, one can presume enhanced mutual trade in services following an inclusion of a trade in services chapter in the FTA because of a promising reduction in market access or national treatment weaknesses and improved transparency and certainty regarding measures affecting trade in services (CAPEXIL, 2017).

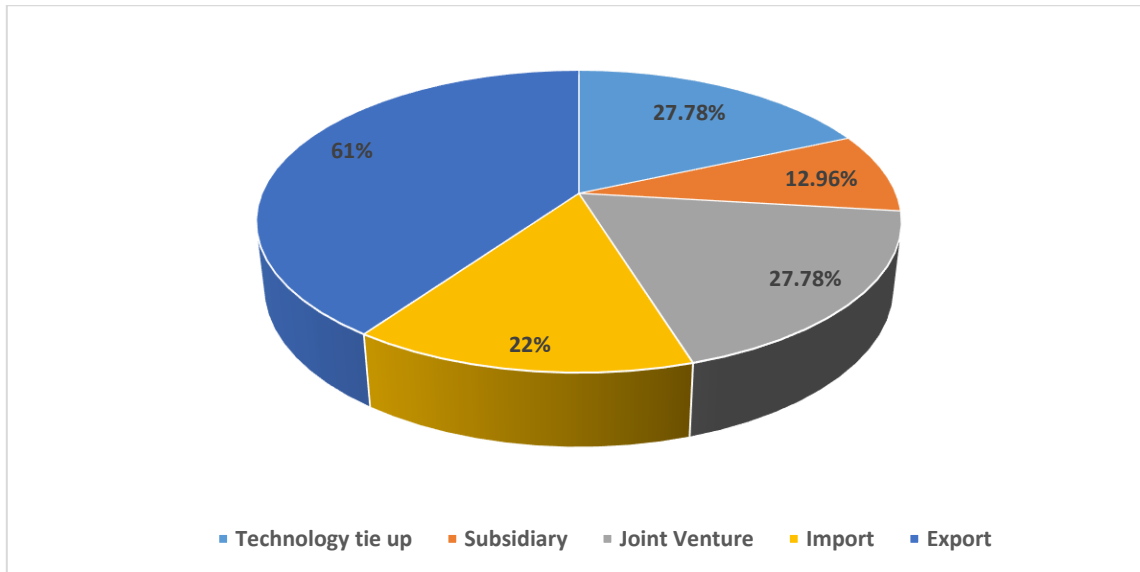
Although quantification seems difficult, the trade in services chapter is expected to contribute to establishing the legal certainty of bringing benefits for economic activity and FDI via Mode 3 (CAPEXIL, 2017). In addition, competition and innovation spillovers derived from foreign investments through the FTAs can lead to productivity gains across sectors. Also, access to main and globally competitive services may strengthen export competitiveness in both goods and services, especially when services imports comprising transport, communication, finance, and business services often function as an intermediary input for the manufacture of goods (CAPEXIL, 2017). Business and professional services, telecommunications services, transport services, financial services, energy-related services, travel services, tourism, research and development, computer and related services, audiovisual services, and environment services are potential sectors that would provide mutual benefit to bilateral trade in services (CAPEXIL, 2017).

4.4. India's business in the EAEU

The Nature of India's Business in the EAEU

According to the India–EAEU survey report, Indian businesses have already engaged with EAEU member countries and are exploring more opportunities to engage with the Union. Indian firms are expecting to expand their business engagement and diversify their export of goods and services to EAEU member countries (FICCI, 2017a). Figure 49 indicates that 61% of Indian firms are involved in export activities to EAEU member countries and nearly 22% of the firms import from EAEU member countries. In addition, the technology venture and tie-ups between the two parties accounted for 27.78% of total business activities. The Indian subsidiary and joint venture in the EAEU are nearly 12.96% and 27.78%, respectively, of the total business activities in the Union.

Figure 49. Nature of Indian Business in EAEU Member Countries

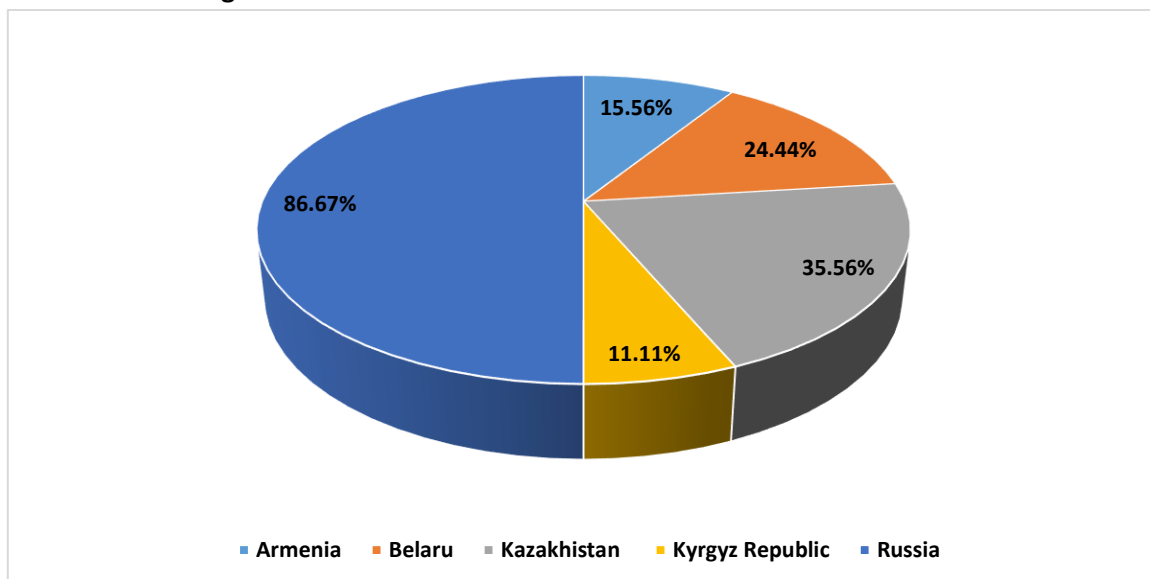


Note: The numbers in the pie chart do not add up to 100.

Source: FICCI (2017a).

The responses in the India–EAEU survey report highlight the importance of Russia and the renewed focus on bilateral trade with Russia. The survey also shows that Indian companies have expressed their interests in other economies of EAEU member states as well (FICCI, 2017b). Figure 50 illustrates that 87% of survey respondents engage in business with Russia and would like to enhance their business with their partners. It also indicates that the next most-favoured destinations for Indian industry in the EAEU region are Kazakhstan (35.56%), Belarus (24.44%), Armenia (15.56%), and Kyrgyzstan (11.11%).

Figure 50. Indian Business Interests in EAEU Member Countries



Note: The numbers are based on survey.

Source: FICCI website, <http://www.ficci.in/>

Indian companies already have diversified trade with EAEU member countries. The potential sectors are healthcare, pharmaceuticals, manufactured goods, processed food, agriproducts, and others such as financial services, legal services, information technology, defence, chemicals, mining, urban transport, and others (FICCI, 2017a). According to the FICCI survey report, Indian firms would like to focus on EAEU’s key sectors that include the manufacturing sector comprising food products, pharmaceuticals/healthcare, and chemicals (FICCI, 2017a). Table 17 shows the sector composition in basket of goods and services and these include the manufacturing sector, alcohol and beverage, food products, services, healthcare, textiles, tourism, sundry art, Christmas market products, personal care products, vet products, and packaging (FICCI, 2017a).

Table 17. Sector Composition in Basket of Goods and Services

Sector	Goods and Services
Manufacturing	Automation products, automobiles (tractors, metro rail), power (boiler, generators), steel, rubber
Alcohol and Beverage	N/A
Food Products	Confectionary, dairy products, nutrition products, food supplements
Services	Financial, legal
Healthcare	Herbal products
Textile	Garment accessories, handicraft, home furnishings
Tourism	Tourism, medical tourism
Sundry Art, Christmas Market Products, Personnel Care Products, Vet Products, Packaging	N/A

Source: FICCI website <http://www.ficci.in/>

5. EAEU and Viet Nam

5.1 EAEU–Viet Nam tariff reduction schedules

Viet Nam’s Tariff Commitment

Viet Nam’s tariff commitment schedule consists of 14,158 tariff lines. Out of these, 4,959 tariff lines were eliminated at the enforcement of agreement in 2015 (Table 18). Moreover, by 2020, 2025, and 2027, the additional tariff lines of 2241, 1053, and 27 will be eliminated, respectively. Figure 51 illustrates that a total 8,280 tariff lines in Viet Nam tariff commitment schedule will decrease to 0% by 2027.

Table 18. Number of Viet Nam Tariff Commitments to EAEU Member States

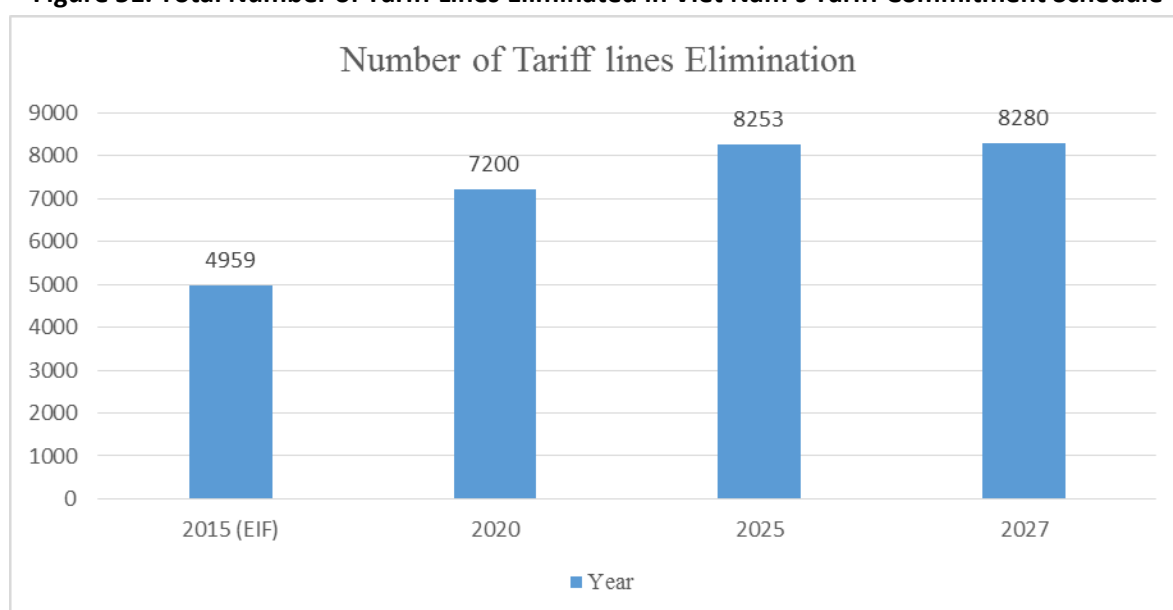
*Data extracted from the Viet Nam’s Tariff Commitment Schedule is at the 8-digit level.

Year	2016 (EIF)	2020	2025	2027
Number of tariff lines eliminated	4,959	7,200	8,253	8,280
Additional tariff elimination	0	2,241	1,053	27
Total tariff lines*	9,471	9,471	9,471	9,471
Proportion to total tariff lines that have been eliminated, %	52	76	87	87
Percentage of tariff lines that have not been eliminated, %	48	24	13	13

EIF = Elimination Immediately in Force (indicating tariffs eliminated immediately from the date of entry).

Source: WTO Centre website, <http://wtocentre.iift.ac.in/>

Figure 51. Total Number of Tariff Lines Eliminated in Viet Nam’s Tariff Commitment Schedule



Source: <http://wtocentre.iift.ac.in/>

EAEU’s Tariff Commitment

Table 19 shows a total of 6,268 tariff lines comprising Viet Nam’s tariff commitment schedule. Out of 6,268 total tariff lines, 3,381 were eliminated when the agreement came into effect in 2016. By 2020 and 2025, additional tariff lines of 980 and 1,348, respectively, will be eliminated. Figure 51 indicates that 5,709 tariff lines in EAEU’s tariff commitment schedule will be 0% by 2025.

Table 19. Number of Tariff Commitments of EAEU Member States to Viet Nam

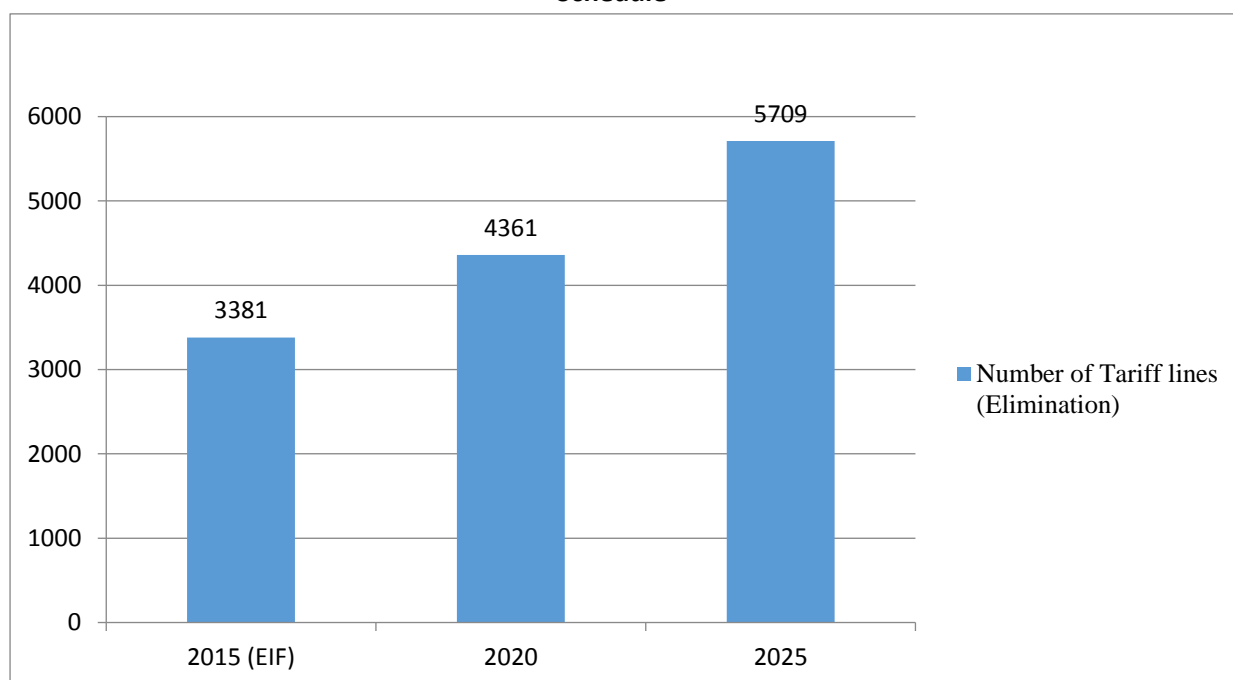
Year	2016 (EIF)	2020	2025
Number of tariff lines (eliminated)	3,381	4,361	5,709
Additional tariff eliminated	0	980	1,348
*Total tariff lines	6,268	6,268	6,268
Proportion to total tariff lines that have been eliminated, %	54	70	91
Percentage of tariff lines that have not been eliminated, %	46	30	9

*Total tariff lines in the EAEU tariff commitment schedules consist of 2-, 4-, 6-, 8-, and 10-digit level number which lead to the differences in total number of tariff lines between the EAEU and Viet Nam. The data source is from the original website.

EIF = Elimination Immediately in Force (indicating tariffs eliminated immediately from the date of entry)

Source: <http://wtocentre.iift.ac.in/>

Figure 52. Total Number of Tariff Lines Eliminated in EAEU Member States' Tariff Commitment Schedule



Source: WTO Centre website.

5.2. Opportunities and challenges for Viet Nam

Viet Nam will capture many great opportunities once the EAEU–VN FTA is formed. The FTA will allow Viet Nam to grow its economy, create more job opportunities, encourage trade and investment cooperation, and accelerate economic relations with EAEU countries. With the FTA, Viet Nam is expected to open its doors in the field of commodities, services, and investment for the first time as indicated by Dang Hoang Hai, Director of the Ministry of Industry and Trade's European Market Department (WTO, 2015).

Moreover, Viet Nam could also take advantage of the tariff reduction schedule according to the commitment in the EAEU–VN FTA; almost 90% of the import tariff lines will be decreased or removed completely to 0% (WTO, 2015). The outcome of introducing this mechanism is that Viet Nam will enhance its market access to the large promising common market of five EAEU countries with a total GDP of nearly US\$2.2 trillion and over 183 million consumers (WTO, 2015). According to Truong Hoang Hai, the General Secretary of the Hanoi Support Industries Association, seafood export is supposed to benefit the most from this FTA and Viet Nam’s fisheries will be more competitive when enjoying 0% import tariff (WTO, 2015). Yet, Vietnamese seafood will be widely accepted in the market only if the delivery, hygiene, and quality of seafood, which includes shrimp and fish, are guaranteed.

Furthermore, Viet Nam could also benefit from both sides in key areas further strengthening cooperation, which consist of trade defence, origin principle, customs management, technical barriers, food safety and quarantine measures, government procurement, intellectual property, and sustainable development (WTO, 2015). This would also allow room for Viet Nam to develop those key areas to further strengthen its economy as well as optimally favouring bilateral trade activities between the two sides. Moreover, the deal would not only boost trade volume but also establish favourable conditions for both sides in terms of investment, technology, and the use of qualified human resources, said Russian Ambassador to Viet Nam Konstantin Vasilievich Vnukov (EAEU–VN FTA, 2016). According to George Berczely, Chair of the Transportation and Logistics Sector Committee of the European Chamber of Commerce in Viet Nam, the EAEU–VN FTA will help enterprises in Viet Nam improve their competitiveness and be able to gain more access to the EU markets.⁷

Besides, in terms of trade facilitation, the EAEU–VN FTA will offer simplified customs procedures with pre-arrival processing that will enable the release of goods on arrival. However, this will require both sides to maintain transparency and responsibility to the commitments.

On the other hand, Viet Nam will face some challenges in stepping into this FTA. To enter the EAEU market, all products must meet a certain standard, which is determined by the EAEU side as well as its commitment in the EAEU–VN FTA. For instance, Viet Nam must comply with its commitments on rules of origin (ROO) and intellectual property rights (IPR). To take advantage of preferences in the Russian and the EAEU markets, Viet Nam enterprises must meet the ROO and get the preferential C/O (Certificate of Origin) (WTO, 2015). Moreover, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Viet Nam must compete more strongly with EAEU companies to penetrate the EAEU market and capture domestic demand. According to Dang Hoang Hai, Director of the European Market Department, Vietnamese enterprises have little choice but to make continuous efforts and recognise strategies and measures to produce high-quality and competitive products to help contribute in facilitating the intensive integration of Viet Nam into the global economic market (WTO, 2015).

Moreover, enterprises related to the industry sector, specifically those in the garment, textiles, and footwear sectors, should prepare themselves to upgrade into higher global production value and supply chains. They should also depend less on imported materials and have a wider supplier base to guarantee their sustainable development.

Furthermore, regardless of the tariff reduction, Vietnamese exporters should also pay attention to the protective measures under the EAEU–VN FTA. In fact, Viet Nam is the second-largest supplier of textiles and apparel to the US market; in return, it has reduced China’s share in this market from 60%

⁷ <https://en.vietnamplus.vn/opportunities-challenges-lie-ahead-under-euvietnam-fta/94084.vnp>

to 42% (WTO, 2015). Thus, EAEU member countries have expressed concerns that opening markets for Viet Nam's products will make it difficult for their local enterprises. According to Ngo Chung Khanh, Deputy Director of the Multilateral Trade Policy Department, Ministry of Industry and Trade, the EAEU had imposed a measure whereby should Viet Nam's turnover exceeds the average turnover that it exported to the region from 2011 to 2013, a zero import duty will no longer apply to Viet Nam's garment and textiles export (WTO, 2015). In this case, the EAEU will set the duty back to 20%.

Furthermore, Viet Nam businesses must abide by the EAEU practices on the unique requirements of origin. For example, EAEU–VN FTA forbids dividing shipping consignment so that containers must be shipped directly and exclusively from Viet Nam to an EAEU member, even if it belongs to a multinational company with factories in different countries (EAEU–VN FTA, 2015). Also, the EAEU–VN FTA requires a certificate of origin as a prerequisite for favourable treatment (EAEU–VN FTA, 2015).

6. EAEU–VN FTA (Trade in Goods) vs ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement

This section compares the two existing agreements, EAEU–VN FTA⁸ (Trade in Goods chapter) and the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) (ASEAN Secretariat, 2013). It discusses the five major elements of trade in goods and summarises the key elements of tariff reduction/elimination, ROO, trade remedies, dispute settlement, and non-tariff measures (NTMs) and non-tariff barriers (NTBs). These would help understand the differences or similarities between the two FTAs in terms of tariff preferences, ROO, and the mechanisms to tackle NTMs and NTBs.

6.1. Tariff reduction and limination schedules

For trade in goods, tariffs or customs duties are most commonly used by states or territorial customs to either protect or liberalise market access of its economy. The design on the schedules of concessions of respective members of regional free trade arrangement determines the specific product concessions and/or conditions to market access. The meaningful regional free trade arrangement shall be a progressive reduction/elimination of tariffs, going beyond the World Trade Organization (WTO) MFN and establishing a more open, predictable, and transparent FTA.

⁸ EAEU–VN FTA, Full Text Agreement available at:
<http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicShowMemberRTAIDCard.aspx?rtaid=973>

Table 20. Tariff Reduction/Elimination

EAEU–VN FTA	ATIGA	Remarks
<p>Contains schedules of tariff commitments in Annex 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The schedule started from EIF until 2025 for EAEU and until 2027 for VN. ▪ Some originating products (U) are excluded from tariff commitment. ▪ Some originating products (T) are exempted from customs duties unless applied Art. 2.10, Trigger Safeguard Measures ▪ Some originating products (Q) are applied tariff rate quotas 	<p>Contains different tariff reduction schedules in Article 19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different schedules from Schedules A to H ▪ Provided flexibility for CLMV until 2018 ▪ Eliminated tariff rate quotas (Article 20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the EAEU–VN FTA is a longer flexibility of 2 years for VN tariff reduction schedule. ▪ Regarding trigger safeguard measures, for example, there are specific trigger levels with calculated formula for specific year. ▪ The EAEU provides a total annual import quota of 10,000 tons for rice from VN for 0%. The out-of-quota tariff rate is indicated as ‘U’.

ATIGA = ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement; CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam; EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union; EIF = Elimination Immediately in Force (indicating tariffs eliminated immediately from the date of entry), VN = Viet Nam.

Source: Authors

Unlike ATIGA which establishes different kinds of tariff reduction schedules, such as a general list, exclusive list, sensitive list, and others (in other words, Schedules A to H), the EAEU–VN FTA has designed in the EAEU–VN FTA a long table of tariff reduction schedule of respective parties: in Annex 1.b for Viet Nam Schedule of Tariff Commitment and in Annex 1.e for the EAEU’s Schedule of Tariff Commitments. To find which products are excluded, we need to find in the EAEU’s Schedule of Tariff Commitments the tariff line designated as (U), or products that are applied safeguard measures with (T), or some products that are applied tariff rate quotas with (Q). The respective parties have started to progressively reduce and eliminate their tariff from the date of entry-into-force until 2025 for EAEU members and until 2027 for Viet Nam. In this light, Viet Nam received flexibility from the EAEU by having 2 more years for the tariff reduction schedule. ATIGA gave CLMV countries a similar flexibility of a longer period for tariff reduction schedule. However, two more interesting trade policy tools were applied in the EAEU–VN FTA (trade in goods) vis-à-vis ATIGA: trigger safeguard measures and tariff rate quota.

6.2. Trigger safeguard measures

The EAEU members provided the initial and subsequent trigger level for implementing the trigger safeguard measures at the level specified for that year, together with the formula (WTO, 2015)⁹ and specific products (WTO, 2015)¹⁰ with HS code and subsequent years. These are mostly garment and textile products, such as anoraks, shirts, suits, women's or girl suits, underwear, babies' garments and clothing, Footwear with uppers of rubber, wooden furniture of the kind used in the bedroom, etc. Hence, the volume of these Vietnamese products imported into the EAEU during any calendar year exceeds the trigger level for that year and would lead EAEU members to apply trigger safeguard measures on these products. Consequently, these products would be imposed in the 'form of a customs duty equal to the MFN rate of customs duty applied with respect to the goods concerned on the date when the trigger safeguard measures come into effect' (WTO, 2015)¹¹ Nonetheless, under Article 86 of ATIGA, ASEAN member states allow implementing safeguard measures only as one of the trade remedy measures in accordance with WTO obligation.

6.3. Tariff rate quota

At the same time, since the tariff rate quota can be applied, the EAEU has set a tariff rate quota for Vietnamese rice exported to the EAEU members. There are basically two types of rice: parboiled long grain rice of a length/width ratio equal to or greater than 3 (HS Code 1006306700) and other long grain rice with a length/width ratio equal to or greater than 3 (HS Code 1006-309800). These two types of rice will be permitted to be imported to EAEU members at 10,000 tons per year with 0% rate of customs duty within the quota (WTO, 2015).¹²

Viet Nam has also used a tariff rate quota on eggs and tobacco products being imported from EAEU members. The tariff rate quota is applied to eggs (of fowls, ducks, etc.) from EAEU members exported to Viet Nam with 'the total annual import quota of 8,000 dozen' which shall be separated 'from the quantity of Viet Nam's tariff rate quotas for eggs under its WTO commitment'.¹³ The same is applied to unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse exported by EAEU members to Viet Nam with the 'total annual import quota of 500 tons'.¹⁴

More than the amount of tariff rate quota, these products will be classified as 'U'" which means they are 'excluded from any tariff commitment',¹⁵ so the customs duties applied to these products will have MFN treatment in compliance with Article 2.1 of the agreement.

Unlike the EAEU–VN FTA (trade in goods), ATIGA has been differently committed to eliminate the application of tariff rate quotas on any goods originating from its parties. Based on Article 20 of Elimination of Tariff Rate Quotas under ATIGA, amongst the 10 ASEAN countries, only Thailand and Viet Nam are explicitly bound to eliminate its existing tariff rate quotas.

⁹ Annex 2.a, Trigger Level for Trigger Safeguard Measures, WTO, 2015.

¹⁰ Annex 2.b, Table of Trigger Level of Specific Products for Trigger Safeguard Measures for each year, WTO, 2015.

¹¹ Article 2.10, Trigger Safeguard Measures, para 2, WTO, 2015.

¹² Annex 1.f, Note on Tariff Rate Quotas for Rice Exported to the Eurasian Economic Union, WTO, 2015

¹³ Annex 1.c, Note on Tariff Rate Quotas for Eggs Exported to Viet Nam, WTO, 2015.

¹⁴ Annex 1.d, Note on Tariff Rate Quotas for Unmanufactured Tobacco and Tobacco Refuse Exported to Viet Nam, **WTO, 2015.**

¹⁵ Annex 1.a, General Notes on Schedules of Tariff Commitments, WTO, 2015.

6.4. Key discussion points for Cambodia: on tariff reduction schedule of the EAEU–VN FTA

Both the EAEU–VN FTA (trade in goods) and ATIGA essentially provide some flexibility for Viet Nam, based on the condition of its economic development compared with other founding ASEAN and EAEU members. A similar flexibility might be given to Cambodia as well in terms of a longer period for the tariff reduction schedule. As negotiation is about give and take, the period of tariff reduction shall be within a reasonably phaseout period between the two parties to appropriately introduce to the business community the effect of the Cambodia–EAEU FTA, and to avoid a shock to the economic performance of the country. Also, the benefits of tariff reduction are subject to the fulfilment of ROO in receiving the preferential treatment.

While In fact, Viet Nam has already graduated from being a least-developed country, Cambodia remains as one. Thus, Cambodia shall make use of the special and differential treatment wherever applicable to receive more favourable conditions compared with Viet Nam under the agreement.

6.5. Discussion on the possibility of trigger safeguard measures and tariff rate quotas

Cambodia needs to be cautious about the trigger safeguard measures, which are not frequently used under ATIGA, or the tariff rate quotas, which cannot be used at all under ATIGA. In case trigger safeguard measures or tariff rate quotas are applied, Cambodia must ensure that the annual total trigger level or annual total imported quotas for Cambodia under the FTA are higher than the existing agreed import quota with Russia, since the potential Cambodia–EAEU FTA will include more parties, so the number of quotas is anticipated to be enlarged.

Given that exceeded trigger levels will lead to application of the MFN rate, which is like tariff rate quotas, why apply trigger safeguard measures? Actually, the trigger safeguard measures come with certain conditions. For example, trigger safeguard measures should not exceed 6 months. But if the volume of the designated imported products exceeds 150% of the trigger level, the application period will be extended for another 3 months. The Eurasian Economic Commission will notify in writing whether trigger safeguard measures should be imposed. If the decision is to apply, notice will be made at least 20 days before a trigger safeguard measure is applied and 3 days following the decision (WTO, 2015).¹⁶ The trigger for the safeguard measures is that it allows applying once an investigation is carried out regarding such rules, that a product is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing similar or directly competitive products.

6.6 Rules of origin

The origin of goods is like the principle of the ‘nationality’ of a good, or the country where a good was obtained or where it was manufactured with certain criteria. In international trade, the ROO is one of the most important trade policy tools to allow importation with or without any import duties imposed (WTO, 2014). Importing commodity needs to receive the certificate of origin for obtaining preferential treatment to be imported duty free in a country that is party to the agreement. In case of ATIGA, importers and exporters should use Certificate of Origin Form D and Certificate of Origin Form EAV to obtain preferential treatment under the EAEU–VN FTA. Hence, the methodologies in calculating the origin and the percentage of originated products are the foundation of ROO, which could confirm whether a product meets the conditions for preferential tariff.

¹⁶ Article 2.10: Trigger Safeguard Measures.

Most FTAs use the following criteria regarding the origin of products to conform to the ROO: (i) ‘wholly obtained or produced goods’, and (ii) ‘not wholly obtained or produced goods’. ‘Wholly obtained or produced goods’ are more like or made from natural products that are entirely obtained, extracted, manufactured, or produced in one country without using other countries’ inputs.¹⁷ Nonetheless, since more and more goods could not be entirely produced in a single country, then the requirement of ‘not wholly obtained or produced goods’ becomes more essential to determine the criteria of goods which have been substantially produced from/with imported or those which require processing in different countries to receive preferential treatment under the FTA.

Amongst the other approaches to determine whether ‘not wholly obtained or produced goods’ are eligible for tariff preference is value-added content (VAC), which include ‘the price and the proportion of foreign or local inputs’ (WTO, 2014).

Table 21. Value-Added Content (Origin Criteria)

EAEU–VN FTA	ATIGA	Remarks
<p>Calculation of Value-Added Content (Article 4.5)</p> <p>For not wholly obtained or produced goods, it shall comply with only a specific rule (in ATIGA this is called Indirect Method) for calculating the origin criteria for goods.</p> <p>Annex 3: VAC is not less than X%</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> $\frac{\text{FOB value} - \text{Value of Non-Originating Materials}}{\text{FOB value}} \times 100\%$ </div>	<p>Calculation of Regional Value Content (Article 29)</p> <p>At least two formulas called ‘Indirect and direct methods’</p> <p>The ASEAN RVC shall not be less than 40%.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>(a) <i>Direct Method</i></p> $RVC = \frac{\text{ASEAN Material Cost} + \text{Direct Labour Cost} + \text{Direct Overhead Cost} + \text{Other Cost} + \text{Profit}}{\text{FOB Price}} \times 100\%$ <p>or</p> <p>(b) <i>Indirect Method</i></p> $RVC = \frac{\text{FOB Price} - \text{Value of Non-Originating Materials, Parts or Goods}}{\text{FOB Price}} \times 100\%$ </div>	<p>For not wholly produced or obtained goods, there is a need to measure substantial transformation. This includes RVC, CTC, and SPR.</p> <p>Mostly, RVC is set at 40%.</p> <p>More choices of formulas and less percentage of RVC mean more liberal.</p>

CTC = change in tariff classification, RVC = regional value content, SPR = Special Processing Requirements.

Source: Authors.

Under ATIGA are two formulas – direct method or build-up formula and indirect method or build-down formula – for the importer and the exporter to choose in calculating the origin for claiming preferential tariff under the agreement. However, the EAEU–VN FTA provides only one formula, which

¹⁷ The requirement for wholly obtained/produced goods can be found in Article 4.4 of the EAEU–VN FTA and Article 27 for ATIGA. The list of wholly obtained/produced goods for EAEU–VN FTA can be found in Annex 3.

is the indirect method or build-down formula. In this sense, the ROO for EAEU–VN is less liberalised than ATIGA. Exporters and importers could use the more liberalised agreement to have more options. Those unable to determine the value of non-originating materials to calculate the origin of product can opt for the direct method. At the same time, VAC of the EAEU–VN FTA is 55%¹⁸ while that of ATIGA is 40%. Nonetheless, the VAC/regional value content (RVC) of most rules of origin in ATIGA is likely to be 40%.

Another approach to determine whether ‘not wholly obtained or produced goods’ are eligible for tariff preference is based on the tariff classification of a final good and the components used in the HS Code.

Table 22. Change in Tariff Classification and Accumulation of Origin

EAEU–VN FTA	ATIGA	Remarks
<p>Change in Tariff Classification (Annex 3: PSR)</p> <p>There is a set of minimum requirements for production specified in Annex 3: PSR. Some products require CC, CTH, CTSH, VAC X%, CTC + VAC X%, CTC or VAC X%, and PSR.</p>	<p>Change in Tariff Classification (Article 28.ii)</p> <p>CTC at 4 digits (change in tariff heading of HS) or PSR</p>	<p>A specific manufacturing or processing operation, or a combination of any of these, parties shall permit exporter to decide which rule to use in determining whether the goods qualify as originating goods.</p>

CC = change in chapter, CTC = change in tariff classification, CTH = change in tariff heading, CTSH = change in tariff sub-heading, PSR = product-specific rules, VAC = value-added content.

Source: Authors.

In principle, this method makes it easy for the exporter and importer who could not comply with the calculation of VAC to claim tariff preference under the FTA, so the CTC or certain PSRs are allowed.¹⁹ But the rule will apply only to certain agreed products. The importers and exporters have other choices or specific rules to comply with to qualify for the origin criteria. The EAEU–VN FTA seems to use the CTC method or PSR in various forms. Certain products could be change in chapter, some products could be change in tariff heading (CTH), some products could be change in tariff sub-heading (CTSH), some products still need to have VAC at 55% plus with CTC and so on as the minimum requirement to obtain the originating status. For ATIGA, the non-originating materials must undergo a CTC at the 4-digit level (ASEAN Secretariat, 2013),²⁰ which is change in tariff heading of the HS code. Those materials could undergo CTC or specific manufacturing or processing operation but these are only applied to non-originating materials. At the same time, based on Article 28(2.b), ATIGA allows exporters to decide which rules will qualify their goods to be originating goods. Those choices could be rules from an RVC-based rule of origin, a CTC-based rule of origin, a specific manufacturing or processing operation, or a combination of any these.

¹⁸ Sub-para 8, Article 3: Specific Requirements, Protocol between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the Russian Federation on supporting the production of motor transport vehicles in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Moscow, 21 March 2016, under the EAEU–VN FTA.

¹⁹ For the EAEU–VN FTA, the list of Product Specific Rules can be found in Annex 3.

²⁰ Article 28, Not Wholly Obtained or Produced Goods, ATIGA.

Key Discussions for Cambodia on Rule of Origin of the EAEU–VN FTA

ROO is most important in determining whether a product is an originating or non-originating good under the FTA for it to receive the tariff reduction benefits by fulfilling the requirements as set in the rules. As one of the two main criteria of origin, ‘wholly obtained or produced goods’ are likely to be easier to negotiate in determining the originating goods since they are materials entirely extracted or produced or made from natural products in one country without using other countries’ inputs. Cambodia needs to underscore the requirements of not wholly obtained or produced goods. In this light, the methodologies in calculating the origin to check the percentage of originated materials should use both direct and indirect methods. For Cambodia, the many choices for origin calculation and similar practice to ATIGA could be used as a basis for negotiation since they could emphasise consistency and, hence, assist exporters to easily comply with the ROO. VAC should be the same rate as applied by ATIGA, which is 40%.

Cambodia should prepare a list of products for the CTC or the PSR to apply to non-originating materials, and should allow exporters to choose the rule to determine the originating goods.

6.7. Trade remedy

Trade remedy is a trade policy tool from the WTO or any FTA consisting of the application of anti-dumping measures, countervailing measures, and safeguard measures to correct the competitive imbalances caused by unfair trade practices, such as dumping, subsidies, and a surge of imports. When serious injury, unfair trade practices, or a surge of imports is found, trade remedies such as safeguard, anti-dumping, and countervailing measures are the mechanisms to temporarily protect vulnerable sectors.

Table 23. Trade Remedy

EAEU–VN FTA	ATIGA	Remarks
<p>Chapter 3: Trade Remedies</p> <p>Countervailing measures, anti-dumping measures, and safeguard measures</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Trade Remedy Measures</p> <p>Safeguard Measures, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties</p>	<p>Provisions on safeguards, anti-dumping and countervailing duties in the EAEU–VN FTA and ATIGA are general in scope, which are very much in line with the WTO.</p> <p>The EAEU–VN FTA contains several articles on safeguard measures: global safeguard measures (Article 3.3), and bilateral safeguard measures (Article 3.4)</p> <p>Safeguard measures can be applied in case of a surge of imports that causes, or threatens to cause, serious injury.</p>

Source: Authors.

Trade remedies contain three key measures – countervailing, anti-dumping, and safeguard – which are in line with the WTO. Of these, the most important is safeguard measures as they do not depend on unfair trade practices’ unlike anti-dumping and countervailing measures. The only key difference between the EAEU–VN FTA and ATIGA on trade remedy is safeguard measures. For trade remedy, the EAEU–VN FTA tends to have various safeguard measures such as global safeguard measures (Article 3.3) and bilateral safeguard measures (Article 3.4), excluding trigger safeguard measures (Article 2.10).

Global safeguard measures refer to the use of the provisions of Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the Agreement on Safeguard Measures. Meanwhile, bilateral safeguard measures are the mechanisms for the parties to bilaterally apply safeguard measures, once ‘clear evidence of increased imports constitute a substantial cause or are threatening to cause serious injury’. (WTO, 2015: 20–23).²¹ The bilateral safeguard measures provide the medium to address a mutual acceptable resolution by undertaking the compensatory action with substantially equivalent trade effects along with certain conditions for bilateral safeguard measures. These measures could be in the form of ‘suspension of further reduction of any applicable rate of customs duty’ and ‘increase of the applicable rate of customs duty for the good concerned to a necessary level not exceeding the base rate’, together with conditional periods for the application of bilateral safeguard measures (WTO, 2015: 21).²²

6.8. Dispute settlement

The rules, procedures, and practices of the dispute settlement system in general have evolved since the establishment of the GATT in 1947. These have formed part of the WTO Agreement known as ‘Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU)’. Typically, the dispute settlement system, which is based on rules, is the most effective mechanism to address the conflicts over the multilateral trading system to resolve disputes between parties. By ‘reinforcing the rule of law, the dispute settlement system makes the trading system more secure and predictable’. The more predictability and security, the better the multilateral trading system is because the market participants need to ensure stability and predictability in the governing laws, rules, and regulations applying to their commercial activity, thus allowing them to conduct trade on a long-term basis. The rules-based system allows a party to invoke the dispute settlement to allege the non-compliance of an independent ruling with concrete findings and conclusion for implementation or confrontation with possible trade sanctions (WTO, 2004).

²¹ Article 3.4, Bilateral Safeguard Measures.

²² Sub-paras 5 and 6, Article 3.4, Bilateral Safeguard Measures.

Table 24. Dispute Settlement

EAEU–VN FTA	ATIGA	Remarks
<p>Chapter 14: Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Choices of forums: WTO or under this agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope: non-compliance or possible violation shall not be applied to any EAEU member state that is not a member of the WTO ▪ Only establishing Arbitral Panel 	<p>Article 89: Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Referred to ASEAN Protocol on Enhanced Dispute Settlement Mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ASEAN Protocol provides choices of forum: WTO or under this protocol ▪ Scope: currently, violation complaint and situation complaint ▪ Establishing panel and appellate bodies 	<p>The ASEAN Task Force is now amending the ASEAN Protocol by using the WTO DSU as benchmark. There are still several pending issues.</p>

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, DSU = Dispute Settlement Understanding, EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union, WTO = World Trade Organization.

Source: Authors.

Both the EAEU–VN FTA and ATIGA allow a complaining party to decide on the choices of forums, either the WTO or under the mechanisms of the FTA. Therefore, EAEU members and Viet Nam have at least two choices to invoke the mechanisms – whether the WTO DSU or the EAEU–VN FTA. Under the FTA, the EAEU could possibly respond as a group or individually as a disputing party. However, since one EAEU member, Belarus, is not a WTO member, when a dispute occurs, Viet Nam cannot invoke the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) (WTO, 2015: 142).²³ Also, if the complaining party does not choose the WTO DSU to settle the dispute, then the EAEU–VN FTA can only establish an Arbitral Panel to objectively assess the dispute. Additionally, the scope of dispute settlement covers only the violation complaints as indicated in Article 14.2, ‘the procedural provisions of the relevant incorporated articles of the WTO agreement relating to dispute settlement in case of non-violation or possible violation shall not be applied’.

Under ATIGA, all ASEAN member states are members of the WTO and, hence, the choices are therefore through the dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO or ASEAN. However, the current ASEAN dispute settlement mechanism identifies types of disputes for which a complaint could be filed: violation complaint and situation complaint (currently, the situation complaint has no procedures to resolve the dispute. The procedure of the ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism is not complete after the panel report. If the parties do not agree on the panel report to resolve the dispute, they could advance it to the appellate body, which is in line with the WTO. However, at the time of writing, ASEAN is still amending this protocol to make it more effective.

6.9. Non-tariff measures and non-tariff barriers

While tariff imposition could affect trade by increasing its cost for customs duty, NTMs do not only increase trade cost but also unintentionally block trade for specific commodities to protect public goods due to its inability to comply with certain standards, for example. Similarly, NTBs have been a key trade policy measure, which intentionally affect trade, specifically to protect domestic producers rather than public goods (Cadot, 2013). Other than tariff reduction/elimination, both NTMs and NTBs

²³ Sub-para 3, Article 14.2, Scope and Coverage.

potentially require much effort to establish mechanisms for monitoring and promoting trade facilitation.

Table 25. Non-tariff Measures and Non-tariff Barriers

EAEU–VN FTA	ATIGA	Remarks
<p>Article 2.9: Quantitative Restrictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chapter 6: TBT - Chapter 7: SPS 	<p>Article 40. Application of Non-tariff Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shall be in accordance with WTO rights and obligations ▪ Not prepared, adopted, or applied to creating unnecessary obstacles in trade ▪ Notification procedures ▪ Transparency <p>Article 42: Elimination of Other Non-tariff Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assigned different sectoral committees to take charge ▪ Provided three different tranches for elimination for each group of countries ▪ Member states and the private sector could notify NTBs 	<p>Unlike ATIGA, there is no specific provision on NTMs or NTB, but there are similar provisions on QR (Article 2.9), TBT (Chapter 6) and SPS (Chapter 7).</p>

ATIGA = ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, EAEU–VN FTA = Eurasian Economic Union and Viet Nam Free Trade Agreement, NTB = non-tariff barrier, NTM = non-tariff measure, SPS = sanitary and phytosanitary, TBT = technical barriers to trade.

Source: Authors.

The EAEU–VN FTA intends to address NTBs (WTO, 2015: 5)²⁴ yet it does not contain specific provisions for establishing mechanisms to deal with the NTBs. Typically, the agreement has emphasised several NTMs including quantitative restrictions, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS), and technical barriers to trade (TBT). Nonetheless, both the SPS and TBT chapters mandate parties to designate competent authorities and serve as contact points (WTO, 2015: 70, 75)²⁵ for information exchange and notification of any change.

ATIGA mandates ASEAN member states to use NTMs appropriately and eliminate NTBs (ASEAN Secretariat, 2013: 41–42).²⁶ It provides clear guidelines to countries to modify or adopt new NTMs with transparency and other procedures, such as notification, to avoid ‘creating unnecessary obstacles in trade’. At the same time, ASEAN member states are obliged to develop an NTM database in the ASEAN Trade Repository, referred to in Article 13 which provides for respective national trade repositories. There is also a mechanism to identify and eliminate NTBs by member states for which they have completed three tranches. More importantly, ATIGA also delegates authorities to relevant ASEAN bodies to monitor and review NTBs to be eliminated as notified or reported by other member states or by private companies.

²⁴ Sub-para (a), Article 1.3: Objectives.

²⁵ Article 6.9 for TBT and Article 7.10 for SPS.

²⁶ Articles 40 and 42, ATIGA.

6.10. Intention of the EAEU for a comprehensive FTA

The EAEU member states have considered a new rule for FTAs which should be constructed comprehensively; are beyond import tariffs; and address the concerns on NTBs, SPS, TBT, government procurement, competition, e-commerce, sustainable development, and other trade-related issues (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India, 2016).

The EAEU–VN FTA has already reflected some notable provisions such as on state-owned or -controlled enterprises, government procurement, competition, sustainable development, electronic technologies in trade, and priority investment projects. State-controlled enterprises and those with special or exclusive privileges are covered in Chapter 8 bis, but only between Viet Nam and Russia. The two parties must operate in a manner consistent with their respective WTO commitments. The provision on government procurement intends to promote transparency, expand government procurement system to electronic means, enhance capacity building, strengthen institution, share information, etc. Similarly, the provision on competition should conform with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, and fairness. The FTA has also outlined provisions to strengthen cooperation on environmental and labour issues as well as sustainable development. The agreement also promotes e-commerce or the use of electronic technologies to minimise costs and facilitate cross-border trade.

6.11. Priority investment projects

The key aspect of the EAEU–VN FTA is the provision of priority investment projects which appears in Article 1.6, providing Viet Nam and Russia with the opportunity to sign another Protocol on Supporting the Production of Motor Transport Vehicles in the Territory of Viet Nam (Government of Viet Nam, 2016). In this regard, they established the joint ventures on ‘semi-knocked down (SKD) industrial assembly’²⁷ in Viet Nam by three authorised enterprises of Russia.²⁸ For any change, including types of motor transport vehicles to be produced, Russia’s trade ministry needs to submit a proposal, together with the feasibility study, to the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam for the Vietnamese Party’s consideration for approval. The types of motor transport vehicles consist of sport utility vehicle of Ulyanovsky Avtomobilny Zavod (UAZ), vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons, trucks, and special purpose motor transport vehicles. Regarding ownership, the capital contribution ratio of Vietnamese enterprises in the joint ventures of this motor transport vehicles production shall be at least 50% of the total charter capital of the joint venture. Meanwhile, the Russian enterprises are bound by the following conditions: to not transfer their capital for Viet Nam technology; contribute to the development of the automobile parts manufacturing industry; develop the system of automobile maintenance and repair services; provide technical personnel training for local workers; support to motor transport vehicles, parts, and components for accessing the EAEU markets; and grant joint ventures an exclusive right to supply the same models of the motor transport

²⁷ ‘Semi-knocked down (SKD) industrial assembly’ means the industrial assembly of motor transport vehicles in the territory of Viet Nam using parts and components both imported by the joint ventures to the territory of Viet Nam and produced in the territory of Viet Nam.

²⁸ The three authorised enterprises of Russia include Automobile Plant GAZ LLC, KAMAZ Foreign Trade Company Incorporated, and LLC Ulyanovsky Avtomobilny Zavod (UAZ).

vehicles, parts, and components in the markets of other ASEAN countries (Government of Viet Nam, 2016).²⁹

The local VAC of the motor transport vehicles would be calculated through the direct method. The origin criteria shall be complied with Chapter 4 of the EAEU–VN FTA with a certificate of origin indicating VAC of ‘not less than 55%’. At the same time, the value of Vietnamese materials shall be excluded from calculation of VAC (Government of Viet Nam, 2016).³⁰ The level of localisation in the manufacture of motor transport vehicles by the joint ventures must be localised by 2020 and 2025. If the localisation level requirement could not be met within 10 years from the date of entry with effect of the protocol, Viet Nam must withdraw the establishment licence or business registration certificate of the joint ventures. The localisation level requirements of the joint ventures will be implemented as follows:

Table 26. Level of Local Value-Added Content of Motor Transport Vehicles Produced by the Joint Ventures, %

Year	2020	2025
SUV of ‘UAZ’ (Ulyanovsky Avtomobilny Zavod)	30	40
Motor transport vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons, including the driver	35	50
Truck	30	45
Special purpose motor transport vehicles	25	40

Source: Author.

²⁹ Article 3: Specific Requirements.

³⁰ Sub-para 8, Article 3: Specific Requirements.

Chapter 4

Investment Potential Between Cambodia and the EAEU

1. Investment in Cambodia

Under the Law on Amendment to the Law on Investment in 2003, projects of Cambodian capital or foreign capital, so-called qualified investment project (QIP),³¹ shall be applied through the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC).³² The investment approval on QIP is the project approval itself to be granted with investment incentives, not an approval for any investor or investing enterprise.

Laws and regulations on investment are designed to encourage investments without restricted sectors, a friendly non-discriminatory policy, except for land ownership. Since there is no limitation on nationality, a QIP could be in the form of a joint venture between Cambodian entities, between Cambodian entities and foreign entities, or between foreign entities, except when the joint venture is intended for land ownership that requires a Cambodian's combined shareholding of at least 50% (CDC, 2017a). Current laws and regulations provide a generous incentive scheme for investors who received the final registration certificate under Articles 2 and 6 of the Amended Law on Investment. Those incentives include long periods of profit tax exemption as mandated by the Law on Taxation, duty-free import of production equipment, export tax exemption, etc.³³ As a least developed country, Cambodia benefits from the Generalized System of Preferences schemes provided by the EU, Japan, Canada, and the US through exemption from customs duty or tariff reduction. At the same time, to provide a mechanism for foreign investment protection through international arbitration, Cambodia ratified the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States on 20 December 2004, which became effective on 19 January 2005 (UNCTAD, 1965). In 2017, Cambodia was ranked 135th out of 190 countries in the Doing Business Report of the World Bank (World Bank, 2018).

Over the 12 years from 1994 to 2006, the average annual investment amount was US\$932 million. In the following 5 years from 2007 to 2011, this amount grew by about 6.2 times, amounting to US\$5.8 billion. From the period 2012 to 2016, local investment approximately accounted for 54% of the total investment in Cambodia. Almost 90% of the total foreign investment came from Asia, with the Chinese investors being the most active amongst other foreign investors (CDC, 2017b). The investments in

³¹ Domestically oriented, export-oriented, and supporting industry qualified investment projects (QIPs) are subject to the investment incentives as stated in Chapter 5 of Amended Law on Investment, including profit tax exemption, duty free import of production equipment or construction materials, and special depreciation.

³² The Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), acting as the one-stop service organisation for the rehabilitation, development, and oversight of investment activities, is responsible for the assessment and decision of approving investment projects to be guaranteed and granted investment incentives. Nonetheless, the CDC is not the final decision-maker since it has to elevate projects to the Council of Ministers for approval and examination on whether the capital investment is US\$50 million and above, are related to political sensitive issues, are involved with exploration and exploitation of mineral and national resources, have possible negative impact on the environment, have a long-term development strategy, etc.

³³ For detailed information on the Investment Incentives in Cambodia, see <http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/investment-scheme/investment-incentives.html>.

Cambodia were mainly in industries and infrastructure as they accounted for 72% of the total investments in 2012-2016 (see Tables 27 and 28).

Table 27. Investment Capital, by Country

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	\$2.9 billion	\$4.9 billion	\$3.9 billion	\$4.6 billion	\$3.6 billion
1	Cambodia, 42.08%	Cambodia, 66.80%	Cambodia, 64%	Cambodia, 69.28%	China, 29.92%
2	China, 20.69%	China, 15.68%	China, 24.44%	China, 18.62%	Cambodia, 27.55%
3	Korea, 9.89%	Viet Nam, 6.10%	Malaysia, 2.18%	United Kingdom, 3.0%	Japan, 22.78%
4	Japan, 9.15%	Thailand, 4.37%	Japan, 1.72%	Singapore, 2.18%	Thailand 4.61%
5	Malaysia, 6.04%	Korea, 1.76%	Korea, 1.66%	Viet Nam, 1.92%	Korea 4.59%

Note: The data only reflected QIPs according to the Law on Investment, excluding investments that are ineligible for investment incentives in sectors such as banking, insurance, and construction.

Source: CDC website, <http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/>

Table 28. Areas of Investments

Areas	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012–2016
Agriculture	556.60	1,128.80	264.70	482.60	478.30	2,911.00
Industries	1,489.70	1,106.70	2,835.60	919.30	1,186.30	7,537.60
Infrastructure	227.80	2,620.80	353.50	3,129.80	544.30	6,876.20
Tourism	691.50	106.00	479.60	111.90	1,400.80	2,789.80
Total	2,965.60	4,962.30	3,933.40	4,643.60	3,609.70	20,114.60

Note: The data only reflected QIPs according to the Law on Investment, excluding investments that are ineligible for investment incentives in sectors such banking, insurance, and construction.

Source: CDC website, <http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/>

2. Investment in Armenia

Armenia has been implementing an ‘open-door’ policy, thus becoming one of the most open investment regimes in the region according to the Law on Foreign Investments (MEDI, 1994) dated 31 July 1994, which is the key legal act regulating foreign investments in Armenia. It permits 100% foreign ownership with no restriction to any sector and with equal treatment and guarantee. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia provides that ‘non-citizens do not have the right to own land’, yet the Land Code permits foreign entities to lease land for long-term contract (CAPEXIL, 2017). The Government of Armenia is carrying out comprehensive reforms of the business environment to ensure favourable investment and business conditions for foreign investors (MEDI, 1994). In 2017, Armenia was ranked 47th out of 190 countries in the ‘Doing Business Report of the World Bank’ (World Bank, 2018).

Armenia is landlocked, yet it is at the crossroads of Europe and Asia. It has signed bilateral investment treaties with at least 41 countries to grant foreign investors non-discriminatory treatment, protection from expropriation, free transfer of profit and full protection and security from nationalisation, and an alternative dispute resolution mechanism (MEDI, 1994). Armenia also enjoys GSP+ preferential

trade system with the EU and GSP preferential trade regime with Canada, Switzerland, Japan, Norway, and the US.

All other disputes to which the state is not a party can be considered by the Armenian courts or any other bodies resolving economic disputes or, upon the agreement of the parties, in arbitration tribunals. Armenia is a signatory to the International Convention on Investment Disputes, which allows dispute resolution by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (Government of Armenia, 2018).

3. Investment in Belarus

In 2009, Belarus liberalised its economy by adopting 56 legislative acts to improve the business environment in the country. Amongst other major actions taken by the government – improvement of the tax system, licence reduction, price liberalisation, and business registration – is privatisation. The government undertook measures to improve the investment climate by introducing 3-year privatisation plan for certain companies. Thus, from 2008 to 2010, almost 500 large companies were privatised to attract strategic investors to Belarus, bringing in new high technologies, upgrading modern business solutions, and finding new markets (Government of Belarus, 2018). In 2017, Belarus was ranked 38th out of 190 countries in the ‘Doing Business Report of the World Bank’.

Belarus allows foreign investments in all sectors of the economy, except in the production of weapons, narcotics, and toxic substances. Meanwhile, the legal conditions have provided equal guarantee, without discrimination, protection of rights and legitimate interests regardless of ownership and national status. The system of incentives, privileges, and preferences were established in investment activities with special legal regime for investors in free economic zones, small and medium-sized cities, rural areas, high-technology parks, Chinese–Belarusian industrial parks, etc..³⁴

4. Investment in Kazakhstan

After independence in 1991, Kazakhstan introduced several reform measures to remove restrictions, and improve the framework conditions for FDI to enhance economic growth and create jobs. Over these years, the government’s key priority is to attract FDI into the country (OECD, 2017).

The Law on Investment Preferences provides incentives to legal entities that implement investment projects and for leasing companies engaged by the legal entities to undertake investment projects for importing technological equipment under the financial leasing agreement within the validity period of the investment project. Those investment preferences could be the exemption of the customs duties, tax incentives, state in-kind grants or investment subsidies, etc.³⁵ The government allows foreign investors to participate in most sectors of the economy without discrimination. In 2017, Kazakhstan was ranked 36th out of 190 countries in the ‘Doing Business Report of the World Bank’ (World Bank, 2018).

³⁴ Detailed information on investment incentives in Belarus can be found at <http://investinbelarus.by/en/why-belarus/>.

³⁵ Further details on the investment preferences in Kazakhstan are at http://invest.gov.kz/en/guide/child/investment_preferences.

The investment disputes in Kazakhstan are encouraged to be resolved amicably or, pursuant to the dispute resolution procedure by the courts of the Republic of Kazakhstan per its international treaties and legislative acts, or by arbitration as appointed per agreement of the parties (Government of Kazakhstan, 2018). The government signed several international investment agreements to protect foreign investment against expropriation without compensation and against discrimination, and to guarantee fair and equal treatment. The government had signed 47 bilateral investment treaties (BITs), of which 44 are in effect (OECD, 2017).

5. Investment in Kyrgyzstan

After its independence in 1991, Kyrgyzstan, too, has been moving towards a market economy. While landlocked and mountainous, the country is strategically located at the crossroads of the East and West, featuring abundant mineral resources. The FDI boom in Kyrgyzstan in the mid-2000s was in exploration and exploitation of gold. Since then, the FDI has been driven towards mining-related activities. The FDI inflows significantly grew in 2013, with investments in sectors such as finance and manufacture of petroleum products. However, the FDI for non-mining remains low (UNCTAD, 2016).

The government has enacted legislation to protect foreign investments by providing them with the national treatment,³⁶ the rights and guarantees for foreign investors, protection against investment expropriation and coverage of losses, and freedom of monetary transactions, etc. (Investment Promotion and Protection Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2018).³⁷ In 2017, Kyrgyzstan was ranked 77th out of 190 countries in the 'Doing Business Report of the World Bank' (World Bank, 2018).

Regarding the investment disputes, Kyrgyzstan's legislation permits parties to resolve the dispute through consultation 'within 3 months from the day of the first written request', settle the dispute in a Kyrgyz court, or resort to international arbitration such as the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Citizens of Other States (Investment Promotion and Protection Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2018). Kyrgyzstan had signed BITs with 31 countries.

6. Investment in Russia

Based on GDP purchasing power parity, Russia is the sixth-largest economy in the world, and its economy is expected to grow to almost US\$4 trillion in 2018 (Invest in Russia, 2018a). Russia has one of the richest mineral resources, such as the gas reserves that are estimated to reach 14.1 billion barrels (6.1% of the global reserves), including the largest proven gas reserves in the world (31.2 tcm, which is 48% of global gas reserves) (Invest in Russia, 2018b). Russia is the world's largest country in terms of territory with a unique geographic position, consisting of a consumer market of over 140 million people, vast natural resources, a highly educated workforce, and technologically- advanced research and production capabilities.

A key state priority for Russia is to facilitate FDI inflows by providing opportunities, such as developing various state and regional programmes to protect the interest of foreign investors. Typically, foreign

³⁶ Treatment of foreign firms equal terms to local firms in terms of operation at the domestic economy.

³⁷ See <http://test.invest.gov.kg/en/information-for-investors/investment-climate/> for further information on investment incentives.

investors are subject to the same treatment as domestic investors. In addition, the government had introduced laws such as the 'Federal Law on Investment Activity in the Russian Federation Implemented in the Form of Capital Investment' and the 'Federal Law on Foreign Investment in the Russia Federation' to guarantee foreign investment, provide legal protection and rights, and establish public institutions to promote and attract more FDI into Russia. In this light, foreign investors in Russia could be advantaged in accordance with the laws, such as the favourable conditions for the investment, the removal of obstacles to investment, improvement of tax system, supporting the implementation of investment projects and assistance in overcoming administrative barriers (Russian Investment Agency, 2018). The legislation for foreign investors' protection become more favourable in the legislation process should the entities hold more than 25% of a Russian company's share capital and for priority investment project protection regardless of the foreign investor's stake in the project's share capital. 'Foreign investors are protected against newly adopted laws altering customs duties; federal tax rates and contributions to state non-budgetary funds (subject to certain restrictions); amendments to current laws resulting in an increase of the investor's tax burden; and introduction of bans and limitations on foreign investments in Russia' (Invest in Russia, 2018c). In 2017, Russia was ranked 35th out of 190 countries in the 'Doing Business Report of the World Bank' (World Bank, 2018).

7. Relevance of Current and Potential FTA for Investment

7.1. Reviewing of EAEU–India investment chapter

India signed a BIT with Armenia in 2003 (entered into force in 2006), with Belarus in 2002 (entered into force in 2003), with Kazakhstan in 1996 (entered into force in 1998), and with Russia in 1994 (entered into force in 1996). From 2000 to 2015, FDI inflows from the EAEU to India were very low, amongst those mainly from Russia and to a small extent from Kazakhstan.

Various sectors are amenable to bilateral investment flows. Potential areas for investment from India to the EAEU include oil and gas, textile and clothing, leather products, iron and steel, pharmaceuticals, automobiles including parts and components, engineering goods, information technology services, health services, telecommunications, etc.

Potential areas for investment from the EAEU to India include processed food, heavy engineering goods, transportation goods, minerals and metallurgy, tourism services, R&D centres, space technology and energy-efficient technology, etc.

7.2. Existing BITs between Cambodia and EAEU

As investment provisions vary from one regional trade agreement (RTA) to another, some countries tend to maintain BITs with the RTAs. The investment chapters in the FTAs essentially take their origins in BITs to provide standards of protection for foreign investors and their investments regarding transfers, expropriation and compensation, fair and equitable treatment, and investor-to-state-arbitration of investment disputes (OECD, 2008). Cambodia completed BITs with 24 countries, including Belarus in April 2014 and with Russia in March 2015,³⁸ yet it does not have a BIT with Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. Nevertheless, the existing Cambodia–Belarus and Cambodia–

³⁸ Refer to Annex: Cambodia's BITs.

Russia BIT could be a foundation for negotiations on the investment chapter between Cambodia and the EAEU members.

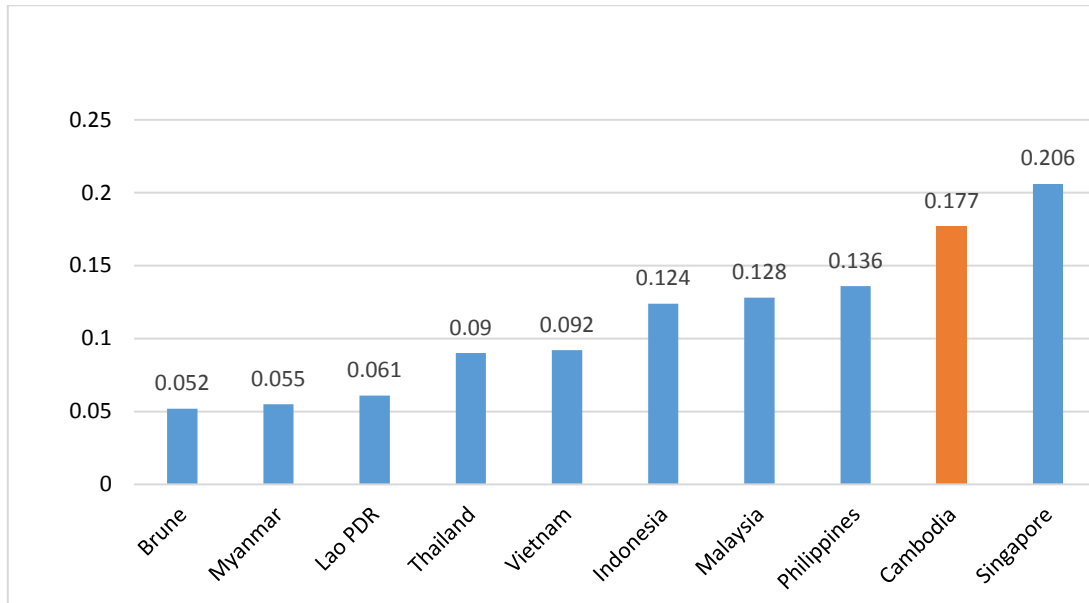
The investment chapter has at least three major components: standard of treatment, compensation for losses and expropriation, and dispute settlement mechanism. For the standard of treatment, the investment chapter in most regional trade agreements – including the Cambodia–Russia BIT (Article 3) and the EAEU–VN FTA (Articles 8.32 and 8.33) – frequently provides two kinds of treatment: national treatment and most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment. National treatment is non-discrimination between own investors and investors of the other party, while MFN treatment is non-discrimination between investors of the other party to this investment chapter and investors of any third country. Thus, investors from foreign countries can enjoy the same treatment, preferences, and privileges. Additionally, the second component of the investment chapter is the compensation for losses and expropriation. Under the Cambodia–Russia BIT (Article 5) and the EAEU–VN FTA (Article 8.34), the host country is bound by the same obligations to losses which were caused by war, armed conflict, revolt, insurrection, revolution, riot, civil strife or civil disturbance, and similar circumstances, and shall be compensated and settled with no less favourable treatment than its own investors. Similarly, regarding expropriation, the act to nationalise, expropriate or subject to measures equivalent to, could be done for public purposes, in complying with regulations, in non-discrimination, but with prompt, adequate, and effective payment for compensation (WTO, 2015). These commitments could be found in both the Cambodia–Russia BIT (Article 4) and the EAEU–VN FTA (Article 8.35). Lastly, the dispute settlement mechanism is a key element in the investment chapter of the FTA, paving the way for the investor–state dispute settlement mechanism. Both the Cambodia–Russia BIT (Article 8) and the EAEU–VN FTA (Article 8.38) have at least introduced various dispute settlement platforms for investment disputes (i) through consultation or negotiation (as non-binding, third party procedures such as good office, conciliation, and mediation); and (ii) through either domestic court (a competent court of the party where investment was made) or international court (could be the International Center for Settlement of Investment Dispute or under any other arbitration rules). In this connection, these components, which are present in the Cambodia–Russia BIT, could be a stepping stone for the Cambodia–EAEU FTA negotiation to intensify economic cooperation for the parties’ mutual benefit.

7.3. Potential investment areas from EAEU countries to Cambodia

Energy Sector

Energy, including oil and gas, the electric power sector, civilian nuclear energy, and promotion of renewable energy, are seen as the key sources of support for Cambodia’s industrialisation. The country’s economic growth is estimated to remain strong at 7% in 2017. This robust growth rate has significantly increased demand for electricity and other sources of energy supplies. Over these years, considerable progress in expanding the capacity and coverage of electricity supply have been achieved. Yet, compared with its neighbouring countries, Cambodia’s electricity cost remains one of the highest, and its electrification rate is one of the lowest in Asia. With the growing population and economic boom, Cambodia is confronted with the supply-side constraints to satisfy the non-stoppable growing demand.

Figure 53. ASEAN Electricity Tariff in May 2014



Source: CDRI (2016).

Cambodia typically generates 200 MW of energy through oil-powered electricity plants, 500 MW through coal-fired plants, and 928 MW through hydropower plants. Additionally, the hydroelectric Lower Sesan II dam opened in December 2018, with a capacity of about 400 MW while a 135 MW coal-fired power plant will open early in 2019 (Sum 2017). Notwithstanding, the government has continuously attempted to cut down the price from \$0.177 per kWh in 2014 to \$0.14 per kWh as of October 2017, and widened the coverage nationwide. But based on available data in May 2014, the current cost of electricity in Cambodia remains high compared to its neighbours. The high cost of energy would continue to affect all productive sectors and hinder industrial investments and competitiveness.

On 23 November 2017, the Minister of Mines and Energy confirmed that Cambodia can potentially exploit crude oil and gas from both maritime and land areas possibly produce up to 5 million tons annually. For the maritime block, by 2019, crude oil is expected to be produced for the first time by KrisEnergy, a Singapore company, at 31 million barrels. A Malaysian company is conducting a feasibility study, while other foreign companies are exploring other blocks further. At the same time, a Vietnamese company has filed a request to conduct a feasibility study at Kampong Thom Province. This oil production would become an additional source of government revenue to sustain economic development in the long run.³⁹ This new emerging industry presents a huge opportunity for Cambodia to industrialise and move to another stage of economic development.

The government's policies are to (i) seek for domestic and foreign investment on clean and renewable energy supplies, (ii) reduce costs, and (iii) improve the coverage and reliability of electricity and other sources of energy. The government's strategy is to diversify energy sources, and move towards renewable and alternative energy sources.

³⁹ Unofficial translation, 'Cambodia upholds crude oil storing in both maritime and land areas and possibly produces million barrels per year,' Kley Kley, published on 23 November 2017, accessed in January 2017, available at (http://kleykley.sabay.com.kh/article/991482#utm_campaign=fb)

Tourism Sector

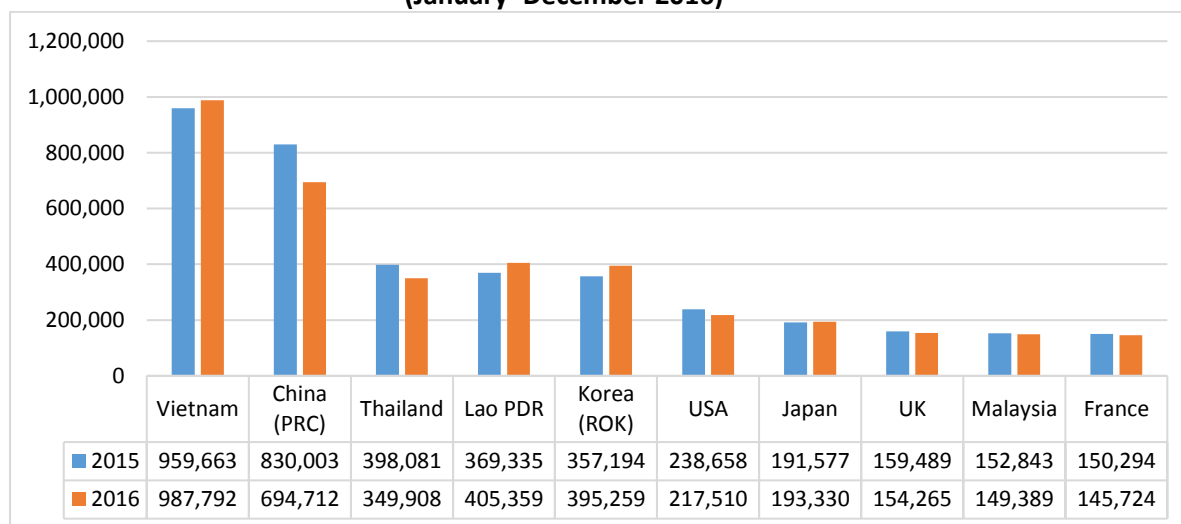
The tourism sector, which is solidly linked to other sub-service sectors such as hotels and restaurants, is a key growth driver for the Cambodian economy. Based on the 'Tourism Development Strategic Plan in 2012–2020', Cambodia aims to receive 7 million international tourists, together with 8 million to 10 million domestic tourists. Nonetheless, due to the tough competition from Myanmar's opening, tourist arrivals experienced slow growth. The growth in the services sector fell from 8.7% in 2014 to 7.1% in 2015, and this trend is estimated to have continued in 2016. Moreover, the rising share of short-staying, low-spending tourists and the slow growth of tourist arrivals in 2016 posed challenges for the development of the tourism sector development.

Table 29. International Tourist Arrivals, Average Length of Stay, Hotel Occupancy, and International Tourist Receipts of Cambodia, 1993–2016

Year	International Tourist Arrivals		Average Length of Stays (Days)	Hotel Occupancy (%)	Tourism Receipts (Million US\$)
	Number	Change (%)			
2010	2,508,289	16.0	6.45	65.7	1,786
2011	2,881,862	14.9	6.30	66.2	1,912
2012	3,584,307	24.4	6.75	68.5	2,210
2013	4,210,165	17.5	6.50	69.5	2,547
2014	4,503,775	7.0	6.80	67.6	2,736
2015	4,775,231	6.1	6.80	70.2	3,012
2016	5,011,712	5.0	6.30	68.9	3,212

Source: Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia (2016).

Figure 54. Tourist Arrivals in Cambodia – Top 10 Countries (January–December 2016)



PRC = People's Republic of China, ROK = Republic of Korea, UK = United Kingdom, USA = United States of America.

Source: Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia (2016).

To attract more EAEU tourists, Cambodia must improve the Russian language capability of its tour operators and guides, ensure a better understanding of EAEU consumer behaviour, and develop information and communications technology platforms to link international travel agents. EAEU

enterprises have a great opportunity to invest in Cambodia’s tourism sector since the government aims to link tourist activities as part of the global value-chain activities in services to increase the multiplier effects of tourism expenditures. The potential areas of investment in the tourism sector are artificial tourism, ecotourism, duty-free shopping/outlets centres, and other leisure/entertainment industry in locations beyond Siem Reap, Phnom Penh, and Sihanoukville.

Agriculture

The agriculture sector has been a key potential sector contributing to Cambodia’s economic growth; yet it remains less competitive and has not reached its full potential. This sector absorbs the majority of Cambodia’s labour force, most of whom are unskilled and informal. The government has agreed to a new framework for the agricultural industry, which is expected to support the potential in manufacturing for creating jobs, promoting economic growth, and diversifying economic structure. Over the years, Cambodia’s agro-processing sector has predominantly focused on the rice sector, but not on others. All types of subsidiary and industrial crops still have very limited commercial value-added manufacturing or processing in Cambodia (see Table 30).

Table 30. Agricultural Growth and Sub-sectors (%)

Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016e	2017p
Agriculture	3.1	4.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8
Crops	4.3	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.7
Livestock and Poultry	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3
Fisheries	3.1	6.7	5.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.5
Forestry and Logging	-0.1	-2.5	-2.9	-1.2	-0.8	-1.6	-1.6

Note: 2017 is projected.

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (2016).

However, this sector presents a window of opportunities for Cambodia to diversify its economy through the implementation of the government policy on agro-processing industry⁴⁰ and for EAEU enterprises to invest in. Based on the Industrial Development Policy of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the agro-processing sector is a key priority for the government to diversify the industry and to increasingly export agricultural products of up to 10% (of export products) by 2020 and 12% in 2025. Agro-processing industries will become an important major source for labour-intensive growth and provide opportunities for the government to parallel with the policies for rural development and SME promotion.

Cambodia exports a large number of unprocessed crops such as paddy rice, cassava, and cashew nuts to Thailand and Viet Nam for processing into value-added products which can be re-exported back into Cambodia (EuroCham, 2016). Cambodia’s agro-processing industry sector is still underdeveloped and is dominated by micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), which hold an 80% market share (EuroCham, 2016). Since these MSMEs are mostly unregistered with any government ministry, the lack of accurate data makes assessment difficult. The government, therefore, encourages FDI and

⁴⁰ The agro-processing industry transforms raw materials of agricultural products (such as crops, livestock, fish, and forestry products) into a different physical or chemical state, including packaging and other sophisticated processes. The agro-processing policy could provide linkages between the upstream and downstream industries of the agro-processing sector. In other words, it links primary agricultural products to intermediate and further to final goods in the markets through wholesale and retail chains.

domestic investment on this sector, and strengthens the capacity of both domestic and foreign small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by providing incentives, regulatory reforms, and skills development. Key challenges include building of food-processing capacity, smoothing out export logistics, lack of storage, and distribution and marketing capability to increase the value-added. At the same time, it also provides opportunities for both Cambodia and EAEU businesses to export those agro-processing products to the EAEU market. Nonetheless, both parties should consider the mutual recognition, particularly on SPS cooperation, to enhance trade in agricultural products and foods.

Chapter 5

Revealed Comparative Advantage of Cambodia and EAEU Member Countries

1. Cambodia and the EAEU RCAs at Top-10 Potential Products at Tariff Lines

This section illustrates the top potential commodities exported by Cambodia and each EAEU member. To identify each country's potential commodities at the tariff lines, researchers disaggregated the selected 2-digit commodity codes to 4 and 6 digits, and then to tariff lines. Different countries use different HS commodity classifications at the tariff lines; some use 8-digit codes while others use 10-digit codes. Given different commodity classifications adopted by EAEU member countries (10-digit classification codes) from Cambodia (8-digit classification codes), it is difficult to harmonise the classification codes. In this sense, we were unable to calculate the RCAs at either 8-digit and 10-digit for each country. Thus, the study group adopted the RCAs at 6-digit codes and selected the 8- or 10-digit codes based on the largest export volumes within each selected 6-digit commodity codes. The results of the comparative advantage for the top-25 export products of Cambodia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia were reported in the tables below. The full details of the RCAs are provided in the annex.

1.1. Cambodia

Cambodia has used the 8-digit codes for commodity classification at tariff lines. From the RCA calculation, the top-10 potential export commodities from Cambodia to the world between 2004 to 2015 can be derived (Table 31, columns 1 and 2). These top commodity codes were selected from the HS 6-digit codes which possess the largest RCA value and export volumes. The table demonstrates the export volumes only from 2012 to 2015; the full results for 2004–2015 are available in the Annex.

Table 31 clearly shows that the top-10 selected commodities consist of only a few products: garments, footwear, rice, and natural rubber. These top-10 commodities account for more than 50% of the country's total export in the last 12 years. Within the same period, women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, and trousers alone account for almost 11% of the total export volume, followed by T-shirts, singlets, and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted, accounting for more than 8%. Besides garment-related products, 'footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of...' makes up 3.57% of the total exports. 'Rice: semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed' ranks sixth in the list, contributing 3.04% to the country's total export, standing above 'natural rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets, or strip...' which represents 2.13%.

Table 31. Cambodia's Top-10 Potential Products at 8-Digit Codes

Tariff Lines	Commodity Descriptions	Cambodia's Exports to World ('000 US\$)				Average 2004–2015	Shares of Total Export, %
		2012	2013	2014	2015		
'61046900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	551,096	705,806	819,142	975,912	762,989	10.96
'61091020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For women or ...	226,111	627,300	679,959	697,142	557,628	8.01
'61034900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	379,020	523,557	552,191	652,901	526,917	7.57
'61109000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of other ...	644,858	470,756	480,372	504,436	525,106	7.54
'64032000	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather, and uppers of ...	163,471	172,099	255,659	402,412	248,410	3.57
'10063099	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed: Other	85,639	249,519	228,169	282,112	211,360	3.04
'61033900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	110,376	170,763	200,039	246,870	182,012	2.61
'61091010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For men or boys	123,547	185,151	213,966	188,328	177,748	2.55
'61083900	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, ...	140,955	173,379	169,882	169,931	163,537	2.35
'40012950	Natural rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets, or strip (excl. smoked sheets, technically ...	165,826	165,561	126,041	137,181	148,652	2.13

Note: Top-10 products dominate 50.33% of the country's total exports.

Source: Author's calculations.

Table 32. Armenia's Top-10 Potential Traded Products at 10-Digit Codes

Tariff Lines	Commodity Descriptions ^a	Armenia's Exports to World ('000 US\$)				Average 2005– 2016	Shares of Total Export, %
		2013	2014	2015	2016		
'26030000 00	Copper ores and concentrates	279,914	235,872	316,636	356,721	188,809	16.57
'72027000 00	Ferro-molybdenum	102,386	109,708	55,508	60,581	133,174	11.69
'71023900 00	Diamonds non-industrial nes excluding mounted or set diamonds	80,804	107,391	66,514	95,853	116,422	10.22
'22082012 00	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc spirits obtained by distilling grape ...	140,563	119,638	59,430	88,262	96,669	8.49
'74020000 00	Copper unrefined, copper anodes for electrolytic refining	90,239	71,769	65,539	62,623	75,550	6.63
'71081380 00	Gold in other semi-manufactured form non-monetary (including gold plated w platinum) non-monetary: other semi	73,567	81,903	98,071	131,104	57,078	5.01
'24022090 00	Cigarettes containing tobacco cigarettes containing tobacco: other	68,027	115,835	170,498	210,053	54,513	4.79
'76071110 00	Aluminium foil, not backed, rolled but not further worked, of a thickness of <= 0.2 mm (excl. ...	0	0	0	0	24,168	2.12
'71131900 00	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of/o precious metals w/n plated/clad with precious metal	21,033	21,283	17,906	16,341	20,090	1.76
'22082089 00	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc spirits obtained by distilling grape	35,287	30,457	15,877	43,156	17,648	1.55

Note: Top-10 products dominate **64.17%** of the country's total export.

^a The commodity descriptions were informally translated from Russian to English, given that Russia's commodity description at tariff lines was written in its own language.

Source: Author's calculation.

1.2. Armenia

Like other EAEU member countries, Armenia uses 10-digit codes for the commodity classification at tariff lines. Table 32 lists down the top most-traded commodities at 8-digit codes in 2013–2016, the average export volume in 2005–2016, and the shares of each tariff line to the country's total exports. These top commodity codes were disaggregated from the HS 6-digit codes which possess the largest RCA value and export volumes. Annex 1 displays the full details of the study.

Table 32 shows that Armenia's export drivers are mostly in the agriculture and natural resources sectors. These two sectors contributed to more than 64% of the country's total exports in 2005–2016. Out of the top-10 potential products, the most noticeable commodities are copper ores and concentrates, and ferro-molybdenum, which account for 16.57% and 11.69%, respectively. Of the country's total exports in 2005–2016, 'diamonds non-industrial nes ...', 'gold in other semi-manufactured form ...', and 'articles of jewelry & pt ...' represent 10.22%, 5.01%, and 1.76%, respectively. 'Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine ...' collectively contribute 10.4% to the 12-year total exports. Some data have been reported as 'zero' since 2013.

1.3. Belarus

Table 33 indicates the Belarus's top-10 potential products at 10-digit codes from 2009 to 2013, the average export volume from 2002 to 2013, along with shares of each tariff line to the country's total exports during the period. Reported data for this period was not consistent with those of other countries, yet this is the most updated data available. The top commodity codes listed below were disaggregated from the HS 6-digit codes which earn the largest RCA values and export volumes.

The reported trade data for only the last 5 years results in many zero-trade data in many, and the average trade volume is quite low. However, if we consider all trade data from 2002 to 2013 (the last 12 years), the products listed in the table topped the list.

Articulated in Table 33, the top-10 exported commodities contribute to about 27% of Belarus' total exports during the 12-year period. Export of oils, natural resources, vehicles (tractors and motor vehicles for the transport of goods) made up the top 10. Unlike the other countries in the region, the export volume of each tariff line made up a small percentage of the country's total exports. Relatively speaking, amongst the top 10, 'medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, nes.: heavy oils: gas oils' share the highest rate at 7.34%, while 'motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston' share the lowest rate at roughly 0.7%.

The results indicate that Belarus is horizontally the most diversified country, compared to the other five countries, in terms of export varieties. The research outcome shows that the country has high RCA in various sectors ranging from agriculture, resources, and chemicals, to parts and components.

Table 33. Belarus's Top-10 Potential Products at 10-Digit Codes

Tariff Lines	Commodity Descriptions	Belarus's Exports to World ('000 US\$)					Average 2002—2013	Shares of Total Export, %
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
'2710194 100	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, nes: heavy oils: gas oils: ...	2,177,132	1,988,606	3,943,780	0	0	1,808,087	7.34
'3104205 000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages ...	1,269,859	2,024,212	3,019,403	2,330,618	1,719,061	1,489,720	6.05
'2710114 100	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which are at least 90% by volume incl. ...	1,003,121	1,287,165	1,639,426	0	0	852,215	3.46
'2710196 500	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, nes: heavy oils: liquid ...	1,289,928	0	0	0	0	717,770	2.91
'8701903 100	Tractors (excl. those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for semi-trailers ...	308,784	387,650	676,691	666,061	611,368	426,912	1.73
'2710196 100	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, nes: heavy oils: liquid ...	1,451,725	0	0	0	0	419,047	1.70
'7214200 000	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, with indentations, ribs, groves, or other deformations ...	350,241	367,903	506,466	516,896	433,549	353,008	1.43
'4011940 000	Pneumatic tyres, new, of rubber, of a kind used in construction or industrial handling vehicles ...	133,522	180,382	314,143	378,580	288,842	196,932	0.80
'3104209 000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages ...	86,806	201,099	330,547	331,739	333,255	188,200	0.76
'8704239 109	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	369,762	0	0	0	0	171,681	0.70

Note: Top-10 products dominate only 26,89% of the country's total export.

Source: Author's calculation.

1.4. Kazakhstan

Table 34 shows Kazakhstan's top-10 most exported commodities from 2005 to 2016 yielding the highest RCA values. Unfortunately, only export data for 2012–2016 are illustrated in this section. Within the top-10 outstanding commodities at 10-digit codes, Kazakhstan holds a high RCA in several export commodities with significantly large export volumes throughout the years, yet those are basically energy- and industry-related export commodities. To illustrate, petroleum oils, uranium, gas, ferro-chromium, ores and concentrates iron, and coal stone, ranked among the top-10 export commodities, accounting for 32.83% of the total exports during 2005–2016. Besides, cathode and wheat flour share 3.41% and 0.82%, respectively, of total exports during the same period. Considering all top-10 commodities, the whole landscape of Kazakhstan's exports is 62.39%, dominated by energy- and industry-related commodities, cathode, and wheat flour exports.

1.5. Kyrgyzstan

Table 35 shows the latest 5-year data of the top-10 most exported commodities of Kyrgyzstan to the world market, derived from the 6-digit HS classification with the highest RCA values. The table shows that top-10 export commodities share more than 39% of the country's total export in 2005–2016. Of the top-10 export items, gold export shares the largest percentage, accounting for almost 29%, followed by exports of 'dried, shelled kidney beans' comprising more than 31% of total exports for the same period. Other commodities including 'cotton, precious metal ores and concentrates, glass, Portland cement, garments, and tobacco' are amongst the top-10 yet do not contribute much to the country's total exports during the period (all items account for only 8% of the 12-year total exports).

1.6. Russian Federation

Table 36 reveals the top-10 exports of the Russian Federation (henceforth Russia) centre on energy- and manufacturing-related material, accounting for almost half of the country's exports for 12 years, 2005–2016. Of this large export share, energy-generating raw material, which are 'oil raw and petroleum products, natural gas, fuel liquid, coal bituminous' and 'gases' have driven a large part of Russia's exports, contributing more than 45% to said total export volume. The other 3.85% are manufacturing-related materials, including 'aluminium, nickel, semi-finished from iron rectangular, and light distillates and products for specific processing processes'. Other export commodities comprising the top 10 are available in Annex 2.

Table 34: Kazakhstan's Top-10 Potential Products at 10-Digit Codes

Tariff Lines	Commodity Descriptions	Kazakhstan's Exports to World ('000 US\$)					Average 2005–2016	Shares of Total Export, %
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
'2709009009	Petroleum oils and oils derived from bituminous minerals, crude (detailed label not available)	9,816,682	48,160,313	44,296,787	21,703,167	15,713,486	11,647,279	19.61
'2709009003	Petroleum oils and oils derived from bituminous minerals, crude (detailed label not available)	2,360,812	8,091,084	8,365,239	4,599,075	3,224,054	2,222,313	3.74
'7403110000	Cathodes and sections of cathodes from copper, refined, unprocessed	2,490,902	2,674,172	1,330,871	1,562,310	1,508,841	2,024,394	3.41
'2844103000	Uranium natural, processed	2,615,964	2,235,633	2,006,960	2,247,673	1,738,578	1,614,125	2.72
'2711210000	Gas natural in gaseous state	2,193,000	1,956,818	1,883,915	1,745,529	1,283,687	1,358,513	2.29
'7202419000	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight > 4% of carbon: containing by weight more than 6% of carbon	1,352,205	1,296,821	1,193,591	1,128,691	1,129,570	1,068,007	1.80
'2601120000	Ores and concentrates iron, except for Pyrites agglomerated	880,950	752,745	503,042	134,613	135,786	615,441	1.04
'2601110000	Ore and concentrates iron, except for Fricked Pyrites, unagglomerated	731,154	812,351	604,364	269,494	250,923	495,595	0.83%
'1101001500	Wheat flour wheat from soft wheat and spelts	597,977	576,180	559,503	490,268	499,825	484,568	0.82
'2701190000	Coal stone other, Including dusted or non-microwave, but not unagglomerated	591,425	443,030	375,121	304,340	202,361	474,919	0.80

Note: Top-10 products dominate 62.39% of the country's total export.

Source: Author's calculation.

Table 35. Kyrgyzstan's Top-10 Potential Products at 10-Digit Codes

Tariff Lines	Commodity Descriptions	Kyrgyzstan's Exports to World ('000 US\$)					Average 2005–2016	Shares of Total Export, %
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
'7108120000	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes (excl. gold).	562,188	736,773	716,857	-	-	435,050	28.65
'0713339000	Dried, shelled kidney beans <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> ", whether or not skinned or split": other	48,249	72,964	61,612	43,717	54,482	42,570	2.80
'5201009000	Cotton, neither carded nor combed: other	33,850	19,879	22,391	14,688	19,077	27,331	1.80
'2616900000	Precious-metal ores and concentrates (excl. silver ores and concentrates)	55,549	18,337	40,503	19,098	67,783	22,642	1.49
'7005293500	Float glass and surface ground and polished glass, in sheets, but not otherwise worked	15,763	26,091	16,060	8,143	11,984	15,063	0.99
'2523290000	Portland cement (excl. white, whether artificially coloured)	12,190	17,124	12,862	1,705	3,974	12,991	0.86
'6206400000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses of man-made fibres (excl. knitted)	22,034	15,384	9,948	2,668	16,659	12,914	0.85
'6204430000	Women's or girls' dresses of synthetic fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted and petticoats)	24,330	18,321	16,625	7,413	152	11,010	0.73
'2401106000	Tobacco, unstemmed or unstripped: other: sun-cured Oriental-type tobacco	11,674	13,918	16,739	11,319	1,401	10,527	0.69
'6204631800	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres	15,594	13,455	11,852	4,617	12	8,909	0.59

Note: Top-10 products dominate 39.45% of the country's total exports.

Source: Author's calculation.

Table 36. Russia's Top-10 Potential Products at 10-Digit Codes

Tariff Lines	Commodity Descriptions	Russia's Exports to World ('000 US\$)					Average 2005–2016	Shares of Total Export, %
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
'2709009000	Oil raw and petroleum products raw made from bituminous rocks, Other	178,153,373	171,350,690	153,531,965	-	-	110,836,213	27.95
'2711210000	Natural gas in gaseous state	62,253,297	67,232,302	55,240,328	41,844,333	-	46,727,251	11.78
'2710195100	Fuel liquid, for specific processes of processing	10,984,633	10,657,307	8,994,323	-	-	6,225,834	1.57
'2701129000	Coal bituminous – Other	9,073,605	8,342,911	8,457,061	6,714,043	6,582,789	6,071,955	1.53
'2710194200	Gasoles for other purposes with sulphur content not more than 0.05 mac.%	18,662,895	25,281,610	28,130,600	11,919	-	6,007,252	1.51
'7601100000	Aluminium unlimited unprocessed	4,372,859	4,032,722	3,139,741	3,762,582	2,941,809	4,163,605	1.05
'7502100000	Nickel unalloyed, unprocessed	3,616,122	3,509,001	3,717,120	2,473,862	1,606,591	4,081,153	1.03
'7207121000	Semi-finished from iron rectangular (except square) cross section, cathedrals ...	5,071,730	4,035,543	4,157,019	2,485,077	2,533,816	3,692,704	0.93
'2710121100	Light distillates and products for specific processing processes	10,353,850	11,105,119	12,226,345	6,401,468	38,750	3,343,794	0.84
'2710194800	Gasoles for other purposes with sulphur content more than 0.2 mac.%	7,972,940	6,652,801	11,293,940	7,186,164	3,882,446	3,082,358	0.78

Note: Top-10 products dominate 48.98% of the country's total exports.

Source: Author's calculation.

2. Policy Discussion

This section discusses the demand side to see the matching between commodities where Cambodia has RCA and those which each EAEU member country imported. This would provide more insights on what both parties imported and exported. In this sense, there are more prospects of exports from Cambodia to the EAEU, if EAEU member countries imported at a large value, the commodities on which Cambodia has RCA.

2.1. Regional perspectives

The EAEU is an alternative export market for Cambodia's foreign market diversification. Study on the demand side of the top-10 export products from Cambodia shows more opportunities for Cambodia's export to the EAEU of such products as footwear, rice, natural rubber, and especially garment and related products. During the past 5 years, the EAEU imported from the world about US\$6.37 billion of commodities within Cambodia's top-10 potential products (ITC's Trade Map Data, 2015). Of this figure, imports of garment products stood the highest at around US\$6.02 billion. This is followed by rice, US\$260.26 million; natural rubber, US\$85.45 million; and footwear, US\$3.29 million. This means that, on average, EAEU countries annually imported US\$1.2 billion of garment products, US\$52.05 million of rice, US\$17.09 million of natural rubber, and insignificantly US\$ 657,200 of footwear (Table 37).

The abovementioned commodities belong to only one line of commodity, so the trade volume is relatively small. If we include the other commodity codes representing similar and related products, the volume will be much larger. Given different production structures, factor endowment, and different RCA profiles in the export sectors, Cambodia could potentially export to EAEU countries its garments products, blankets and travelling rugs, footwear, hats, gloves, travel goods, rice, cassava, sugar, umbrellas, natural rubber, and cigarettes. Annex 2 lists all top-100 potential exports of Cambodia, along with the total and annually average export volumes of each commodity during the last 5 years, to each EAEU member country.

Table 37. EAEU Imports from the World of Cambodia's Top-10 RCA Export Products during 2012–2016 ('000 US\$)

Top	8-Digit Codes	Commodity Description	Armenia 2012–2016		Belarus 2009–2013		Kazakhstan 2012–2016		Kyrgyzstan 2012–2016		Russia 2012–2016		All	Tariff (%)
			Total	Avg.	Total	Avg.	Total	Avg.	Total	Avg.	Total	Avg.		
1	'6104690	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers,	863	172.60	1,269	253.80	5,389	1,077.80	1,047	209.40	68,777	13,755.40	77,345	7-8
2	'6109102	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For women	18,666	3,733.20	60,021	12,004.20	182,508	36,501.60	12,507	2,501.40	1,960,103	392,020.60	2,233,805	5-7
3	'6103490	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches	434	86.80	193	38.60	2,572	514.40	2,205	441.00	2,449	489.80	7,853	8-9
4	'6110900	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted .	11,354	2,270.80	20,604	4,120.80	74,498	14,899.60	7,673	1,534.60	1,348,566	269,713.20	1,462,695	2-5
5	'6403200	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather .	40	8.00	131	26.20	2,367	473.40	331	66.20	417	83.40	3,286	3-7
6	'1006309	Rice : Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed: Other:	9,699	1,939.80	44,854	8,970.80	1,153	230.60	589	117.80	203,969	40,793.80	260,264	0
7	'6103390	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches	160	32.00	43	8.60	674	134.80	340	68.00	1,687	337.40	2,904	10-14
8	'6109101	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For men or boys	18,666	3,733.20	60,021	12,004.20	182,508	36,501.60	12,507	2,501.40	1,960,103	392,020.60	2,233,805	5-7
9	'6108390	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes	419	83.80	74	14.80	820	164.00	203	40.60	2,693	538.60	4,209	2-16
10	'4001295	Natural rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip	207	41.40	400	80.00	821	164.20	34	6.80	83,988	16,797.60	85,450	0

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: Author's calculation.

Further study on the EAEU’s import of Cambodia’s top-100 potential export products indicates that Cambodia has more chances of exporting its top-100 commodities to EAEU countries on products where it has the RCA. Of Cambodia’s 100 potential commodities at the 8-digit level, EAEU countries imported more than US\$23 billion over 2000–2015 (ITC’s Trade Map Data, 2015). This means the region, on average, imported US\$4.06 billion of the 100 products from the world annually (Table 38). In this sense, Cambodia, to some extent, can take a segment from the world’s exports to the EAEU members, at least with respect to the 100 codes of commodities.

Table 38^a. EAEU Imports from the World of Cambodia’s Top-100 Exports with RCA

EAEU Countries	Total, 2000–2015	Average, Annual
Armenia	442,758.00	88,551.60
Belarus	550,636.00	110,127.20
Kazakhstan	2,737,244.00	547,448.80
Kyrgyzstan	751,628.00	150,325.60
Russia	18,521,547.00	3,704,309.40
Total	23,003,813.00	4,600,763.00

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union, RCA = revealed comparative advantage.

^aThis table is a summary of Appendix A13.

Source: Author’s calculation.

2.2. Country Perspective

Cambodia’s RCA has proved that it is currently exporting very few commodities. Cambodia’s RCA profile at the 2-digit level indicates that exports of rice, rubber, garment products, footwear, umbrellas, and related products to the EAEU are gaining advantage. Notwithstanding, milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten, and printed books, newspapers, and pictures are on the downward trend. That means the country depends too much on only a few export industries, and some are losing their export advantage. In this sense, the export industry and market diversification are inevitably the subjects of a policy dimension for future growth.

Studying up to the 8-digit level, we found that the industries in the uptrend are currently vertically diversified with more varieties of export products in such industries. Yet Cambodia is well diversified only in the garment industries. It needs more horizontal diversification; that is, to diversify in other industries.

Foreign market diversification should also be considered as a key policy discussion. Cambodia has different RCA profiles from all EAEU member countries, providing more chances of trade between the two parties if the FTAs are to take place. From Cambodia’s perspective, at the country-specific level, Russia and Belarus are the most potential market amongst the other EAEU member countries for Cambodia’s exports of the top-100 commodities, provided these two countries imported those commodities from the world at largest values (on average US\$2.74 billion per year)¹. Kazakhstan takes

¹ Calculated based on ITC’s Trade Map data (www.trademap.org).

third place as Cambodia's potential trading partner, followed by Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, and Armenia (Table 39).

For the garments industry, Belarus and Russia do not have an RCA in most commodities, and the countries are currently importing a large amount from the world, making them potential markets for Cambodia's garment industries. The tariff rates are still high in these two countries; hence, negotiations with Belarus and Russia should focus on reducing tariff in the garment industry. The other EAEU countries have RCA in garments export; they do not import much of these commodities, making them competitors for Cambodia in the EAEU and world markets, and are unlikely to be trading partners of Cambodia.

Rice export may not be Cambodia's trade trigger in the EAEU countries because domestic consumption in EAEU countries is quite low and some EAEU countries with RCA also export rice. To illustrate, Russia consumes about 1.2 million metric tons (MMT) of rice annually most of which are domestically produced². Kazakhstan has been exporting rice with RCA for 2000–2015 (see Annex 2). Fortunately, based on consumer preferences, Cambodia's rice may take a stand in the EAEU market due to its premium quality and international recognition and certification. In addition, all EAEU members set tariff rates for rice at zero, a preferential setting which Cambodia already gained without negotiating for tariff reduction.

With respect to trade in natural rubber, Cambodia has a high possibility of exporting natural rubber to Russia. The reason is that Russia does not have an RCA in export of these products (see Annex 2) and has the highest rubber imports amongst other EAEU countries, while tariff rates were set to zero.

In the footwear industry, no EAEU country has RCA in footwear products while Cambodia has high RCA in the last few years. This scenario provides floors for Cambodia's exports of such products. Special attention should be paid to the top importers in the region: Russia, Kazakhstan, and Armenia. Negotiators should demand for reduced tariff in the footwear industry as the tariff rates were high. Kyrgyzstan and Belarus do not seem to be a potential market for this industry.

Cambodia's export diversification should be driven towards those industries which are currently exported but with low RCA, including those related to cane, sugar, tobacco, cassava, umbrellas, and travel goods. In fact, not all EAEU countries are potential markets for all products; that is, each country has potential for some specific products.

In the tobacco industry, Cambodia may reassess the possibility of exporting tobacco-related products, among other things, provided that tobacco and cigarettes are currently exported by Cambodia, despite a small volume, and some EAEU members (Russia, Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan) are importing such products as the top 10 products or at large amounts. However, Cambodia should also consider the domestic restrictions in the EAEU countries for these products, especially for alcohol and tobacco in Russia's market. Besides, most EAEU members (Armenia, Belarus, and Kyrgyzstan) are also exporters with RCA of cigarette and tobacco products, just like Cambodia. The countries that simultaneously import and export tobacco products can be Cambodia's trading partners in the sense of regional production and value chains of tobacco-related products.

Regarding the sugar industry, Armenia is the only country amongst EAEU members to import sugar despite imposing a very high tariff rate (23%) on these imported goods. Russia, on the other hand, is the only potential market in the region for Cambodia's cassava industry, as it is the only country to import

² Figure 1 in the annex provides more details on domestic production and trade data of rice.

cassava; the other countries do not import much cassava-related products. Umbrellas are imported into the region the most by two countries, Russia and Belarus, while the other members imported very little to none. Regarding travel goods, the top importers in the region are Belarus, Russia, and Kyrgyzstan, proving themselves to be the highest potential market for Cambodia’s exports of travel goods. Kazakhstan and Armenia are unlikely importers of Cambodia’s travel goods because they do not import much of these products.

To diversify its export industries and productions, Cambodia simultaneously needs to diversify on another key dimension, factors of production, which will support the country in industrialisation. Such diversification would progressively provide more choices to production by Cambodia’s domestic investors, especially in some prospective heavy industries. It will also lead to energy price becoming more affordable and competitive. The factors of production, which are currently imported from a few countries, can be alternatively outsourced from EAEU members.

From the export perspective, at the 8-digit tariff line, Cambodia’s trade negotiations with Russia should take care of such sensitive commodities as listed in Table 39. The reason is that, from the import side, Russia is rich in resources and is the country to provide factors of production to build the foundation and infrastructure for energy industries and able support the other industries as set out in Cambodia’s Industrial Development Plan (IDP). Table 39 shows potential imports from EAEU countries into Cambodia, if the Cambodia-EAEU FTA were to take place.

Table 39. Potential Export Groups – EAEU

EAEU Country	Potential Export Commodity Groups
Armenia	Apparel, agriculture, mineral, and raw materials used in agro-processing and mega-industry development
Belarus	Vegetables, fruits, tobacco, chemical products, lead, railway, and related products
Kazakhstan	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime, cement; mineral fuels, oils, distillation products; organic chemicals; precious metal compound, isotope; lead; and other base metals
Kyrgyzstan	Vegetables; cereals; ores, slag and ash; and apparel
Russia	Fishery and animal products; cereal exports; salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement; mineral fuel and oil, distillation products; organic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotope; fertiliser; explosive pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophoric; copper, arms and ammunition

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: Author’s calculation.

3. Tariff and Non-tariff Barriers

In addition to the tariff barriers are significant domestic barriers to Cambodia’s export in each EAEU market, including domestic regulations, TBT, SPS, logistic costs, etc. Following are some of Russia’s domestic regulations that would affect trade and should be negotiated with relevant countries³:

³ <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Russia-Prohibited-Restricted-Imports>

- Export licence and prohibitions for specific products
- Importers of alcoholic products experienced a long-standing requirement that all customs duties, excise taxes, and value-added taxes on alcohol be paid in advance using a bank guarantee and deposit, whose reimbursement process was very slow.
- Technical regulations and related product testing and certification requirements as major obstacles to exports to Russia. Russian authorities require product testing and certification as key elements of the product approval process for various products, and only an entity registered and residing in Russia can apply for the necessary documentation for those product approvals. Consequently, opportunities for testing and certification performed by competent bodies outside Russia are limited.
- Russia's WTO Accession Protocol establishes tariff rate quotas (TRQs) for agricultural goods, such as beef, pork, poultry, and some whey products. Imports entering the market within the quota would enjoy lower tariffs but higher tariffs would be applied to imports outside of the quota. Some of these TRQs could also be subject to member-specific allocations. The current in-quota and out-of-quota rates are as follows:
 - Beef: 15% duty in-quota, 55% duty out-of-quota
 - Pork: 0% duty in-quota, 65% duty out-of-quota (The TRQ for pork will be replaced by a flat top rate of 25% on 1 January 2020.)
 - Selected poultry products: 25% duty in-quota, 80% duty out-of-quota
 - Selected whey products: 10% duty in-quota, 15% duty out-of-quota
- Moreover, tobacco consumption decreased by 39% amongst the adult population, (Xinhua, 2017). In 2011, restrictions on selling alcohol were strengthened. The list of places where alcohol sale was prohibited became longer, and a ban was imposed between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. of the next day.
- Laws in the information technology (IT) industry have made it more difficult for technology companies to provide goods and services in Russia. For example, Russian Government Resolution No. 1236, in effect since the start of 2016, requires Russian government agencies to prioritise Russian software based on a registry published and updated by the Russian Communications Ministry. Under the new law, government agencies may only buy foreign software when a suitable domestic substitute is not available. Moreover, on 21 July 2014, President Putin signed the Personal Data Localization Law 242-FZ that requires companies to store personal data of Russian citizens only on servers physically located in Russia. This law made it more difficult for companies to select cloud-based IT solutions.

Chapter 6

Trade in Services: Cambodia and the EAEU

Cambodia's exports and imports of services⁴ to the world grew significantly from 2010 onwards with a sizeable surplus. The total exports and imports of services increased, on average, by about 13% in 2010–2016 (Table 40).

Cambodia's exports of services to the EAEU grew from a very low base but with a high rate of growth at 46% for exports and 33% for imports during the same period. Imports for services from the EAEU initially increased and peaked in 2011 before sharply declining the following years.

Table 40. Cambodia's Trade in Services (million US\$)

Year	Exports		Imports	
	World	EAEU*	World	EAEU*
2005	1,118.0	-	641.7	-
2006	1,324.7	-	803.9	-
2007	1,432.9	-	816.8	-
2008	1,527.4	-	900.1	-
2009	1,811.9	0.180	830.2	0.820
2010	2,028.5	0.140	969.9	0.600
2011	2,730.1	0.300	1,314.2	2.870
2012	3,192.1	0.397	1,535.2	1.756
2013	3,486.0	0.617	1,757.0	1.359
2014	3,810.9	0.801	1,881.5	0.506
2015	3,945.8	1.339	1,910.5	0.356
2016	4,035.4	-	1,971.8	-
Average Growth from 2010-2015(6)	12.5%	46.1%	13.6%	32.9%

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Note: *Cambodia's trade of services with the EAEU is only with Russia. No bilateral data between Cambodia and the rest of EAEU countries is available.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

The key drivers of Cambodia's export of services to the world in 2016 are travel and transport services, which doubled the value of 2010 (Table 41). Export of government services and other business services also increased significantly during the same period. Export of services to the EAEU are still very small, mainly telecommunication, computer, and information services, charges for the use of intellectual property rights (IPR), and transport. Similarly, Cambodia's key imports of services from the world are transport, travel, insurance, construction, telecommunication, computer, and information services.

⁴ We classified the services sectors based on database of the UN Comtrade: (1) represents manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; (2) maintenance and repair services n.i.e.; (3) transport; (4) travel; (5) construction; (6) insurance and pension services; (7) financial service; (8) charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.; (9) telecommunications, computer, and information services; (10) other business services; (11) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (12) government goods and services n.i.e.

Minor imports from the EAEU are other business services, telecommunication, computer, and information services, charges for the use of IPR.

Table 41. Cambodia's Trade by Type of Services (million US\$)

	Services	Exports				Imports			
		2010		2016		2010		2016	
		World	EAEU	World	EAEU	World	EAEU	World	EAEU
1	Goods-related services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Transport	264.5	-	484.4	0.163	487.6	0.120	1,054.3	0.009
3	Travel	1,518.7	-	3,208.1	-	198.8	-	496.8	-
4	Construction	10.5	-	13.1	-	103.6	-	92.7	0.001
5	Insurance and pension services	1.0	-	0.4	-	45.0	0.030	125.8	-
6	Financial services	3.6	-	8.7	0.001	21.1	0.010	8.2	0.017
7	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	0.3	0.020	4.4	0.500	6.3	-	10.4	0.109
8	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	45.3	0.060	49.7	0.578	37.9	0.300	81.3	0.107
9	Other business services	71.9	0.050	80.2	0.097	41.9	0.140	69.3	0.112
10	Personal, cultural, and recreational services	1.5	-	1.2	-	5.3	-	3.8	0.001
11	Government goods and services n.i.e.	111.2	-	185.2	-	22.5	-	29.3	-

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

1. EAEU's Trade in Services

EAEU's trade in services followed a similar trend in its trade in goods. After the rebound from the global financial crisis in 2009, both EAEU's exports and imports of services to the world increased significantly up to 2012, before the decline in 2013–2016 (Table 42). The average growth rates of total exports and imports of services from 2010 to 2016 are 3% and 4%, respectively.

However, intra-EAEU services trade appears to be more robust with an average growth rate at 9% in 2010–2015. EAEU's export of services to ASEAN expanded gradually starting in 2009 and peaked in 2015, with an average growth rate at 13%. EAEU's imports of services from ASEAN are higher than the exports and increased at a higher average growth rate at 27% during the same period. EAEU's trade in services, which accounted mainly between Russia and Cambodia, is small but with a high rate of growth at 46% for exports and 33% for imports in 2010–2015 (Table 42).

Table 42. EAEU's Trade in Services (million US\$)

Year	Exports				Imports			
	World	Intra-EAEU*	ASEAN*	Cambodia*	World	Intra-EAEU*	ASEAN*	Cambodia*
2005	33,964.6	-	-	-	50,001.5	-	-	-
2006	42,041.4	-	-	-	57,937.0	-	-	-
2007	52,275.7	-	-	-	76,089.5	-	-	-
2008	67,661.9	-	-	-	93,580.7	-	-	-
2009	55,039.0	2,701.0	364.2	0.820	77,505.1	1,915.2	800.4	0.180
2010	59,686.8	3,007.9	414.4	0.600	91,729.4	2,300.8	1,456.5	0.140
2011	70,157.2	3,525.7	520.5	2.870	108,160.2	2,635.6	2,418.5	0.300
2012	75,869.5	3,483.6	574.8	1.756	128,554.6	3,229.9	3,055.1	0.397
2013	85,505.4	4,399.8	600.3	1.359	148,847.4	3,621.5	4,108.4	0.617
2014	82,763.7	4,215.8	888.6	0.506	142,652.0	3,700.1	3,737.8	0.801
2015	67,106.6	4,426.7	672.0	0.356	107,182.4	3,064.1	2,351.6	1.339
2016	66,045.7	-	-	-	92,334.5	-	-	-
Average Growth from 2010-2015(6)	3.30%	9.08%	12.99%	32.94%	4.00%	9.06%	27.12%	46.13%

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Note: *Intra-EAEU and services trade with ASEAN and Cambodia are mainly with Russia. No bilateral data on services trade is available between Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

Table 43. EAEU's Exports, by Type of Services (million US\$)

	Services	2010				2016			
		World	Intra-EAEU	ASEAN	Cambodia	World	Intra-EAEU	ASEAN	Cambodia
1	Goods-related services	4,468.21	243.00	51.18	-	3,561.88	271.04	57.15	-
2	Transport	20,421.67	551.14	104.34	0.120	23,860.41	643.11	309.35	0.009
3	Travel	11,081.08	1,181.29	64.67	-	11,439.12	1,815.26	74.62	-
4	Construction	3,702.16	90.52	1.32	-	5,010.30	374.77	7.00	0.001
5	Insurance and pension services	540.76	30.97	4.88	0.030	509.34	24.53	8.73	-
6	Financial services	1,100.92	29.55	7.86	0.010	1,230.80	136.58	36.04	0.017
7	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	395.80	60.63	1.36	-	577.72	159.09	3.39	0.109
8	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	3,258.00	207.75	4.76	0.300	5,493.45	287.89	35.74	0.107
9	Other business services	13,345.93	557.38	171.71	0.140	12,780.67	673.38	139.12	0.112
10	Personal, cultural, and recreational services	578.04	50.57	2.29	-	480.87	37.96	0.88	0.001
11	Government goods and services n.i.e.	794.25	5.07	-	-	1,101.14	3.12	-	-

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

EAEU's key services exports are transport, other business services, travel, goods-related services, travel, and telecommunication, computer, and information services (Table 43). Noticeably, the total export of telecommunication, computer, and information services, charges for the use of intellectual property, construction, and government goods and services in 2016 to all destinations is significantly higher than in 2010. Similarly, EAEU's top imports of services from the world are travel; transport; other business services; construction; and telecommunication, computer, and information services. However, only imports of telecommunication, computer, and information services, and goods-related services sustained higher value in 2016 compared to those in 2010 (Table 44).

Table 44. EAEU's Imports by Type of Services (million US\$)

	Services	2010				2016			
		World	Intra-EAEU	ASEAN	Cambodia	World	Intra-EAEU	ASEAN	Cambodia
1	Goods-related services	1,040.70	130.22	5.74	-	2,192.78	236.83	23.55	-
2	Transport	16,013.19	671.08	70.28	-	15,058.48	667.10	66.33	0.163
3	Travel	29,314.05	734.29	1,110.79	-	27,911.70	890.64	1,914.94	-
4	Construction	6,456.49	151.65	1.83	-	6,835.58	376.83	0.36	-
5	Insurance and pension services	1,412.20	15.19	90.50	-	1,084.48	10.23	75.50	-
6	Financial services	3,089.08	7.25	1.50	-	2,679.39	21.68	2.05	0.001
7	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	5,032.62	5.44	6.11	0.020	5,254.20	13.78	38.91	0.500
8	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	4,384.89	251.92	18.48	0.060	5,955.27	418.45	29.56	0.578
9	Other business services	21,633.10	320.90	146.97	0.050	22,471.56	414.27	183.43	0.097
10	Personal, cultural, and recreational services	1,091.76	10.81	4.33	-	1,153.54	12.83	16.94	-
11	Government goods and services n.i.e.	2,261.31	2.00	-	-	1,737.50	1.50	-	-

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: Computed from UNCTAD Statistics (2017).

Intra-EAEU imports of financial services, construction, and goods-related services intensified in 2010–2016. The EAEU also imports services for the use of intellectual property; goods-related services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; travel; and telecommunication, computer, and information services from ASEAN in 2016 compared to that in 2010.

2. Cambodia and ASEAN Trade in Services

Tables 45 and 46 show the share of ASEAN member countries' import and export shares of services, respectively, from 2010 to 2015 as well as the linkages of services trade. In fact, the key trends indicate that (i) services will provide links and support manufacturing activities, and (ii) services are creating their own global production value activities. The transport and logistics services are creating strong linkages for movement of manufactured goods in the global production value chain. Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Singapore heavily rely on the import of transport and logistics services. Tourism services seem to be very important for most ASEAN countries, including the least developing ones. Key tradable services, such as those for telecommunication and finance, are important linkages for manufacturing and services trade.

In terms of export of services (Table 46), the more developed ASEAN countries of Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand tend to dominate the export of services in the region. The services export of Malaysia and Singapore tends to be very important and significant in the region. Financial, telecommunication, transport and logistics, and travel services tend to be very important tradable activities in ASEAN. In fact, we can observe global value chain activities in services in these sectors. Cambodia and the least developing countries of ASEAN seem to rely on the tourism sector for their export activities.

Table 45. Share of ASEAN's Import of Service (2010–2015) (%)

Description	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	0	0	0	0	20.08	79.92**	0	0	0	0
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0	0	28.09	0	17.45	0.76	7.52	46.19	0	0
Transport	0.16	0.88	11.97	0.02	11.97	0.98	3.78	41.28	20.90	8.07
Travel	0.06	0.58	12.13	0.58	19.03	0.18	13.68	38.73	11.21	3.82
Construction	0	2.78	14.63	0.56	50.97	0.52	1.20	15.20	14.15	0.00
Insurance and pension services	0	0.74	8.97	0.23	21.38	0.37	7.20	38.37	15.85	6.89
Financial services	0	0.20	11.45	0.02	7.78	0.00	5.21	59.62	10.14	5.59
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	0	0.04	6.33	0.00	5.19	0.34	1.84	72.65	13.61	0.00
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	0	0.47	12.78	0.10	23.50	0.41	4.04	53.48	4.58	0.64
Other business services	0	0.12	10.61	0.00	11.78	0.41	3.69	56.85	16.53	0.00
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0	0.36	13.93	0.00	45.91	0.47	4.80	33.00	1.54	0.00
Government goods and services n.i.e.	0	1.61	28.01	0.40	13.14	1.19	17.20	12.56	15.49	10.40

** Data of Myanmar might be overstated due to its political and economic transition and reform.

Source: UN Comtrade (as of November 2017).

Table 46. Share of ASEAN's Export of Services (2010–2015) (%)

Code	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	0.00	0.00	14.01	0.00	76.79	9.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.00	3.83	0.42	1.08	93.06	0.00	0.00
Transport	0.23	0.55	5.41	0.09	7.25	0.43	2.55	70.76	9.18	3.53
Travel	0.04	2.58	9.32	0.55	20.90	0.98	4.35	18.47	36.00	6.81
Construction	0.00	0.32	17.31	0.24	27.79	1.02	2.13	36.36	14.83	0.00
Insurance and pension services	0.00	0.03	0.56	0.35	8.35	0.01	1.82	84.47	3.15	1.25
Financial services	0.00	0.11	1.56	0.00	1.64	0.01	0.88	92.01	2.83	0.95
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	0.00	0.07	1.98	0.00	3.65	0.26	0.22	91.61	2.21	0.00
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	0.00	0.38	9.83	0.27	21.10	0.95	24.48	37.73	4.11	1.14
Other business services	0.00	0.25	9.30	0.00	10.45	0.40	20.66	46.69	12.25	0.00
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.00	0.20	14.06	0.00	19.95	1.46	9.02	47.78	7.51	0.00
Government goods and services n.i.e.	0.00	7.95	36.60	1.05	5.50	2.79	0.86	17.51	20.27	7.47

Source: UN Comtrade (as of November 2017).

3. Services Trade: Eurasia Economic Union

Among the EAEU countries, Belarus and Russia are leading in services trade. Overall, we expect EAEU's trade in services to have the potential to grow in the medium term. The import and export shares of EAEU member countries are found in Tables 47 and 48. The key services are in maintenance and repair, manufacturing, transport and logistics, travel, telecommunication, construction, and finance. Russia seems to be very strong in services trade and leading EAEU countries in regional and global trade in services. In fact, EAEU countries import and export key services from global trade.

Similar to the imports described above, Russia (51%) and Belarus (45%) had a larger share in exports of manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; the rest of the services listed in Table 48 were also dominated by Russia.

Table 47. Share of EAEU's Import of Services (2010–2015)

Code	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	0.00	45.06	3.22	1.03	50.68
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0.32	7.95	6.73	0.04	84.97
Transport	2.09	15.95	10.65	2.46	68.85
Travel	1.91	1.52	3.93	0.72	91.91
Construction	0.15	7.45	20.94	0.19	71.27
Insurance and pension services	3.32	1.23	10.79	0.88	83.78
Financial service,	0.41	0.83	7.21	0.44	91.11
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	0.00	0.35	1.93	0.08	97.64
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	0.50	10.62	4.33	0.37	84.19
Other business services	0.34	2.21	19.39	0.43	77.63
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.75	1.12	4.76	3.30	90.06
Government goods and services n.i.e.	1.10	1.51	6.32	0.44	90.63

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union; n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

Source: UN Comtrade (as of November 2017).

Table 48. Share of EAEU's Export of Services (2010–2015)

Code	Armeni a	Belaru s	Kazakhsta n	Kyrgyzsta n	Russi a
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	1.64	45.82	1.00	0.00	51.53
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0.15	8.43	1.28	0.01	90.13
Transport	0.80	15.96	13.55	0.80	68.89
Travel	1.91	1.53	3.10	0.89	92.56
Construction	2.18	9.08	1.19	0.67	86.88
Insurance and pension services	1.24	1.36	5.11	0.13	92.16
Financial services	0.27	0.89	1.08	0.19	97.57
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	0.00	0.35	0.01	0.03	99.61
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	1.83	10.74	1.96	0.36	85.11
Other business services	0.19	2.68	2.10	0.66	94.38
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	1.45	1.13	0.10	6.37	90.95
Government goods and services n.i.e.	1.00	1.45	9.88	0.51	87.16

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

Source: UN Comtrade (as of November 2017).

4. Key Restrictiveness of Service in Trade

4.1. Cambodia

The results indicate that Cambodia is not very liberalised in services. The only sector that is very liberalised (or unrestricted) is banking as it is not restricted in Mode 1 (cross-border supply) and Mode 3 (commercial presence) at all. The average percentage of trade in service restrictiveness is 23.7% (Table 49). Professional services face high restrictions. Foreign professionals offering services in accounting and auditing, legal advice on foreign and domestic laws, and legal representation in court are required to register, limited to 49% ownership, have limited entry and stay in Cambodia and are subject to other restrictions, especially in Modes 1, 3, and 4. Mode 4 requires Cambodian nationality. The description of restrictions in all modes of supply are clearly elaborated in Annex 2 (Key Restrictiveness of Service in Trade).

Table 49. Service Trade Restrictiveness Index of Cambodia

SSID	Label	Percentage	Mode 1	Mode 3	Mode 4
0	Average	23.7	42.95	18.73	75
1000	Finance	5.8	29.08	3.23	NA
1010	Banking	NA	NA	NA	NA
1012	Lending by banks	NA	NA	NA	NA
1013	Acceptance of deposits by banks	NA	NA	NA	NA
1020	Insurance	15	75	8.33	NA
1021	Automobile insurance	10	100	NA	NA
1022	Life insurance	10	100	NA	NA
1023	Reinsurance	25	25	25	NA
2000	Telecommunications	25	NA	25	NA
2010	Fixed-line telecommunications	25	NA	25	NA
2020	Mobile telecommunications	25	NA	25	NA
3000	Retail	NA	NA	NA	NA
4000	Transportation	35.5	25	34.03	NA
4010	Air passenger domestic	NA	NA	25	NA
4020	Air passenger international	38.8	50	12.5	NA
4060	Maritime shipping international	7.5	NA	25	NA
4070	Maritime auxiliary services	75	NA	75	NA
4080	Road freight domestic	25	NA	25	NA
4090	Rail freight domestic	25	NA	25	NA
5000	Professional	60	66.67	40	75
5010	Accounting and auditing	70	100	50	75
5011	Accounting	70	100	50	75
5012	Auditing	70	100	50	75
5020	Legal	53.3	NA	33.33	75
5021	Legal advice foreign law	10	NA	NA	25
5022	Legal advice domestic law	50	NA	NA	100
5023	Legal representation in court	100	NA	100	100

SSID = Standard Services Identifier.

Note*: The blank space means the sector is not covered by such mode of supply.

Source: World Bank (2017a).

4.2. Eurasian Economic Union

The Services Trade Restrictions Database contains information on applied services trade policies across 103 countries, 18 services sectors (covering telecommunications, finance, transport, retail, and professional services), and key modes of service supply. It contains qualitative policy information and a preliminary quantification of the restrictiveness of applied measures. Per Table 47, amongst all countries of the EAEU, Belarus imposes highest restrictions on trade in services (35.1%), followed by Russia (25.7%), Kazakhstan (17%), Kyrgyzstan (15.2%), and Armenia (11.4%). The results highlight that the most restricted sector in Belarus is fixed-line communications (100% restriction) and rail freight domestic (100%). However, Russia, the biggest and most attractive market for Cambodia's service, has liberalised 100% (0% restriction) in retail, road freight domestic, and rail freight domestic. It is interesting to observe that Russia has low restrictions in such sectors as accounting, auditing, and legal service (which all face restrictions of around 20%, while those of Cambodia face higher restrictions of over 50%). The restrictions in these three sectors mostly deal with state secrets and requirements to hire local employees of at least 75% of the overall employees. For more descriptions, please see Annex 2 (Key Restrictiveness of Service in Trade).

Table 50. Service Trade Restrictiveness Index of the EAEU

SSID	Label	Percentage of Restriction on Each Sector/Subsector				
		Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
1000	Finance	2.6	53.8	22.1	8.4	46.7
1010	Banking	NA	46.3	21.3	NA	42.5
1012	Lending by banks	NA	46.3	21.3	NA	42.5
1013	Acceptance of deposits by banks	NA	46.3	21.3	NA	42.5
1020	Insurance	6.7	65.8	23.3	21.7	53.3
1021	Automobile insurance	10	52.5	32.5	22.5	55
1022	Life insurance	10	55	32.5	22.5	55
1023	Reinsurance	NA	90	5	20	50
2000	Telecommunications	NA	62.5	25	NA	50
2010	Fixed-line telecommunications	NA	100	50	NA	50
2020	Mobile telecommunications	NA	25	NA	NA	50
3000	Retail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4000	Transportation	25	36.8	16.4	45.7	14.2
4010	Air passenger domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4020	Air passenger international	50	35	60	67.5	67.5
4060	Maritime shipping international	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.5
4070	Maritime auxiliary services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4080	Road freight domestic	25	NA	NA	0	NA
4090	Rail freight domestic	NA	100	NA	100	NA
5000	Professional	32	40	28	28	32
5010	Accounting and auditing	45	40	35	35	20
5011	Accounting	40	40	20	20	20
5012	Auditing	50	40	50	50	20
5020	Legal	23.3	40	23.3	23.3	40
5021	Legal advice foreign law	20	20	20	20	20
5022	Legal advice domestic law	25	50	25	25	50
5023	Legal representation in court	25	50	25	25	50
	Average	11.4	35.1	17	15.2	25.7

SSID = Standard Services Identifier.

Note*: N/A means that these two sectors (Maritime Shipping International and Maritime Auxiliary Services) are not available for Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan but available for Russia.

Source: Service Trade Dataset World Bank 2017, <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/servicetrade/>

Table 51. Service Trade Restrictiveness Index of Armenia

SSID	Label	Percentage	Mode 1	Mode 3	Mode 4
0	Average	11.4	44.65	4.84	50
1000	Financial	2.6	25.85	NA	NA
1010	Banking	NA	NA	NA	NA
1012	Lending by banks	NA	NA	NA	NA
1013	Acceptance of deposits by banks	NA	NA	NA	NA
1020	Insurance	6.7	66.67	NA	NA
1021	Automobile insurance	10	100	NA	NA
1022	Life insurance	10	100	NA	NA
1023	Reinsurance	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	Telecommunications	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010	Fixed-line telecommunications	NA	NA	NA	NA
2020	Mobile telecommunications	NA	NA	NA	NA
3000	Retail	NA	NA	NA	NA
4000	Transportation	25	50	25	NA
4010	Air passenger domestic	NA	NA	50	NA
4020	Air passenger international	50	50	50	NA
4080	Road freight domestic	25	NA	25	NA
4090	Rail freight domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA
5000	Professional	32	66.67	5	50
5010	Accounting and Auditing	45	100	12.5	50
5011	Accounting	40	100	NA	50
5012	Auditing	50	100	25	50
5020	Legal	23.3	NA	NA	50
5021	Legal advice foreign law	20	NA	NA	50
5022	Legal advice domestic law	25	NA	NA	50
5023	Legal representation in court	25	NA	NA	50

NA = data is not available in the sectors, SSID = Standard Services Identifier.
Source: World Bank (2017).

Table 52. Service Trade Restrictiveness Index of Belarus

SSID	Label	Percentage	Mode 1	Mode 3	Mode 4
0	Average	35.1	43.52	28.27	60
1000	Finance	53.8	50.85	50	NA
1010	Banking	46.3	25	50	NA
1012	Lending by banks	46.3	25	50	NA
1013	Acceptance of deposits by banks	46.3	25	50	NA
1020	Insurance	65.8	91.67	50	NA
1021	Automobile insurance	52.5	75	50	NA
1022	Life insurance	55	100	50	NA
1023	Reinsurance	90	100	50	NA
2000	Telecommunications	62.5	NA	62.5	NA
2010	Fixed-line telecommunications	100	NA	100	NA
2020	Mobile telecommunications	25	NA	25	NA
3000	Retail	NA	NA	NA	NA
4000	Transportation	36.8	50	27.27	NA
4010	Air passenger domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA
4020	Air passenger international	35	50	NA	NA
4080	Road freight domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA
4090	Rail freight domestic	100	NA	100	NA
5000	Professional	40	33.33	20	60
5010	Accounting and auditing	40	50	25	50
5011	Accounting	40	50	25	50
5012	Auditing	40	50	25	50
5020	Legal	40	NA	16.67	66.67
5021	Legal advice foreign law	20	NA	NA	50
5022	Legal advice domestic law	50	NA	25	75
5023	Legal representation in court	50	NA	25	75

NA = the data is not available in the sectors, SSID = Standard Services Identifier.
Source: World Bank (2017).

Table 53. Service Trade Restrictiveness Index of Kazakhstan

SSID	Label	Percentage	Mode 1	Mode 3	Mode 4
0	Average	17	18.96	11.38	60
1000	Finance	22.1	25.85	25	NA
1010	Banking	21.3	NA	25	NA
1012	Lending by banks	21.3	NA	25	NA
1013	Acceptance of deposits	21.3	NA	25	NA
1020	Insurance	23.3	66.67	25	NA
1021	Automobile insurance	32.5	100	25	NA
1022	Life insurance	32.5	100	25	NA
1023	Reinsurance	5	NA	25	NA
2000	Telecommunications	25	NA	25	NA
2010	Fixed-line	50	NA	50	NA
2020	Mobile	NA	NA	NA	NA
3000	Retail	NA	NA	NA	NA
4000	Transportation	16.4	75	6.82	NA
4010	Air passenger domestic	NA	NA	25	NA
4020	Air passenger	60	75	25	NA
4080	Road freight domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA
4090	Rail freight domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA
5000	Professional	28	NA	5	60
5010	Accounting and auditing	35	NA	12.5	75
5011	Accounting	20	NA	NA	50
5012	Auditing	50	NA	25	100
5020	Legal	23.3	NA	NA	50
5021	Legal advice foreign law	20	NA	NA	50
5022	Legal advice domestic law	25	NA	NA	50
5023	Legal representation in	25	NA	NA	50

NA = the data is not available in the sectors, SSID = Standard Services Identifier.

Source: Service Trade Dataset (World Bank 2017).

Table 54. Service Trade Restrictiveness Index of Kyrgyzstan

SSID	Label	Percentage	Mode 1	Mode 3	Mode 4
0	Average	15.2	21.29	8.95	50
1000	Finance	8.4	3.23	6.46	NA
1010	Banking	NA	NA	NA	NA
1012	Lending by banks	NA	NA	NA	NA
1013	Acceptance of deposits by banks	NA	NA	NA	NA
1020	Insurance	21.7	8.33	16.67	NA
1021	Automobile Insurance	22.5	NA	25	NA
1022	Life Insurance	22.5	NA	25	NA
1023	Reinsurance	20	25	NA	NA
2000	Telecommunications	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010	Fixed-line telecommunications	NA	NA	NA	NA
2020	Mobile telecommunications	NA	NA	NA	NA
3000	Retail	NA	NA	NA	NA
4000	Transportation	45.7	75	40.91	NA
4010	Air passenger domestic	NA	NA	50	NA
4020	Air passenger international	67.5	75	50	NA
4080	Road freight domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA
4090	Rail freight domestic	100	NA	100	NA
5000	Professional	28	33.33	5	50
5010	Accounting and auditing	35	50	12.5	50
5011	Accounting	20	NA	NA	50
5012	Auditing	50	100	25	50
5020	Legal	23.3	NA	NA	50
5021	Legal advice foreign law	20	NA	NA	50
5022	Legal advice domestic law	25	NA	NA	50
5023	Legal representation in court	25	NA	NA	50

NA = the data is not available in the sectors, SSID = Standard Services Identifier
 Source: World Bank (2017).

Table 55: Service Trade Restrictiveness Index of Russia

SSID	Label	Percentage	Mode 1	Mode 3	Mode 4
0	Average	25.7	22.44	18.78	70
1000	Finance	46.7	32.31	50	NA
1010	Banking	42.5	NA	50	NA
1012	Lending by banks	42.5	NA	50	NA
1013	Acceptance of deposits by banks	42.5	NA	50	NA
1020	Insurance	53.3	83.33	50	NA
1021	Automobile Insurance	55	100	50	NA
1022	Life insurance	55	100	50	NA
1023	Reinsurance	50	50	50	NA
2000	Telecommunications	50	NA	50	NA
2010	Fixed-line telecommunications	50	NA	50	NA
2020	Mobile telecommunications	50	NA	50	NA
3000	Retail	NA	NA	0	NA
4000	Transportation	14.2	50	8.33	NA
4010	Air passenger domestic	NA	NA	50	NA
4020	Air passenger international	67.5	75	50	NA
4060	Maritime shipping international	17.5	25	NA	NA
4070	Maritime auxiliary services	NA	NA	NA	NA
4080	Road freight domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA
4090	Rail freight domestic	NA	NA	NA	NA
5000	Professional	32	NA	NA	70
5010	Accounting and Auditing	20	NA	NA	50
5020	Legal	40	NA	NA	83.33
5021	Legal advice foreign law	20	NA	NA	50
5022	Legal advice domestic law	50	NA	NA	100
5023	Legal representation in court	50	NA	NA	100

NA = the data is not available in the sectors, SSID = Standard Services Identifier
 Source: World Bank (2017).

Viet Nam

Viet Nam has not yet completely liberalised its services trade and sectors (Table 56). Its average trade restriction is the highest (41.5%), compared with that of Cambodia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia. The most restricted sectors in Viet Nam are banking (57.5%) and telecommunications (around 50%), while restrictions for professionals supplying accounting, auditing, and legal services remain at around 35%. Restrictions in the banking and telecommunication sectors are joint venture with local firms, approval from the Prime Minister, and 49% ownership by foreigners.

Interestingly, Viet Nam has an average liberalisation in Mode 4 at 60% in professional services. Mode 4 (movement of natural persons) is liberalised at 50% each in accounting and auditing (Table 56). Mode 4 liberalisation in legal services is restricted at 66.67%, legal advice on foreign law at 25%, legal advice on domestic law at 75%, and legal representation in court at 100%. This is more liberalised if compared with the liberalisation of Mode 4 of Cambodia in the same sub-sectors.

Table 56. Service Trade Restrictiveness Index of Viet Nam

SSID	Label	Percentage	Mode 1	Mode 3	Mode 4
0	Average	41.5	23.16	38.43	60
1000	Finance	40.8	41.50	40.31	NA
1010	Banking	51.9	62.50	50.00	NA
1012	Lending by banks	46.3	25.00	50.00	NA
1013	Acceptance of deposits by banks	57.5	100.00	50.00	NA
1020	Insurance	23.3	8.33	25.00	NA
1021	Automobile insurance	22.5	NA	25.00	NA
1022	Life insurance	22.5	NA	25.00	NA
1023	Reinsurance	25.0	25.00	25.00	NA
2000	Telecommunications	50.0	NA	50.00	NA
2010	Fixed-line telecommunications	50.0	NA	50.00	NA
2020	Mobile telecommunications	50.0	NA	50.00	NA
3000	Retail	50.0	NA	50.00	NA
4000	Transportation	38.6	25.00	44.44	NA
4010	Air passenger domestic	NA	NA	50.00	NA
4020	Air passenger international	50.0	50.00	50.00	NA
4060	Maritime shipping international	15.0	NA	50.00	NA
4070	Maritime auxiliary services	25.0	NA	25.00	NA
4080	Road freight domestic	50.0	NA	50.00	NA
4090	Rail freight domestic	50.0	NA	50.00	NA
5000	Professional	31.5	NA	10.00	60.00
5010	Accounting and auditing	30.0	NA	25.00	50.00
5011	Accounting	30.0	NA	25.00	50.00
5012	Auditing	30.0	NA	25.00	50.00
5020	Legal	32.5	NA	NA	66.67
5021	Legal advice foreign law	10.0	NA	NA	25.00
5022	Legal advice domestic law	37.5	NA	NA	75.00
5023	Legal representation in court	50.0	NA	NA	100.00

SSID = Standard Services Identifier.

Note: The blank space means the data is not available in the sectors.

Source: World Bank (2017),

Chapter 7

EAEU–VN FTA and ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services

ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS)

The ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) aims to gradually liberalise trade in services to improve competitiveness and efficiency of service supply amongst the 10 members. Its objectives are to:

- 1) Improve efficiency and competitiveness, diversify production capacity, supply, and distribution of services of their service suppliers within and outside ASEAN.
- 2) Substantially eliminate restrictions to trade in services amongst member states.
- 3) Liberalise trade in services by expanding the depth and scope of liberalisation beyond those undertaken by member states under the General Agreement on Trade in Services towards realising a free trade area in services.

AFAS focuses on the following nine priority sectors, with the year of signing of their respective protocols indicated:

- 1) Accountancy services (2009)
- 2) Medical practitioners (2009)
- 3) Dental practitioners (2009)
- 4) Nursing services (2006)
- 5) Engineering services (2005)
- 6) Architectural services (2007)
- 7) Surveying qualifications (2007)
- 8) Tourism professionals (2013)

Article III of AFAS urges member states to liberalise trade in services in many sectors within a reasonable time frame by (i) eliminating substantially all existing discriminatory measures and market access limitations amongst member states, and (ii) prohibiting new or more discriminatory measures and market access limitations. In support of the liberalisation of the above priority sectors, Article V of AFAS urged its member states to recognise the education or experience obtained, requirements met, or licences or certifications granted in another member state, for the licensing or certification of service suppliers.

Status of AFAS

As of 14 January 2018, AFAS is on its 10th package. According to the Summary of the Threshold Assessment for the 10th Package under AFAS, Cambodia has 110 sub-sectors scheduled in its specific commitment. The summary report revealed that Cambodia has achieved in 107 sub-sectors in all thresholds (all modes of supplies, except Mode 4 which remained unbound amongst all members). Still lagging in the grouping are Myanmar (met 98/110 sub-sectors), the Philippines (met 84/115 sub-sectors), and Viet Nam (met 89/106 sub-sectors). Thus, it can be inferred that Cambodia has been moving fast in liberalising the sub-sectors set in its specific commitments. For more details, see Table 57.

Table 57: Summary of Assessment of Specific Commitments of the 10th Package of AFAS

	B	C	I	L	My	Mm	P	S	T	V
Number of Sub-section Scheduled (x)	119	110	111	124	114	110	115	115	113	106
Priority Sectors (e-ASEAN, Healthcare, Tourism) (x1)	29	28	29	29	28	28	28	29	28	28
Logistics Sub-sector (x2)	8	9	8	9	9	7	9	8	8	9
Other Sub-sector	82	73	74	86	77	75	78	78	77	69
Analysis of Threshold Compliance (in Number of W/120 Sub-sectors)										
Compliance with mode 1 Threshold (a)	118	109	111	124	113	110	103	108	111	96
Compliance with mode 2 Threshold (b)	118	110	111	124	114	110	115	115	113	106
Compliance with mode 3 Threshold (c)	105	107	105	101	101	98	91	103	106	92
- Mode 3 Foreign Equity (d)	114	109	106	106	102	101	92	106	105	97
- Mode 3 National Treatment Limitations (e)	112	109	109	109	103	107	115	106	113	105
- Mode; 3 Market Access Limitations (f)	116	108	104	104	102	98	102	103	106	92
Compliance with All Thresholds	105	107	105	105	101	98	84	100	106	89
Overall Compliance taking into account flexibility (in Number of Modes of Supply)										
Compliance Modes of Supply (g)=(a)+(b)+(c) 326 Min	341	326	327	349	328	318	309	326	330	294
Distribution of Flexibility across Modes of Flexibility										
Exercised on Mode 1 (h1)=128-(a0=/ <128 29 Max	10	19	17	4	15	18	25	20	17	32
Exercised on Mode 1 (h2)=128-(b) with (b)=/ <128 29 Max	10	18	17	4	14	18	13	13	15	22
Exercised on Mode 1 (h3)=128-(c) with (c)=/ <128 29 Max	23	21	23	27	27	30	37	25	22	36
Total Flexibility Exercised (h)=(h1)+(h2)+(h3) 58 Max	43	58	57	35	56	66	75	58	54	90
Overall compliance (g), (h1), (h2), (h3), (h) All Comply	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services.

Source: See ASEAN Secretariat website.

AFAS and EAEU–VN FTA in service

The EAEU–VN FTA is a mega trade agreement between Viet Nam and a regional bloc, the EAEU. It was initiated in 2013 and entered into force in late 2016. This FTA is special because it incorporates services into its chapter. Section II of the agreement provides for trade in services.

The Trade in Services section of the EAEU–VN FTA shall not apply to measures affecting natural persons of a party to this chapter seeking access to the job market of the other party to this chapter. It shall also not apply to measures regarding citizenship, nationality, residence, or employment on a permanent basis. Similar to AFAS, natural persons in the EAEU–VN FTA may include (i) business visitors, (ii) intra-corporate transferees; (iii) installers or servicers, (iv) investors, (v) contractual services supplier. More importantly, the EAEU–VN FTA includes provisions on their establishment, commercial presence, and activities.

The paper is weak for policy discussions in a way because agricultural, environmental, healthcare, energy, and a few main services sectors are not covered, given that the UNCOMTAD and the World Bank's Service Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) data use only four main sectors attached with other operational sub-sectors for data interpretation. As such, it might be incomplete from a policy perspective on the above-mentioned missing service sectors. From the data, Cambodia's policy towards constructing an FTA with EAEU's members will consider the following sectors and sub-sectors.

1. Financial Services

Cambodia's commitment under AFAS 10 signals more liberalisation in trade in services. Amongst its 110 thresholds in its scheduled commitment under AFAS 10, the country has liberalised 107 sub-sectors of service. The country has an average of only 23.7% in financial services to be restricted, meaning, the rest or 72.3% are liberalised. Amongst this 72.3%, banking is completely open (0% restriction), followed by 15% in insurance. This level of restrictiveness sees tradability in the finance sector between Cambodia and Armenia whose restrictiveness in financial service is only 2.6% on average, leaving the other 97.4% open for liberalisation. Within that financial service average of restrictiveness, Belarus's banking sector is 100% open (0% restrictiveness) and its insurance sector is only 6.7% restricted. Another EAEU country, Kyrgyzstan, is also a possible partner for Cambodia's banking service outreach. Kyrgyzstan's finance sector is only restricted at 8.4% at average. Within this percentage, Kyrgyzstan's banking is completely liberalised (0% restrictiveness), followed by 21.7% in insurance. From this analysis, Cambodia's rising financial institution, ACLEDA, might see this space for its operational outreach from Asia to the EAEU, especially in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, given the favourable level of openness in financial service, especially banking, in these two countries. At the same time, EAEU's banks might also trade their financial services and share banking technologies and experts with Cambodia. The rest of the EAEU members, namely, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia, do not have favourable levels of liberalisation for Cambodia's financial service supplies. Back then, Cambodia's share of ASEAN's exports of financial service is 0.11%, a better level than that of Brunei (0%), the Lao PDR (0%), and Myanmar (0.01%).

2. Telecommunication Services

Cambodia's telecommunication sector, which also includes information technology and computer science, still lags behind many countries in ASEAN, namely, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and even Viet Nam. The country's share in the region in terms of export is only 0.38%, only higher than the Lao PDR and Brunei. Cambodia's import of such sector is high, that is, at 0.47% of ASEAN. This signals the country's information and communications technology (ICT) sector's needs for structural economic reform, following its fast progress to the digital and e-commerce economy. Unlike in transport or other business sectors, Cambodia's present context prepares the country for imports of new, innovative technologies to create a smooth transition into the digital economy. Cambodia's restrictiveness in ICT is 25%, implying that the country is more open to such service supply from abroad. Russia, amongst other EAEU countries, has a great potential to supplement Cambodia's weakness in such sector. Russia's share of EAEU's export of ICT is very high, at 85.11%, followed by Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan. The Industry 4.0 revolution also constitutes to be a motive and rationale for Cambodia to be more liberalised in accepting ICT supply from technologically advanced countries as Russia. However, as seen in the Key Restrictiveness Index in Trade in Service, Cambodia's limitation in importing much ICT lies in its national security protection policy and the limited ability to operationalise such system at full utility at this stage of development.

3. Transport Services

Under the General Agreement on Trade in Services, transport services cover air, maritime, land, and services auxiliary to all modes of transport. In the Cambodia–EAEU case, supply of transport service cannot cover land transport given the distance and absence of land connectivity between the two. However, other transport services can be tradable. Cambodia's share of ASEAN's export of transport services is only 0.55%, given the largest portion led by Singapore's 70.76%. Cambodia's weakness in maritime and air transport still looms, yet reform is possible. Cambodia could improve the linkages on aviation services that allow the development of tourism between Cambodia and EAEU countries. It could liberalise air and maritime transport for EAEU countries, especially Russia. Russia leads in personal, cultural, and recreational service imports, which might best be related to Cambodia's current policy on attracting tourists. Thus, greater liberalisation of Cambodia in transport services to more than 64.5% – Cambodia's restrictiveness in transport is currently at 35.5% – could positively impact overall services, mainly tourism.

4. Professional Services

Professional services include two main sub-sectors: accounting and legal services. EAEU countries share almost a common level of restrictiveness in trade in professional services. Armenia and Russia have 32% restrictiveness, while Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan share the same at 28% restrictiveness and Belarus alone having the highest, at 40% restrictiveness in trade in professional services. Yet compared with Cambodia, those EAEU members are far more liberalised. Cambodia has 60% restrictiveness in professional services. Thus, it is rational for Cambodia to bring this sector to the negotiation tables. Russia is more liberalised (80%) in importing accounting and auditing services, of which Cambodia is a great supplier. In legal advice for foreign law, each country in the EAEU is 80% liberalised while Cambodia is 90% liberalised. However, it restricts 50% for legal advice on domestic laws, and 100% for

foreign representation in the court. A potential barrier to Cambodia's possible supply of legal services to EAEU countries is language, as those countries hardly use English. Thus, if Cambodia expects to gain in such sector in the upcoming FTA with the EAEU, it must ensure it can supply both technical skills and operational languages.

Chapter 8

Tariff Data of the EAEU and its Member States

1. Introduction

As part of the Cambodia–EAEU FTA (CEFTA) feasibility study, the tariff data collection aims at examining the tariff rates applied by each EAEU member country on imports from Cambodia vis-à-vis the rates applied by Cambodia on imports from the EAEU. This will determine the level of tariff line reduction that both Cambodia and the EAEU could adopt, and to identify top Cambodian exports that have high applied tariff rates.

At the aggregate level, the EAEU member countries imposed the average tariff rate of around 5% on imports from Cambodia in 2016. In terms of commodity types, the EAEU mainly imports from Cambodia apparel and clothing accessories, footwear, semi-milled or wholly milled rice (whether polished or glazed), and technically specified natural rubber. Except the latter two which were tariff free, the rest were levied with tariff rates between 4% and 15%, or around 7.5% on average.

Cambodia, on the other hand, set a comparatively higher tariff rate of about 10% on average on imports from the EAEU. Significantly, Cambodia's trade with the EAEU exists only with three EAEU countries, namely, Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. Trade with Kazakhstan, however, was obviously marginal. Cambodia mainly imports from the EAEU uncoated paper and paperboard, tractors, motor vehicles and their accessories, mineral or chemical fertiliser, writing and drawing ink, and fabrics and woven fabrics of cotton. Cambodia grants zero tariff for fertiliser and machinery used for agricultural purposes, while the others were levied with tariff rates of 5%–15% in 2017.

In addition to tariff rates, this study also looked at Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) by Russia⁵ and the EAEU Customs Union's granting preferential tariffs to imports from Cambodia and other developing countries. Compared to the EAEU, Russia's GSP was more favourable to Cambodia as it offered zero tariffs for most textile and footwear commodities which have constantly gained the largest share of the country's total exports.

Almost all tariff data was primarily from the International Trade Centre (ITC) Trade Map and Eurasian Economic Commission. EAEU member countries appear to set tariff lines at HS 10-digit level, in contrast to Cambodia that uses HS 8-digit-level. Given few EAEU countries report respective tariff rates at the HS 10-digit levels, thus there is some insufficient information to create HS 8-digit analysis. For instance, some tariff lines contained no tariff rates; trade values at the HS 10-digit level in 2014–2016 for Belarus were by no means accessible; very little information was found for trade value of Cambodia at the HS 8-digit level in 2016. To identify the top 10 imports, we studied the total values of commodities imported over the period of 12 years by EAEU countries and Cambodia in 2005 and 2016.

We ranked the values of commodities at the HS 4-digit level of each country to determine the 10 most imported products. A further breakdown of these top 10 then was made to get the top 10 at the HS 6-digit level. The same breakdown was repeated to identify the top 10 at the HS 10-digit level and at the HS 8-digit level for EAEU countries and Cambodia, respectively.

⁵ Russia agreed to exempt Cambodia's 3,000 imports from tariff duties.

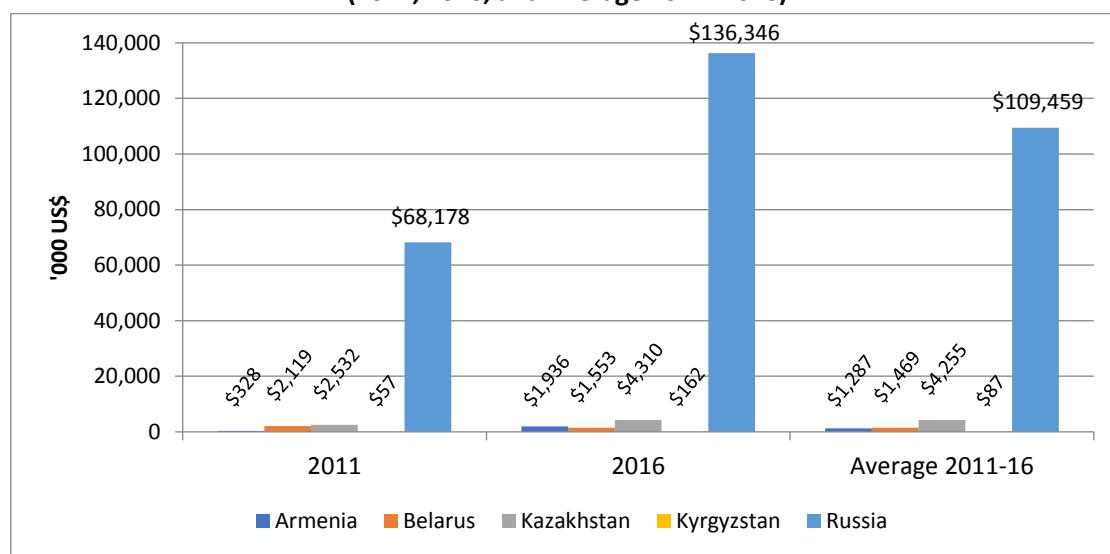
2 Findings

2.1. EAEU countries' tariffs on Cambodia's commodities

Tariffs at HS-2 and HS-6

For more than a decade in 2005–2016, EAEU member countries imported Cambodia's commodities with an aggregate value of about US\$828 million. The import values increased quite significantly, jumping from over US\$73 million in 2011 to more than US\$144 million in 2016.

Figure 55. Values and Shares of EAEU Countries' Imports from Cambodia (2011, 2016, and Average 2011–2016)



EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

Figure 54 shows that Russia was the largest market for Cambodia's commodities and shared over 90% of total imports, followed by around 4% from Kazakhstan. In 2011, Russia imported about US\$68 million, very much higher than Kazakhstan at US\$2.5 million and Belarus at US\$2.1 million. Both Armenia and Kyrgyzstan imported the least, about US\$0.38 million. In 2016, except for Belarus's imports declining to about US\$1.5 million, those of the other four increased considerably. Russia's import reached US\$136 million, followed by Kazakhstan, US\$4 million. Armenia's import grew to nearly US\$2 million and Kyrgyzstan's to US\$0.16 million.

In terms of tariff rates on average, the five EAEU member states applied a tariff rate of 4.89% at the HS 2-digit level in 2016. Russia had the average rate of 5.05%, a bit higher than the other four. Armenia applied the lowest tariff rate at just over 4.5%⁶. Slightly different, at the HS 6-digit level, the average tariff rate applied by the five EAEU countries was 5.38%. Armenia set the lowest rate at only 5.05% compared to the highest rate of 5.55% of Kazakhstan (Table 58).

⁶ Refers to Annex 1, List of tariffs of the five EAEU countries at HS-2 in 2016.

Table 58. Average Tariff Rate of EAEU Member Countries on Imports from Cambodia at HS 2- and HS 6-Digit Levels

Country	HS-2	HS-6
Armenia	4.5876	5.0552
Belarus	4.9362	5.4736
Kazakhstan	4.9375	5.5554
Kyrgyzstan	4.9792	5.3913
Russia	5.0532	5.4198

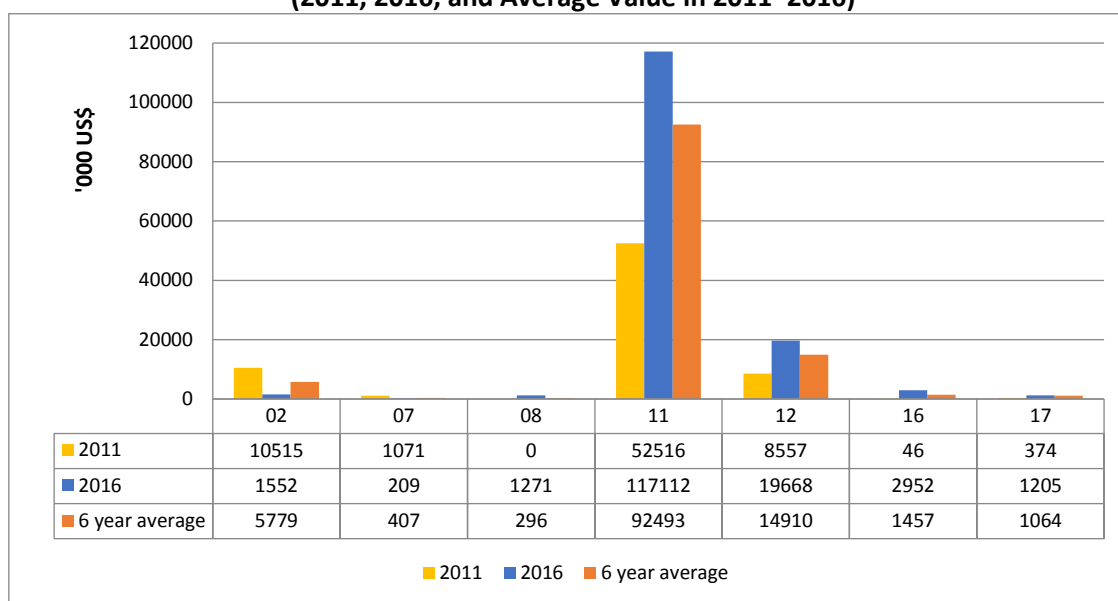
Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

In terms of the tariff rates based on product classification, we observed that works of art, collectors' pieces, and antiques (HS Section 21) enjoyed a zero tariff. Live animals and products (HS Section 01), vegetable products (HS Section 02), and fats and oils (HS Section 03) had lower tariff rates averaging around 0.5%. Other lower tariff rates were for mineral products (HS Section 05), products of the chemical or allied industries (HS Section 06), wood and articles (HS Section 09), base metals and products (HS Section 15), and machinery (HS Section 16), with an average tariff of below 5%.

However, the remaining groups of commodities had a higher average tariff rate above 5%. The average tariff rate for prepared food and beverages (HS Section 04) and hides and skins (HS Section 08) were comparatively higher at around 8%. Textile and textile articles (HS Section 11), together with footwear and headgear (HS Section 12), were taxed around 7.5%. Nonetheless, an exception was applied to silk (Chapter 50); other vegetable textile fibres, paper yarn, and woven fabric of paper yarn (Chapter 53); and wadding, felt, and nonwovens (Chapter 56), which were tariff free. Refer to Annex 2 for a complete list of tariff rates at the HS 2-digit level.

Figure 55 highlights EAEU's import of Cambodian commodities by HS section, in 2011, 2016, and from 2011 to 2016. In this period, EAEU countries imported mainly textile and textile articles (HS Section 11), sharing almost 80% of the import values of the period. These increased dramatically from US\$52.5 million in 2011 to US\$117 million in 2016. This was followed by footwear and headgear (HS Section 12) sharing about 12% of the import values of 6 years; yet such products grew at a steady rate from US\$8.5 million to US\$19 million. Hides and skins (HS Section 08), machinery (HS Section 16), and transport equipment (HS Section 17) also rose but just slightly. However, vegetable products (HS Section 02) and plastic and rubber (HS Section 07) declined considerably, together from US\$11 million in 2011 to US\$1.7 million in 2016.

Figure 56. Values of EAEU Countries' Imports from Cambodia by HS Section (2011, 2016, and Average Value in 2011–2016)



01 Live animals & products

02 Vegetable products

03 Fats & oils

04 Prepared food, beverages

05 Mineral products

06 Chemicals & products

07 Plastic & rubber

08 Hides & skins

09 Wood & articles

10 Pulp, paper, etc.

11 Textiles & articles

12 Footwear, headgear

13 Articles of stones

14 Precious stones, etc.

15 Base metals & products

16 Machinery

17 Transport equipment

18 Precision instruments

19 Arms & ammunition

20 Miscellaneous

manufacturing

21 Works of art, etc.

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

In addition to the tariff rates at the HS 2- and HS 6-digit levels in the previous sections which are rather broad, we will further emphasise the 10 most imported commodities⁷ in a much narrower scope in this section. For clarification, by totalling the imported values at the HS 4-digit level in 2005–2016 for each EAEU country, we identified the top 10 commodities with the largest values from each country. Consequently, we obtained a list of top imports of the five countries altogether, consisting of 50 commodities. After taking out some overlapped commodities, we establish the top 10 list for each country.

In the top 10, at the HS 6-digit level, the average tariff of the five countries is just over 6.8%⁸. Amongst the four, Kazakhstan had the highest rate of 10.3% because of its relatively higher minimum and maximum rates of 5% and 15%, respectively. Armenia and Russia had the average tariff rate of around 6.2%, while Kyrgyzstan and Belarus had the lower rate of 5.12% and 4.7%, respectively (Table 60).

⁷ We yielded the top 10 most imported commodities at HS-6 from the breakdown of the top 10 most imported commodities at the HS 4-digit level. Since very little tariff information was accessible at the HS 4-digit level, we opted not to discuss respective tariff rates in the study.

⁸ As for Kyrgyzstan, there are two HS-6 level commodities in the top 10 containing no tariffs, so the denominator was 8 instead of 10.

Table 59. Total Values of Top Imports from Cambodia in 2005–2016 and Average Tariff Rate in 2016, at HS 6-Digit Level

Countries	Total Values at HS-6 from 2005–2016 (in '000 US\$)	Average Tariff Rates HS-6 in 2016		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
Armenia	4,757	4	9	6.20
Belarus	8,478	0	9	4.70
Kazakhstan	18,401	5	15	10.30
Kyrgyzstan	792	0	9	5.12
Russia	408,746	0	10	6.30

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

Comparing the values and shares of top 10 commodities imported by the EAEU in 2011 and 2016 and average values in 2011–2016, the majority of the top 10 imports were apparel and clothing accessories (Chapters 61 and 62). These jumped from nearly US\$26 million in 2011 to US\$64 million in 2016 and were imported at US\$50 million on average in 2011–2016. The second most significant commodity was semi-milled or wholly milled rice (HS 100630) imported by Belarus and Russia, with an average value of about US\$5.7 million. Nonetheless, it was imported at US\$1.5 million in 2016, which is nearly 10 times less than in 2011. The import of footwear (Chapter 64) is also significant, with value increasing from US\$4 million in 2011 to US\$6 million in 2016, around US\$5 million on average. Natural rubber made it to Belarus's top 10 and was imported only in 2010 and 2011; its average value was US\$0.17 million.

In terms of tariff rates applied to the commodities mentioned above, textile/footwear had the highest tariff rates ranging from 4% to 15%, or 7.35% on average. Unlike the other four countries, Kazakhstan set relevant tariff rates higher between 5% and 15%, or simply 10% on average. As for the remaining commodities like natural rubber and rice, no tariff rates were imposed.

2.2. Tariffs of the top 10 imported commodities at tariff lines HS 10-digit level⁹

Next, we examined the top 10 most imported products at the HS 10-digit level¹⁰. We broke down the top 10 imports at the HS 6-digit level discussed in the previous section to obtain the top 10 imports at the HS 10-digit level. We obtained a list of 50 tariff lines (commodities) for the five countries altogether. After some overlapping commodities were taken out, their values remained in the top 10 products for each country.

Thirteen commodities overlapped when we combined the top 10 imports of the five EAEU countries. In other words, these 13 products were imported by at least two EAEU countries (Annex 2). Textile and textile articles obviously shared the largest proportion of the list and, thus, of the whole commodity values. On average, between 2011 and 2016¹¹, articles of apparel and clothing accessories were imported valued at around US\$36 million, sharing the largest proportion at 88% of the total

⁹ Tariffs at the HS 10-digit level were not exclusively applied to Cambodia's commodities.

¹⁰ From the data collected, the tariff lines of the EAEU countries were set at the HS 10-digit level, unlike the tariff lines set by ASEAN which use the HS 8-digit level.

¹¹ The import values of Belarus for commodities other than rice and rubber at the HS 10-digit level in 2014–2016 were not available from the ITC Trade Map.

value of the top imported commodities. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice¹² had an average import value of US\$4.4 million or 11% of the total value of the top imported commodities. As for the footwear group, three product lines made it to the top list.¹³ These were imported at US\$0.3 million on average from 2011 to 2016. Lastly, only technically specified natural rubber made it to Belarus's top 10 and was imported at roughly US\$0.17 million.

Except for articles of apparel and clothing accessories and footwear, semi-milled or wholly milled rice and technically specified natural rubber (TSNR) declined quite drastically from 2011 to 2016. Rice decreased from US\$6.3 million in 2011 to roughly US\$1 million in 2016; the imports of TSNR only existed in 2010 and 2011 at around US\$1 million each. In contrast, apparel and clothing accessories, specifically T-shirt, pullover, jackets, trousers, and shorts, rose tremendously from US\$22.7 million to almost US\$44 million in 2011 and 2016, respectively. Similarly, footwear slightly increased from US\$0.1 million to US\$0.27 million in the same years.

Regarding import tariffs on these top commodities at the HS 10-digit level, in general terms¹⁴, the tariff rates were specific (not ad valorem ones) and varied according to their types. As for cotton-made/knitted/artificial fibres T-shirt, trousers/shorts as well as pullovers, the tariff rates were set between €1.75 per kilogram (kg) and €2.2 per kg¹⁵; the others had tariff rates ranging from 10% to 15% subject to the cost of products per kilogram¹⁶. Again, amongst the EAEU countries, Kazakhstan set the highest tariff rates mostly for the textile commodities. Rice made it to the top commodities of Belarus and Russia and was generally taxed at 10% (10% but not less than €0.03 per kg).

2.3. Generalized System Preferences: Russia's GSP s Customs Union GSP

By making Cambodia's top 10 exports as a parameter, Russia's GSP compared with the Customs Union's GSP is more favourable to Cambodia's exports. To elaborate, based on 2016 trade data from the ITC Trade Map, Cambodia's top product groups are, but not limited to, apparel and clothing accessories (Chapter 61), footwear/gaiters and the like (Chapter 64), articles of apparel and clothing accessories (Chapter 62), as well as in electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (Chapter 85), etc. (Table 61). Of these, Russia's GSP covers products in most of textile/footwear (Chapters 61–65), and in a few vehicles other than railway (Chapter 87), and other articles of leather (HS Heading 4205). These, interestingly, are not even covered under the Customs Union's GSP. In addition to rice (HS Heading 1006), Russia includes maize (HS Heading 1005) which has been another potential export of Cambodia. Regarding rubber (Chapter 40), Russia's GSP covered commodities from HS Heading 4001 to 4017, while the Customs Union's GSP simply covered natural rubber (HS Heading 4001).

Similarly, both seem to limit the commodity imports in natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (Chapter 71). Additionally, no GSP is granted for electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (Chapter 85), and for furs/articles thereof and skins Chapter 43).

¹² In fact, semi-milled or wholly milled rice only made to the top 10 of both Belarus and Russia.

¹³ These products were seen in the top 10 of Armenia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan.

¹⁴ Tariff rates at the HS 10-digit level were not exclusively applied to Cambodia's commodities. Thus, at this point we shall look at the tariff rates on a general basis.

¹⁵ Such commodities were of Chapter 61. Refer to Annex 4 for details.

¹⁶ Such commodities were of Chapter 62. Refer to Annex 4 for details.

Table 60. Cambodia's Top 10 Exports to the Rest of the World and GSP Granted by the EAEU Customs Union and Russia 2016

Rank	Chapter	Product Label	Value Exported in 2016 ('000 US\$)	GSP
1	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	6,108,119	Russia
2	64	Footwear, gaiters, and the like; parts of such articles	781,779	Russia
3	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	519,080	Russia
4	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	434,213	None
5	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	354,214	Russia covers some
6	10	Cereals	306,520	Both cover few
7	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...	209,248	Both cover few
8	43	Fur skin and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	176,684	None
9	40	Rubber and articles thereof	167,400	Both
10	42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags, and similar containers; articles ...	150,408	Russia covers few

GSP = Generalized System of Preferences.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

3. Cambodia

3.1. Overview of Cambodia's import tariffs

Unlike the EAEU, Cambodia adopts tariff lines at the HS 8-digit level. Customs duty is levied on goods imported to Cambodia principally with four distinct band rates: 0%, 7%, 15%, and 35%. However, partial exemption of such levies is applied to the import of seeds and breeding animals for agriculture, of goods for temporary admission, and of goods and materials specified under any law of Cambodia. No duty is imposed on goods brought into the country for transit or transshipment.¹⁷

Table 62 demonstrates Cambodia's tariff structure in 2011 and 2017. Compared to the 2011 tariffs which had 8,298 tariff lines based on the HS2007 nomenclature, the 2017 ones consist of 10,810 tariff lines based on HS2017 nomenclature. As a WTO member, 100% of Cambodia's tariff lines are bound, and almost all tariffs are applied on an ad valorem basis, with just 14 tariff lines applied specific rates. In addition, the average tariff rate for HS Chapter 01-24 is 12.3% while for Chapter 25-97, it is 11.5%.

¹⁷ General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia website, 2017.

Table 61. Tariff Structure of Cambodia, 2011 and 2017

	MFN applied		Final Bound ^a
	2011	2017	
Bound tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Simple average rate	11.7	12.3	20.9
HS01-24	15.4	16.1	28.1
HS25-97	11.1	11.5	20.9
WTO agriculture products	14.5	14.6	28.4
WTO non-agricultural products	11.3	11.9	19.8
Duty-free tariff lines (% of all tariff lines)	13.7	13.9	0.6
Simple average of dutiable lines only	13.6	14.2	21.1
Tariff quotas (% of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-ad valorem tariffs (% of all tariff lines)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Domestic tariff 'peaks' (% of all tariff lines) ^b	0.0	0.0	0.01
International tariff "peaks" (% of all tariff lines) ^c	9.9	12.0	50.6
Coefficient of variation	0.8	0.8	0.5
Nuisance applied rates (% of all tariff lines) ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of tariff lines	8,298	10,810	10,810
Ad valorem rates	8,298	10,796	10,810
Duty-free rates	1,136	1,500	70
Specific rates	0	14	0

a Based on the 2017 tariff schedule. Original bound figures are provided in HS 07 nomenclature. Concordance to HS 17 is done to the best possible extent.

b Domestic tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding three times the overall simple average applied rate.

c International tariff peaks are defined as those exceeding 15%

d Nuisance rates are those greater than zero, but less than or equal to 2%

HS = Harmonized System, MFN = most-favoured nation, WTO = World Trade Organization.

Note: 2011 tariff is based on HS07 nomenclature; 2017 tariff is based on HS17 nomenclature.

3.2. Cambodia's tariffs on EAEU countries' commodities

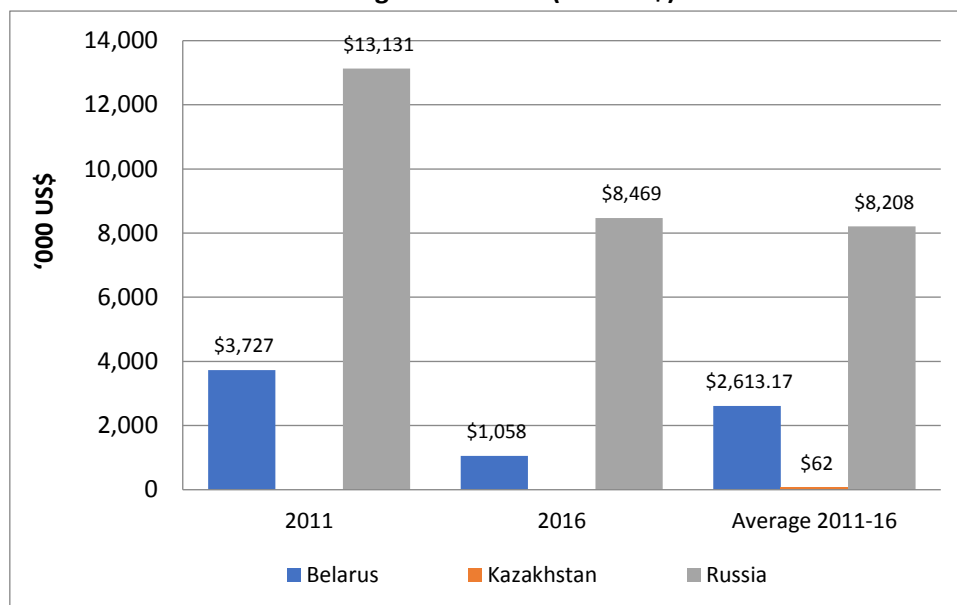
Tariffs at HS 2-, HS 4-, HS 6-, and HS 8-Digit Levels

Between 2005 and 2016, Cambodia's imports from the EAEU were limited to Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan, yet the imports from Kazakhstan were marginal compared to its counterparts. The total imported value in the last decade exceeded US\$126 million.

Figure 56 illustrates values and shares of Cambodia's imports from the EAEU in 2011 and 2016, and average value from 2011 to 2016. As could be seen, Cambodia imported more from Russia at US\$8.2 million in value on average, and this shared three-fourths of the total imports from the EAEU. The imports from Belarus were at US\$2.6 million on average (24%) while those from Kazakhstan were significantly marginal. Apart from these, imports from the EAEU overall decreased quite significantly

from 2011 to 2016. Imports from Russia dropped dramatically from US\$13 million to US\$8.4 million in 2011 and 2016, respectively, and so did imports from Belarus from US\$3.7 million to US\$1 million.

Figure 57. Values and Shares of Cambodia’s Imports from EAEU Countries in 2011 and 2016, and Average 2011–2016 (‘000 US\$)



EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

In terms of import tariffs, Cambodia in 2016 applied equal tariff rates to all five EAEU countries, according to the ITC Trade Map. Table 63 shows an average aggregate tariff rate applied to the EAEU countries of 10.5% at the HS 2-digit level. At the HS 4-digit and HS 6-digit levels, the average tariff rates were 11.12% and 11.87%, respectively. As for the HS 8-digit level, the average tariff was 11.88%; however, it was based on 2014 and not exclusively applied to any EAEU countries. For all these digit levels, the highest and the lowest tariff rates were set at 35% and 0%, respectively.

Table 62. Cambodia’s Tariffs on Imports from EAEU Country Members at HS-2, HS-4, HS-6, and HS-8

	2016 Tariffs on EAEU Exports			2014 General
	HS-2	HS-4	HS-6	HS-8
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	35	35	35	35
Average	10.5	11.12	11.87	11.88

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

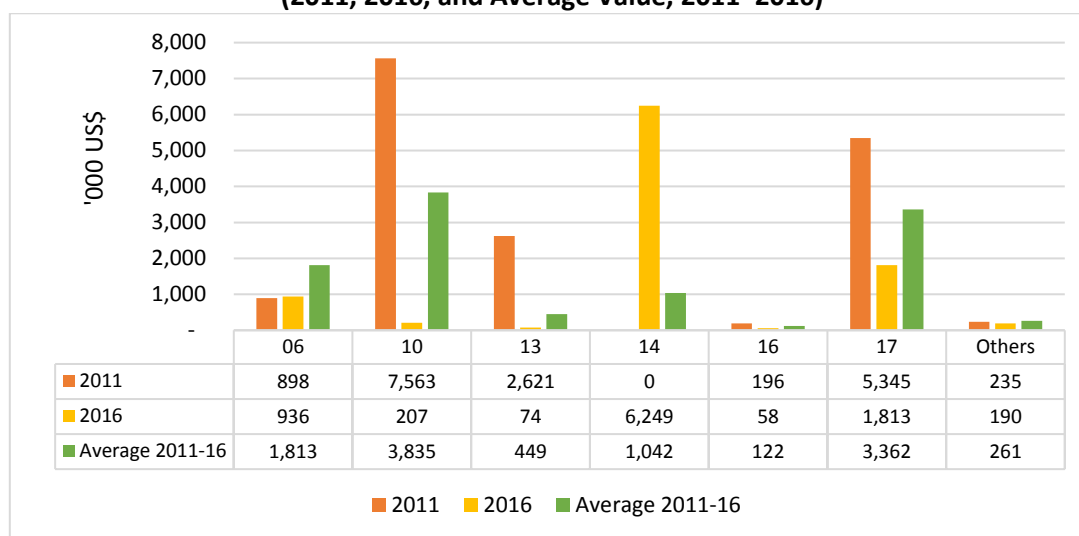
Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

To provide further details on the aggregate tariff rates based on product classifications, precious stones (HS Section 14) and works of art (HS Section 21) were levied at 1% and 0% percent, respectively. Mineral products (HS Section 5), plastic and rubber (HS Section 7), pulp and paper (HS Section 10), textile and articles (HS Section 11) as well as base metals and products (HS Section 15) on average

were levied 5%–7% tariff rates. Vegetable products (HS Section 2), fats and oils (HS Section 3), and products of chemicals (HS Section 6) were levied about 10%. The others were levied 11%–18% tariff rate.

Figure 57 shows Cambodia mainly imported pulp and paper (HS Section 10) at US\$3.8 million, followed by transport equipment (HS Section 17) at around US\$3.3 million, and products of chemical (HS Section 6) at US\$1.8 million. Other less significant imports included but are not limited to articles of stones (HS Section 13), precious stones (HS Section 14), and machinery (HS Section 16); all accounted for US\$1.8 million.

Figure 58. Values of Cambodia’s Imports from the EAEU, by HS Section (2011, 2016, and Average Value, 2011–2016)



01 Live animals & products
 02 Vegetable products
 03 Fats & oils
 04 Prepared food, beverages
 05 Mineral products
06 Chemicals & products
 07 Plastic & rubber

08 Hides & skins
 09 Wood & articles
10 Pulp, paper, etc.
 11 Textiles & articles
 12 Footwear, headgear
13 Articles of stones
14 Precious stones, etc.

15 Base metals & products
16 Machinery
17 Transport equipment
 18 Precision instruments
 19 Arms & ammunition
 20 Miscellaneous manufacturing
 21 Works of art, etc.

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.
 Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

Tariffs of the Top 10 Most Imported Commodities at the HS 4-Digit Level

According to Table 64, Cambodia’s top imports from Russia in 2005–2016 were valued over US\$98 million, and were levied 5.6% tariff rate on average, which was the lowest. The top imports from Belarus were over US\$20 million and had an average tariff rate of 9.8%. In contrast, the value of top imports from Kazakhstan was the smallest at just over US\$0.4 million as only three commodities, were traded, with an average tariff rate of 7.3%.

**Table 63. Total Values of Top Imports from the EAEU at HS 4-Digit Level
(2005–2016, and Average Tariff Rates in 2016)**

Export Countries	Total Values at HS-4 in 2005–2016 ('000 US\$)	Average Tariff Rates HS-4 in 2016		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
Armenia	0	-	-	-
Belarus	20,818	0	15	9.8
Kazakhstan	429	0	15	7.3
Kyrgyzstan	0	-	-	-
Russia	98,091	0	15	5.6

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

Uncoated paper and unused postage, which were levied at 7% and 0%, respectively, in 2016 were imported at US\$3.7 million on average from 2011 to 2016. Tractor, aircraft, and motor vehicles had tariff rates ranging from 10% to 15%, and on average were imported at around US\$3 million. Fertilisers and diamonds were granted zero tariff rate and imported at around US\$1 million each. Two other significant imports were monumental or building stone and printing or drawing inks, both levied with 7% tariff rate. Apart from these, tyres and tubes made of rubber which received 15% tariff rate, fabric and educational instruments with 7% tariff rate, and machinery for agricultural purposes at 0% tariff rate all made it to the top import list as well.

Tariffs of the Top 10 Most Imported Commodities at the HS 6-Digit Level

Based on HS 6-digit level (Table 65), between 2005 and 2016, around 80% or nearly US\$90 million of total EAEU exports to Cambodia came from Russia. Belarus was the second largest exporter with its export value of US\$20 million (about 18.7%), followed by Kazakhstan with only about US\$0.4 million. Regarding import tariff, the average tariff imposed on the top imports from all three countries was about 7.8%. Of this, about 10% import tariff was levied on the top imports from Belarus, while 7.5% and 5.6% on the top imports from Kazakhstan and Russia, respectively.

**Table 64. Total Values of Top Imports from the EAEU at HS 6-Digit Level
(2005–2016 and Average Tariff Rates in 2016)**

Export Countries	Total Values at HS-4 from 2005–2016 ('000 US\$)	Average Tariff Rates HS-4 in 2016		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
Armenia	0	-	-	-
Belarus	20,755	0	15	10.4
Kazakhstan	429	0	15	7.5
Kyrgyzstan	0	-	-	-
Russia	89,737	0	15	5.67

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

The imports from Kazakhstan were limited to only three products, making the top commodity list of 23 products at the HS 6-digit level when the top imports from all three countries were combined (no overlapping products). Uncoated paper and unused postage remained the most imported with an average value of US\$3.7 million from 2011 to 2016, and were levied 7% tariff rate and 0% tariff rate, respectively. Tractors, truck, airplanes, and parts thereof were imported at US\$2.5 million on average, and levied with higher tariff rates. Specifically, except for tractors which were levied with an 8% tariff rate, motor vehicles, road wheels and parts and accessories thereof, and work trucks had a 15% tariff rate. Chemical fertilisers and non-industrial diamonds were imported at US\$1 million each on average with zero tariff rate. Ploughs used in agriculture, horticulture, or forestry also enjoyed zero tariff rate compared with pneumatic tires made of rubber levied with 15% tariff rate. Both were imported marginally, however.

3.3. Tariffs of the top 10 most imported commodities at the HS 8-digit level

The import tariffs of Cambodia at the HS 8-digit level were based on 2014¹⁸ and 2017¹⁹. Applied tariff rates during these two different years were the same. Importantly, unlike the tariffs at HS 2-, HS 4-, and HS 6-digit levels as discussed above, tariffs at the HS 8-digit level were not exclusively applied to the imports from EAEU countries. In other words, they were applied on a most-favoured-nation (MFN) rate basis.

The most imported commodities were uncoated paper and paperboard of a kind used for writing, printing, or other graphic purposes (HS 48026220 and 48026290) at US\$3.7 million on average from 2012 to 2015²⁰, and levied with a 7% tariff rate. Transport equipment (tractor, motor, accessories) was imported at nearly US\$2.5 million on average. Of this, tractors (HS 87019010, 87019019, and 87019021) shared 88% and were levied at 7%, motor vehicles for the transport of goods (HS 87042123, 87042229, 87042243, 87042259, and 870432²¹) shared 4% and were levied with a 15% tariff rate (yet their parts and accessories were granted zero tariff but imported insignificantly); parts of goods of airplanes or helicopters (HS 88033000) shared just under 8% and levied a 15% tariff. Mineral or chemical fertilisers (HS 31021000, 31039090, 31053000) and machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (HS 84321000) were all granted zero tariff. Another significant import was writing or drawing ink and other inks (HS 32159090) imported at US\$1.7 million on average and levied with a 7% tariff.

¹⁸ Tariff rate in 2014 was derived from the ITC Trade Map website in 2017.

¹⁹ Tariff rate in 2017 was derived from the General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia in 2017, and could be accessed at <http://www.customs.gov.kh/asycuda-home/>

²⁰ Disaggregate import values at the HS 8-digit level were inaccessible for the years between 2012 and 2015.

²¹ This commodity, HS 870432, was imported from Kazakhstan, yet its breakdown for the HS 8-digit level revealed no data. Since only three commodities made it to the top imports from the country and only one had a value at the HS 8-digit level, we decided to retain HS 870432 among the top commodities.

4. Discussion and Summary

4.1. Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015–2025: impact of tariff elimination

Cambodia's IDP is a blueprint for sustainable and inclusive high economic growth through economic diversification, strengthening competitiveness, and promoting productivity. Increasing and diversifying export products are one of IDP's three targets; that is, total exports of the non-textile and processed agricultural products are expected to increase respectively to 15% and 12% by 2025.

Using IDP as a baseline, we created a list of commodities at the HS 6-digit level with the following features. It contains the total imports of the EAEU from the world, the total exports of Cambodia to the world, tariff rates applied by the EAEU on imports from Cambodia; all are in 2016. However, we applied two conditions. First, since the IDP prioritises commodities in non-textile and processed agricultural products, and other commodities otherwise are excluded. Second, commodities valued below US\$100,000 were eliminated. The list is given in Annex 2.

In Annex 2, we focused on commodities with relatively high tariff rates. The tariff rates imposed on raw cane sugar in solid form (HS 170114) and cane or beet sugar (HS 170199) were considerably high at 20% and 36%, respectively. Both were imported at around US\$1.1 billion while Cambodia exported such to the world at US\$38 million in 2016. Other noticeable commodities are in preparation of cereals, flour, starch, or milk (HS 190219, 190230, 190490, 190590) and were levied with about 12%. Beverages and spirits had an average tariff rate of 13.4% (HS 220210, 220300, 220820, 220830), except under natured ethyl alcohol, of actual alcoholic strength of at least 80% that had the highest rate of 207%. Dog or cat food (HS 230910) had a 13% tariff rate. Articles of leather, saddlery and harness, travel goods, and handbags had an average rate of around 12%. Lastly, furniture, mattress, seats, articles of bedding, as well as electric lighting sets used for Christmas trees had an average tariff rate of around 13%. These commodities were imported by EAEU countries from the world at around US\$9.6 billion in 2016, while Cambodia exported such to the world at around US\$0.6 billion. However, these commodities were taxed considerably higher. Therefore, if the tariff rates were eliminated, Cambodia would have more market opportunities.

4.2. Difference in tariff lines and tariff rates

HS 10-Digit Level vs HS 8-Digit Level

Cambodia and the EAEU member countries apply two different tariff lines for respective commodities. To elaborate, Cambodia uses the HS 8-digit level for tariff lines, while the EAEU uses the HS 10-digit level for tariff lines. Due to such difference, any comparison or analysis regarding tariffs of the two parties is only possible at the HS 6-digit level. Therefore, further negotiations on adjustment or adoption of either HS 8- or HS 10-digit level are vitally important for future FTA negotiation between the parties. On an intellectual perspective, Cambodia should, to the extent possible and applicable, adopt the HS 10-digit level for the FTA negotiation, as the country would benefit more compared to its counterparts in terms of bigger market access, technology transfer, and investment.

Tariff Rates of the EAEU and of Cambodia

Overall, Cambodia applied an average tariff rate two times higher than the rate applied by EAEU member states. At the HS 2- and HS 6-digit levels, the five EAEU member states altogether applied an average rate of 5.13% on imports from Cambodia in 2016. However, Cambodia applied roughly 11.2% to all five EAEU countries.

4.3. Tariff rates of top imports from Cambodia

EAEU Members vs the EAEU

A comparison of each EAEU member's tariffs and those of the EAEU's within the same top commodities revealed a significant discrepancy in footwear-related products. Specifically, the EAEU in general sets a slightly lower rate at €1.25 per pair compared to €1.36 by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia.²² Besides these, the tariff rates of both the EAEU and its member states were quite identical.

EAEU's Top Imports from Cambodia

Since tariff rates at the HS 10-digit level on imports from Cambodia were inaccessible, it would be ideal to pay attention to the rates at the HS 6-digit level. Therefore, the following will be based only on tariffs at the HS 6-digit level. Textile and textile articles such as trousers, T-shirt, jerseys, pullovers, and fabrics (HS 610342, 610462, 610463, 610910, 610990, 611020, 611030, 620193, 620342, 620343, 620462, 620463, 621010, 621040, and 621133) were imported at around US\$50 million on average between 2011 and 2016, contributing around 82% to the total average imports. However, such had the highest tariff rates ranging from 4% to 15%, resulting from the comparatively higher rates applied by Kazakhstan. Another top import is footwear (HS 640299, 640391, and 640399), imported at around US\$5 million on average. Except for Kyrgyzstan imposing an average tariff rate of 13.3%, the other four EAEU countries applied almost the same rate of 6.3%.

Two of the top imports were granted zero tariff rate. These are semi-milled or wholly milled rice (HS 100630), which was imported at about US\$5.7 million on average, and technically specified natural rubber (HS 400122) imported at US\$0.17 million. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice showed a downward trend as it decreased from around US\$10 million in 2011 to US\$1.5 million in 2016.

The other imports include frozen cuts and edible offal of turkeys (HS 020727), and sausages and similar products (HS 160100), Light oils and preparations of petroleum or bituminous minerals (HS 271011) and fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials (HS 441119) were all imported by Kyrgyzstan in only 1 year between 2006 and 2009. The tariff rate for light oils was zero, while the rate for fibreboard was not available.

²² Refer to Annex 4 for further information.

Chapter 9

Trade Policy Modelling: Impact of CEFTA on Cambodia

1. Modelling Framework and GTAP Database

The version of the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) used here is that documented in Hertel (1997). Calibration was based on data from the version 9 database. The model is static; multi-market; with markets for final, intermediate, and traded goods; and factors of production. It is also multiregional, with a region representing a country or a group of countries. The model assumes that perfect competition exists in the market and that prices will adjust to clear all markets.

In our simulations, we grouped the data of the 140 countries provided in the GTAP database into eight regions: Cambodia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Viet Nam, and the rest of the world. The GTAP database contains data on 57 sectors.

Table 66 reports the average ad valorem import tariffs from the GTAP database showing patterns of import protection of Cambodia from EAEU countries. Cambodia imposed about 10% tariff on chemical rubber products from Belarus and 2% from Russia. The absence of data on tariffs on imports from Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan may be due to insignificant trade between them. There is also no data in the GTAP database on trade barriers on services.

The most protected sectors of Cambodia for imports from Russia are processed rice (7%), beverages and tobacco (7%), textiles (9.8%), paper and paper products (7%), non-metallic minerals (7%), fabricated metal products (16.7%), motor vehicles (15%), other transport equipment (15%), and other machinery and equipment (14%).

Table 65. Cambodia's Tariffs on EAEU's Exports (%)

Products	Cambodia's Tariffs on EAEU				
	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
Processed Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Beverages and Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Textiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
Paper and Paper Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Chemical Rubber Products	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	2.2
Non-metallic Minerals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Fabricated Metal Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Motor Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Other Transport Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Other Machinery and Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: Calculated from the GTAP database 9.

Reciprocally, EAEU countries impose high import tariffs on Cambodia’s textiles, wearing apparel, leather, paper and paper products, chemical rubber products, fabricated metal products, other transport equipment, electronic equipment and other machinery and equipment, other manufacturing (Table 67).

Table 66 . EAEU’s Tariffs on Cambodia’s Exports (%)

Products	EAEU’s Tariffs on Cambodia				
	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
Textiles	10.0	12.5	10.8	0.0	23.7
Wearing Apparel	10.0	14.3	14.6	0.0	25.2
Leather	10.0	10.7	11.2	0.0	11.48
Paper and Paper Products	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Chemical Rubber Products	0.0	0.2	11.9	0.0	14.8
Fabricated Metal Products	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	12.7
Other Transport Equipment	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
Electronic Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
Other Machinery and Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
Other Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: Calculated from the GTAP database 9.

We also investigated the impact of Viet Nam’s FTA with the EAEU, which officially took effect on 5 October 2016. The tariff structures between Viet Nam and the EAEU countries in the GTAP database are in Annex 3.

2. Model Closure and Simulation Scenarios

The FTA between Cambodia and the EAEU is expected to create significant opportunities for trade and investment. Cambodia can further boost the export of textiles and garment, and agricultural products, while Eurasian exporters would potentially gain greater access to growing markets, especially in energy. To quantitatively assess the impact of the proposed FTA on Cambodia and the implications of the current EAEU–VN FTA, we conducted five simulations:

- 1) Full implementation of the EAEU–VN FTA with the removal of all tariffs between Viet Nam and all EAEU countries;
- 2) Simulation 1 plus CEFTA with the removal of all tariffs between Viet Nam and all EAEU countries, and between Cambodia and all EAEU countries;
- 3) Full liberalisation with the removal of all tariffs within and between Cambodia, Viet Nam, and all EAEU countries;
- 4) Simulation 3 plus 5% increase in investment in Cambodia, Viet Nam, and all EAEU countries; and
- 5) Simulation 4 plus a 1% improvement in service sectors’ productivity.

We assumed the following:

- Land is fixed in each region.
- Aggregate employment of labour is adjusted to changes in real wage generated by each policy scenario, and capital is fixed in the short run (Simulations 1 to 3) and reversed in the long run (Simulations 4 and 5).
- Government budget balances are slack, implying that the deterioration in government budget balances caused by the loss of tariff revenue is not explicitly offset by reduced government spending or by increases in other taxes.

The implications of the simulations are important. The simulations examine the minimal action by the government to join CEFTA and deeper and higher value-added FTA with the EAEU. The first two simulations indicate the removal of just tariffs with little structural adjustments in the Cambodian economy. The next three simulations indicate progressive and value-added FTA that leads to structural adjustments in the economy leading to more investments and improved productivity in the economy. The last simulation indicates the importance of the services sector and the value-added activities of the services that are critical for global production value-chain activities for both manufacturing and services linkages from services activities.

3. Simulation Results – Macroeconomic Impacts

Table 68 shows the simulated macroeconomic effects for each simulation. For simulation 1, full implementation of the VN–EAEU FTA with the removal of all tariffs between Viet Nam and all EAEU countries would provide moderate gains in terms of the GDP of Belarus and Russia. Viet Nam’s GDP would gain about 0.54% from the baseline through the boost in investment and consumption (increase in export prices and lower import costs). The simulation indicates a slight contraction in the GDP of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. The results also show that the VN–EAEU FTA would somehow negatively impact Cambodia’s GDP through trade diversion (imports become more expensive, raising production costs and reducing household demand and investment).

If Cambodia joins the EAEU FTA, based on the results of simulation 2, Cambodia would not only mitigate the negative impact from the VN–EAEU FTA but also gain in GDP through the increase in exports, investment, domestic consumption. Cambodia’s GDP would increase by 0.24%, export by 0.19%, investment by 1.47%, and consumption by 0.81%.

Simulation 3) shows that the gains would be bigger if all parties to the EAEU FTA undertake a deeper integration process by removing all tariffs between Cambodia, Viet Nam, and all EAEU countries. The GDP of Cambodia and Viet Nam would increase by about 1% through lower trade costs and more domestic demand and investment.

Simulation 4 shows the potential of value-added FTA that leads to long-term gain by attracting more investment (trade–investment linkages) to all member countries in addition to gains from trade efficiency and reallocation of resources (investment and consumption). Under this simulation are structural reforms in terms of better allocative efficiency in the Cambodian economy. In this case, Cambodia’s GDP would increase by more than 1%; about 1% for Armenia, Belarus, and Viet Nam; 0.2% for Kazakhstan; and 0.4% for Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

The biggest gains for all member countries would be realised if the FTA covers the services sector, which could improve productivity in the sector (domestic reforms). The results clearly indicate the potential market gains from sector reforms and pushing the sector to more global production value-chain activities. GDP gains for Cambodia would be more than 2% and more than 1% for the rest.

Table 67. Macroeconomic Impact (% change from the baseline)

Sim 1: Impact of Viet Nam's FTA with the EAEU

	GDP	Export	Import	Investment	Consumption
Cambodia	-0.03	0.04	-0.08	-0.20	-0.15
Armenia	-0.01	0.07	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05
Belarus	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.07
Kazakhstan	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Kyrgyzstan	-0.02	-0.10	-0.06	-0.02	-0.04
Russia	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.06	-0.01
Viet Nam	0.54	-0.62	1.26	3.85	1.58

Sim 2: Impact of Viet Nam's and Cambodia's FTA with the EAEU

	GDP	Export	Import	Investment	Consumption
Cambodia	0.24	0.19	0.71	1.47	0.81
Armenia	-0.01	0.08	-0.01	-0.04	-0.05
Belarus	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05
Kazakhstan	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Kyrgyzstan	-0.03	-0.13	-0.08	-0.02	-0.06
Russia	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.06	-0.01
Viet Nam	0.54	-0.62	1.26	3.86	1.58

Sim 3: Impact of Full Liberalisation between the EAEU, Viet Nam, and Cambodia

	GDP	Export	Import	Investment	Consumption
Cambodia	0.92	3.25	4.28	7.74	0.85
Armenia	-0.01	0.08	-0.01	-0.04	-0.05
Belarus	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05
Kazakhstan	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01
Kyrgyzstan	-0.03	-0.13	-0.08	-0.02	-0.06
Russia	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.05	-0.01
Viet Nam	0.93	-1.21	2.06	6.63	2.73

Sim 4: Impact of Full Liberalisation between the EAEU, Viet Nam, and Cambodia
Plus 5% Investment

	GDP	Export	Import	Investment	Consumption
Cambodia	1.37	4.96	4.64	5.00	0.55
Armenia	0.85	-4.15	1.68	5.00	2.22
Belarus	0.75	-3.24	1.04	5.00	2.53
Kazakhstan	0.18	-1.20	1.87	5.00	0.86
Kyrgyzstan	0.40	-2.87	1.38	5.00	1.66
Russia	0.43	-1.32	2.80	5.00	1.04
Viet Nam	0.72	-0.33	1.74	5.00	1.77

Sim 5: Impact of Full Liberalisation between the EAEU, Viet Nam, and Cambodia
Plus 5% Investment and 1% Productivity Gains in the Services Sector

	GDP	Export	Import	Investment	Consumption
Cambodia	2.36	5.69	5.07	5.00	1.31
Armenia	1.51	-3.20	1.89	5.00	2.51
Belarus	1.54	-2.38	1.22	5.00	2.67
Kazakhstan	1.54	-0.29	1.57	5.00	1.33
Kyrgyzstan	1.46	-2.10	1.88	5.00	2.32
Russia	1.68	-0.37	2.53	5.00	1.41
Viet Nam	1.36	0.13	1.93	5.00	2.06

EAEU = Eurasian Economic Union.

Source: Results from GTAP simulations.

4. Simulation Results – Sectoral Effects

The sectoral results for each simulation largely follow from the macroeconomic results. The greatest gains from the CEFTA are from simulations 4 and 5. With deeper structural reforms and liberalisation of the services sector towards global production value chain, there are more allocative efficiency in the economy and greater gains from trade. The simulations account for impact from input and output linkages, factor intensity, and their sale patterns (domestic and export markets).

Table 69 reports the sectoral impact for Cambodia and Annex 4 shows those for other countries. For simulation 1, the most affected sectors are the services sector and the construction and its supplying sectors, which affects predominantly household consumption and investment. Reversely, for simulations 2 to5, these and the export-oriented sectors stand to gain from more favourable trade and investment environment. However, it is important to highlight that proper measures (safeguard, capacity buildings, etc.) be implemented in sectors that may be negatively affected in order to maximise the full potential benefits from the EAEU FTA.

There are significant gains from CEFTA for the manufacturing and services sectors. The simulations indicate strong positive impacts on manufacturing output and exports, which allow for structural shift to higher value-added activities. Simulations 4 and 5 indicate that the textiles and wearing apparels

are expected to increase their output and export activities. This is critical for Cambodia as this will allow the garment and textile industries to move up the value-added activities. We also observe positive impact on light manufacturing industries such as paper and paper products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, fabricated metals, motor vehicles and other transport equipment, and other machinery parts and components. However, we observe a negative impact on the electronic sector for Cambodia, which is mainly due to the first mover advantage undertaken by Viet Nam in capturing this market with the EAEU.

There are also strong gains in the services sector and positive impact on construction, trade (commerce), transportation (highest gains in air transport), communication, financial services, and other services activities (tourism). This clearly indicates the importance of services and it will have important implications for SME development as most SMEs belong to the services sectors. We also observe potential gains in the agriculture sector; thus, more commercial activities should be developed in said sector. There are gains for plant fibres, wool, cattle, and other crops.

Table 68. Sectoral Impacts on Cambodia (%)

		Sim 1			Sim 2			Sim 3		
		Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export
1	Paddy Rice	-0.56	-2.49	5.59	-0.53	-0.47	1.69	-1.59	6.82	2.42
2	Wheat	-0.06	0.06	0.15	-0.2	0.08	-0.17	-2.74	-0.37	0.54
3	Other Grains	0.26	-0.16	0.99	0.13	0.37	0.14	-1.81	1.3	-3.65
4	Vegetables and Fruits	0.23	-0.45	1.04	0.11	0.3	-0.09	0.32	8.22	-2.24
5	Oil Seeds	0.19	-0.39	0.89	-0.07	0.2	-0.45	-1.19	5.82	-9.94
6	Cane and Beet	0.08	-0.58	1.08	-0.16	0.56	-0.58	-0.81	5.88	-10.19
7	Plant Fibres	0.04	-0.37	1.04	1.33	2.31	-1.6	3.4	12.68	-5.87
8	Other Crops	0.21	-0.59	0.86	-0.11	0.09	-0.84	7.52	31.23	135.88
9	Cattle	0.02	-0.62	1.1	0.31	0.8	-1.1	0.45	6.95	-11.75
10	Other Animal Products	0.01	-0.22	0.49	0.25	0.37	-0.7	-4.13	-1.58	-0.95
11	Raw Milk	0.13	-0.17	0.22	-0.17	-0.16	-0.5	2.57	2.69	-2.95
12	Wool	0.1	0.04	0.32	0.86	0.9	-0.79	2.57	2.69	-2.95
13	Forestry	0.12	0.12	0.13	-0.6	1.09	-2.76	-1.44	5.09	-8.58
14	Fishing	0.01	-0.08	0.12	0.12	1.17	-2.01	-0.57	0.14	-0.6
15	Coal	-0.01	-0.14	0.12	0	0.15	-0.35	0.67	6.17	-8.73
16	Oil	-0.96	3.95	-8.3	-1.14	2.9	-8	-5.02	9.56	-31.73
17	Gas	0.59	-0.27	-24.42	0.59	-0.07	-25.17	2.82	0.34	-70.71
18	Other Mining	-0.1	-0.13	0.42	0.34	0.02	-0.36	6.27	9.57	-2.26
19	Cattle Meat	0.01	-1.22	1.39	0.19	1.21	-2.87	-0.27	10.4	-17.9
20	Other Meat	0.01	-1.22	1.39	0.19	1.21	-2.87	0.07	15.69	-12.86
21	Vegetable Oils	0.4	-0.4	0.77	-0.62	0.74	-2.11	-4.2	6.07	-5.53
22	Milk	0.43	-0.28	0.12	-0.35	0.39	-2.69	-12.94	11.66	6.59

23	Processed Rice	-0.68	-1.58	-4.99	-0.65	0.14	-6.81	-1.73	10.07	-13.15
24	Sugar	0.09	-0.23	0.44	-0.19	0.93	-1.68	-0.86	2.05	-4.3
25	Other Food	0.1	-0.39	0.33	0.07	0.77	-1.83	-1.94	7.49	-2.4
26	Beverages and Tobacco	0.02	-0.1	0.15	-0.03	0.41	-0.68	0.3	1.38	9.24
27	Textiles	0.01	0.07	-0.01	1.42	1.02	1.68	4.03	1.95	4.72
28	Wearing Apparel	0.1	-0.11	0.1	0.91	1.13	0.93	0.78	5.56	0.84
29	Leather	0.13	-0.22	0.13	-0.23	0.66	-0.3	2.06	6.57	3.53
30	Lumber	0.27	-0.15	0.96	-0.74	1.38	-2.02	-2.72	15.93	-3.05
31	Paper and Paper Products	0.03	-0.03	-0.09	-0.37	0.63	-0.42	2.3	1.77	6.46
32	Petroleum and Coke	0.25	-0.09	0.22	-1.17	-0.07	-2.63	-10.66	6.12	-5.39
33	Chemical Rubber Products	0.55	-0.07	0.58	-1.05	0.51	-1.34	7.66	3.9	11.02
34	Non-metallic Minerals	-0.13	-0.16	-0.2	0.31	1.18	-1.5	6.29	5.4	8.88
35	Iron and Steel	-0.42	-0.31	-0.92	-0.4	0.15	-1.23	12.43	6.83	20.2
36	Non-ferrous Metals	-0.22	-0.12	-0.28	-1.08	0.25	-1.65	11.09	3.58	14.32
37	Fabricated Metal Products	-0.43	0.05	-0.95	-0.4	0.62	-1.4	0.62	6.84	20.39
38	Motor Vehicles	-0.18	-0.05	-0.27	0.1	0.67	-0.98	4.7	1.79	8.4
39	Other Transport Equipment	-0.38	-0.21	-0.45	0.06	0.55	0.07	18.21	12.86	23.49
40	Electronic Equipment	-0.1	-0.16	-0.32	0.13	0.96	0.86	-1.39	9.74	22.17
41	Other Machinery and Equipment	-0.19	-0.12	-0.17	0.2	0.9	-0.81	6.17	5.57	12.54
42	Other Manufacturing	-0.03	-0.04	-0.08	0.01	0.91	-0.49	2.41	1.29	7.2
43	Electricity	-0.14	0.1	-0.56	0.15	0.63	-0.78	6.16	-8.66	36.77
44	Gas Distribution	-1.32	1.74	-5.9	-0.69	2.42	-5.94	-4.84	9.94	-25.21
45	Water	-0.05	-0.01	0.04	0.37	2.38	-2.27	1.55	3.54	0.38
46	Construction	-0.19	-0.16	-0.07	1.3	1.98	-1.27	7.24	6.54	1.46
47	Trade	-0.04	-0.14	0.17	0.24	1.48	-2.03	1.22	3.26	-3.15
48	Other Transport	-0.08	-0.01	-0.12	-0.3	1.05	-1.42	4.73	-1.64	8.61
49	Water Transport	-0.08	0.05	-0.15	-0.19	0.79	-0.98	5.66	-2.78	10.85
50	Air Transport	-0.1	0.02	-0.13	-0.59	0.85	-1.23	6.93	-1.7	9.89
51	Communication	0.12	-0.12	0.25	-1.58	1.1	-2.94	-4.04	3.43	-7.84

52	Other Financial Intermediaries	-0.01	-0.12	0.16	0.09	1.4	-2.27	1.26	4.69	-4.49
53	Insurance	0	-0.08	0.12	-0.29	0.91	-1.87	0.55	2.56	-2.8
54	Other Business Services	-0.07	-0.16	0.15	0.22	1.11	-1.47	1.46	2.57	-1.68
55	Recreation and Other Services	-0.02	-0.23	0.25	-0.05	1.61	-2.08	-0.35	3.4	-4.8
56	Other Services (Government)	-0.09	-0.18	0.12	0.32	1.23	-1.34	0.92	1.11	-0.11
57	Dwellings	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.42	0.49	0.49

Sim = simulation.

Source: Authors - Results from GTAP simulations.

Table 69. Sectoral Impacts on Cambodia (%) (continued)

		Sim 4			Sim 5		
		Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export
1	Paddy Rice	-1.93	9.77	-3.29	-1.83	12.63	-7.85
2	Wheat	-3.02	-0.58	0.55	-2.94	-0.39	0.34
3	Other Grains	-2.23	2.22	-5.51	-2.3	3.26	-6.68
4	Vegetables and Fruits	-0.13	9.37	-4.28	-0.19	10.77	-5.91
5	Oil Seeds	-1.38	8.18	-13	-1.44	10.18	-15.79
6	Cane and Beet	-0.81	7.74	-13.31	-0.64	9.78	-16.14
7	Plant Fibres	5.01	16.1	-9.01	5.63	17.28	-9.84
8	Other Crops	6.77	32.69	128.11	6.55	34.66	123.83
9	Cattle	0.57	9.15	-14.73	0.95	11.45	-18.01
10	Other Animal Products	0.31	5.91	-5.59	0.7	7.13	-7.08
11	Raw Milk	-4.27	-1.55	-1.41	-4.18	-1.25	-1.88
12	Wool	3.7	4.31	-3.98	4.07	4.79	-4.62
13	Forestry	0.77	2.63	-1.46	1.14	3.52	-2.24
14	Fishing	-0.57	0.09	-0.32	-0.27	0.52	-2.29
15	Coal	0.71	6.37	-8.77	0.79	7.05	-9.66
16	Oil	-4.1	15.12	-34.39	-4.11	18.9	-39.19
17	Gas	2.49	0.78	-65.02	2.78	1.24	-70.55
18	Other Mining	5.49	9.12	-1.06	5.86	9.9	-1.06
19	Cattle Meat	-0.33	13.69	-21.56	0.06	17.08	-26.27
20	Other Meat	0.08	15.25	-15.14	0.49	18.01	-19.08
21	Vegetable Oils	-3.3	5.19	-3.24	-3.46	6	-4.42
22	Milk	-12.94	8.92	6.72	-12.86	9.7	5.28
23	Processed Rice	-2.1	11.45	-15.22	-2.02	13.24	-17.31
24	Sugar	-0.85	2.11	-4.31	-0.69	3.07	5.38
25	Other Food	-2.01	7.09	-2.62	-1.82	8.24	-4.32
26	Beverages and Tobacco	0.57	1.13	9.69	1.01	1.75	9.56

27	Textiles	5.81	3.5	6.38	6.47	3.75	7.05
28	Wearing Apparel	2.83	3.84	2.93	2.96	4.42	3.04
29	Leather	2.84	6.31	4.48	3.27	6.78	4.84
30	Lumber	0.2	9.95	3.45	0.85	10.22	4.2
31	Paper and Paper Products	3.81	1.87	8.86	4.72	2.22	9.96
32	Petroleum and Coke	-7.4	5.87	0.46	-6.4	6.83	0.66
33	Chemical Rubber Products	6.56	4.27	9.63	5.92	4.75	8.82
34	Non-metallic Minerals	5.32	3.23	10.73	5.84	3.33	11.59
35	Iron and Steel	12.8	6.37	21.29	13.27	6.9	21.55
36	Non-ferrous Metals	12.83	3.74	16.62	14.26	4.27	18.18
37	Fabricated Metal Products	1.38	5.24	22.31	2.12	5.6	23.17
38	Motor Vehicles	4.87	1.19	9.55	5.69	1.66	10.25
39	Other Transport Equipment	18.8	11.03	24.38	19.75	11.6	25.31
40	Electronic Equipment	-1.13	5.73	26.29	-0.4	6.01	27.48
41	Other Machinery and Equipment	6	3.94	13.89	6.69	4.26	14.64
42	Other Manufacturing	3.32	1.08	9.24	4.09	1.35	10.22
43	Electricity	6.36	-8.9	37.79	7.03	-8.35	38.18
44	Gas Distribution	-4.6	9.44	-23.58	-4.53	11.28	-26.43
45	Water	2.33	3.07	5.06	2.93	3.67	5.15
46	Construction	4.83	3.37	3.14	4.88	3.44	3.09
47	Trade	1.67	3.18	-2.26	2.86	2.3	1.36
48	Other Transport	6.51	-2.86	12.71	8.5	-3.89	16.74
49	Water Transport	6.93	-3.33	13.47	8.9	-4.81	17.76
50	Air Transport	9.27	-2.25	13.37	12.2	-3.04	17.64
51	Communication	0.88	1.78	-0.11	3.49	1.43	3.72
52	Other Financial Intermediaries	2.51	2.59	1.13	3.38	1.23	5.75
53	Insurance	2.21	2.07	0.74	4.22	1.31	5.43
54	Other Business Services	1.76	2.67	-1.36	2.82	1.85	2.03
55	Recreation and Other Services	0.3	2.08	-2.15	1.87	1.75	0.85
56	Other Services (Government)	-0.09	1.32	-2.2	1.91	1.09	1.75
57	Dwellings	1.07	1.14	1.14	2.16	2.21	2.21

Sim = simulation.

Source: Authors - Results from GTAP simulations.

Chapter 10

Policy Recommendations

CEFTA appears to be a win-win opportunity for Cambodia to deepen its economic integration in the global production value chain and to integrate with Central Asia and Russia. The key elements of CEFTA is to create market access and new markets and to undertake structural reforms to shift the industries to higher value-added activities. The simulations indicate that the FTAs that are more progressive and undertake deep structural reforms tend to gain most from trade liberalisation and regional FTAs. These gains are reflected in productivity gains from allocative efficiencies, identifying new markets for agriculture and service sectors, SME development and structural reforms in the economy to higher value-added activities.

CEFTA is expected to create significant opportunities for trade and investment. Cambodia could further boost the export of textiles and garment, agricultural products, while Eurasian exporters could potentially gain greater access to growing markets in both Cambodia and ASEAN at large.

The potential long-term gain would be realised through attraction of better investment (trade–investment linkages) to all member countries in addition to gains from trade efficiency and reallocation of resources (investment and consumption). The biggest gains for all member countries would be realised if the FTA covers the services sector, which could lead to improved productivity in the sector (domestic reforms).

1. Key Results

- 1) Regional FTAs could potentially induce key structural changes in the economy for a wider economic reform agenda as opposed to narrow domestic agenda. There are potential gains in allocative efficiency in terms of structural reforms and creating new markets from the FTA. The structural reforms could be undertaken in a structured framework (sequence of sectoral and key reforms) to manage the structural shifts and structural costs (for example, unemployment) in the domestic economy. CEFTA could create potential dynamic gains for Cambodia through integration into the global economy and implementation of key structural reforms in the domestic economy in a structured framework.
- 2) The simulations of the recent FTA between the EAEU and Viet Nam alone would negatively impact Cambodia's economy mainly because of competition in key export products (garments). The negative impact will be on Cambodia's GDP through trade diversion (imports become more expensive, raising production costs and reducing household demand and investment). Thus, CEFTA would not only offset the potential negative impacts but also create positive gains in terms of market access of existing products and potential investment into Cambodia.
- 3) Trade (GTAP) simulations show greater potential dynamic output gains (allocative efficiency) for Cambodia if deeper and more structural and economic liberalisation is aligned with CEFTA. Deeper economic and trade liberalisation and structural reforms that improve productivity could generate an average growth of around 2.4% from CEFTA compared to a low-based FTA with the same conditions as the EAEU–VN FTA, which will likely generate a growth of 0.24%.

- 4) Potential investment and trade impacts are as follows: (i) diversifying the manufacturing sector to higher value-added garment activities, shifting the industrial base to more value-added activities in light machineries and parts and components to complement Viet Nam²³ and Thailand; (ii) potential gains in investment opportunities and improving productivity in the services sector and to develop the key services sectors in tourism, aviation, agriculture, and education in the global production value-chain framework; and (iii) potential to develop agriculture services and exports that have not been fully exploited in developing the Cambodian economy.
- 5) Trade simulations indicate that joining the EAEU would benefit majority of Cambodia's manufacturing sector, including garment and textiles. The links to Belarus and Russia provide strong opportunities to level up and diversify the garments industry up to the global value chain activities. There are also opportunities to level up the manufacturing to light and parts and components such as chemical and rubber, iron and steel, fabricated metals, machinery, and other transport equipment (which are part of the IDP recommendations). There is a need to reduce the tariffs on textiles, other transport equipment, chemical and rubber products, and fabricated manufacturing from the EAEU, which are important sectors for Cambodia to move up the global value chain.
- 6) The simulation results indicate that Cambodia will experience a declining impact in the electronics sector (trade creation and positive impact is stronger for Viet Nam). Thus, exploring the possibilities of creating agglomerative effects and spillovers in the border special economic zones in Thailand is needed to create complementarities at the border activities of Thailand and Viet Nam.
- 7) Cambodia could further boost the export of textiles and garments, and agricultural products while Eurasian exporters could gain greater access to growing markets in Cambodia and ASEAN at large.
- 8) The agriculture sector in Cambodia has not achieved its potential in production, investment, and trade.
 - a) CEFTA provides opportunities to create new markets for the agriculture sector in both production and in developing the services sector in agriculture. There is potential in creating new markets for agricultural products and exports to Belarus and Russia. This must be developed with improvements in the quality of Cambodian agricultural products and development of agricultural services in terms of standards and branding, marketing, logistics, and warehousing. There is also potential in developing new markets in green products and green exports.
 - b) The key dimension of CEFTA is the potential to induce and develop agricultural export products. But this must be complemented by creating infrastructure and linkages to key export markets for agricultural activities.
 - c) The trade simulations also indicate negative impact in processed rice production. This is mainly due to the competitiveness of Viet Nam as markets are liberalised in both Cambodia and Viet Nam from the EAEU FTA.

²³ The EAEU–VN FTA has trade and investment provisions for Russian investment for vehicle parts and components in Viet Nam.

- 9) There is also potential to create markets for energy, gas, and petroleum, for which Russia seems to have technology and greater global market participation. The potential for Russia to invest in the energy and gas market in Cambodia will impact the energy sector and competitiveness in the domestic market.
- 10) The development of the energy market could be complemented with the development of green and environmental conducive industrial activities that will have important welfare and social impact to the Cambodia.
- 11) The development of the services sector and potential to develop trade in services will be the likely gains of CEFTA.
 - a) Two types of services will likely develop from CEFTA:
 - i. Services sector linked to the growth of manufactured goods and exports
 - ii. Services sector independent from the growth of manufactured goods and exports
 - b) Trade-enabling services – such as transport, insurance, banking, telecom, distribution services, computer and related services, other business and professional services, tourism, engineering services, environmental and agricultural services, energy, educational services, etc. – can potentially develop and grow with CEFTA.
 - c) The services chapter will likely be driven by mutual trade in services from possible reduction in market access, national treatment impediments, dispute settlement issues in services investment, and in improving transparency and predictability in measuring services trade.
 - d) The development of the services sector and trade will have important implications for Cambodia in increasing services linkages and lowering trade transaction costs. This will impact on innovative activities in services, thereby increasing the productivity of services.
 - e) The key services sector that will likely develop are (i) agriculture services, (ii) tourism, (iii) financial services, (iv) creative industries (driven by Belarus and Russia), (v) digital economy (driven by Belarus and Russia), (vi) e-commerce, (vii) logistics, (viii) aviation, (ix) energy-related services, (x) telecommunication and space services, and (xi) business services.
 - f) Services sector development must be addressed with deregulation and greater exposure of the domestic market to regional and global competition. Services liberalisation should focus on domestic deregulation, the mutual recognition agreements, and different modes of service delivery including Mode 4 (movement of people) in recognition of the professional services expected to enhance trade in services.
 - g) The development of the services sector also increases the opportunity to develop the SMEs as most of them belong to the services sector. SME development in the services sector could be aligned with regional and global SME policies in terms of international SMEs and other key factors that lead to the growth of SMEs, such as human capital development and SME finance.

12) Investment liberalisation should focus on national treatment impediments and should enhance the transparency and predictability of measures affecting investment and investors.

a) The potential areas for investment from the EAEU in Cambodia are (1) processed food, (2) heavy engineering goods, (3) transportation goods, (4) minerals and metallurgy, (5) tourism services, (6) research and development centres, (7) space technology, (8) energy-efficient technology, (9) green industry and products, (10) e-commerce, and (11) digital trade.

13) Several trade-related issues should be considered: (i) intellectual property rights (IPR), (ii) competition policy, (iii) government procurement, (iv) environment policy, (v) labour standards, (vi) trade facilitation, and (vii) e-commerce.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Cambodia's Bilateral Investment Treaties

No.	Parties	Type of Agreement	Status	Date of	Date of Entry into	Date of	Type of
1	Austria; Cambodia	BIT	Signed	17-12-2004			
2	Belarus; Cambodia	BIT	Signed	23-04-2014			
3	Cambodia; China	BIT	In force	19-07-1996	01-02-2000		
4	Cambodia; Croatia	BIT	In force	18-05-2001	15-06-2002		
5	Cambodia; Cuba	BIT	Signed	26-09-2001			
6	Cambodia; Czech Republic	BIT	In force	12-05-2008	23-10-2009		
7	Cambodia; France	BIT	In force	13-07-2000	24-07-2002		
8	Cambodia; Germany	BIT	In force	15-02-1999	14-04-2002		
9	Cambodia; Hungary	BIT	Signed	14-01-2016			
10	Cambodia; Indonesia	BIT	Terminated	16-03-1999		07-01-2016	Unilaterally
11	Cambodia; Japan	BIT	In force	14-06-2007	31-07-2008		
12	Cambodia; Korea, Dem. People's	BIT	Signed	01-11-2007			
13	Cambodia; Korea, Republic of	BIT	In force	10-02-1997	12-03-1997		
14	Cambodia; Kuwait	BIT	Signed	04-08-2008			
15	Cambodia; Lao People's Democratic	BIT	Signed	24-11-2008			
16	Cambodia; Malaysia	BIT	Signed	17-08-1994			
17	Cambodia; Netherlands	BIT	In force	23-06-2003	01-03-2006		
18	Cambodia; Pakistan	BIT	Signed	27-04-2004			
19	Cambodia; Philippines	BIT	Signed	16-08-2000			
20	Cambodia; Russian Federation	BIT	In force	03-03-2015	07-03-2016		
21	Cambodia; Singapore	BIT	In force	04-11-1996	24-02-2000		
22	Cambodia; Switzerland	BIT	In force	12-10-1996	28-03-2000		
23	Cambodia; Thailand	BIT	In force	29-03-1995	16-04-1997		
24	Cambodia; Viet Nam	BIT	Signed	01-09-2001			

Source: International Agreement Navigator, UNCTAD, <http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/IIA/CountryBits/33> (accessed September 2017).

Annex 2: Non-tariff Measures and Non-tariff Barriers

Tariff

Table A2: Customs and Other Import Duties (% of Tax Revenue)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Armenia	5.578345	5.767334		4.64043	5.824364
Belarus	18.32928	16.5908	15.38737	11.29512	6.783009
Cambodia	19.25649	18.5075	17.21367	16.80842	16.79716
Kazakhstan	16.22825	7.62325	5.154073	4.952925	4.702895
Kyrgyzstan	15.49833	16.76392	19.04404	19.41082	12.5122
Russia	9.438	9.71988	8.875376	7.545794	6.522201

Source: WITS (2017).

What kinds of non-tariff measures (NTMs) may be binding to Cambodia: Comparing the EAEU-India and EAEU-Viet Nam Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

The most common NTMs implemented by EAEU members are sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT), followed by anti-dumping. Amongst them, Russia has the highest SPS and TBT in total.

Table A3: NTMs Imposed by Country and Affected All Partners in the Study

Member Imposing	Sanitary and Phytosanitary		Technical Barriers to Trade	
	In Force	Initiation	In Force	Initiation
Armenia	8	16	1	67
Cambodia	0	0	1	2
Kazakhstan	1	5	16	5
Kyrgyzstan	3	5	14	32
Russia	26	51	18	65

Source: WTO (2017).

Annex 3: Export Potential – Cambodia and EAEU Members

A. Revealed Comparative Advantage

We adopt the standard RCA index to study the ‘revealed’ comparative advantage of EAEU member countries and Cambodia. The RCA index is:

$$RCA_{ij} = \frac{\frac{x_{ij}}{X_{it}}}{\frac{x_{wj}}{X_{wt}}}$$

Where,

- x_{ij} and x_{wj} are country i 's and world's total export volume of *product j* to the world market, respectively, in a specific year.
- X_{it} and X_{wt} are country i 's and world's total export of all commodities to the world market, respectively, in a specific year.

A country has a *revealed comparative advantage* in any products, when the RCA value is larger than unity (larger than 1). Similarly, if the index is lower than unity, the country is said to have a *revealed comparative disadvantage* in the product¹.

B. Data Sources

The data for the study was obtained from UN Comtrade database from 2005 to 2016. The study adopted the 2-, 4-, and 6-digit trade classification to study the RCAs for the respective countries. At tariff line (either 8 or 10 digits), the data were retrieved from the ITC Trade Database (Trade Map).

C. Top Product Selection Method

This study adopted the disaggregated analysis with the top-down selection strategy to figure out the top exports of Cambodia and each EAEU member country by the HS code classification, starting from 2 digits to tariff lines (at either 8 or 10 digits, depending on the individual country's HS classification system). The selected 2-digit codes were broken down into 4 digits; the selected 4 digits were disaggregated to 6 digits; and the 6 digits were disaggregated to the tariff lines. From 2- to 6-digit level of commodities, we selected the top 10 commodities, of which RCA values are greater than 1. To select the top potential products at the tariff lines, we selected only the top 10 of the 8- to 10-digit commodity codes within each 6-digit HS codes. Afterward, we filtered the list to get the top 100 of the 8- to 10-digit commodity codes of the countries' exports.

In our report, we only discuss the top-10 products for the respective countries under study. The full set of the RCAs for the respective countries are in the appendixes of each section.

¹ World Bank (2010), *World Development Indicators 2010*. Washington, DC.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4373>

A4: RCA Values of Cambodia's Exports at 2-digit HS Codes with Periodical Trends (2005–2016)

A4 shows Cambodia's export commodities at 2-digit HS classification with RCA values greater than 1 at least in 1 year between 2005 and 2016. The RCA values which are greater than 1 were highlighted in pink; otherwise, they are not highlighted. The last column shows the trend of RCA values. The trend was calculated based on the difference between the averages of RCA values of two 6-year periods: 2005–2010 and 2011–2016. Red numbers annotate the downtrend whilst the green numbers show the uptrend of the RCA in each sector.

A5: RCA Values of Armenia's Exports at 2-Digit HS Codes with Periodical Trends (2005–2016)

A5 provides information on Armenia's export commodities at 2-digit HS classification with RCA values greater than 1 at least in 1 year between 2005 and 2016. The RCA values which are greater than 1 were highlighted in pink; otherwise, they are not highlighted. The last column shows the trend of RCA values. The trend was calculated based on the difference between the averages of RCA values of two 6-year periods: 2005–2010 and 2011–2016. Red numbers indicate a downtrend whilst green numbers show the uptrend of the RCA in each sector.

A6: RCA Values of Belarus's Exports at 2-Digit HS Codes with Periodical Trends (2005–2016)

A6 demonstrates Belarus's export commodities at 2-digit HS classification with RCA values greater than 1 at least in 1 year between 2005 and 2016. The RCA values greater than 1 are highlighted in pink; otherwise, not highlighted. The last column shows the trend of RCA values. The trend was calculated based on the difference between the averages of RCA values of two 6-year periods: 2005–2010 and 2011–2016. Red number annotates the downtrend whilst the green number explains the uptrend of the RCA in each sector.

Table A4

Commodity Description	HS	Years												Trend
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Cereals	10	0.29	0.19	0.29	0.17	0.40	1.19	2.48	3.60	5.74	5.23	5.20	5.39	▲4.2
Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	11	0.38	1.76	1.32	0.35	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.68	0.17	0.19	1.90	1.32	▼0.1
Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products n.e.s.	14	0.54	1.23	1.54	0.42	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	▼0.6
Sugars and sugar confectionery	17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.64	0.63	2.88	2.07	1.26	1.75	▲1.5
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	24	1.06	1.13	1.24	1.01	0.72	0.93	1.35	1.67	1.13	1.16	1.13	0.91	▲0.2
Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	25	0.01	0.00	0.29	9.09	2.65	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.03	▼2.0
Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	35	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	2.58	6.23	▲1.5
Rubber and articles thereof	40	1.23	1.29	1.19	0.77	1.02	1.38	2.23	2.36	2.35	2.00	1.85	1.68	▲0.9
Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	42	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.36	0.63	1.32	2.43	3.23	▲1.3
Fur skin and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	43	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.25	32.23	▲10.1
Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	44	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.11	0.13	0.98	1.18	0.55	1.37	2.22	0.25	0.54	▲0.7
Printed books, newspapers, pictures, etc.	49	53.05	55.70	48.76	66.06	109.06	103.72	83.94	46.07	0.07	5.75	0.03	0.07	▼50.1
Staple fibres	55	1.93	1.31	0.88	0.21	0.18	0.28	0.41	0.87	0.70	0.79	0.62	0.33	▼0.2
Knitted or crocheted fabric	60	0.67	0.58	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.27	0.44	0.79	2.26	0.66	1.17	1.46	▲0.7
Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	61	57.22	57.43	57.37	57.28	36.84	44.35	49.57	56.15	55.21	61.61	47.92	48.61	▲1.4
Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	62	2.62	3.09	2.43	3.56	0.74	1.41	1.90	3.34	3.60	3.03	3.18	4.13	▲0.9
Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	63	1.34	1.35	1.24	0.92	0.57	0.86	0.84	1.28	2.35	1.61	2.67	3.10	▲0.9
Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	64	1.94	2.77	3.67	3.44	3.23	4.93	6.29	7.35	7.52	8.04	9.02	10.02	▲4.7
Headgear and parts thereof	65	6.23	3.57	3.44	3.62	1.91	3.00	3.53	4.37	6.03	4.75	3.15	2.76	▲0.5
Umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, etc.	66	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.83	10.95	8.82	▲4.4
Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.20	0.26	0.39	0.17	0.66	1.50	0.5▼
Lead and articles thereof	78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.75	2.30	0.08	0.00	0.7▼
Works of art, collector pieces and antiques	97	8.10	0.07	0.84	0.04	5.05	3.15	0.32	0.39	0.46	5.76	0.03	0.01	1.2▼
TOTAL		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.▼

Note: The data in the table were calculated based on UN Comtrade data (comtrade.un.org/db).

Table A5

Commodity Description	HS	Years												Trend
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Live animals	01	0.03	0.30	0.53	0.90	4.50	0.76	0.33	2.69	2.85	1.77	2.42	0.00	▲0.5
Meat and edible meat offal	02	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.29	0.00	▼0.0
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates, n.e.s.	03	0.56	0.84	0.85	1.05	0.84	1.43	2.26	2.87	4.08	3.49	1.51	0.00	▲1.4
Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products, n.e.s.	04	0.92	0.54	0.31	0.43	0.48	0.42	0.34	0.43	0.97	1.11	3.23	0.00	▲0.5
Products of animal origin, n.e.s.	05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.70	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.25	3.70	0.00	▲0.6
Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers, etc.	06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.76	1.19	1.60	2.38	0.00	▲1.0
Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	07	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.18	0.53	0.25	0.35	1.99	1.24	2.13	0.00	▲0.8
Edible fruit, nuts, peels of citrus fruit, melons	08	0.15	0.64	0.30	0.80	1.98	1.35	2.31	3.47	3.25	2.09	1.29	0.00	▲1.2
Coffee, tea, mate, and spices	09	4.29	5.25	6.77	7.26	5.87	2.47	1.58	1.61	1.48	1.26	1.32	0.00	▼4.1
Meat, fish, and seafood food preparations, n.e.s.	16	0.34	0.60	0.71	0.64	0.61	0.54	0.51	1.07	0.99	0.93	0.72	0.72	▲0.3
Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc. food preparations	20	2.52	3.27	2.83	3.20	3.10	2.71	3.11	3.83	3.82	4.45	3.49	4.40	▲0.9
Beverages, spirits, and vinegar	22	15.29	13.69	18.86	25.05	18.05	18.69	19.28	22.01	23.98	20.89	11.59	14.20	▲0.4
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	24	1.50	1.52	1.70	3.45	4.47	3.55	5.56	12.30	19.58	32.19	46.88	45.29	▲24.3
Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	25	6.19	9.23	12.69	12.92	5.55	2.16	3.02	3.97	4.49	2.16	0.95	1.14	▼5.5
Ores, slag, and ash	26	7.01	11.81	12.96	13.69	18.47	18.29	15.50	15.76	16.39	17.00	26.58	22.77	▲5.3
Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	28	0.06	0.11	0.61	1.22	0.26	0.25	0.17	0.16	0.24	0.04	0.03	0.04	▼0.3
Rubber and articles thereof	40	0.84	2.43	2.08	1.29	0.71	0.78	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.74	▼1.2
Fur skin and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	43	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.42	0.44	1.85	0.90	▲0.6
Cork and articles of cork	45	4.78	6.98	16.82	2.33	0.81	0.39	0.01	0.44	0.39	0.07	0.00	0.01	▼5.2
Vegetable textile fibres, n.e.s., paper yarn, woven fabric	53	0.00	0.10	0.29	1.50	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	▼0.4
Filaments	54	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.63	0.78	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	1.49	0.04	▼0.1
Staple fibres	55	0.08	0.24	0.15	1.96	1.37	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.44	0.03	▼0.6
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	57	2.12	1.89	1.66	0.99	0.41	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.25	▼1.1
Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry, etc.	58	0.04	0.21	0.28	0.45	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.03	▼0.0
Knitted or crocheted fabric	60	0.38	0.73	0.75	1.06	0.76	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.00	▼0.3
Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	62	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.69	0.62	0.30	0.39	0.98	2.05	2.69	3.07	3.32	▲0.9
Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc. articles	68	0.66	1.14	1.10	1.11	1.66	1.77	2.03	1.96	1.83	1.60	1.10	1.51	▲0.4
Glass and glassware	70	0.82	1.33	3.52	2.40	3.42	2.71	1.96	1.80	2.91	2.25	1.05	3.74	▼0.1

Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc.	71	18.05	15.56	8.66	7.05	5.72	4.51	4.16	2.83	2.80	4.10	3.66	4.58	▼6.2
Iron and steel	72	9.25	6.02	7.00	6.15	6.08	5.05	3.88	3.53	3.38	3.34	1.88	1.93	▼3.6
Copper and articles thereof	74	6.63	6.78	6.12	7.04	11.16	9.50	9.06	8.35	7.57	6.26	6.37	5.12	▼0.7
Aluminium and articles thereof	76	0.47	0.69	3.33	3.70	9.77	8.65	7.38	7.09	6.73	6.77	5.84	4.64	▲2.0
Tin and articles thereof	80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	44.63	▲7.4
Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	81	15.69	20.17	16.74	14.23	15.34	15.49	11.42	13.89	13.42	13.50	8.10	5.06	▼5.4
Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	86	0.61	0.14	0.35	0.37	5.39	0.61	0.59	0.47	0.36	0.14	0.32	0.00	▼0.9
Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	88	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.01	1.07	2.14	0.92	0.07	0.00	0.00	▲0.7
Clocks and watches and parts thereof	91	1.23	8.13	9.65	4.70	1.94	1.58	2.29	3.06	3.21	3.84	3.94	4.07	▼1.1
Arms and ammunition, parts, and accessories thereof	93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.42	0.00	0.00	▲0.2
TOTAL		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	▲0.0

Note: The data in the table were calculated based on UN Comtrade data (comtrade.un.org/db).

Table A6

Commodity Description	HS	Years												Trend
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Meat and edible meat offal	02	1.95	2.55	1.57	1.73	3.02	4.09	3.17	3.35	4.01	3.37	3.58	3.93	▲1.1
Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product n.e.s.	04	7.16	7.93	8.89	7.62	10.14	13.29	9.00	9.08	12.54	12.47	14.38	16.86	▲3.2
Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	07	0.39	0.36	0.53	0.63	0.66	0.83	0.69	0.77	1.38	2.39	2.64	2.25	▲1.1
Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	08	0.17	0.43	0.42	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.48	0.44	0.77	1.06	1.62	1.27	▲0.7
Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	11	1.23	1.12	1.34	1.59	0.59	2.13	1.78	1.37	1.85	1.60	1.52	3.14	▲0.5
Meat, fish, and seafood food preparations n.e.s.	16	3.80	3.39	3.17	3.14	3.13	3.53	3.03	4.69	5.63	4.48	3.24	4.51	▲0.9
Sugars and sugar confectionery	17	6.36	3.03	2.72	2.67	4.22	5.08	2.76	2.34	3.43	3.10	3.46	3.19	▼1.0
Cocoa and cocoa preparations	18	1.11	0.43	0.35	0.29	0.34	0.42	0.37	0.44	0.62	0.58	0.58	0.69	▲0.1
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	24	0.70	0.74	0.46	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.71	2.74	3.01	2.42	2.63	0.00	▲1.6
Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	25	2.39	2.06	2.19	1.19	1.86	1.78	1.61	1.77	2.58	2.70	2.44	3.76	▲0.6
Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	27	2.82	2.77	2.71	2.27	2.79	1.83	2.01	2.08	1.93	2.19	2.84	2.76	▼0.2
Fertilisers	31	25.72	23.90	21.18	23.11	22.23	26.71	21.94	16.07	18.80	24.51	30.70	32.62	▲0.3
Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	34	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.17	2.78	7.42	0.47	0.62	0.68	0.72	▲2.0
Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	35	2.80	1.80	2.29	2.15	2.20	1.66	1.66	0.99	0.82	0.69	0.57	0.61	▼1.3
Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc.	36	1.95	2.00	2.16	1.96	2.50	2.13	1.42	1.20	1.65	0.68	0.73	0.82	▼1.0
Miscellaneous chemical products	38	0.11	0.11	0.19	1.18	2.58	0.79	3.95	6.36	0.45	1.31	1.39	0.77	▲1.5
Plastics and articles thereof	39	0.63	0.72	0.71	0.66	0.81	0.91	0.67	0.74	0.95	0.93	0.97	1.13	▲0.2
Rubber and articles thereof	40	1.25	2.25	2.07	1.69	1.68	1.75	1.30	1.36	1.63	1.19	1.13	1.44	▼0.4
Raw hides and skins (other than fur skins) and leather	41	1.36	1.25	0.94	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.62	0.60	0.86	0.82	1.06	1.26	▼0.1
Fur skins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	43	1.59	1.92	2.04	1.66	2.08	1.98	1.55	2.67	1.74	0.43	0.98	1.03	▼0.5
Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	44	2.51	2.00	2.35	2.04	1.86	2.39	1.98	1.81	2.68	2.99	3.47	4.67	▲0.7
Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	51	0.74	0.77	0.72	0.50	0.74	0.76	0.59	0.74	1.02	0.71	0.70	0.88	▲0.1
Vegetable textile fibres n.e.s., paper yarn, woven fabric	53	6.55	6.84	5.96	4.89	5.38	6.74	6.33	6.15	7.36	8.46	9.82	11.25	▲2.2
Filaments	54	2.46	2.24	2.14	1.84	2.28	2.72	2.01	1.85	2.18	1.95	1.73	2.05	▼0.3
Staple fibres	55	4.11	4.01	3.85	3.48	4.18	5.09	3.16	2.60	3.00	2.51	2.42	3.01	▼1.3
Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc.	56	1.07	1.49	1.59	1.27	1.16	1.59	1.30	1.21	1.43	1.47	1.46	1.65	▲0.1
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	57	1.12	0.93	0.86	0.83	1.08	1.27	1.07	1.16	1.56	1.66	1.73	2.22	▲0.6
Impregnated, coated, or laminated textile fabric	59	2.82	2.08	2.11	1.81	1.67	1.74	1.16	1.03	1.31	0.95	0.92	1.28	▼0.9

Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	62	1.12	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.86	0.95	0.68	0.64	0.81	0.75	0.50	0.66	▼0.3
Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing, etc.	63	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.48	0.46	0.35	0.33	0.43	0.41	0.40	1.09	▲0.1
Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, articles, etc.	68	1.85	1.90	2.28	2.23	1.63	2.05	1.86	2.18	2.86	2.64	1.52	1.80	▲0.2
Ceramic products	69	2.20	2.08	2.12	1.99	1.83	1.94	1.40	1.35	1.70	1.52	1.00	1.25	▼0.7
Glass and glassware	70	2.21	2.13	2.04	1.71	1.66	1.95	1.53	1.35	1.73	1.59	1.57	2.02	▼0.3
Iron and steel	72	1.44	1.45	1.43	1.37	1.55	1.48	1.13	1.13	1.24	1.31	1.47	1.39	▼0.2
Articles of iron or steel	73	1.58	1.49	1.37	1.27	1.34	1.77	1.33	1.20	1.51	1.46	1.39	1.64	▼0.0
Lead and articles thereof	78	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.29	0.35	0.25	0.05	0.76	1.16	1.34	1.60	▲0.7
Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	86	0.17	0.23	0.45	0.39	0.23	0.20	0.33	0.70	1.30	0.83	1.28	2.71	▲0.9
Vehicles other than railway, tramway	87	1.15	1.22	1.36	1.24	0.97	1.27	1.71	1.41	1.30	0.91	0.72	0.88	▼0.0
Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	94	1.60	1.57	1.60	1.50	1.26	1.33	1.03	0.98	1.32	1.24	1.01	1.20	▼0.3
TOTAL		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	▲0.0

Note: The data in the table were calculated based on UN Comtrade data (comtrade.un.org/db).

A7: RCA Values of Kazakhstan's Exports at 2-Digit HS Codes with Periodical Trends (2005–2016)

A7 illustrates Kazakhstan's export commodities at the HS 2-digit classification with RCA values greater than 1 at least in 1 year between 2005 and 2016. The RCA values greater than 1 are highlighted in pink. The last column shows the trend of RCA values, which was calculated based on the difference between the averages of RCA values of two 6-year periods: 2005–2010 and 2011–2016. Red numbers indicate a downtrend whilst green numbers explain the uptrend of the RCA in each sector.

A8: RCA Values of Kyrgyzstan's Exports at 2-Digit HS Codes with Periodical Trends (2005–2016)

A8 exhibits Kyrgyzstan's export commodities at HS 2-digit classification with RCA values greater than 1 at least in 1 year between 2005 and 2016. The RCA values greater than 1 are highlighted in pink. The last column shows the trend of RCA values, which was calculated based on the difference between the averages of RCA values of two 6-year periods: 2005–2010 and 2011–2016. Red numbers indicate a downtrend whilst green numbers explain the uptrend of the RCA in each sector.

A9: RCA Values of Russia's Exports at 2-Digit HS Codes with Periodical Trends (2005–2016)

A9 lists down Russia's export commodities at HS 2-digit classification with RCA values greater than 1 at least in 1 year between 2005 and 2016. The RCA values greater than 1 are highlighted in pink. The last column shows the trend of RCA values, which was calculated based on the difference between the averages of RCA values of two 6-year periods: 2005–2010 and 2011–2016. Red numbers indicate a downtrend whilst green numbers explain the uptrend of the RCA in each sector.

A10: Comparison of RCA Profiles at 2-Digit HS Codes (Cambodia vs. EAEU Members)

A10 compares the countries' RCAs by top export commodities, shown at the above tables in the Annex. Only top commodities are included in this list. Some commodity codes were removed from the list, since none of the countries gain greater RCA values than 1 in each of those commodities. The blank cells in the RCA columns represent values which are less than 1. The blank cells in the HS Code columns illustrate the commodities which the countries are not good at.

Table A7

Commodity Description	HS	Years												Trend
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Zinc and articles thereof	79	12.99	13.14	13.18	11.12	11.83	10.66	10.09	14.25	8.15	8.99	14.27	16.58	▼0.1
Lead and articles thereof	78	10.36	8.04	10.05	6.78	6.53	7.23	9.31	9.32	4.73	6.57	10.38	13.75	▲0.8
Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products n.e.s.	14	3.05	2.49	1.14	0.76	1.66	0.98	0.66	0.31	0.34	0.42	0.38	0.89	▼1.2
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	24	0.53	0.46	0.48	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.25	0.37	0.46	0.52	0.96	1.17	▲0.2
Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	11	6.37	6.13	7.98	11.79	12.02	10.24	6.39	6.56	6.75	6.85	9.75	13.94	▼0.7
Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	28	4.52	5.21	4.93	3.95	7.17	6.03	4.43	5.38	5.53	5.54	10.12	10.55	▲1.6
Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	27	5.69	4.97	5.10	4.20	5.17	4.72	4.12	4.08	4.55	5.00	6.60	8.14	▲0.4
Copper and articles thereof	74	7.16	6.07	5.40	4.40	4.20	3.63	3.71	4.40	4.03	2.85	5.75	7.32	▼0.5
Raw hides and skins (other than fur skins) and leather	41	3.52	2.54	3.16	3.44	4.35	0.50	0.21	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.27	0.27	▼2.7
Printed books, newspapers, pictures, etc.	49	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.24	2.14	0.38	0.02	0.05	2.47	▲0.9
Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	51	0.75	1.13	1.62	1.04	0.12	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13	▼0.7
Cotton	52	1.42	1.33	1.17	0.70	0.71	0.52	0.24	0.31	0.48	0.34	0.47	0.72	▼0.5
Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	25	1.44	1.23	1.44	3.14	1.71	2.08	3.26	3.25	2.57	3.03	4.74	4.27	▲1.7
Other base metals, cermet, articles thereof	81	4.38	3.39	2.89	2.37	3.63	2.69	3.04	3.74	3.14	2.37	4.04	4.25	▲0.2
Aluminium and articles thereof	76	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.41	0.50	0.68	0.67	0.61	0.67	0.52	0.92	1.05	▲0.4
Ores, slag, and ash	26	4.81	3.69	3.85	3.84	4.37	3.07	3.58	3.49	2.55	2.85	2.54	3.23	▼0.9
Iron and steel	72	2.90	2.20	2.53	2.67	3.06	2.53	2.65	2.71	1.81	1.93	2.72	3.93	▼0.0
Cereals	10	1.98	3.53	5.10	3.44	2.46	3.09	1.33	2.74	2.39	2.20	2.82	3.93	▼0.7
TOTAL		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	▲0.0

Note: The data in the table were calculated based on UN Comtrade data (comtrade.un.org/db).

Table A8

Commodity Description	HS	Years												Trend
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Live animals	01	3.38	2.58	3.28	2.85	2.78	1.98	3.40	4.04	5.13	-	2.60	0.90	▲0.4
Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product n.e.s.	04	4.86	6.42	5.02	4.11	3.98	4.81	3.13	3.23	2.07	-	2.83	3.54	▼1.9
Products of animal origin, n.e.s.	05	2.43	1.85	1.54	1.18	1.59	1.59	1.47	1.08	1.38	-	0.99	1.13	▼0.5
Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	07	6.29	9.48	13.12	8.66	9.92	12.02	14.01	16.25	17.72	-	9.62	9.80	▲3.6
Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	08	1.25	3.01	6.06	6.97	5.50	4.43	4.13	6.78	5.78	-	1.72	2.51	▼0.4
Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products n.e.s.	14	0.63	3.74	1.38	0.80	0.53	0.13	0.29	0.02	0.21	-	0.00	2.16	▼0.7
Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc.	15	0.75	2.78	1.81	1.17	1.09	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	-	0.04	0.01	▼1.3
Meat, fish and seafood food preparations n.e.s.	16	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.26	0.36	0.28	0.39	1.35	1.49	-	0.45	0.23	▲0.5
Sugars and sugar confectionery	17	7.19	3.61	3.07	0.55	0.03	0.30	0.17	0.22	0.13	-	0.26	0.14	▼2.3
Cocoa and cocoa preparations	18	0.63	0.95	1.25	1.14	0.92	0.64	0.71	0.70	0.21	-	0.10	0.23	▼0.5
Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	19	0.73	0.85	0.88	0.81	0.90	0.75	0.88	1.09	0.90	-	1.08	1.06	▲0.2
Miscellaneous edible preparations	21	1.29	1.64	1.45	0.92	0.89	1.04	1.18	1.57	0.90	-	0.90	0.74	▼0.1
Beverages, spirits and vinegar	22	1.55	0.28	0.34	0.35	0.72	0.76	0.88	0.43	0.34	-	0.23	0.30	▼0.2
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	24	7.50	6.47	5.63	4.77	4.90	6.85	3.57	3.32	4.45	-	8.04	4.25	▼1.3
Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	25	9.87	12.90	16.03	10.77	2.38	2.09	3.03	4.46	5.16	-	1.91	2.83	▼5.5
Ores, slag and ash	26	0.24	0.49	0.60	0.32	0.23	0.03	0.62	2.66	0.83	-	1.48	4.78	▲1.8
Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	27	0.95	1.36	1.91	1.49	1.42	0.52	0.53	0.61	0.56	-	0.51	0.46	▼0.7
Rubber and articles thereof	40	0.19	0.17	0.26	0.30	0.59	0.06	0.42	0.57	1.34	-	0.70	0.19	▲0.4
Raw hides and skins (other than fur skins) and leather	41	6.87	7.25	5.97	5.71	3.09	2.10	3.07	3.47	3.16	-	4.12	3.57	▼1.7
Fur skins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	43	0.27	0.23	0.43	1.36	0.40	0.40	0.81	0.21	0.32	-	0.01	0.14	▼0.2
Silk	50	0.77	0.82	0.50	0.09	0.00	0.17	0.04	0.30	0.00	-	5.82	1.84	▲1.2
Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	51	4.23	4.44	4.73	1.82	2.22	1.49	0.84	0.58	0.83	-	0.71	0.48	▼2.5
Cotton	52	14.42	12.02	7.62	4.86	5.78	5.41	4.39	5.93	3.17	-	3.31	4.34	▼4.1
Vegetable textile fibres n.e.s., paper yarn, woven fabric	53	0.81	0.87	0.82	0.87	1.32	0.56	0.94	0.70	0.45	-	0.30	0.09	▼0.4
Staple fibres	55	1.41	0.50	0.18	0.74	0.66	0.28	1.54	1.01	0.63	-	0.44	0.05	▲0.1
Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry, etc.	58	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.19	1.72	1.78	-	1.28	0.10	▲1.0
Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	59	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.18	-	2.24	0.88	▲0.7
Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	61	0.20	0.30	0.39	0.28	0.53	1.58	1.60	2.09	1.02	-	0.49	1.91	▲0.9

Commodity Description	HS	Years												Trend
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	62	2.25	4.23	5.19	4.93	4.28	5.82	4.85	6.40	4.18	-	1.59	1.97	▼0.7
Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing, etc.	63	1.67	1.57	1.33	0.92	0.62	0.57	0.54	0.76	0.51	-	0.22	0.23	▼0.7
Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	64	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.39	0.35	0.21	0.26	0.26	0.32	-	1.96	0.73	▲0.4
Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc. articles	68	6.06	5.59	3.31	2.01	0.96	2.21	1.60	2.44	2.80	-	1.36	1.20	▼1.5
Ceramic products	69	0.89	1.43	1.22	0.14	0.15	0.02	0.06	0.30	0.37	-	0.07	0.92	▼0.3
Glass and glassware	70	10.72	8.05	8.09	5.01	0.57	0.33	0.28	2.67	4.41	-	2.34	2.60	▼3.0
Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	71	17.72	13.08	9.44	12.79	16.94	15.44	14.37	7.93	9.19	-	12.27	11.98	▼3.1
Copper and articles thereof	74	0.33	0.28	0.78	0.97	0.11	0.17	0.37	0.68	0.58	-	0.81	1.05	▲0.3
Lead and articles thereof	78	0.24	1.18	1.28	2.02	2.45	4.66	2.04	1.60	1.26	-	0.00	0.05	▼1.0
Tin and articles thereof	80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	▼0.2
Other base metals, cermet, articles thereof	81	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	-	2.03	1.37	▲0.6
Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	82	0.52	0.65	0.51	0.78	0.49	0.32	1.69	1.30	1.14	-	0.12	0.15	▲0.3
Miscellaneous articles of base metal	83	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.34	0.08	0.17	0.41	0.27	-	6.94	5.45	▲2.5
Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	86	0.54	1.67	0.90	0.34	0.55	0.46	0.17	0.69	1.36	-	18.62	18.79	▲7.2
Vehicles other than railway, tramway	87	0.28	0.24	0.39	0.27	0.36	0.31	0.47	1.00	0.66	-	0.35	0.35	▲0.3
Ships, boats, and other floating structures	89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	-	0.45	1.27	▲0.3
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	92	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	5.46	3.76	▲1.8
Commodities not elsewhere specified	99	1.34	0.41	0.67	2.81	0.00	4.86	1.47	1.80	1.49	-	3.68	1.72	▲0.4

Note: The data in the table were calculated based on UN Comtrade data (comtrade.un.org/db).

Table A9

Commodity Description	HS	Years												Trend
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates n.e.s.	03	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.22	1.00	1.02	0.88	0.92	0.99	0.98	1.35	1.59	▲0.6
Cereals	10	1.28	1.22	2.18	1.04	1.80	1.08	1.32	1.78	1.37	2.19	2.56	3.47	▲0.7
Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc.	15	0.27	0.42	0.37	0.35	0.55	0.32	0.34	0.73	0.79	0.88	1.04	1.42	▲0.5
Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	25	0.92	0.82	0.87	1.60	1.10	0.87	1.07	1.33	1.13	1.15	1.27	1.45	▲0.2
Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	27	5.03	4.56	4.75	4.01	4.69	4.36	3.90	4.11	4.21	4.55	6.13	6.32	▲0.3
Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	28	1.14	1.13	1.05	0.97	1.06	2.16	1.98	2.10	2.28	1.60	1.67	1.34	▲0.6
Fertilisers	31	5.91	5.64	5.44	5.30	5.50	5.13	4.68	5.24	4.91	5.23	6.62	7.39	▲0.2
Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc.	36	0.89	1.29	0.95	0.84	0.91	0.50	0.59	1.08	1.03	0.80	1.62	1.39	▲0.2
Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	44	2.41	2.40	2.80	2.25	2.52	2.21	2.05	1.96	2.02	2.13	2.44	2.98	▼0.2
Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste, etc.	47	1.23	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.93	0.99	0.95	0.94	0.87	0.98	1.26	1.35	▲0.0
Iron and steel	72	2.67	2.14	1.93	1.85	2.17	1.86	1.62	1.83	1.80	1.87	2.21	2.60	▼0.1
Copper and articles thereof	74	1.39	1.30	1.21	0.95	1.38	1.20	0.96	1.19	1.10	1.22	1.70	1.63	▲0.1
Nickel and articles thereof	75	7.84	8.84	7.51	5.76	8.12	7.39	5.23	5.05	4.86	5.02	5.04	5.84	▼2.4
Aluminium and articles thereof	76	2.23	2.05	2.03	1.78	2.13	1.76	1.60	1.59	1.56	1.38	2.06	2.12	▼0.3
Lead and articles thereof	78	0.16	0.51	0.91	0.76	1.12	1.08	0.91	1.01	0.94	0.94	1.32	1.84	▲0.4
Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	81	2.36	2.49	2.62	1.97	2.66	2.01	1.54	1.77	1.71	1.71	2.32	2.77	▼0.4
Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	86	0.88	0.90	0.82	0.90	0.71	0.45	0.48	1.14	0.73	0.67	0.70	0.89	▼0.0
Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	93	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.17	1.87	6.91	8.78	7.67	8.48	0.52	4.38	0.00	▲3.4
Commodities not elsewhere specified	99	3.43	3.34	2.83	2.87	3.49	3.07	3.88	0.00	0.00	1.17	1.27	5.70	▼1.2
TOTAL		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	▲0.0

Note: The data in the table were calculated based on UN Comtrade data (comtrade.un.org/db).

Table A10

Commodity Description	Cambodia				Armenia				Belarus				Kazakhstan				Kyrgyzstan				Russia			
	HS Cod	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS COD	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS COD	RC A	RC A	Trend
Live animals					01	1.17	1.68	▲0.5									01	2.81	2.68	▼0.1	03	0.54	1.12	▲0.6
Meat and edible meat offal									02	2.49	3.57	▲1.1												
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic					03	0.93	2.37	▲1.4																
Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal									04	9.17	12.39	▲3.2					04	4.87	2.47	▼2.4				
Products of animal origin, n.e.s.																	05	1.70	1.01	▼0.7				
Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers, etc.					06	0.00	0.99	▲1.0																
Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers					07	0.16	0.99	▲0.8	07	0.57	1.69	▲1.1					07	9.91	11.23	▲1.3				
Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons					08	0.87	2.07	▲1.2	08	0.28	0.94	▲0.7					08	4.54	3.49	▼1.0				
Coffee, tea, mate and spices					09	5.32	1.21	▼4.1																
Cereals	10	0.42	4.61	▲4.2									10	3.27	2.57	▼0.7					10	1.43	2.12	▲0.7
Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat	11	0.87	0.79	▼0.1					11	1.33	1.88	▲0.5	11	9.09	8.37	▼0.7								
Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage																					15	0.38	0.87	▲0.5
Meat, fish, and seafood food preparations, n.e.s.									16	3.36	4.26	▲0.9												
Sugars and sugar confectionery	17	0.06	1.54	▲1.5					17	4.01	3.05	▼1.0												
Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and																	19	0.82	0.83	▲0.0				
Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc., food preparations					20	2.94	3.85	▲0.9																
Miscellaneous edible preparations																	21	1.20	0.88	▼0.3				
Beverages, spirits, and vinegar					22	18.27	18.66	▲0.4																
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	24	1.01	1.22	▲0.2	24	2.70	26.97	▲24.3	24	0.33	1.92	▲1.6					24	6.02	3.94	▼2.1				
Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and					25	8.12	2.62	▼5.5	25	1.91	2.48	▲0.6	25	1.84	3.52	▲1.7	25	9.00	2.90	▼6.1	25	1.03	1.23	▲0.2
Ores, slag and ash					26	13.70	19.00	▲5.3					26	3.94	3.04	▼0.9	26	0.32	1.73	▲1.4				
Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc									27	2.53	2.30	▼0.2	27	4.98	5.42	▲0.4					27	4.57	4.83	▲0.3
Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound,													28	5.30	6.93	▲1.6					28	1.25	1.83	▲0.6
Fertilisers									31	23.81	24.11	▲0.3									31	5.49	5.68	▲0.2
Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes									35	2.15	0.89	▼1.3												
Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics,									36	2.12	1.08	▼1.0									36	0.90	1.09	▲0.2
Miscellaneous chemical products									38	0.83	2.37	▲1.5												
Rubber and articles thereof	40	1.15	2.08	▲0.9					40	1.78	1.34	▼0.4												

Commodity Description	Cambodia				Armenia				Belarus				Kazakhstan				Kyrgyzstan				Russia			
	HS Cod	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS COD	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS COD	RC A	RC A	Trend
Raw hides and skins (other than fur skins) and									41	0.99	0.87	▼0.1					41	5.16	2.90	▼2.3				
Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel	42	0.03	1.35	▲1.3																				
Fur skins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof									43	1.88	1.40	▼0.5												
Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal									44	2.19	2.93	▲0.7									44	2.43	2.26	▼0.2
Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste																								
Printed books, newspapers, pictures, etc.	49	72.72	22.65	▼50.1																				
Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric																	51	3.16	0.57	▼2.6				
Cotton																	52	8.35	3.52	▼4.8				
Vegetable textile fibres n.e.s., paper yarn, woven									53	6.06	8.23	▲2.2												
Manmade filaments									54	2.28	1.96	▼0.3												
Staple fibres									55	4.12	2.78	▼1.3												
Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine,									56	1.36	1.42	▲0.1												
Carpets and other textile floor coverings									57	1.01	1.57	▲0.6												
Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric									59	2.04	1.11	▼0.9												
Knitted or crocheted fabric	60	0.46	1.13	▲0.7																				
Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	61	51.75	53.18	▲1.4													61	0.55	1.19	▲0.6				
Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or	62	2.31	3.20	▲0.9	62	1.22	2.08	▲0.9									62	4.45	3.17	▼1.3				
Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing,	63	1.05	1.98	▲0.9																				
Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	64	3.33	8.04	▲4.7																				
Headgear and parts thereof	65	3.63	4.10	▲0.5																				
Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc.	66	0.01	4.43	▲4.4																				
Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc.					68	1.24	1.67	▲0.4	68	1.99	2.14	▲0.2					68	3.36	1.57	▼1.8				
Ceramic products									69	2.03	1.37	▼0.7												
Glass and glassware					70	2.37	2.28	▼0.1	70	1.95	1.63	▼0.3					70	5.46	2.05	▼3.4				
Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc.					71	9.93	3.69	▼6.2									71	14.23	9.29	▼4.9				
Iron and steel					72	6.59	2.99	▼3.6	72	1.45	1.28	▼0.2	72	2.65	2.63	▼0.0					72	2.10	1.99	▼0.1
Articles of iron or steel									73	1.47	1.42	▼0.0												
Copper and articles thereof					74	7.87	7.12	▼0.7					74	5.14	4.68	▼0.5					74	1.24	1.30	▲0.1
Nickel and articles thereof																					75	7.57	5.18	▼2.4

Commodity Description	Cambodia				Armenia				Belarus				Kazakhstan				Kyrgyzstan				Russia			
	HS Cod	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS COD	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS COD	RCA	RCA	Trend	HS COD	RC A	RC A	Trend
Aluminium and articles thereof					76	4.44	6.41	▲2.0													76	1.99	1.72	▼0.3
Lead and articles thereof									78	0.16	0.86	▲0.7	78	8.16	9.01	▲0.8	78	1.97	0.83	▼1.1				
Zinc and articles thereof													79	12.15	12.05	▼0.1								
Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof					81	16.28	10.90	▼5.4					81	3.23	3.43	▲0.2					81	2.35	1.97	▼0.4
Vehicles other than railway, tramway									86	0.28	1.19	▲0.9												
Vehicles other than railway, tramway									87	1.20	1.16	▼0.0												
Clocks and watches and parts thereof					91	4.54	3.40	▼1.1																
Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories																					93	1.58	4.97	▲3.4
Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings									94	1.48	1.13	▼0.3												
Commodities not elsewhere specified																					99	3.17	2.00	▼1.2

Note: The data in the table were calculated based on UN Comtrade data (comtrade.un.org/db).

Annex 4: Simulations

A11: Viet Nam's Tariffs on EAEU's Exports (%)

Products	Viet Nam's Tariffs on EAEU				
	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
Wheat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Other Animal Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Other Mining	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.0
Other Meat	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetable Oils	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3
Milk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Other Food	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
Beverages & Tobacco	6.2	81.6	0.0	0.0	74.0
Textiles	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.0	8.8
Wearing Apparel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5
Leather	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4
Lumber	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	7.5
Paper & Paper Products	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	16.2
Petroleum & Coke	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	12.3
Chemical Rubber Products	4.8	0.5	2.3	0.0	2.6
Non-Metallic Minerals	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	9.6
Iron & Steel	0.0	7.8	3.1	0.0	3.8
Non-Ferrous Metals	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6
Fabricated Metal Products	0.0	12.0	17.2	0.0	14.9
Motor Vehicles	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
Other Transport Equipment	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Electronic Equipment	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.7
Other Machinery & Equipment	0.5	11.0	3.6	0.0	1.4
Other Manufacturing	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	1.7

Source: Calculated from the GTAP database 9.

A12: EAEU's Tariffs on Viet Nam's Exports (%)

Products	EAEU's Tariffs on Viet Nam				
	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
Vegetables & Fruits	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Other Crops	0.0	2.4	2.9	0.0	0.4
Other Animal Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
Other Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Processed Rice	0.0	119.9	0.0	0.0	133.9
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Other Food	10.0	10.9	9.6	10.7	10.0
Beverages & Tobacco	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	17.6
Textiles	9.9	10.9	11.0	0.0	21.5
Wearing Apparel	10.0	13.3	14.6	10.8	21.3
Leather	10.0	12.7	12.4	10.0	12.7
Lumber	9.6	23.4	23.3	0.0	11.4
Paper & Paper Products	10.0	7.6	5.3	0.0	7.9
Chemical Rubber Products	1.1	3.3	8.2	0.0	3.3
Non-Metallic Minerals	10.0	14.7	13.3	0.0	14.5
Iron & Steel	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.7
Non-Ferrous Metals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Fabricated Metal Products	9.2	15.7	12.4	0.0	14.4
Motor Vehicles	10.0	2.3	7.1	0.0	9.5
Other Transport Equipment	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	7.7
Electronic Equipment	8.8	4.5	4.6	1.1	4.7
Other Machinery & Equipment	9.3	3.5	4.7	0.8	5.2
Other Manufacturing	9.7	11.8	11.5	0.0	12.6

Source: Calculated from the GTAP database 9.

A13: Sectoral Impacts on Armenia (%)

		Sim1			Sim2			Sim3			Sim4			Sim5		
		Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export
1	Paddy Rice	0.39	-0.34	-0.22	0.40	-0.35	-0.20	0.51	-0.46	-0.11	-3.79	1.08	-11.32	-3.94	1.59	-12.70
2	Wheat	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.00	0.01	0.22	-1.02	1.98	-9.36	-0.91	2.33	-10.75
3	Other Grains	-0.01	0.01	0.08	-0.01	0.01	0.08	-0.01	0.01	0.08	0.21	0.67	-3.79	0.31	0.94	-4.41
4	Vegetables & Fruits	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	-0.10	2.97	-4.46	-0.03	3.61	-4.76
5	Oil Seeds	0.00	-0.02	0.15	0.00	-0.02	0.16	0.00	-0.02	0.16	0.01	0.73	-5.38	0.14	0.97	-5.84
6	Cane & Beet	0.00	-0.08	0.17	0.00	-0.09	0.18	0.00	-0.09	0.18	0.11	3.77	-7.70	0.26	4.61	-9.04
7	Plant Fibres	0.00	-0.08	0.17	0.00	-0.08	0.17	0.00	-0.08	0.17	-0.10	4.26	-7.01	0.05	5.12	-8.27
8	Other Crops	0.01	-0.09	0.23	0.01	-0.09	0.23	0.01	-0.09	0.24	-0.63	3.76	-8.66	-0.58	4.58	-10.24
9	Cattle	0.00	-0.06	0.12	0.00	-0.06	0.12	0.00	-0.06	0.12	0.07	2.85	-5.14	0.25	3.42	-5.82
10	Other Animal Products	0.00	-0.05	0.08	0.00	-0.05	0.08	0.00	-0.05	0.08	-0.09	2.28	-3.15	0.06	2.77	-3.57
11	Raw Milk	0.00	-0.09	0.20	0.00	-0.09	0.21	0.00	-0.09	0.20	0.02	4.72	-9.59	0.25	5.88	-11.37
12	Wool	0.01	-0.17	0.38	0.01	-0.18	0.39	0.01	-0.17	0.38	-0.56	7.06	-14.23	-0.38	8.09	-15.64
13	Forestry	-0.01	-0.11	0.19	-0.01	-0.11	0.20	0.00	-0.11	0.20	0.20	4.20	-7.82	0.44	4.96	-8.61
14	Fishing	0.00	-0.08	0.07	0.00	-0.10	0.07	0.00	-0.12	0.07	-0.02	2.17	-2.42	0.11	2.76	-2.56
15	Coal	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.16	-0.92	0.00	-0.12	-0.70	-0.01
16	Oil	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.01	-0.28	-1.58	0.29	-0.25	-0.95	0.05
17	Gas	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.14	-0.03	-0.45	-0.06	0.28	-0.75
18	Other Mining	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	-1.45	-2.23	-0.60	-1.41	-2.07	-0.62
19	Cattle Meat	0.00	-0.09	0.21	0.00	-0.10	0.22	0.00	-0.09	0.21	0.01	4.76	-9.76	0.19	5.42	-10.75
20	Other Meat	0.06	-0.05	0.24	0.06	-0.05	0.25	0.06	-0.05	0.24	-2.85	2.57	-10.39	-3.08	3.06	-11.76
21	Vegetable Oils	0.04	-0.03	0.19	0.03	-0.03	0.19	0.04	-0.03	0.19	-1.52	1.46	-6.86	-1.78	1.93	-7.43
22	Milk	-0.01	-0.11	0.19	-0.01	-0.11	0.20	-0.01	-0.11	0.19	0.34	5.07	-9.38	0.58	5.85	-10.02
23	Processed Rice	-0.42	0.11	-2.12	-0.42	0.11	-2.08	-0.41	0.11	-1.90	-0.76	0.66	-8.21	-0.69	0.81	-8.98
24	Sugar	0.02	-0.09	0.19	0.02	-0.09	0.19	0.02	-0.09	0.19	-0.53	3.11	-6.48	-0.35	3.38	-6.65
25	Other Food	-0.03	0.05	-0.08	-0.03	0.05	-0.08	-0.03	0.05	-0.06	-0.24	2.38	-4.87	-0.11	2.91	-5.14
26	Beverages & Tobacco	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.02	0.06	-0.26	1.87	-2.28	-0.09	2.31	-2.25
27	Textiles	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.06	0.08	0.14	-3.15	-0.01	-5.70	-2.91	0.25	-5.57
28	Wearing Apparel	0.17	0.06	0.29	0.20	0.11	0.37	0.21	0.11	0.39	-3.07	1.49	-4.33	-2.79	1.75	-4.09
29	Leather	-0.61	0.25	-0.48	-0.65	0.28	-0.46	-0.63	0.28	-0.42	-4.78	0.43	-7.21	-4.68	0.71	-7.24
30	Lumber	0.01	-0.03	0.19	0.01	-0.03	0.19	0.01	-0.03	0.21	-0.20	3.67	-6.96	-0.10	3.93	-7.02
31	Paper & Paper Products	0.03	-0.05	0.16	0.03	-0.05	0.16	0.03	-0.04	0.16	-0.91	2.05	-6.14	-0.58	2.41	-6.04
32	Petroleum & Coke	0.05	-0.01	0.10	0.06	-0.01	0.10	0.06	-0.01	0.11	-1.78	0.34	-2.22	-1.08	0.92	-1.17
33	Chemical Rubber Products	0.02	-0.02	0.08	0.02	-0.02	0.08	0.03	-0.02	0.09	-1.60	1.23	-4.15	-1.73	1.55	-4.54
34	Non-Metallic Minerals	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.02	-1.15	2.05	-2.20	-1.05	2.36	-2.21
35	Iron & Steel	0.10	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.10	-0.01	0.11	-5.03	0.70	-5.56	-5.19	0.92	-5.75
36	Non-Ferrous Metals	0.11	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.04	0.12	-5.88	-1.91	-6.32	-5.81	-1.61	-6.21
37	Fabricated Metal Products	0.01	-0.06	0.15	0.01	-0.06	0.15	0.01	-0.06	0.15	0.23	5.53	-8.66	0.27	6.01	-9.08
38	Motor Vehicles	0.03	-0.03	0.07	0.03	-0.03	0.08	0.03	-0.03	0.07	-0.69	3.24	-3.84	-0.27	3.46	-3.27
39	Other Transport Equipment	0.08	-0.02	0.11	0.09	-0.02	0.11	0.07	-0.02	0.09	-4.44	2.36	-6.01	-4.03	2.77	-5.46
40	Electronic Equipment	0.08	-0.02	0.13	0.08	-0.02	0.14	0.08	-0.02	0.14	-2.83	2.85	-5.03	-2.02	3.06	-4.09
41	Other Machinery & Equipment	0.07	-0.03	0.09	0.07	-0.03	0.09	0.06	-0.03	0.09	-2.90	3.44	-4.53	-2.60	3.58	-4.20
42	Other Manufacturing	0.10	-0.04	0.13	0.10	-0.04	0.13	0.10	-0.04	0.12	-5.66	2.37	-7.43	-5.64	2.76	-7.50
43	Electricity	0.01	-0.05	0.07	0.01	-0.05	0.07	0.01	-0.06	0.04	-0.76	2.56	-4.85	-0.57	3.21	-5.41
44	Gas Distribution	0.00	-0.03	0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.05	-0.80	1.82	-3.46	-0.57	2.39	-4.15
45	Water	-0.01	-0.07	0.14	-0.01	-0.07	0.14	-0.01	-0.06	0.13	0.65	2.89	-5.75	1.07	3.11	-5.65
46	Construction	-0.03	-0.09	0.13	-0.03	-0.09	0.13	-0.03	-0.10	0.13	3.82	6.25	-4.18	3.94	6.19	-3.85
47	Trade	-0.01	-0.07	0.11	-0.01	-0.07	0.12	-0.01	-0.07	0.12	1.05	3.33	-4.30	2.07	1.85	0.26
48	Other Transport	0.00	-0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.03	0.02	-0.46	2.31	-1.74	0.95	1.62	0.29
49	Water Transport	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.03	-0.24	1.72	-1.76	1.27	0.97	1.23
50	Air Transport	0.03	-0.03	0.05	0.03	-0.03	0.05	0.03	-0.03	0.04	-1.79	1.57	-2.74	1.44	1.52	1.32
51	Communications	0.02	-0.06	0.13	0.02	-0.07	0.13	0.02	-0.07	0.14	-0.34	3.09	-4.85	1.20	1.72	-0.43
52	Other Financial Intermediation	-0.01	-0.06	0.09	-0.01	-0.06	0.09	-0.01	-0.06	0.09	0.32	3.43	-5.33	1.59	2.61	-1.73
53	Insurance	0.02	-0.05	0.09	0.02	-0.05	0.09	0.02	-0.05	0.09	-1.52	2.83	-5.39	0.72	2.34	-1.47
54	Other Business Services	0.04	-0.04	0.09	0.04	-0.04	0.09	0.04	-0.05	0.09	-1.34	3.66	-3.94	1.43	2.73	0.44
55	Recreation & Other Services	0.02	-0.02	0.06	0.03	-0.02	0.06	0.03	-0.02	0.07	-1.15	1.40	-2.96	2.10	1.62	1.40
56	Other Services (Government)	-0.02	-0.07	0.09	-0.02	-0.07	0.10	-0.02	-0.07	0.09	0.73	3.73	-5.37	2.10	2.99	-1.42
57	Dwellings	-0.01	0.04	0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.04	0.60	-1.96	-1.96	1.04	-1.82	-1.82

Source: Results from GTAP simulations.

A14: Sectoral Impacts on Belarus (%)

	Sim1			Sim2			Sim3			Sim4			Sim5		
	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export
1 Paddy Rice	0.04	0.19	-0.76	0.04	0.14	-0.68	0.03	0.06	-0.55	0.26	9.52	-16.13	0.58	9.93	-16.40
2 Wheat	0.01	0.16	-0.30	0.01	0.14	-0.26	0.01	0.14	-0.25	-0.35	2.96	-10.59	-0.14	3.37	-9.94
3 Other Grains	0.03	0.06	-0.07	0.03	0.06	-0.06	0.03	0.06	-0.06	0.34	1.53	-3.41	0.60	1.72	-3.28
4 Vegetables & Fruits	0.01	0.06	-0.08	0.01	0.05	-0.06	0.01	0.05	-0.06	-0.07	2.85	-4.91	0.00	3.03	-4.95
5 Oil Seeds	-0.01	0.06	-0.13	-0.01	0.05	-0.10	-0.01	0.05	-0.10	-0.92	1.17	-6.35	-0.74	1.20	-6.22
6 Cane & Beet	-0.05	0.07	-0.12	-0.04	0.06	-0.09	-0.04	0.05	-0.08	-2.59	3.91	-6.90	-2.37	4.05	-6.93
7 Plant Fibres	0.00	-0.24	0.16	-0.02	-0.36	0.19	-0.03	-0.36	0.19	-0.79	-1.30	-5.64	-0.43	-0.61	-5.66
8 Other Crops	0.02	0.26	-0.12	0.02	0.24	-0.09	0.02	0.23	-0.07	-0.17	5.12	-9.51	0.01	5.35	-9.67
9 Cattle	0.03	0.09	-0.09	0.03	0.07	-0.07	0.03	0.07	-0.06	0.57	3.29	-5.33	0.82	3.42	-5.05
10 Other Animal Products	0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.05	1.98	-2.95	0.27	2.23	-2.72
11 Raw Milk	0.02	0.13	-0.19	0.02	0.11	-0.15	0.02	0.11	-0.15	0.40	5.43	-9.34	0.69	5.48	-8.87
12 Wool	-0.04	0.10	-0.09	-0.07	0.03	-0.01	-0.07	0.03	-0.01	-0.39	3.38	-16.54	-0.13	4.06	-16.06
13 Forestry	-0.02	0.04	-0.10	-0.02	0.02	-0.08	-0.01	0.02	-0.07	-1.51	2.64	-5.91	-1.20	3.08	-5.91
14 Fishing	0.03	0.12	-0.13	0.03	0.10	-0.11	0.03	0.09	-0.10	0.47	3.00	-3.35	0.68	3.54	-3.35
15 Coal	0.00	0.08	-0.16	0.00	0.07	-0.13	0.00	0.07	-0.11	-0.34	1.59	-4.37	0.00	1.66	-3.82
16 Oil	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.52	-0.33	-0.18	-0.29	-0.08	-0.27
17 Gas	0.00	0.03	-0.13	0.00	0.02	-0.11	0.00	0.02	-0.11	-0.21	-0.47	-3.48	-0.01	-0.04	-3.80
18 Other Mining	0.04	0.07	-0.06	0.03	0.07	-0.05	0.03	0.07	-0.05	1.52	2.55	-2.37	1.76	2.55	-1.81
19 Cattle Meat	0.04	0.10	-0.16	0.03	0.08	-0.13	0.03	0.08	-0.13	0.75	3.32	-7.23	0.99	3.32	-7.92
20 Other Meat	0.03	0.12	0.87	0.03	0.10	0.91	0.03	0.10	0.93	-0.52	5.44	-9.82	-0.14	5.33	-9.15
21 Vegetable Oils	0.00	0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.03	-0.02	-2.07	1.08	-3.62	-2.35	1.30	-4.04
22 Milk	0.02	0.13	-0.19	0.02	0.12	-0.17	0.02	0.12	-0.17	0.27	4.13	-6.85	0.59	4.67	-6.50
23 Processed Rice	-47.68	3.58	-4.21	-47.67	3.57	-4.18	-47.57	3.61	-4.15	-49.71	3.84	-8.48	-50.22	4.07	-9.67
24 Sugar	-0.09	0.04	-0.09	-0.07	0.03	-0.08	-0.07	0.03	-0.08	-4.36	1.26	-4.57	-4.08	1.47	-4.27
25 Other Food	-0.01	0.11	0.00	-0.01	0.11	0.01	-0.01	0.11	0.02	-0.64	0.79	-2.84	-0.46	0.94	-2.62
26 Beverages & Tobacco	0.40	-0.24	1.61	0.40	-0.25	1.62	0.40	-0.25	1.62	0.62	1.52	-0.54	0.87	1.58	-0.18
27 Textiles	-0.31	-0.19	-0.49	-0.47	-0.30	-0.75	-0.47	-0.29	-0.75	-4.86	-0.59	-7.76	-3.96	-0.16	-6.56
28 Wearing Apparel	-0.52	0.26	-1.92	-0.70	0.43	-2.51	-0.70	0.43	-2.48	-2.24	4.58	-10.04	-1.67	4.58	-8.87
29 Leather	-0.87	0.06	-1.90	-0.90	0.02	-1.94	-0.87	0.02	-1.89	-4.49	1.25	-10.34	-3.56	1.50	-8.76
30 Lumber	-0.06	0.17	-0.14	-0.05	0.16	-0.12	-0.05	0.15	-0.11	-1.88	4.47	-7.04	-1.46	4.61	-6.33
31 Paper & Paper Products	0.02	0.08	-0.12	0.02	0.07	-0.10	0.02	0.07	-0.11	-1.38	1.80	-6.37	-0.86	1.99	-5.46
32 Petroleum & Coke	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.34	-0.14	-0.66	-0.09	0.04	-0.43
33 Chemical Rubber Products	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	-4.62	-0.56	-5.36	-3.83	-0.13	-4.52
34 Non-Metallic Minerals	-0.01	0.08	-0.05	-0.01	0.07	-0.04	-0.01	0.07	-0.04	0.12	2.04	-1.28	0.14	2.34	-1.38
35 Iron & Steel	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.12	-3.56	-0.29	-4.06	-2.58	0.31	-2.97
36 Non-Ferrous Metals	-0.03	0.11	-0.12	-0.02	0.11	-0.10	-0.02	0.11	-0.11	-3.56	1.86	-6.38	-2.52	2.20	-4.88
37 Fabricated Metal Products	-0.05	0.13	-0.12	-0.04	0.13	-0.09	-0.04	0.13	-0.10	-2.45	2.52	-6.37	-1.46	2.66	-4.78
38 Motor Vehicles	0.28	0.13	1.30	0.28	0.12	1.31	0.29	0.12	1.34	1.11	4.42	-4.88	1.38	4.51	-4.22
39 Other Transport Equipment	0.04	0.11	-0.12	0.03	0.09	-0.10	0.03	0.09	-0.11	1.81	7.16	-10.87	1.91	7.32	-10.61
40 Electronic Equipment	0.05	0.13	-0.09	0.04	0.11	-0.06	0.04	0.11	-0.02	3.41	7.87	-11.19	3.57	7.45	-9.57
41 Other Machinery & Equipment	0.20	0.13	0.66	0.21	0.12	0.69	0.21	0.12	0.70	-1.94	3.97	-7.00	-1.10	3.90	-5.50
42 Other Manufacturing	0.01	0.19	-0.22	0.01	0.17	-0.19	0.01	0.17	-0.19	1.09	6.27	-8.29	1.34	6.23	-7.44
43 Electricity	0.03	0.10	-0.13	0.02	0.09	-0.11	0.02	0.09	-0.17	-0.31	2.63	-5.21	0.12	2.47	-4.19
44 Gas Distribution	0.01	0.08	-0.15	0.02	0.08	-0.13	0.02	0.08	-0.13	-2.87	0.50	-5.80	-1.91	0.33	-3.92
45 Water	0.04	0.02	-0.12	0.04	-0.02	-0.10	0.04	-0.02	-0.11	0.07	3.12	-7.87	0.40	2.45	-5.58
46 Construction	0.06	0.11	-0.09	0.05	0.09	-0.07	0.05	0.09	-0.07	4.55	7.92	-4.90	4.58	7.46	-4.10
47 Trade	0.04	0.10	-0.09	0.03	0.09	-0.06	0.03	0.09	-0.06	0.88	3.67	-5.58	1.46	2.12	-0.80
48 Other Transport	0.01	0.09	-0.04	0.01	0.08	-0.03	0.01	0.08	-0.03	-0.16	2.74	-1.59	0.79	1.47	-0.04
49 Water Transport	0.00	0.07	-0.03	0.00	0.06	-0.02	0.00	0.06	-0.02	-0.52	3.21	-1.25	0.54	1.74	0.03
50 Air Transport	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.01	0.07	-0.07	0.01	0.08	-0.08	-0.71	2.64	-3.58	1.08	1.66	0.28
51 Communications	0.03	0.08	-0.14	0.03	0.07	-0.11	0.03	0.06	-0.11	0.59	2.47	-5.61	1.85	0.99	-0.43
52 Other Financial Intermediation	0.03	0.12	-0.17	0.03	0.10	-0.15	0.03	0.10	-0.15	0.41	3.34	-5.78	0.83	1.49	-1.28
53 Insurance	0.03	0.12	-0.16	0.02	0.10	-0.14	0.02	0.10	-0.14	0.24	3.24	-6.08	0.85	1.39	-1.56
54 Other Business Services	0.02	0.07	-0.06	0.02	0.06	-0.05	0.02	0.06	-0.05	-1.57	3.73	-7.94	0.12	2.83	-4.05
55 Recreation & Other Services	0.03	0.12	-0.16	0.02	0.10	-0.14	0.02	0.10	-0.13	0.67	3.79	-5.90	2.33	3.24	-1.29
56 Other Services (Government)	0.07	0.10	-0.05	0.06	0.08	-0.03	0.06	0.08	-0.03	0.74	5.16	-7.55	1.89	4.20	-3.70
57 Dwellings	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	1.84	1.32	1.32	2.51	1.93	1.93

Source: Results from GTAP simulations.

A15: Sectoral Impacts on Kazakhstan (%)

	Sim1			Sim2			Sim3			Sim4			Sim5		
	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export
1 Paddy Rice	-0.10	-0.05	-0.13	-0.10	-0.07	-0.13	-0.09	-0.07	0.13	4.08	-2.83	0.63	4.48	-1.54	
2 Wheat	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.60	3.23	-4.66	-0.23	3.48	-3.59
3 Other Grains	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.24	0.56	-1.70	0.06	1.06	-1.20
4 Vegetables & Fruits	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.33	0.99	-3.02	0.53	1.44	-2.90
5 Oil Seeds	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-1.89	0.32	-2.81	-1.41	1.60	-2.57
6 Cane & Beet	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.17	2.28	-4.80	0.67	3.27	-5.20
7 Plant Fibres	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.22	0.95	-2.86	0.74	1.22	-1.21
8 Other Crops	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.07	-0.66	0.38	-4.96	-0.49	0.55	-5.98
9 Cattle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.48	1.70	-3.63	1.12	2.61	-3.48
10 Other Animal Products	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.44	1.06	-1.83	1.10	1.70	-1.67
11 Raw Milk	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.47	3.80	-6.68	1.17	4.63	-6.70
12 Wool	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.44	2.90	-6.23	1.22	2.47	-3.56
13 Forestry	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.01	2.04	-4.18	0.94	2.76	-3.51
14 Fishing	0.00	-0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.05	0.02	0.10	1.19	-2.29	1.11	4.57	-6.90
15 Coal	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.37	-0.12	-0.24	0.06	1.57	-0.61
16 Oil	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.31	0.10	-0.33	0.09	0.45	0.03
17 Gas	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	-0.13	-0.31	1.06	0.15	0.66	0.79
18 Other Mining	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-1.35	-1.18	-0.43	-0.15	0.02	0.04
19 Cattle Meat	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.31	1.80	-6.30	1.32	0.40	0.32
20 Other Meat	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.03	-0.18	2.92	-7.06	1.16	1.51	-0.57
21 Vegetable Oils	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-1.47	1.69	-3.84	0.56	1.15	-0.28
22 Milk	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.34	0.81	-5.65	1.33	-0.39	-0.17
23 Processed Rice	-0.33	4.80	-1.30	-0.32	4.80	-1.28	-0.31	4.76	-1.17	-0.53	5.59	-4.51	0.29	4.54	-1.07
24 Sugar	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-1.18	0.46	-2.83	0.77	0.86	0.22
25 Other Food	-0.02	0.33	0.00	-0.02	0.33	0.00	-0.02	0.31	0.00	-0.16	1.92	-2.53	0.89	1.48	-0.26
26 Beverages & Tobacco	0.00	0.05	-0.08	0.00	0.05	-0.08	0.00	0.05	-0.09	0.26	0.97	-0.57	1.18	0.74	1.35
27 Textiles	0.17	0.06	8.38	0.17	0.06	8.37	0.17	0.06	8.32	-1.05	0.73	4.76	0.53	1.13	7.06
28 Wearing Apparel	-0.04	0.05	-0.07	-0.07	0.07	-0.07	-0.07	0.07	-0.06	-1.47	0.83	-4.47	-0.52	1.41	-3.63
29 Leather	-0.06	0.05	0.07	-0.07	0.05	0.09	-0.06	0.05	0.13	-1.52	0.76	-3.74	0.40	1.20	-0.97
30 Lumber	-0.02	0.06	0.03	-0.02	0.06	0.03	-0.02	0.06	0.04	-0.07	2.00	-5.03	1.53	1.61	-1.01
31 Paper & Paper Products	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.02	0.03	2.00	-4.23	1.11	2.22	-2.21
32 Petroleum & Coke	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.07	0.28	-0.38	0.42	0.81	-0.11
33 Chemical Rubber Products	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-2.21	1.08	-4.17	-0.29	1.48	-1.66
34 Non-Metallic Minerals	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.03	1.36	3.52	-2.91	2.35	2.97	-0.19
35 Iron & Steel	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	-1.42	0.57	-2.99	-0.26	1.25	-1.64
36 Non-Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-2.58	1.55	-4.96	-0.92	1.69	-2.60
37 Fabricated Metal Products	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.87	2.93	-4.65	1.90	2.85	-2.29
38 Motor Vehicles	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	1.08	1.66	-2.65	1.84	2.27	-1.53
39 Other Transport Equipment	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	1.08	3.82	-7.90	1.34	4.00	-6.70
40 Electronic Equipment	-0.05	0.12	0.01	-0.05	0.12	0.02	-0.05	0.12	0.00	1.00	3.96	-6.81	1.83	3.38	-3.61
41 Other Machinery & Equipment	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	1.09	2.30	-5.88	2.02	2.51	-3.71
42 Other Manufacturing	-0.01	0.07	0.07	-0.01	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.13	-0.64	1.50	-5.30	1.11	1.83	-2.04
43 Electricity	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	-0.03	-0.49	0.49	-3.65	0.61	0.59	-1.75
44 Gas Distribution	-0.02	0.04	-0.08	-0.02	0.04	-0.09	-0.01	0.04	-0.08	-0.37	0.91	-1.35	0.29	2.05	-1.99
45 Water	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.14	2.84	-5.23	1.00	2.68	-3.43
46 Construction	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	2.98	3.47	-3.32	3.46	2.28	0.45
47 Trade	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.15	1.47	-3.11	2.27	0.30	3.34
48 Other Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.93	2.55	-1.35	1.61	0.73	0.98
49 Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.58	2.63	-2.58	1.26	0.02	2.57
50 Air Transport	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.06	2.02	-2.33	1.35	0.63	2.80
51 Communications	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.71	2.70	-3.40	1.43	0.12	3.60
52 Other Financial Intermediation	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.10	1.53	-3.14	0.61	-1.47	4.13
53 Insurance	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.43	1.13	-3.60	1.60	0.12	1.59
54 Other Business Services	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.36	1.24	-3.34	0.58	-1.23	3.54
55 Recreation & Other Services	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.84	-3.57	1.76	0.59	2.39
56 Other Services (Government)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.05	1.36	-3.46	2.05	0.40	2.37
57 Dwellings	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.76	1.76	1.76

Source: Results from GTAP simulations.

A16: Sectoral Impacts on Kyrgyzstan (%)

	Sim1			Sim2			Sim3			Sim4			Sim5		
	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export
1 Paddy Rice	-0.10	-0.15	-0.01	-0.11	-0.19	0.07	-0.10	-0.21	0.19	0.41	6.29	-14.95	0.81	9.01	-18.63
2 Wheat	0.00	-0.05	0.12	0.00	-0.06	0.17	0.00	-0.06	0.16	0.12	1.63	-11.11	-0.01	2.19	-12.26
3 Other Grains	-0.02	-0.03	0.05	-0.03	-0.04	0.07	-0.03	-0.04	0.07	1.29	3.05	-4.28	1.58	3.82	-5.09
4 Vegetables & Fruits	-0.01	-0.06	0.03	-0.01	-0.08	0.05	-0.01	-0.08	0.05	0.30	4.06	-4.41	0.35	5.06	-5.21
5 Oil Seeds	-0.02	-0.04	0.05	-0.02	-0.06	0.08	-0.02	-0.06	0.08	-0.36	2.79	-7.16	-0.24	3.79	-8.22
6 Cane & Beet	0.03	-0.08	0.09	0.04	-0.10	0.11	0.04	-0.11	0.12	-3.10	4.03	-5.88	-3.42	5.58	-7.66
7 Plant Fibres	-0.01	-0.09	0.07	-0.02	-0.12	0.09	-0.02	-0.12	0.09	-0.21	4.53	-5.87	-0.13	6.23	-6.73
8 Other Crops	0.02	-0.03	0.13	0.02	-0.04	0.16	0.03	-0.04	0.18	-2.24	2.33	-8.38	-2.67	2.76	-10.60
9 Cattle	-0.02	-0.09	0.10	-0.03	-0.11	0.13	-0.03	-0.14	0.13	1.37	5.41	-7.40	1.71	6.83	-9.13
10 Other Animal Products	-0.02	-0.03	0.06	-0.02	-0.05	0.07	-0.02	-0.05	0.08	1.11	3.90	-4.74	1.37	4.92	-5.80
11 Raw Milk	-0.01	-0.09	0.16	-0.01	-0.12	0.21	-0.01	-0.11	0.21	0.02	7.25	-12.43	-0.06	9.05	-15.41
12 Wool	-0.05	-0.13	0.20	-0.08	-0.18	0.27	-0.08	-0.18	0.26	0.04	4.97	-11.53	0.27	7.10	-12.99
13 Forestry	-0.03	-0.08	0.09	-0.04	-0.10	0.11	-0.04	-0.11	0.12	0.57	2.41	-4.73	0.84	3.71	-6.12
14 Fishing	-0.01	-0.06	0.08	-0.01	-0.08	0.10	-0.01	-0.09	0.10	0.19	1.52	-2.37	0.36	2.18	-2.18
15 Coal	0.00	-0.04	0.07	0.00	-0.05	0.09	0.00	-0.05	0.11	-0.10	0.91	-1.71	0.08	1.53	-3.10
16 Oil	0.01	-0.03	0.08	0.01	-0.03	0.08	0.01	-0.05	0.12	-0.26	-0.11	-0.18	-0.07	2.39	-4.42
17 Gas	0.01	-0.03	0.16	0.02	-0.04	0.19	0.01	-0.04	0.19	-0.15	0.72	-2.48	-0.06	1.31	-3.43
18 Other Mining	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.25	1.18	-1.25	0.39	1.44	-1.03
19 Cattle Meat	-0.02	-0.10	0.11	-0.03	-0.13	0.14	-0.03	-0.12	0.14	0.23	4.21	-7.83	0.83	4.72	-7.65
20 Other Meat	0.03	-0.05	0.18	0.04	-0.07	0.23	0.04	-0.07	0.22	-4.25	2.48	-12.85	-4.63	3.37	-15.12
21 Vegetable Oils	-0.01	-0.03	0.10	-0.01	-0.04	0.13	-0.01	-0.04	0.13	-1.23	0.95	-5.43	-1.70	1.60	-6.15
22 Milk	0.00	-0.06	0.12	0.00	-0.08	0.15	0.00	-0.08	0.15	-0.23	3.35	-3.35	-0.51	6.12	-6.05
23 Processed Rice	-0.81	-0.01	-2.29	-0.79	-0.02	-2.24	-0.75	-0.02	-2.09	-1.68	0.77	-5.97	-1.86	1.40	-6.06
24 Sugar	0.05	-0.04	0.05	0.06	-0.05	0.07	0.06	-0.05	0.07	-4.32	0.67	-4.57	-4.91	1.18	-5.19
25 Other Food	-0.06	-0.03	-0.09	-0.06	-0.04	-0.08	-0.06	-0.04	-0.07	-0.36	1.08	-2.80	-0.25	1.78	-2.91
26 Beverages & Tobacco	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	0.01	-0.06	-0.01	0.01	0.46	0.97	-1.27	0.71	1.87	-1.23
27 Textiles	-0.25	-0.19	-0.42	-0.39	-0.26	-0.73	-0.39	-0.26	-0.73	-1.37	0.81	-2.98	-1.04	1.33	-2.93
28 Wearing Apparel	-2.28	-0.02	-2.42	-3.03	-0.02	-3.22	-2.99	-0.02	-3.18	-2.30	1.20	-2.51	-2.34	1.66	-2.58
29 Leather	-0.21	-0.06	-0.25	-0.22	-0.07	-0.25	-0.18	-0.07	-0.21	-1.09	1.08	-1.42	-1.03	1.63	-1.46
30 Lumber	-0.04	-0.02	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	0.06	1.36	-0.38	-0.46	1.76	-1.06
31 Paper & Paper Products	-0.01	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.13	1.52	-1.23	0.12	2.06	-1.40
32 Petroleum & Coke	0.00	-0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.03	0.00	-0.04	0.03	-0.24	0.67	-0.29	0.48	1.57	-1.44
33 Chemical Rubber Products	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.04	0.03	-0.01	0.03	-1.73	1.54	-2.60	-1.83	1.89	-2.72
34 Non-Metallic Minerals	-0.01	-0.03	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	0.03	2.06	3.45	-0.66	2.09	3.77	-0.93
35 Iron & Steel	0.03	-0.01	0.04	0.04	-0.01	0.06	0.03	-0.01	0.06	-0.14	1.12	-2.28	-0.24	1.54	-2.09
36 Non-Ferrous Metals	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.13	-3.24	-1.73	-3.51	-2.97	-1.23	-3.23
37 Fabricated Metal Products	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.02	-1.05	1.43	-2.90	-0.93	1.75	-2.85
38 Motor Vehicles	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.02	-0.03	0.03	-0.76	3.29	-2.12	-0.76	3.59	-2.19
39 Other Transport Equipment	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	0.03	-0.02	-0.03	0.01	-0.16	3.91	-5.24	-0.39	4.38	-5.99
40 Electronic Equipment	0.01	-0.02	0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.07	0.01	-0.03	0.07	0.43	3.95	-5.58	0.44	4.17	-5.73
41 Other Machinery & Equipment	0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.03	-0.22	2.42	-2.59	-0.15	2.85	-2.85
42 Other Manufacturing	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.01	-0.04	0.04	-0.01	-0.04	0.05	0.64	2.32	-2.68	1.00	2.77	-2.60
43 Electricity	-0.02	-0.08	0.07	-0.03	-0.10	0.09	-0.03	-0.11	0.09	0.43	2.34	-1.86	0.96	3.09	-1.94
44 Gas Distribution	-0.03	-0.06	0.07	-0.04	-0.07	0.09	-0.04	-0.07	0.08	-0.85	1.20	-3.84	-0.77	2.20	-5.04
45 Water	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.06	-0.05	0.00	-0.06	-0.05	-0.02	0.80	2.20	-2.41	1.36	2.94	-3.03
46 Construction	-0.02	-0.03	0.03	-0.02	-0.04	0.04	-0.02	-0.04	0.04	4.18	5.23	-1.17	4.26	5.26	-1.14
47 Trade	-0.03	-0.08	0.05	-0.04	-0.10	0.07	-0.04	-0.10	0.07	0.89	2.75	-2.36	2.52	2.20	1.64
48 Other Transport	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.24	1.43	-1.00	2.29	1.53	2.34
49 Water Transport	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.02	1.06	-0.68	1.83	0.13	2.18
50 Air Transport	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.36	0.82	-0.46	2.08	1.11	2.02
51 Communications	-0.02	-0.05	0.05	-0.02	-0.07	0.07	-0.02	-0.07	0.07	-0.08	1.88	-2.96	1.30	0.79	1.05
52 Other Financial Intermediation	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.03	0.03	-0.02	-0.03	0.03	-0.58	1.22	-3.70	0.53	0.16	0.55
53 Insurance	0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.03	-1.87	0.70	-3.62	1.31	0.04	2.21
54 Other Business Services	0.00	-0.04	0.04	0.00	-0.05	0.06	0.00	-0.05	0.05	-0.42	1.92	-2.88	1.56	1.62	0.64
55 Recreation & Other Services	-0.01	-0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.07	0.04	0.00	-0.07	0.05	-1.24	2.15	-3.21	1.35	2.35	0.16
56 Other Services (Government)	-0.04	-0.05	0.03	-0.05	-0.07	0.04	-0.05	-0.07	0.03	1.01	2.54	-3.08	2.43	2.49	-0.09
57 Dwellings	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	1.75	1.68	1.68	2.91	2.81	2.81

Source: Results from GTAP simulations.

A17: Sectoral Impacts on Russia (%)

	Sim1			Sim2			Sim3			Sim4			Sim5		
	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export
1 Paddy Rice	-14.44	-11.15	24.83	-14.43	-11.16	24.84	-14.36	-11.15	24.72	-15.12	-9.02	18.42	-14.82	-7.41	16.28
2 Wheat	0.20	-0.10	0.29	0.20	-0.10	0.30	0.20	-0.09	0.29	-1.64	-0.98	-2.50	-2.07	0.08	-3.38
3 Other Grains	0.05	-0.09	0.16	0.05	-0.09	0.17	0.06	-0.09	0.17	-0.22	0.43	-1.52	0.25	0.89	-2.21
4 Vegetables & Fruits	0.04	-0.25	0.24	0.05	-0.25	0.24	0.05	-0.25	0.25	-0.20	0.44	-2.04	0.06	1.27	-2.69
5 Oil Seeds	0.08	-0.14	0.26	0.09	-0.15	0.27	0.09	-0.14	0.27	-0.72	0.41	-2.13	-0.21	1.80	-3.35
6 Cane & Beet	0.08	-0.18	0.35	0.09	-0.18	0.36	0.09	-0.18	0.37	0.09	1.35	-3.70	0.73	2.77	-5.53
7 Plant Fibres	0.00	-0.02	0.07	-0.02	-0.03	0.07	-0.02	-0.03	0.08	-0.23	0.28	-1.05	0.36	0.84	-1.02
8 Other Crops	0.15	0.01	0.21	0.15	0.01	0.21	0.15	0.01	0.21	-0.81	0.02	-1.73	-1.09	0.31	-2.48
9 Cattle	0.04	-0.08	0.21	0.04	-0.10	0.21	0.04	-0.10	0.21	0.03	0.87	-1.13	1.03	1.90	-1.10
10 Other Animal Products	0.02	-0.16	0.20	0.02	-0.18	0.21	0.02	-0.18	0.23	0.10	0.51	-1.26	0.82	1.28	-1.16
11 Raw Milk	0.03	-0.20	0.43	0.03	-0.21	0.45	0.03	-0.20	0.44	0.33	2.13	-4.08	0.89	3.22	-4.66
12 Wool	-0.06	-0.42	0.32	-0.11	-0.52	0.31	-0.11	-0.52	0.30	-0.28	1.92	-0.89	0.58	2.41	0.04
13 Forestry	0.03	0.05	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.02	-0.03	1.99	-3.03	0.86	2.82	-2.58
14 Fishing	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.85	-1.57	0.43	1.77	-2.90
15 Coal	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	-0.34	0.08	-0.63	-0.10	0.73	-0.93
16 Oil	0.01	0.06	-0.03	0.01	0.06	-0.03	0.01	0.06	-0.02	-0.25	-0.01	-0.38	0.14	0.74	-0.30
17 Gas	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.01	0.07	-0.05	-0.16	0.77	-0.90	0.48	2.15	-1.39
18 Other Mining	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	-0.85	-1.02	-0.52	0.24	0.87	-0.45
19 Cattle Meat	0.03	-0.06	0.18	0.03	-0.07	0.20	0.03	-0.07	0.20	0.08	2.58	-4.82	1.10	1.14	-0.03
20 Other Meat	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.08	0.03	-0.01	0.08	-0.73	2.46	-4.46	0.77	1.59	-0.61
21 Vegetable Oils	0.05	-0.02	0.11	0.05	-0.03	0.12	0.05	-0.03	0.13	-0.76	1.19	-3.16	0.39	1.09	-0.89
22 Milk	0.02	-0.01	0.13	0.03	-0.02	0.14	0.03	-0.02	0.14	0.03	2.21	-2.84	1.13	0.69	1.55
23 Processed Rice	-29.75	102.45	11.97	-29.74	102.40	12.04	-29.53	101.82	12.04	-30.31	103.69	9.51	-29.98	104.25	9.53
24 Sugar	0.09	0.03	5.05	0.09	0.03	5.06	0.09	0.04	5.19	0.10	0.53	3.50	0.77	0.99	4.35
25 Other Food	0.02	0.28	0.35	0.02	0.28	0.36	0.03	0.26	0.38	-0.21	1.45	-1.99	0.60	1.50	-0.61
26 Beverages & Tobacco	0.15	-0.09	1.30	0.15	-0.09	1.30	0.15	-0.09	1.31	0.21	0.79	0.03	0.93	0.90	1.09
27 Textiles	-0.45	0.11	0.35	-0.68	0.25	0.50	-0.68	0.26	0.49	-2.30	1.12	-4.07	-0.69	1.52	-1.79
28 Wearing Apparel	-0.67	1.47	1.52	-0.88	1.91	1.65	-0.86	1.89	1.67	-1.59	3.47	-3.04	-0.28	3.37	0.28
29 Leather	-0.95	1.03	0.83	-0.98	1.06	0.90	-0.95	1.04	0.94	-3.12	2.60	-6.04	-1.95	2.92	-4.32
30 Lumber	0.01	0.17	0.08	0.02	0.16	0.10	0.03	0.16	0.12	-0.63	3.50	-4.33	0.73	3.25	-2.13
31 Paper & Paper Products	0.08	0.05	0.46	0.08	0.04	0.53	0.08	0.04	0.52	-0.42	1.72	-2.82	0.89	1.48	-0.31
32 Petroleum & Coke	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.08	-0.13	0.09	-0.38	0.53	0.74	-0.01
33 Chemical Rubber Products	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.01	-1.14	1.10	-2.49	0.10	1.54	-1.08
34 Non-Metallic Minerals	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.20	0.04	0.08	0.19	2.87	4.28	-3.13	3.34	3.76	-0.95
35 Iron & Steel	0.09	0.07	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.18	0.10	0.07	0.18	-0.28	2.43	-2.96	1.44	2.11	-0.06
36 Non-Ferrous Metals	0.01	0.05	-0.03	0.02	0.05	-0.01	0.02	0.05	-0.01	-2.61	1.08	-4.83	-0.02	1.19	-1.21
37 Fabricated Metal Products	0.14	0.04	1.55	0.14	0.03	1.58	0.14	0.03	1.60	0.54	3.69	-3.29	1.71	3.37	-0.51
38 Motor Vehicles	0.17	0.04	2.06	0.18	0.04	2.07	0.18	0.04	2.13	0.54	2.62	-0.73	2.16	2.66	2.20
39 Other Transport Equipment	0.14	0.03	0.23	0.16	0.03	0.28	0.16	0.02	0.28	-1.69	3.94	-4.62	0.42	3.80	-1.49
40 Electronic Equipment	-0.28	0.28	0.69	-0.27	0.28	0.72	-0.25	0.26	0.72	-0.76	3.55	-4.64	1.37	3.47	-0.66
41 Other Machinery & Equipment	0.07	0.04	0.36	0.07	0.03	0.39	0.07	0.03	0.41	0.66	5.17	-5.57	1.78	4.66	-2.71
42 Other Manufacturing	0.01	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.13	0.12	-0.66	3.36	-6.57	0.25	3.44	-4.92
43 Electricity	0.02	0.03	-0.04	0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.05	0.06	1.21	-2.45	1.03	1.76	-1.60
44 Gas Distribution	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.07	0.03	-0.01	0.06	-0.40	2.23	-4.20	0.75	2.00	-1.94
45 Water	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.07	0.30	2.97	-5.18	1.05	2.63	-3.37
46 Construction	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	4.02	6.50	-2.83	4.20	5.48	-0.85
47 Trade	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.61	1.80	-2.53	2.03	0.04	4.49
48 Other Transport	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.41	1.80	-1.65	1.65	0.29	2.13
49 Water Transport	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.23	1.53	-1.62	1.63	0.22	2.19
50 Air Transport	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.18	1.53	-1.64	1.77	0.31	2.56
51 Communications	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.02	1.76	-3.34	1.37	-0.54	3.03
52 Other Financial Intermediation	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.06	-0.03	1.86	-3.81	1.00	-0.29	2.09
53 Insurance	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	1.65	-3.16	1.74	0.13	2.73
54 Other Business Services	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.29	1.93	-3.00	1.84	0.66	3.08
55 Recreation & Other Services	0.07	-0.06	0.27	0.08	-0.07	0.28	0.07	-0.07	0.29	0.56	1.74	-2.87	2.60	0.75	3.54
56 Other Services (Government)	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.03	-0.01	0.11	0.03	-0.01	0.11	0.11	3.18	-4.00	1.65	2.33	0.34
57 Dwellings	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.82	1.82	1.82

Source: Results from GTAP simulations.

A18: Sectoral Impacts on Viet Nam (%)

	Sim1			Sim2			Sim3			Sim4			Sim5		
	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export	Output	Import	Export
1 Paddy Rice	1.13	7.34	-8.41	1.13	7.35	-8.41	1.10	9.29	-10.36	0.93	8.95	-10.08	1.07	9.76	-10.95
2 Wheat	-0.55	-0.27	-0.62	-0.61	-0.27	-0.71	23.36	-0.36	40.83	23.49	-0.15	40.87	23.51	-0.03	40.84
3 Other Grains	0.08	0.82	-2.07	0.09	0.81	-2.08	0.24	1.35	-2.94	0.08	0.88	-2.86	0.26	1.15	-3.42
4 Vegetables & Fruits	-0.60	0.82	-1.88	-0.60	0.81	-1.89	-0.75	1.22	-2.61	-0.83	1.08	-2.61	-0.90	1.43	-3.10
5 Oil Seeds	-0.99	0.04	-1.13	-0.99	0.05	-1.14	-1.16	0.28	-1.67	-1.13	0.17	-1.74	-1.15	0.40	-2.17
6 Cane & Beet	0.08	2.53	-4.72	0.09	2.54	-4.73	0.37	4.00	-6.87	0.12	3.50	-6.37	0.36	4.50	-7.79
7 Plant Fibres	-0.86	0.67	-0.76	-0.85	0.68	-0.64	-1.35	1.14	0.99	-0.67	0.82	0.73	-0.43	1.17	0.47
8 Other Crops	-1.48	-0.34	-1.59	-1.49	-0.33	-1.59	-1.96	-0.13	-2.05	-1.99	0.36	-2.06	-2.29	0.67	-2.40
9 Cattle	0.66	2.47	-3.70	0.66	2.47	-3.71	1.30	4.04	-5.51	0.80	3.24	-4.84	1.05	3.92	-5.71
10 Other Animal Products	0.58	1.50	-1.62	0.58	1.50	-1.62	1.09	2.46	-2.27	0.58	1.75	-1.98	0.81	2.20	-2.31
11 Raw Milk	-0.32	1.12	-3.79	-0.31	1.12	-3.81	0.70	2.13	-6.10	0.65	1.47	-4.56	0.90	1.76	-4.85
12 Wool	0.35	2.40	-6.11	0.35	2.41	-6.15	0.81	3.97	-9.19	0.39	3.14	-7.77	0.59	3.71	-8.86
13 Forestry	-1.51	-0.99	-0.95	-1.51	-0.99	-0.95	-2.59	-1.61	-1.77	-1.87	-0.63	-1.94	-1.66	-0.20	-2.32
14 Fishing	0.15	0.96	-2.20	0.15	0.97	-2.21	0.28	1.81	-3.99	0.20	1.37	-2.74	0.36	1.75	-3.24
15 Coal	-0.25	2.49	-1.40	-0.25	2.50	-1.41	-0.41	3.87	-2.78	-0.17	3.21	-1.94	-0.09	3.59	-2.15
16 Oil	-0.46	0.98	-1.01	-0.46	0.98	-1.02	-0.70	6.64	-3.99	-0.18	5.88	-2.99	-0.12	6.42	-3.19
17 Gas	0.30	27.21	-12.94	0.30	27.34	-12.85	3.64	431.72	-77.39	3.53	373.05	-69.93	3.93	401.33	-75.09
18 Other Mining	0.16	1.80	-0.94	0.16	1.81	-0.95	0.30	3.09	-1.69	0.36	2.50	-1.16	0.46	2.65	-1.14
19 Cattle Meat	0.10	0.01	-1.01	0.10	0.01	-1.02	0.24	0.06	-1.58	0.07	0.06	-1.21	0.11	0.11	-1.39
20 Other Meat	-0.81	1.95	-4.12	-0.81	1.96	-4.12	-1.04	3.21	-5.45	-1.37	2.91	-5.59	-1.34	3.33	-6.08
21 Vegetable Oils	-0.73	1.05	-2.66	-0.72	1.05	-2.53	-0.54	1.84	1.12	-0.38	1.23	2.14	-0.12	1.53	2.27
22 Milk	-0.22	1.78	-3.43	-0.21	1.79	-3.31	1.07	3.37	14.72	0.92	2.51	16.15	1.21	2.85	16.28
23 Processed Rice	1.36	3.21	3.58	1.36	3.14	3.58	1.34	5.23	2.49	1.15	4.56	2.76	1.31	4.74	2.74
24 Sugar	0.11	2.75	-0.97	0.12	2.75	-0.98	0.42	4.33	-3.30	0.14	3.30	-1.88	0.38	3.69	-2.13
25 Other Food	-0.58	1.05	-1.08	-0.57	1.06	-1.08	-0.91	1.80	-1.78	-0.45	1.32	-0.80	-0.40	1.54	-0.90
26 Beverages & Tobacco	0.50	1.77	-0.93	0.50	1.78	-0.88	1.11	2.84	2.10	0.64	2.23	2.31	0.93	2.52	2.42
27 Textiles	-0.57	0.91	-0.88	-0.57	0.91	-0.88	-1.19	0.39	-1.10	-0.25	1.00	-0.13	0.19	1.39	0.23
28 Wearing Apparel	1.42	1.53	1.58	1.41	1.53	1.57	0.25	1.69	0.30	1.16	1.61	1.30	1.60	1.87	1.73
29 Leather	0.50	1.32	0.58	0.49	1.32	0.57	-0.74	0.77	-0.69	0.24	1.34	0.32	0.79	1.68	0.85
30 Lumber	-2.12	1.57	-2.30	-2.13	1.56	-2.31	-3.67	2.74	-3.98	-2.56	2.09	-2.78	-2.29	2.26	-2.51
31 Paper & Paper Products	-0.39	1.38	-1.88	-0.39	1.38	-1.90	-0.46	2.26	-1.98	-0.32	1.78	-0.79	0.05	2.06	-0.55
32 Petroleum & Coke	0.41	0.95	-0.92	0.41	0.95	-0.90	4.76	1.67	40.40	4.53	1.31	42.12	4.99	1.56	43.13
33 Chemical Rubber Products	-0.75	0.66	-1.93	-0.74	0.66	-1.93	-0.72	1.17	-1.68	-0.29	1.10	-0.67	0.01	1.37	-0.46
34 Non-Metallic Minerals	1.48	2.85	-2.07	1.49	2.85	-2.06	2.69	5.05	-2.48	2.17	3.78	-1.31	2.34	3.85	-1.02
35 Iron & Steel	-2.56	0.30	-2.60	-2.53	0.30	-2.57	-2.45	1.04	-2.48	-0.95	1.08	-0.96	-0.92	1.42	-0.94
36 Non-Ferrous Metals	-0.70	1.53	-2.80	-0.70	1.53	-2.80	-0.76	2.84	-3.43	-0.20	2.25	-1.84	0.13	2.44	-1.59
37 Fabricated Metal Products	-0.69	2.03	-1.18	-0.69	2.03	-1.17	1.50	3.33	1.18	1.45	2.84	1.31	1.71	3.10	1.57
38 Motor Vehicles	0.93	2.22	-1.39	0.94	2.22	-1.39	2.07	3.80	-1.34	1.68	2.89	-0.51	1.87	3.09	-0.23
39 Other Transport Equipment	0.36	2.14	-2.40	0.36	2.15	-2.41	1.69	4.22	1.08	1.24	3.34	1.41	1.41	3.39	1.78
40 Electronic Equipment	0.83	1.73	0.90	0.83	1.74	0.89	0.13	2.48	0.10	1.09	2.34	1.18	1.77	2.64	1.87
41 Other Machinery & Equipment	-1.51	1.78	-1.75	-1.51	1.79	-1.75	-1.71	3.16	-2.01	-1.09	2.39	-1.27	-0.68	2.57	-0.86
42 Other Manufacturing	-0.68	1.16	-1.83	-0.69	1.16	-1.84	-1.45	1.85	-3.45	-0.68	1.64	-1.99	-0.20	1.79	-1.42
43 Electricity	0.15	2.43	-4.01	0.15	2.44	-4.02	0.40	4.46	-7.05	0.38	2.99	-4.56	0.73	3.29	-4.48
44 Gas Distribution	0.08	2.26	-4.36	0.08	2.27	-4.38	0.31	4.19	-7.47	0.33	2.93	-4.64	0.67	3.37	-4.92
45 Water	0.13	1.66	-4.73	0.13	1.67	-4.75	0.31	2.87	-8.13	0.35	2.25	-5.41	0.61	2.58	-5.46
46 Construction	3.69	3.21	-1.78	3.70	3.22	-1.79	6.35	5.55	-3.12	4.80	4.25	-1.69	4.81	4.30	-1.63
47 Trade	1.15	2.49	-2.46	1.15	2.49	-2.47	1.94	4.38	-4.26	1.30	3.09	-3.53	2.21	1.93	0.64
48 Other Transport	0.64	1.13	0.07	0.64	1.13	0.06	0.93	2.22	-0.19	0.72	1.67	-0.16	1.86	0.78	2.23
49 Water Transport	1.78	1.21	0.14	1.79	1.21	0.14	3.11	2.27	-0.01	2.37	1.74	-0.02	3.44	1.20	1.97
50 Air Transport	1.43	1.05	0.22	1.43	1.05	0.22	2.27	1.95	-0.06	1.71	1.40	-0.01	3.26	0.62	3.22
51 Communications	0.04	2.14	-3.22	0.04	2.14	-3.23	0.01	3.69	-5.55	0.08	2.33	-3.53	1.20	1.07	0.47
52 Other Financial Intermediation	-0.66	1.82	-3.13	-0.66	1.82	-3.14	-1.24	3.05	-5.39	-1.11	2.20	-4.35	0.89	1.52	-0.30
53 Insurance	-1.22	1.20	-2.55	-1.22	1.20	-2.56	-2.10	2.09	-4.42	-1.47	1.41	-3.13	1.56	1.37	1.18
54 Other Business Services	-0.11	1.86	-2.64	-0.11	1.86	-2.65	-0.32	3.21	-4.57	-0.44	2.48	-4.06	0.88	1.36	-0.06
55 Recreation & Other Services	0.44	2.09	-2.72	0.44	2.09	-2.72	0.75	3.64	-4.69	0.17	2.46	-3.95	1.89	1.84	0.22
56 Other Services (Government)	1.01	2.30	-2.11	1.01	2.31	-2.12	1.74	4.02	-3.65	0.60	3.21	-4.37	1.88	2.39	-0.57
57 Dwellings	1.10	0.91	0.91	1.10	0.91	0.91	1.90	1.05	1.05	1.54	1.15	1.15	2.22	1.70	1.70

Source: Results from GTAP simulations.

Annex 5: Top 100 Potential Products of Cambodia and EAEU Countries

A19: Cambodia's Top 100 Potential Products at 8-Digit Level (Tariff Line)

Product Code	Product Label	Cambodia's Total Exports to the World ('000 US\$)				Average 2012–2015	Top	Share to
		2012	2013	2014	2015			
'61046900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	551,096	705,806	819,142	975,912	762,989	1	10.96
'61091020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For women or ...	226,111	627,300	679,959	697,142	557,628	2	8.01
'61034900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	379,020	523,557	552,191	652,901	526,917	3	7.57
'61109000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of other ...	644,858	470,756	480,372	504,436	525,106	4	7.54
'64032000	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of ...	163,471	172,099	255,659	402,412	248,410	5	3.57
'10063099	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed: Other: Other	85,639	249,519	228,169	282,112	211,360	6	3.04
'61033900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	110,376	170,763	200,039	246,870	182,012	7	2.61
'61091010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For men or boys	123,547	185,151	213,966	188,328	177,748	8	2.55
'61083900	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, ...	140,955	173,379	169,882	169,931	163,537	9	2.35
'40012950	Natural rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip (excl. smoked sheets, technically ...	165,826	165,561	126,041	137,181	148,652	10	2.13
'61044900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	119,234	146,226	162,293	188,406	154,040	11	2.21
'61119000	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile materials	95,092	145,835	195,130	155,985	148,011	12	2.13
'61043900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, ...	106,013	115,905	140,170	167,610	132,425	13	1.90
'64041900	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of ...	80,024	131,964	131,678	167,383	127,762	14	1.83
'61034200	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	107,385	83,108	105,335	39,697	83,881	15	1.20
'61099010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. cotton): ...	62,943	94,611	136,463	156,271	112,572	16	1.62

Product Code	Product Label	Cambodia's Total Exports to the World ('000 US\$)				Average 2012–2015	Top	Share to
		2012	2013	2014	2015			
'61069000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile ...	112,826	98,378	95,174	108,617	103,749	17	1.49
'61059000	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile materials	93,118	80,189	110,964	113,532	99,451	18	1.43
'61099020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. cotton): ...	72,073	81,506	111,161	125,096	97,459	19	1.40
'61102000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton	78,086	46,474	35,556	46,376	51,623	20	0.74
'61046200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	73,103	49,287	42,935	47,368	53,173	21	0.76
'61072900	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	52,392	61,030	65,012	68,405	61,710	22	0.89
'61045900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	46,825	49,133	65,895	74,500	59,088	23	0.85
'61082900	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligées, bathrobes, ...	45,219	49,266	55,461	71,827	55,443	24	0.80
'61032900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	35,422	38,386	54,892	66,106	48,702	25	0.70
'61124900	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted: Women's or girls' swimwear: Of ...	43,964	52,578	46,903	47,260	47,676	26	0.68
'61083100	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligées, bathrobes, ...	23,392	35,446	48,367	39,345	36,638	27	0.53
'61042900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	41,950	38,760	40,930	44,360	41,500	28	0.60
'61071900	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes,	28,034	28,779	47,497	61,579	41,472	29	0.60
'61051000	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton	24,917	22,035	19,710	26,761	23,356	30	0.34
'62046200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	29,388	37,572	30,444	39,908	34,328	31	0.49
'62034290	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton (excl. knitted ...	25,004	32,419	35,565	35,615	32,151	32	0.46
'61149000	Other garments, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile materials	18,471	25,396	33,240	49,788	31,724	33	0.46
'61112000	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted: Of	21,642	28,587	36,210	35,114	30,388	34	0.44
'62114310	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments: Other garments, women's or girls': Of ...	21,407	28,638	28,868	39,759	29,668	35	0.43
'62093030	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of synthetic fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted and ...	6,158	19,615	31,820	48,518	26,528	36	0.38
'49070029	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they ...	7	38	97,356	41	24,361	37	0.35

Product Code	Product Label	Cambodia's Total Exports to the World ('000 US\$)				Average 2012–2015	Top	Share to
		2012	2013	2014	2015			
'64039900	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather, and uppers of ...	18,631	26,669	13,337	26,457	21,274	38	0.31
'61072100	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	9,441	11,999	14,555	13,257	12,313	39	0.18
'61082100	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligées, bathrobes, ...	9,986	18,680	26,973	27,423	20,766	40	0.30
'62121090	Brassieres of all types of textile materials, whether elasticated, incl. knitted or ...	9,800	16,043	18,584	32,766	19,298	41	0.28
'42022900	Trunks: suitcases, vanity cases, executive cases, briefcases, school satchels, spectacles ...	2,532	4,142	19,990	50,601	19,316	42	0.28
'61041990	Women's or girls' suits of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. of wool or fine animal ...	5,012	3,738	641	1,122	2,628	43	0.04
'62034900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	24,835	23,736	11,124	12,557	18,063	44	0.26
'62052000	Men's or boys' shirts: Of cotton	16,118	17,072	15,861	20,538	17,397	45	0.25
'61081990	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats of textile materials, knitted or crocheted ...	14,114	20,178	16,596	14,938	16,457	46	0.24
'61043200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	14,709	13,426	23,900	9,367	15,351	47	0.22
'24022090	Cigarettes, containing tobacco: Other	14,986	12,965	15,423	16,806	15,045	48	0.22
'61123900	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted: Men's or boys' swimwear: Of other ...	9,070	11,154	17,748	22,292	15,066	49	0.22
'61099030	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. cotton): ...	14,407	20,062	12,174	13,060	14,926	50	0.21
'61033200	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	11,773	12,994	21,874	11,147	14,447	51	0.21
'61045200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	6,563	5,998	1,959	2,068	4,147	52	0.06
'61121900	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted: Track suits: Of other textile ...	7,975	13,679	14,680	19,323	13,914	53	0.20
'61071100	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	11,030	10,548	15,407	16,876	13,465	54	0.19
'65050090	Hats and other headgear, knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile ...	6,245	16,628	14,780	14,178	12,958	55	0.19
'61046300	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	-	10,630	11,344	26,081	12,014	56	0.17
'61044200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	14,079	10,049	9,465	8,747	10,585	57	0.15

Product Code	Product Label	Cambodia's Total Exports to the World ('000 US\$)				Average 2012–2015	Top	Share to
		2012	2013	2014	2015			
'17019911	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing ...	379	9,175	18,082	18,827	11,616	58	0.17
'61152990	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery ...	15,193	14,758	9,823	6,102	11,469	59	0.16
'61121100	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted: Track suits: Of cotton	7,120	8,519	13,171	15,146	10,989	60	0.16
'40012130	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary ...	711	5,442	15,506	22,274	10,983	61	0.16
'64041190	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of ...	3,099	6,830	14,687	17,990	10,652	62	0.15
'61130010	Garments, made up of knitted or crocheted fabrics of heading 59.03, 59.06 or 59.07: Divers' ...	10,407	19,629	279	9,694	10,002	63	0.14
'62031100	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	13,318	13,435	5	10,960	9,430	64	0.14
'63023900	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen: Other bed linen: Of other textile ...	5,010	6,431	7,625	14,867	8,483	65	0.12
'62059090	Men's or boys' shirts of textile materials (excl. of wool, fine animal hair, cotton ...	3,532	7,815	6,014	11,240	7,150	66	0.10
'62046900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	7,212	7,926	7,785	10,299	8,306	67	0.12
'61029000	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, ...	5,074	6,444	4,710	8,520	6,187	68	0.09
'61171090	Other made up clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted; knitted or crocheted parts of garments ...	5,702	5,607	7,259	8,228	6,699	69	0.10
'11081400	Starches; inulin: Starches: Manioc (cassava) starch	3,575	1,041	1,343	18,040	6,000	70	0.09
'61169900	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Other: Of other textile materials	1,237	3,661	7,723	11,836	6,114	71	0.09
'61042200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	4,712	4,918	3,649	9,649	5,732	72	0.08
'61022000	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, ...	4,163	5,797	4,897	6,037	5,224	73	0.08
'42029290	Travelling bags, insulated food or beverage bags, toilet bags, rucksacks, shopping bags, map cases, ...	1,211	1,322	5,602	12,747	5,221	74	0.07
'62069000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses: Of other textile materials	3,962	3,158	2,715	10,717	5,138	75	0.07
'61012000	Men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, ...	3,431	7,077	3,160	5,805	4,868	76	0.07
'61019000	Men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including	2,403	3,478	3,838	5,237	3,739	77	0.05

Product Code	Product Label	Cambodia's Total Exports to the World ('000 US\$)				Average 2012–2015	Top	Share to
		2012	2013	2014	2015			
'66011000	Umbrellas and sun umbrellas (including walking-stick umbrellas, garden umbrellas and similar ...	-	634	7,867	8,614	4,279	78	0.06
'61041920	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	2,361	3,974	2,242	7,487	4,016	79	0.06
'63025900	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen: Other table linen: Of other textile ...	4,771	4,983	3,750	2,461	3,991	80	0.06
'63051029	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: Of jute or of other textile bast ...	455	1,452	7,842	6,011	3,940	81	0.06
'62101090	Garments, made up of fabrics of heading 56.02, 56.03, 59.03, 59.06 or 59.07: of fabrics of ...	14,276	1,064	244	30	3,904	82	0.06
'61083200	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligées, bathrobes, ...	2,470	4,171	4,585	3,720	3,737	83	0.05
'63053390	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: Of man-made textile materials: Other, ...	2,644	6,900	236	4,703	3,621	84	0.05
'61152910	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery ...	5,911	2,606	3,555	2,312	3,596	85	0.05
'62111100	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments: Swimwear: Men's or boys'	532	2,791	3,738	5,626	3,172	86	0.05
'42029990	Travelling bags, shopping or tool bags, jewellery boxes, cutlery cases and similar, with outer ...	95	2,952	862	10,103	3,503	87	0.05
'17031090	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar: Cane molasses: Other	-	6,235	4,257	3,265	3,439	88	0.05
'62063000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses: Of cotton	1,240	4,247	4,680	3,360	3,382	89	0.05
'61032200	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	1,720	1,868	2,209	7,328	3,281	90	0.05
'62033900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	572	527	3,937	8,034	3,268	91	0.05
'61089900	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligées, bathrobes, ...	1,673	1,820	3,942	4,762	3,049	92	0.04
'42021100	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, executive cases, briefcases, school satchels, spectacles ...	756	1,630	4,348	5,409	3,036	93	0.04
'60049000	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of ...	2,484	2,412	2,905	4,297	3,025	94	0.04
'62092090	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted and hats): ...	65	1,066	3,710	6,381	2,806	95	0.04
'61169300	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Other: Of synthetic fibres	2,332	3,109	2,738	3,001	2,795	96	0.04
'62093010	Babies' garments and clothing accessories: Of synthetic fibres: Suits,	1,330	1,564	3,336	4,234	2,616	97	0.04

Product Code	Product Label	Cambodia's Total Exports to the World ('000 US\$)				Average 2012–2015	Top	Share to
		2012	2013	2014	2015			
'63013000	Blankets and travelling rugs: Blankets (other than electric blankets) and travelling rugs, ...	1,753	1,986	2,372	2,626	2,184	98	0.03
'61153090	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery ...	2,483	1,035	1,300	4,048	2,217	99	0.03
'61079900	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	1,330	3,137	2,318	2,042	2,207	100	0.03

Note: Export data at 8-digit codes for Cambodia are available only from 2012 from the ITC Trade Database (www.trademap.org).

A20: Armenia's Top 100 Potential Products at 10-Digit HS Code (Tariff Line)

Product Code	Product Label	Armenia's Total Export to World ('000 US\$)												Average Export Vol. 2005–2016	T o p	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'2603000000	Copper ores and concentrates	16,626	72,783	88,062	101,560	98,755	210,646	260,553	227,580	279,914	235,872	316,636	356,721	188,809.00	1	16.57
'7202700000	Ferro-molybdenum	233,498	157,756	235,655	208,846	86,518	119,556	121,278	106,792	102,386	109,708	55,508	60,581	133,173.50	2	11.69
'7102390000	Diamonds non-industrial n.e.s. excluding mounted or set diamonds	246,066	236,972	156,959	137,506	56,213	70,321	72,504	69,965	80,804	107,391	66,514	95,853	116,422.33	3	10.22
'2208201200	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc spirits obtained by distilling grape ...	72,645	62,665	104,160	130,184	66,680	83,396	105,697	126,712	140,563	119,638	59,430	88,262	96,669.33	4	8.49
'7402000000	Copper unrefined, copper anodes for electrolytic refining	42,683	71,340	66,702	63,254	60,468	92,644	114,580	104,753	90,239	71,769	65,539	62,623	75,549.50	5	6.63
'7108138000	Gold in other semi-manufactured form non-monetary (incl. gold plated with platinum) non- monetary: Other semi- ...	36,284	36,665	18,295	5,331	32,783	28,166	65,239	77,533	73,567	81,903	98,071	131,104	57,078.42	6	5.01
'2402209000	Cigarettes containing tobacco, cigarettes containing tobacco: Other	3,168	3,115	3,904	6,176	7,182	8,108	16,270	41,817	68,027	115,835	170,498	210,053	54,512.75	7	4.79
'7607111000	Aluminium foil, not backed, rolled but not further worked, of a thickness of ≤ 0,2 mm (excl. ...	0	2,845	36,460	34,848	43,629	51,571	64,078	56,583	0	0	0	0	24,167.83	8	2.12
'7113190000	Articles of jewellery & pt thereof of/or precious metal plated/clad with precious metal	33,783	33,886	26,863	21,689	10,232	13,130	12,027	12,907	21,033	21,283	17,906	16,341	20,090.00	9	1.76
'2208208900	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc spirits obtained by distilling grape ...	6,030	7,702	10,381	9,903	3,208	10,500	8,741	30,537	35,287	30,457	15,877	43,156	17,648.25	10	1.55
'8102940000	Unwrought molybdenum, incl. bars and rods obtained simply by sintering	0	12,111	24,439	19,703	9,503	15,524	15,364	18,871	17,522	19,005	11,131	5,850	14,085.25	11	1.24
'7607119000	Foil, aluminium, not backed, rolled but not further worked, not exceeding 0.2mm, not backed: rolled but ...	107	25	610	1,405	14,331	26,890	22,884	24,471	23,696	24,054	12,835	6,039	13,112.25	12	1.15
'7102310000	Diamonds non-industrial unworked or simply sawn, cleaved, or bruted	16,949	8,546	3,600	8,083	3,533	19,399	40,979	9,132	6,401	10627	10,493	8,116	12,154.83	13	1.07
'2523290000	Portland cement n.e.s.	11,313	16,860	24,311	35,748	7,933	2,390	6,291	8,357	6,369	4,448	230	0	10,354.17	14	0.91
'2608000000	Zinc ores and concentrates	1,195	4,506	6,790	4,422	5,897	13,739	13,897	17,716	17,039	13,814	12,021	9,617	10,054.42	15	0.88
'2613900000	Molybdenum ores and concentrates n.e.s.	755	16,013	20,806	20,809	10,797	3,754	11,129	8,299	6,651	8,741	6,161	938	9,571.00	16	0.84
'7010905300	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials and other containers, of glass, of a kind used ...	2,055	2,479	6,579	3,783	3,997	5,116	5,319	2,975	8,674	7,761	4,626	3,889	4,771.08	17	0.42
'0901210000	Roasted coffee (excl. decaffeinated) (detailed label not available)	4,033	5,538	7,998	8,256	5,657	5,315	5,339	5,494	4,798	4,382	0	0	4,734.17	18	0.42

Product Code	Product Label	Armenia's Total Export to World ('000 US\$)												Average Export Vol. 2005–2016	T o p	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'2201101900	Mineral & aerated waters not containing sugar or sweetened matter nor flavoured mineral waters and aerated ...	1,386	3,034	4,236	5,012	2,940	4,780	5,246	6,135	5,911	6,963	4,813	4,711	4,597.25	19	0.40
'0806101000	Grapes, fresh: table grapes	35	201	531	927	2,000	4,842	6,758	9,776	5,696	5,492	1,305	16,965	4,544.00	20	0.40
'0809100000	Apricots, fresh	186	771	265	2,003	3,747	1,255	6,223	10,283	14,847	1,505	5,322	1,923	4,027.50	21	0.35
'7010904300	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials and other containers, of glass, of a kind used ...	1,152	2,617	8,460	3,559	4,514	4,833	2,799	5,889	7,201	4,702	1,214	1,342	4,023.50	22	0.35
'6202131000	Women's/girls' overcoats & similar articles of fibres, not knitted overcoats, raincoats, car- ...	74	54	51	148	176	138	168	1,003	7,107	14,446	12,004	10,701	3,839.17	23	0.34
'9111100000	Watch cases of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal	47	5,473	8,557	2,315	0	919	1,479	6,362	4,970	5,396	4,079	5,989	3,798.83	24	0.33
'2208202900	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc spirits obtained by distilling grape ...	800	1,425	845	1,286	1,132	1,209	11,977	2,330	3,040	4,096	7,704	8,653	3,708.08	25	0.33
'7404001000	Waste and scrap, copper or copper alloy of refined copper	2,592	3,977	5,507	3,429	3,167	5,213	4,295	4,391	3,229	2,590	4,717	1,309	3,701.33	26	0.32
'9111800000	Watch cases, n.e.s.	566	6,629	5,913	3,533	448	657	1,968	2,815	2534	3,055	7,766	4,801	3,390.42	27	0.30
'7602009000	Waste and scrap, aluminium scrap	4,203	4,803	4,940	3,400	2,164	4,052	4,189	5,506	2,548	1,305	327	875	3,192.67	28	0.28
'0306291000	Crustaceans, even smoked, fit for human consumption, whether in shell, live, fresh, ...	2,541	3,852	4,139	4,233	3,142	3,814	5,489	6,807	46	0	0	0	2,838.58	29	0.25
'0306298100	Crustaceans n.e.s., not frozen, in shell, including boiled in shell not frozen: other, including ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,936	13,066	2,883	752	2,636.42	30	0.23
'6201131000	Men's and boys' overcoats & similar articles of fibres, not knitted overcoats, raincoats, ...	86	0	8	246	349	149	308	1,269	4,221	5,797	6,658	9,715	2,400.50	31	0.21
'0901110000	Coffee (excl. roasted and decaffeinated) (detailed label not available)	3,361	4,225	6,662	6,945	3,890	333	0	17	0	243	0	0	2,139.67	32	0.19%
'2523100000	Cement clinkers	3,147	5,153	7,873	2,625	0	0	41	1,052	5,469	197	2	0	2,129.92	33	0.19
'0302118000	Trout, fresh or chilled excluding heading No 03.04, livers and roessalmonidae, excluding livers ...	0	0	9	0	0	1,555	2,706	3,984	4,634	4,810	2,158	3,548	1,950.33	34	0.17
'7204290000	Waste and scrap, of alloy steel, other than stainless	0	6	2,821	2,994	5,363	6,158	2,132	1,672	21	0	0	5	1,764.33	35	0.15
'2206005900	Cider, perry, mead, and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic ...	326	636	1,322	1,493	1,762	1,812	2,805	3,023	3,751	3,915	0	0	1,737.08	36	0.15
'6201139000	Men's and boys' overcoats & similar articles of fibres, not knitted overcoats, raincoats, ...	0	0	6	4	65	266	331	1,606	4,798	5,312	4,402	3,652	1,703.50	37	0.15
'2202901000	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and milk) (detailed label not ...	735	835	1,014	1,258	1,280	1,878	2,493	3,297	3,830	3,279	0	0	1,658.25	38	0.15

Product Code	Product Label	Armenia's Total Export to World ('000 US\$)												Average Export Vol. 2005–2016	T o p	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'7404009100	Waste and scrap, copper or copper alloy of copper alloys: of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	947	1,448	1,880	1,270	1,256	1,797	1,527	1,524	1,591	981	1,536	1,055	1,401.00	39	0.12
'2208601100	Vodka of an alcoholic strength by volume of 45.4% vol or less in containers holding: ...	122	238	156	253	164	140	896	2,297	2,800	3,714	3,695	2,251	1,393.83	40	0.12
'2203001000	Beer made from malt in containers holding 10 litres or less: in bottles	951	990	1,032	1,553	613	1,080	1,668	2,471	2,051	1,673	1,222	1,397	1,391.75	41	0.12
'6802919000	Marble, travertine and alabaster, in any form (excl. tiles, cubes and similar articles of subheading ...)	137	824	1,179	1,353	1,055	2,622	4,816	4,672	0	0	0	0	1,388.17	42	0.12
'2512000000	Siliceous fossil meal (i.e. kieselguhr, etc.) & similar siliceous earths, etc.	96	515	1,163	433	1,065	1,809	1,794	2,104	1,982	1,923	1,615	2,074	1,381.08	43	0.12
'7204100000	Waste and scrap, of cast iron (excl. radioactive) (detailed label not available)	1,009	1,752	2,751	1,883	981	2,356	2,574	1,817	1,395	0	0	0	1,376.50	44	0.12
'9114300000	Clock or watch dials	98	3,090	1,802	2,125	1	223	934	939	509	1,570	2,369	1,792	1,287.67	45	0.11
'6202139000	Women's and girls' overcoats & similar articles of fibres, not knitted overcoats, raincoats, car- ...	10	22	1	0	102	230	308	483	2,121	3,995	3,678	3,592	1,211.83	46	0.11
'2008996700	Fruits and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether containing added ...	0	0	641	714	653	1,435	2,454	2,462	2,808	3,237	0	0	1,200.33	47	0.11
'2208206200	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc spirits obtained by distilling grape ...	113	0	28	3	328	117	592	2,123	2,297	3,409	1,452	3,891	1,196.08	48	0.10
'2207100000	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strength by vol of 80% vol/higher	0	94	76	374	154	296	389	1,567	5,472	1,332	1,676	2,824	1,187.83	49	0.10
'6201930000	Men's and boys' anoraks and similar articles, of fibres, not knitted	121	62	35	78	169	114	430	531	1,656	1,205	4,789	4,889	1,173.25	50	0.10
'2002903100	Tomatoes n.e.s., prepared or preserved other than by vinegar or acetic acid and other: with a dry matter ...	2,752	2,446	3,327	2,352	864	72	502	635	437	104	132	138	1,146.75	51	0.10
'6802910000	Worked monumental/building stone n.e.s., marble, travertine, and alabaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,398	4,328	2,209	2,087	1,085.17	52	0.10
'2007999800	Jams, jellies, marmalades, purées or pastes of fruit, obtained by cooking, whether containing ...	1,635	2,542	2,020	2,261	1,426	880	760	667	0	0	0	0	1,015.92	53	0.09
'0603110000	Fresh cut roses and buds, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,221	2,026	1,681	2,615	4,370	992.83	54	0.09
'6203421100	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	0	0	0	105	51	192	426	763	2,661	2,995	2,068	2,479	978.33	55	0.09
'6203431100	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, ...	0	0	0	189	188	277	280	594	1,890	2,228	1,798	3,830	939.50	56	0.08
'7112300000	Ash containing precious metal or precious metal compounds	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3,523	5,242	2,372	928.42	57	0.08
'7103910000	Rubies, sapphires, and emeralds further worked than sawn or rough shaped	3	75	43	130	92	184	1,788	1,411	3,332	2,144	25	1,143	864.17	58	0.08

Product Code	Product Label	Armenia's Total Export to World ('000 US\$)												Average Export Vol. 2005–2016	T o p	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'0104108000	Sheep, live sheep: other: other	0	0	183	428	2,368	370	355	2,378	1,129	796	1,680	596	856.92	59	0.08
'2008199900	Nuts & seeds n.e.s. including mixed prepared or preserved, sugared, sweetened, spirited or nuts, ground nuts and ...	297	385	602	526	433	814	905	1,401	1,355	1,463	1,062	1,024	855.58	60	0.08
'9101110000	Wristwatches with mechanical display, battery powered & with case of precious metal	229	1,004	1,369	1	93	548	814	855	2,025	1,963	751	554	850.50	61	0.07
'6203425100	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	0	0	0	49	72	187	582	805	1,786	2,440	2,005	2,118	837.00	62	0.07
'2204218000	Grape wines n.e.s., incl fort & grape must, unfermented by add alcohol	120	399	986	1,401	1,073	1,796	1,534	2,342	152	5	1	0	817.42	63	0.07
'6802210000	Monumental/building stone, cut/sawn flat/even, marble/travertine/alabaster	987	1,184	613	346	201	142	357	300	392	361	888	3,931	808.50	64	0.07
'2204219800	Grape wines n.e.s., incl. fort & grape must, unfermented by add alcohol in ctrn.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	2,386	3,602	1,086	2,213	774.58	65	0.07
'0809309000	Peaches, including nectarines, fresh peaches, including nectarines: other	24	40	138	161	338	76	277	947	1,030	3,062	807	1,726	718.83	66	0.06
'2208904800	Undenatured ethyl alcohol ...	128	16	198	130	69	313	553	589	686	1,609	1,237	2,899	702.25	67	0.06
'2005995000	Vegetables and mixtures of vegetables, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar, non-frozen ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,772	2,794	1,580	2,264	700.92	68	0.06
'2008999900	Fruits & other edible parts of plants n.e.s., prepared/preserved, sug,sweet/spir/notother, including mixtures ...	408	250	306	586	539	434	358	708	740	1,110	930	861	601.67	69	0.05
'2516900000	Monumental or building stone n.e.s.	47	116	166	732	488	602	746	1,090	1,063	770	639	645	592.00	70	0.05
'9113101000	Watch straps & pts thereof, of precious metal/of metal clad w precious metal of precious metal or of ...	30	208	4,125	285	331	148	566	239	324	451	188	52	578.92	71	0.05
'6802999000	Worked monumental/building stone n.e.s. other: other stone: other	149	384	505	426	1035	350	236	719	1,054	799	569	683	575.75	72	0.05
'7010904500	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials and other containers, of glass, of a kind used ...	33	259	1,084	718	628	518	1,052	720	784	522	197	237	562.67	73	0.05
'6203431900	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, ...	27	5	15	124	104	67	59	420	1,267	1,403	1,488	1,540	543.25	74	0.05
'6201920000	Men's and boys' anoraks and similar articles, of cotton, not knitted	0	0	1	12	35	77	255	383	954	2,103	745	1,377	495.17	75	0.04
'9101190000	Wristwatches of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal, whether incorporating ...	361	1	422	1,607	1226	908	177	407	595	122	9	0	486.25	76	0.04
'2005999000	Vegetables and mixtures of vegetables, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar, non-frozen ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	777	880	2,292	1,805	479.50	77	0.04
'0701909000	Potatoes, fresh or chilled n.e.s. other: other: other	11	0	0	102	80	478	244	0	3,377	926	436	0	471.17	78	0.04

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		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'2008606000	Cherries, prepared or preserved, whether containing added sugar or other sweetening ...	0	0	217	358	414	462	796	1,019	1,036	1,318	0	0	468.33	79	0.04
'2009809900	Juice of fruits or vegetables, unfermented, whether containing added sugar or other sweetening ...	168	619	658	644	701	525	948	1,008	0	0	0	0	439.25	80	0.04
'9101290000	Wristwatches, with a case of precious metal, n.e.s.	631	1,048	1,583	459	511	236	567	0	15	0	59	99	434.00	81	0.04
'6203433100	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, ...	0	0	0	167	175	239	283	799	577	931	557	1,274	416.83	82	0.04
'6203321000	Men's and boys' jackets and blazers, of cotton, not knitted jackets and blazers: of cotton: industrial ...	0	0	0	59	18	75	166	374	967	1,203	953	1,185	416.67	83	0.04
'2008994900	Fruits & other edible pts of plants n.e.s., prepared/preserved, sug. sweet/no other, including mixtures ...	0	0	0	0	0	8	78	150	935	1,325	1,314	1093	408.58	84	0.04
'2201900000	Ice & snow & potable waters n.e.s. not containing sugar or sweeteners nor flavoured	38	131	234	229	165	534	384	793	537	750	638	462	407.92	85	0.04
'2005997000	Vegetables and mixtures of vegetables, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar, non-frozen ...	0	0	153	381	460	751	1,048	2,028	0	0	0	0	401.75	86	0.04
'6802290000	Monumental or building stone and articles thereof, simply cut or sawn, with a flat or even ...	216	317	804	414	388	371	469	548	619	642	0	0	399.00	87	0.04
'9111900000	Parts of watch cases	484	406	303	250	359	0	898	471	299	34	334	898	394.67	88	0.03
'2009899900	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	1,775	938	658	380.25	89	0.03
'0809209500	Fresh cherries (detailed label not available)	82	172	94	184	687	300	959	1,696	0	0	0	0	347.83	90	0.03
'2204219700	Grape wines n.e.s., including grape must, unfermented by add alcohol.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	971	1,449	484	908	317.67	91	0.03
'2005701000	Olives, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (excl. frozen) (detailed ...	0	105	285	621	504	491	821	943	0	0	0	0	314.17	92	0.03
'6802991000	Worked monumental/building stone n.e.s. other: other stone: polished, decorated, or otherwise worked, ...	50	19	153	377	268	756	269	372	371	260	343	454	307.67	93	0.03
'0809400500	Plums and sloes, fresh plums and sloes: plums	3	36	69	90	130	95	155	303	485	820	409	507	258.50	94	0.02
'2005998000	Vegetables and mixtures of vegetables, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar, non-frozen ...	0	0	453	379	159	434	573	1,056	0	0	0	0	254.50	95	0.02
'2508100000	Bentonite	26	52	51	0	0	77	143	480	345	51	466	1321	251.00	96	0.02
'2204219400	Grape wines n.e.s., including grape must, unfermented by add alcohol	56	66	129	31	1	22	0	55	136	422	796	1201	242.92	97	0.02
'7103990000	Precious/semi-precious stones n.e.s. further worked than sawn/rough shaped	677	1,337	374	7	189	58	14	127	79	24	16	0	241.83	98	0.02

Product Code	Product Label	Armenia's Total Export to World ('000 US\$)												Average Export Vol. 2005–2016	T o p	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'2501005100	Salt (including table salt & denatured salt) pure sodium chloride & sea water, common salt (including ...	151	200	222	362	330	263	495	491	192	83	5	11	233.75	99	0.02
'2007993900	Jams, jellies, marmalades, purées, or pastes of fruit, obtained by cooking, whether containing ...	65	551	246	171	98	201	304	404	386	366	0	0	232.67	100	0.02

Note: Export data from ITC Trade Database (www.trademap.org).

A21: Belarus's Top 100 Potential Products at 10-Digit (Tariff Line)

Product Code	Product Label	Belarus's Total Export to World ('000 US\$)													T O P	Shar e to Tota l Exp ort, %
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avera ge 2005–2016		
'271019 4100	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: heavy oils: gas oils: ...	-	773,298	1,405,774	2,248,027	2,941,582	2,788,807	3,430,036	2,177,132	1,988,606	3,943,780	-	-	1,808,087	1	7.34
'310420 5000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages ...)	447,659	498,392	693,960	831,546	830,656	1,157,209	3,054,065	1,269,859	2,024,212	3,019,403	2,330,618	1,719,061	1,489,720	2	6.05
'271011 4100	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which ≥ 90% by volume incl. ...	160,350	221,308	640,535	981,943	1,309,803	1,309,299	1,673,625	1,003,121	1,287,165	1,639,426	-	-	852,215	3	3.46
'271019 6500	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: heavy oils: liquid ...	348,091	381,840	569,706	965,284	1,325,320	1,635,234	2,097,838	1,289,928	-	-	-	-	717,770	4	2.91
'870190 3100	Tractors (excl. those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for semi-trailers ...)	173,308	174,734	234,143	268,353	361,782	556,159	703,915	308,784	387,650	676,691	666,061	611,368	426,912	5	1.73
'271019 6100	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: heavy oils: liquid ...	60,252	63,494	114,166	148,003	281,822	837,887	2,071,211	1,451,725	-	-	-	-	419,047	6	1.70
'721420 0000	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, with indentations, ribs, groves or other deformations ...	101,169	146,442	243,447	249,513	295,192	432,239	593,040	350,241	367,903	506,466	516,896	433,549	353,008	7	1.43
'401194 0000	Pneumatic tyres, new, of rubber, of a kind used in construction or industrial handling vehicles ...	-	25,673	38,241	95,199	306,521	301,206	300,873	133,522	180,382	314,143	378,580	288,842	196,932	8	0.80
'310420 9000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages ...)	14,735	36,716	57,640	180,263	184,758	192,113	308,731	86,806	201,099	330,547	331,739	333,255	188,200	9	0.76
'870423 9109	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	-	-	127,012	169,488	245,432	337,939	810,538	369,762	-	-	-	-	171,681	10	0.70
'271019 2500	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: medium oils: for ...	27,703	28,337	58,192	89,576	297,245	281,590	334,737	188,349	177,899	241,590	140,877	93,120	163,268	11	0.66
'040210 1900	- Other	22,733	37,319	62,019	85,399	94,215	196,330	166,310	141,444	203,795	213,422	248,429	439,991	159,284	12	0.65
'720711 1400	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel containing, by weight, < 0.25% of carbon, ...	46,047	47,748	60,364	69,011	137,763	141,780	232,978	158,371	184,567	275,913	263,504	127,890	145,495	13	0.59
'870190 3909	Tractors (excl. those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for semi-trailers ...)	-	-	75,023	97,764	131,386	209,864	235,029	109,978	179,655	223,739	254,539	173,328	140,859	14	0.57

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		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average 2005–2016		
'0406909900	-Other	19,867	29,443	58,848	86,431	145,625	220,421	-	-	432,481	442,322	250,606	-	140,504	15	0.57
'0405101900	- Other	35,069	45,237	71,111	81,683	82,264	107,160	151,734	167,410	186,943	201,942	180,992	231,381	128,577	16	0.52
'2710117000	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which ≥ 90% by volume incl. ...	34,983	60,858	73,601	126,230	156,224	161,173	188,060	158,052	133,231	257,717	-	-	112,511	17	0.46
'8701201019	Road tractors for semi-trailers: new: truck tractors: other	-	-	179,799	172,962	224,599	331,529	374,870	54,607	-	-	-	-	111,531	18	0.45
'7321111000	Appliances for baking, frying, grilling, and cooking and plate warmers, for domestic use, of ...	54,147	65,819	83,995	78,911	89,861	107,148	131,211	119,349	138,688	158,216	156,902	140,819	110,422	19	0.45
'1701991001	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing ...)	-	-	119,285	106,650	76,202	44,364	92,990	77,404	194,128	177,479	180,853	185,548	104,575	20	0.42
'2710196300	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: heavy oils: liquid ...	5,654	102,205	172,283	64,276	40,256	152,025	377,276	267,366	-	-	-	-	98,445	21	0.40
'0402211900	Fat content, by weight, exceeding 11% but not exceeding 27%	6259	18,238	42,336	60,208	53,273	85,028	85,750	73,345	142,070	107,029	121,584	208,779	90,695	22	0.34
'1701991009	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing ...)	-	-	69,008	109,367	50,521	82,180	70,746	159,224	162,676	138,674	111,042	134,203	90,637	23	0.37
'8704229109	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	-	-	130,030	129,337	122,626	152,409	146,984	33,113	73,679	123,194	119,541	-	85,909	24	0.35
'3102101000	Urea, whether in aqueous solution (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages ...)	47,505	50,256	52,846	41,394	51,679	68,172	93,724	103,387	82,197	160,471	83,290	138,695	81,135	25	0.33
'2710114500	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which ≥ 90% by volume incl. ...	18,319	30,904	65,194	54,039	79,954	40,318	47,134	138,596	222,979	219,928	-	-	76,447	26	0.31

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		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avera ge 2005–2016		
'1601009900	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal, or blood; food preparations based on these products: ...	7,268	18,926	34,421	63,937	53,437	44,939	55,457	48,719	56,584	82,461	222,171	224,041	76,030	27	0.31
'5503200000	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning	61,871	63,197	71,465	56,726	66,988	82,294	79,295	67,962	92,759	91,487	90,413	74,510	74,914	28	0.30
'7312104100	Stranded wires, ropes, and cables, of iron or steel (excl. electrically insulated products and ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,753	119,001	159,788	174,409	134,621	93,977	72,546	29	0.29
'0202100000	Frozen bovine carcasses and half-carcasses	32,867	41,155	83,060	101,012	153,551	114,717	120,579	187,047	-	-	-	-	69,499	30	0.28
'7217309000	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel, in coils, plated or coated with base metals (excl. plated ...	26,730	34,057	44,485	54,961	62,336	85,019	95,771	38,276	76,057	88,579	70,017	79,812	63,008	31	0.26
'2710194500	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: heavy oils: gas oils: ...	-	30,731	612	9	48,108	11,007	581	-	-	646,504	-	-	61,463	32	0.25
'7312105100	Stranded wires, ropes, and cables, of iron or steel (excl. electrically insulated products and ...	69,315	93,648	122,667	132,597	149,664	159,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,654	33	0.25
'2710111100	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which ≥90% by volume incl. ...	26,144	47,658	59,847	59,589	67,497	111,874	37,596	22,948	9,873	265,778	-	-	59,067	34	0.24
'6908902100	Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth, or wall tiles (excl. of siliceous fossil meals or similar ...	39,681	42,038	59,900	63,867	71,393	81,204	103,362	67,171	81,522	78,199	-	-	57,361	35	0.23
'5501300000	Filament tow as specified in Note 1 to chapter 55, acrylic or modacrylic	38,106	36,359	43,458	54,003	53,770	58,866	61,412	43,297	80,291	69,371	64,261	69,012	56,017	36	0.23
'2710195100	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: heavy oils: liquid ...	-	98,421	79,694	28,697	28,431	169,330	121,342	142,099	-	-	-	-	55,668	37	0.23
'7019520000	Woven fabrics, incl. narrow fabrics, of glass filaments, of width of > 30 cm, plain weave, ...	34,832	43,458	52,043	52,550	59,354	67,849	69,398	44,865	45,606	58,380	50,984	51,063	52,532	38	0.21

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		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avera ge 2005–2016		
'270750 9000	Aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures of which ≥ 65% by volume, incl. losses, distils at 250°C by ...	14,6 77	20,9 85	21,48 5	24,72 5	27,38 5	36,45 4	63,28 9	38,45 3	51,30 7	83,88 1	82,78 8	97,48 0	46,90 9	39	0.19
'271320 0000	Petroleum bitumen	9,73 3	18,2 87	29,31 7	32,55 6	49,72 0	80,53 9	64,97 8	29,90 6	18,17 9	48,18 8	97,55 6	79,28 2	46,52 0	40	0.19
'730890 9900	Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excl. bridges and bridge-sections, ...	3,45 6	10,1 37	13,11 2	15,73 0	34,44 2	52,86 1	79,97 5	38,43 0	51,96 1	73,89 5	84,94 1	90,24 0	45,76 5	41	0.19
'350110 5000	Case in: for industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs or fodder	17,6 44	19,1 39	49,62 6	62,92 6	43,76 7	73,24 6	83,32 3	53,14 1	36,63 2	50,57 5	29,00 0	18,44 9	44,78 9	42	0.18
'681099 0000	Articles of cement, concrete, or artificial stone, whether reinforced (excl. prefabricated ...	7,35 3	13,4 03	23,64 6	24,53 2	30,17 3	50,63 4	74,45 2	26,89 8	38,41 5	65,11 5	81,64 4	100,0 34	44,69 2	43	0.18
'310280 0000	Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution (excl. those in packages ...	10,8 22	28,3 98	32,11 0	30,82 5	26,80 5	54,13 3	39,57 8	21,87 1	36,66 2	77,91 4	71,18 3	82,14 0	42,70 3	44	0.17
'440710 9300	Coniferous wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether planed, sanded ...	25,6 42	33,9 73	47,01 8	41,65 8	39,43 4	36,98 6	24,88 8	22,55 7	37,64 2	55,35 1	60,69 0	74,65 4	41,70 8	45	0.17
'870190 2500	Tractors (excl. those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for semi-trailers ...	2,52 2	1,62 7	13,87 1	45,82 4	65,64 1	75,33 6	35,39 3	107,6 86	31,61 5	41,15 9	46,97 4	32,62 6	41,69 0	46	0.17
'040520 3000	- Of a fat content, by weight, of 60% or more but not exceeding 75%	152	79	202	4,766	15,12 0	19,67 6	31,97 6	53,00 4	64,09 6	72,87 5	98,67 2	85,90 1	40,57 9	47	0.15
'401120 9000	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for buses and lorries (excl. tyres with lug, ...	12,2 76	13,6 80	27,02 9	23,18 3	31,98 9	54,92 4	75,29 3	89,21 5	123,8 47	33,14 4	-	-	40,38 2	48	0.16
'440710 9100	Coniferous wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether planed, sanded ...	43,7 52	79,0 00	106,0 47	78,25 6	28,20 4	16,34 6	8,302	12,15 2	17,47 9	26,29 6	28,43 2	39,01 7	40,27 4	49	0.16
'940360 1000	Wooden furniture (excl. for offices, kitchens and bedrooms, and seats): no description available ...	50,8 39	60,8 10	83,27 3	79,12 0	92,67 5	113,5 06	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,01 9	50	0.16

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		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average 2005–2016		
'441820 5000	Doors and their frames and thresholds, of wood: coniferous	8,98 4	12,4 37	19,58 7	24,79 1	34,02 4	50,14 0	67,23 5	35,12 8	44,67 1	55,00 5	61,64 5	61,50 1	39,59 6	51	0.16
'540233 0000	Textured filament yarn of polyester (excl. that put up for retail sale)	23,0 83	19,4 66	24,24 8	27,32 7	35,03 0	41,18 3	44,44 4	39,32 4	43,21 6	50,17 8	61,55 4	60,03 7	39,09 1	52	0.16
'550330 0000	Acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres, not carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning	15,7 99	20,4 38	25,99 1	25,26 4	28,55 7	41,48 3	43,83 6	45,99 4	53,26 1	73,20 9	49,23 0	44,15 2	38,93 5	53	0.16
'252329 0000	Portland cement (excl. white, whether artificially coloured)	16,8 61	21,9 37	21,86 5	31,71 0	30,08 1	43,20 5	24,86 1	30,25 9	21,50 2	41,50 4	82,43 2	96,18 5	38,53 4	54	0.16
'271019 2100	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: medium oils: for ...	35,2 99	36,8 46	-	11,02 0	20,23 8	14,42 2	34,00 3	11,83 8	25,83 5	25,36 4	20,86 4	200,1 59	36,32 4	55	0.15
'401110 0000	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for motor cars, incl. station wagons and racing ...	16,1 65	29,0 97	36,29 0	30,99 2	40,46 2	56,84 8	61,35 2	52,61 0	63,23 7	31,71 2	-	-	34,89 7	56	0.14
'721710 3100	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel, in coils, not plated or coated, whether polished (excl. ...)	78	86	9,176	14,39 0	13,89 8	32,17 7	51,30 8	21,22 5	42,52 7	68,90 9	84,03 4	80,55 8	34,86 4	57	0.14
'720711 1600	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel containing, by weight, <0.25% of carbon, ...	-	1,29 1	12,93 0	17,41 5	50,26 9	74,68 3	112,3 75	13,51 1	57,43 7	21,72 2	23,20 5	30,14 2	34,58 2	58	0.14
'940360 1009	Wooden furniture (excl. for offices, kitchens and bedrooms, and seats): wooden furniture of ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,92 2	40,38 6	49,72 1	61,14 2	75,70 3	100,0 02	32,74 0	59	0.13
'681011 9000	Building blocks and bricks of cement, concrete, or artificial stone, whether reinforced: ...	10,3 48	18,3 89	26,19 9	18,65 0	25,95 5	37,89 0	32,66 2	15,30 5	24,73 8	40,70 2	63,90 9	72,62 1	32,28 1	60	0.13
'700529 3500	Float glass and surface ground and polished glass, in sheets, but not otherwise worked (excl. ...)	1,30 4	19,0 46	20,03 0	35,05 9	39,50 3	31,31 2	38,29 3	21,12 1	30,81 9	37,68 3	42,61 6	56,40 3	31,09 9	61	0.13
'870190 3500	Tractors (excl. those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for semi-trailers ...)	6,78 9	10,7 06	10,67 1	17,54 6	22,64 5	46,64 2	61,38 6	29,62 7	47,58 9	43,21 7	40,10 1	31,56 7	30,70 7	62	0.12

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		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avera ge 2005–2016		
'040299 1100	- In immediate packings of a net content not exceeding 2.5 kg	1309 0	26,4 89	23,07 2	27,79 9	30,53 9	28,81 0	49,79 0	39,60 5	47,83 4	63,83 0	-	-	30,70 6	63	0.11
'720720 1500	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel containing, by weight, ≥ 0.25% of carbon: ...	7,02 5	20,3 47	43,73 6	23,21 7	22,89 9	44,13 5	71,36 9	18,48 1	21,24 4	23,63 1	54,67 4	16,95 5	30,64 3	64	0.12
'160412 9100	Prepared or preserved herrings, whole or in pieces (excl. minced): other: in airtight containers	9,95 0	17,0 63	24,43 5	25,95 4	29,86 2	34,54 3	41,04 9	27,28 1	26,95 8	37,25 0	41,34 4	50,94 4	30,55 3	65	0.12
'160430 9090	Caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs: caviar substitutes: other	4,09 2	-	19,25 5	24,62 3	39,77 9	49,58 4	64,22 8	40,39 5	43,46 9	49,86 9	-	-	27,94 1	66	0.11
'271019 9900	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: heavy oils: lubricating ...	13,4 50	18,9 04	26,39 1	21,96 5	32,85 6	16,62 9	26,86 0	34,36 7	67,90 6	74,93 3	-	-	27,85 5	67	0.11
'540220 0000	High-tenacity filament yarn of polyesters (excl. that put up for retail sale)	27,6 10	35,2 03	39,59 3	41,34 9	36,61 3	37,95 2	34,04 4	19,39 3	33,71 2	26,34 5	-	-	27,65 1	68	0.11
'940340 1000	Wooden furniture for kitchens (excl. seats): fitted kitchen units	15,9 79	14,9 05	20,22 3	19,14 3	23,59 5	38,16 2	52,09 8	27,15 3	28,76 8	41,94 1	28,02 3	15,13 3	27,09 4	69	0.11
'871639 3001	Trailers and semi-trailers for the transport of goods, not designed for running on rails (excl. ...	-	-	35,28 9	34,52 7	40,43 3	46,25 8	55,38 6	8,985	13,47 2	31,24 4	34,23 6	23,57 3	26,95 0	70	0.11
'271019 4900	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, n.e.s: heavy oils: gas oils: ...	-	-	4,383	32,69 7	53,66 4	51,56 8	80,99 1	26,76 1	16,95 8	54,71 0	-	-	26,81 1	71	0.11
'401161 0000	Pneumatic tyres, new, of rubber, having a herringbone or similar tread, of a kind used on ...	5,77 8	4,65 6	9,741	6,120	6,438	15,67 8	23,16 8	26,70 4	40,83 5	53,85 1	57,40 1	65,77 6	26,34 6	72	0.11
'731700 6900	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails, staples, and similar articles of iron or steel, ...	8,92 9	9,52 7	16,13 6	17,53 0	18,07 0	25,17 4	36,32 3	26,90 0	31,82 9	40,21 4	39,57 3	36,43 0	25,55 3	73	0.10
'870210 1190	Motor vehicles for the transport of ≥ 10 persons, incl. driver, with compression-ignition ...	23,4 41	-	26,50 7	35,54 5	52,51 2	75,66 7	66,08 2	25,89 8	-	-	-	-	25,47 1	74	0.10

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		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average 2005–2016		
'590210 9000	Tyre cord fabric of high-tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, whether dipped ...	27,992	39,166	50,768	56,075	44,053	39,577	19,179	9,036	7,191	3,908	2,277	4,169	25,283	75	0.10
'020120 2000	- 'Compensated' quarters	1346	1,955	1,307	2,533	4,624	24,925	89,996	149,269	-	-	-	-	24,964	76	0.09
'940390 3000	Parts of furniture, n.e.s. (excl. of seats and medical, surgical, dental, or veterinary furniture): ...	5,536	10,528	16,379	16,606	19,693	27,646	37,156	22,050	26,591	34,145	35,483	46,189	24,834	77	0.10
'040291 5900	- Other	21	-	413	145	28,799	33,075	47,820	6,325	33,300	57,496	44,855	45,401	24,804	78	0.10
'310221 0000	Ammonium sulphate (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight ...)	5,828	11,356	12,869	15,367	12,104	27,244	45,123	13,945	17,341	63,175	37,163	34,578	24,674	79	0.10
'871639 3009	Trailers and semi-trailers for the transport of goods, not designed for running on rails (excl. ...)	-	-	21,269	22,863	31,596	41,250	45,413	24,608	20,037	27,860	28,569	20,919	23,699	80	0.10
'540219 0000	High-tenacity filament yarn of nylon or other polyamides (excl. sewing thread, yarn put up ...)	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,582	35,248	44,371	57,821	53,310	55,196	22,711	81	0.09
'732211 0000	Radiators for central heating, non-electrically heated, and parts thereof, of iron or steel ...	11,198	16,121	17,610	15,119	22,460	20,049	24,426	19,470	24,663	33,508	37,020	29,941	22,632	82	0.09
'040610 8000	- Other	14,289	22,513	32,615	33,090	30,672	24,364	25,132	11,357	11,171	20,568	28,578	15,435	22,482	83	0.09
'250100 5100	Salts, incl. table salt and denatured salt, and pure sodium chloride, whether in aqueous ...	7,161	9,871	14,482	14,381	18,377	16,157	20,932	21,667	30,073	39,112	34,238	43,173	22,469	84	0.09
'081190 5000	- Fruit of the species Vaccinium myrtillus	4,601	3,946	5,234	7,730	20,884	31,034	23,127	23,047	18,825	51,245	40,139	39,158	22,414	85	0.09
'310520 9000	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the three fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus ...	7,449	9,217	3,837	5,826	13,157	13,017	14,746	50,630	58,806	91,100	-	-	22,315	86	0.09

Product Code	Product Label	Belarus's Total Export to World ('000 US\$)													T O P	Share to Total Export, %
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average 2005–2016		
'160249 1900	Prepared or preserved meat and offal of swine, incl. mixtures (excl. hams, shoulders, and cuts ...	949	3,850	5,746	8,441	10,419	6,190	37,230	23,470	25,575	40,355	60,140	45,290	22,305	87	0.09
'721710 3900	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel, in coils, not plated or coated, whether polished (excl. ...	2,829	7,325	10,476	10,150	17,429	25,848	36,062	23,370	32,274	27,571	35,277	35,716	22,027	88	0.09
'721499 3100	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, only hot-rolled, only hot-drawn, or only hot-extruded ...	2,443	7,142	11,943	22,210	18,004	44,120	42,762	5,544	23,729	34,484	26,991	23,658	21,919	89	0.09
'690410 0000	Building bricks (excl. those of siliceous fossil meals or similar siliceous earths, and refractory ...	10,490	16,312	21,102	16,497	22,089	32,339	33,355	13,906	13,067	17,233	29,264	37,144	21,900	90	0.09
'530911 9000	Woven fabrics of flax, containing ≥ 85% flax by weight, unbleached, or bleached: bleached	18,139	25,186	28,623	22,075	21,905	18,759	15,064	11,952	17,516	22,481	25,361	26,804	21,155	91	0.09
'020321 1000	- Of domestic swine	20,528	12,221	19,098	32,389	62,129	20,250	62,494	24,534	-	-	-	-	21,137	92	0.09
'040700 3000	- Other	16,250	18,573	25,298	17,988	20,863	24,802	34,938	26,741	30,584	37,319	-	-	21,113	93	0.09
'730439 9200	Tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles, seamless, of circular cross-section, of iron or non-alloy ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,214	28,899	40,441	69,969	56,975	29,778	21,106	94	0.09
'040610 2001	Fresh cheese unripened or uncured cheese, incl. whey cheese, and curd: of a fat content, ...	-	-	11,893	22,948	30,332	55,510	70,833	49,533	-	-	-	-	20,087	95	0.08
'110710 9900	Malt (excl. roasted): other: other	18,331	24,220	7,283	10,161	10,644	12,668	25,567	4,626	25,431	40,154	32,037	28,612	19,978	96	0.08
'441520 2000	Pallets, box pallets, and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood (excl. containers ...	10,208	13,421	15,530	17,703	20,530	29,551	35,167	16,297	16,999	23,289	19,013	16,234	19,495	97	0.08
'560314 9000	Nonwovens, whether impregnated, coated, covered, or laminated, n.e.s., of man-made filaments, ...	6,024	9,861	11,319	9,613	23,150	32,273	30,429	17,581	21,306	27,832	20,620	17,351	18,947	98	0.08

Product Code	Product Label	Belarus's Total Export to World ('000 US\$)													T O P	Shar e to Tota l Exp ort, %
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Avera ge 2005–2016		
'590210 1000	Tyre cord fabric of high-tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, whether dipped ...	-	-	78	-	-	16,928	42,721	24,737	38,347	40,045	36,891	26,362	18,842	99	0.08
'870410 1010	Dumpers for off-highway use: with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engine (diesel ...	129,394	-	10,814	14,206	14,387	23,278	23,246	3,921	-	-	-	-	18,271	100	0.07

Note: Export data at 10-digit codes for Belarus are available only up to 2013 from the ITC Trade Database (www.trademap.org).

A22: Kazakhstan's Top 100 Potential Products at 10-Digit (Tariff Line)

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'2709009009	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (detailed label not available)	-	-	-	-	-	52,095	24,813	9,816,682	48,160,313	44,296,787	21,703,167	15,713,486	27,938,087	1	41.19
'2709009003	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (detailed label not available)	-	-	-	-	-	22,438	5,048	2,360,812	8,091,084	8,365,239	4,599,075	3,224,054	5,328,053	2	7.85
'2844103000	Uranium natural, treated	227,811	423,748	787,188	1,279,984	1,593,747	2,075,179	2,137,036	2,615,964	2,235,633	2,006,960	2,247,673	1,738,578	2,168,962	3	3.20
'7403110000	Cathodes and sections of cathodes from copper, refined, unprocessed	1,424,485	2,354,578	2,446,551	2,428,055	1,373,384	1,843,801	2,854,779	2,490,902	2,674,172	1,330,871	1,562,310	1,508,841	1,913,419	4	2.82
'2711210000	Natural gas in gas condition	409,536	540,399	648,274	1,074,492	1,388,834	760,690	2,416,978	2,193,000	1,956,818	1,883,915	1,745,529	1,283,687	1,812,590	5	2.67
'7202419000	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight >4% of carbon: containing by weight more than 6% of carbon	-	-	-	1,929,877	864,998	1,391,723	2,528,604	1,352,205	1,296,821	1,193,591	1,128,691	1,129,570	1,220,176	6	1.80

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'1001990000	Wheat and meslin: Other: Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,462,470	1,027,935	850,814	588,129	558,025	897,475	7	1.32
'2709001009	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (detailed label not available)	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,733	904,002	977,153	948,071	456,155	304,606	717,997	8	1.06
'1101001500	Wheat flour from soft wheat	133,047	163,889	328,457	832,424	561,740	529,919	541,590	597,977	576,180	559,503	490,268	499,825	544,751	9	0.80
'2601110000	Iron ores and concentrates, except for calcined pyrite	169,467	204,192	249,988	483,343	481,678	504,235	1,185,952	731,154	812,351	604,364	269,494	250,923	533,657	10	0.79
'2603000000	Copper ores and concentrates	99,287	122,337	248,436	357,172	456,612	545,653	880,710	483,859	587,264	825,174	310,903	444,764	530,393	11	0.78
'2601120000	Iron ores and concentrates, except for calcined pyrite	468,289	470,665	545,663	795,383	454,201	685,046	1,558,905	880,950	752,745	503,042	134,613	135,786	481,427	12	0.71
'2701190000	Coal stone other, including dusty or non-dusty,	220,421	328,067	339,520	592,952	444,460	337,486	1,519,848	591,425	443,030	375,121	304,340	202,361	383,255	13	0.56
'2711129400	Liquefied propane cleanliness more than 90% but not	-	58,543	197,151	342,868	168,135	349,342	493,774	491,229	498,500	488,256	210,475	146,741	367,040	14	0.54

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
	at least 99%, for other purpose															
'2818200000	Aluminium oxide, excellent from artificial corundum	375,231	522,492	522,493	493,560	301,256	222,561	376,141	305,249	305,777	290,342	334,968	311,066	309,480	15	0.46
'2503001000	Raw sulphur or rained sulphur	37,779	40,564	69,177	510,468	58,302	152,251	495,164	434,352	262,725	317,036	300,564	150,664	293,068	16	0.43
'2711139700	Other liquefied materials	97,188	107,675	136,915	214,789	126,319	279,486	391,780	328,198	412,232	379,225	190,320	138,641	289,723	17	0.43
'2711129700	Other liquefied propane	173,523	166,056	126,507	283,354	93,986	202,462	343,839	302,234	355,010	353,378	159,530	117,719	257,574	18	0.38
'7210490009	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled...	-	-	-	-	-	242,637	412,139	233,889	297,768	258,093	199,972	197,866	237,518	19	0.35
'2804700010	Yellow phosphorus	100,333	89,372	87,902	172,726	62,631	108,356	152,528	182,843	228,214	238,588	218,284	140,299	201,646	20	0.30
'7403190000	Refined copper, unprocessed other	-	-	239	6,158	129	212	-	-	24	365,707	345,032	291,417	200,436	21	0.30
'2610000000	Ore and chromium concentrates	122,506	134,248	218,227	428,741	178,570	211,440	366,714	251,182	267,266	215,347	146,600	116,477	199,374	22	0.29

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'7208390000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply...	-	-	-	398,889	269,010	280,062	479,929	136,329	228,633	295,789	102,276	158,644	184,334	23	0.27
'7801100000	Lead refined unprocessed	86,635	102,011	233,366	194,303	111,332	173,277	347,687	148,065	158,406	204,900	186,997	220,606	183,795	24	0.27
'2608000000	Zinc ores and concentrates	10,792	114,891	224,405	98,259	62,502	137,662	231,467	130,403	132,686	172,882	157,384	175,952	153,861	25	0.23
'7207201500	Semi-finished products of rectangular transverse section width less than double thickness ...	53,162	104,472	246,365	520,145	248,790	352,035	398,432	377,970	83,685	125,021	54,757	107,884	149,863	26	0.22
'7202300000	Ferrosilicon manganese	96,978	111,944	180,568	316,600	172,302	180,605	318,600	230,548	176,737	150,812	78,114	89,516	145,145	27	0.21
'2711190000	Other liquefied oil gases	8,066	23,658	30,952	47,989	12,525	56,485	169,860	187,680	156,358	186,753	72,736	46,262	129,958	28	0.19
'7202500000	Ferrosilicon other	33,345	44,944	80,350	139,699	31,494	104,195	246,435	140,589	143,726	124,693	39,369	39,740	97,623	29	0.14
'1003900000	Barley: Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,289	60,130	142,746	104,365	109,052	97,516	30	0.14
'7210122000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, hot-	-	-	-	149,457	170,215	149,149	209,085	203,468	95,292	66,748	64,765	53,594	96,773	31	0.14

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %	
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
	rolled or cold-rolled ...																
'7208360000	Iron ore or steel width 600 mm ...	5,488	1,506	5,878	15,858	6,631	1,328	30,630	97,883	94,125	73,647	68,910	107,418	88,397	32	0.13	
'7209179009	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply ...	-	-	-	-	-	191,944	194,768	87,864	45,644	113,767	73,982	87,653	81,782	33	0.12	
'7204499000	Waste and scrap of iron or steel (excl. slag, scale, and other waste of the production of iron ...)	-	-	-	373,945	111,536	122,607	185,913	153,355	184,651	17,462	13,338	33,460	80,453	34	0.12	
'2844203500	Uranium enriched by uranium 235 and its other components	25,911	144,395	67,263	23,063	24,850	17,826	26,235	89,871	96,074	75,876	100,099	33,142	79,012	35	0.12	
'8108200006	Titanium ingots	6	-	-	-	-	4,805	48,531	98,660	71,974	66,550	72,799	76,935	77,384	36	0.11	
'7208540000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, not in coils, simply ...	-	-	-	32,298	14,783	17,688	47,256	100,519	105,113	88,688	42,659	43,570	76,110	37	0.11	

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'1001190000	Wheat and meslin: Durum wheat: Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,539	58,033	71,741	65,278	85,270	70,572	38	0.10
'2524900000	Asbestos (excl. crocidolite and products made from asbestos)	-	-	-	42,576	48,037	53,875	46,652	81,194	69,507	66,871	65,179	54,639	67,478	39	0.10
'2506200000	Quartzite, merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, in blocks or slabs of a square or rectangular ...	-	-	-	17,693	39,185	32,100	62,192	98,699	65,115	60,798	62,026	40,598	65,447	40	0.10
'2819909000	Other oxides and chromium hydro-oxides	19,154	17,044	30,150	47,525	22,761	56,016	70,647	71,849	69,782	71,835	58,346	47,550	63,872	41	0.09
'8103200000	Tantalum unprocessed including bars, made by simple sintering, powders	17,691	15,466	13,173	35,285	27,784	15,535	52,679	73,287	81,495	57,790	50,305	33,662	59,308	42	0.09
'2602000000	Manganese ore and concentrates, including iron manganese ores and concentrates	36,891	42,374	52,796	192,055	68,979	64,452	105,478	66,347	103,003	80,054	20,091	20,869	58,073	43	0.09

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'7202800000	Ferro-tungsten and Ferro-silicon tungsten	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,269	6,902	1,190	281,025	-	-	57,823	44	0.09
'7202499000	Ferro-chrome other, containing on the mass more than 0.5%, but not over 4% carbon	42,255	40,643	57,408	200,359	49,729	77,352	152,084	80,243	72,514	45,600	44,860	41,537	56,951	45	0.08
'1001912000	Seed of common wheat or meslin, for sowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,546	151,513	25,032	30,237	40,272	56,920	46	0.08
'7210708000	Flat products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled ...	-	-	-	75,236	42,873	31,670	65,656	34,227	48,735	54,336	63,820	53,267	50,877	47	0.08
'2702100000	Brown coal, dusty or non-dusty	7,879	7,036	8,338	20,831	10,288	11,979	48,439	63,707	39,581	55,041	47,287	34,002	47,924	48	0.07
'7202495000	Ferro-chrome other, containing on the mass more than 0.05%, but not more than 0.5% carbon	42,359	47,988	61,398	174,874	41,638	66,784	101,740	57,623	28,296	35,571	44,007	64,228	45,945	49	0.07
'7209150000	Iron or non-legged steel, other	-	-	-	-	6	-	30,330	86,818	39,323	24,847	26,842	44,158	44,398	50	0.07

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'7209250000	Iron or steel width 600 mm and more, ...	350	1,397	20	-	-	-	35,539	53,990	57,887	37,566	24,221	31,861	41,105	51	0.06
'7402000000	Copper unrefined, copper anodes for electrolytic refinement	34,785	17,694	-	-	49,551	37,666	54,307	113,746	51,065	18	6,686	26,732	39,649	52	0.06
'2835310000	Sodium tri-phosphosphate	10,403	20,519	29,326	93,876	39,427	25,482	87,844	61,295	51,742	34,250	14,361	7,842	33,898	53	0.05
'2616900000	Other ore and concentrates of precious metals	12,269	7,611	6,435	11,911	17,099	10,895	38,409	42,361	38,833	60,367	24,748	1,259	33,514	54	0.05
'8108200003	Other titanium	71,721	88,101	111,981	112,027	71,889	75,221	84,040	92,469	15,205	18,064	27,266	10,843	32,769	55	0.05
'2819100000	Chromium tri-oxide	13,695	17,789	22,838	35,198	25,695	27,802	39,552	45,462	38,932	25,181	26,920	22,719	31,843	56	0.05
'7901200000	Zinc alloys, unprocessed	70	21	91	8	527	133	3,943	7,218	28,163	37,608	36,614	47,296	31,380	57	0.05
'7209189100	Flat of iron or unified steel width 600mm and more	21,321	35,614	40,916	66,609	48,432	47,343	71,314	44,308	31,567	30,752	17,184	28,334	30,429	58	0.04
'7209169000	Iron or unified steel width 600 mm and more, cooled..	28,841	37,311	86,214	114,307	55,946	68,826	73,622	24,923	14,411	52,934	20,382	36,459	29,822	59	0.04

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'2511100000	Barium sulphate natural	6,114	6,268	8,008	15,211	14,050	17,133	24,088	27,090	31,727	36,454	31,128	21,360	29,552	60	0.04
'7405000000	Ligatures based on copper	8,684	18,669	19,974	20,953	9,179	23,940	32,831	37,548	27,469	23,754	21,690	23,601	26,812	61	0.04
'7207111400	Semi-finished products from iron	4,851	21,033	19,328	32,305	10,590	21,343	32,205	50,003	10,254	43,549	24,562	4,472	26,568	62	0.04
'2841300000	Sodium dichromate	11,631	14,335	16,200	27,924	14,620	20,671	15,218	20,373	24,358	23,923	13,813	18,744	20,242	63	0.03
'2510200000	Natural calcium phosphates aluminium and calcium natural and melt phosphates	3,787	2,596	8,309	23,591	8,655	10,203	26,459	24,966	14,186	3,623	17,915	38,122	19,762	64	0.03
'7204290000	Waste and scrap other	6,289	3,940	4,645	6,251	1,475	1,860	4,324	484	608	29,238	21,152	42,101	18,717	65	0.03
'7208529900	Iron or unaired steel not in rolls, without further treatment	44,180	53,621	87,845	96,197	35,894	27,864	74,650	10,556	8,817	19,872	13,423	33,337	17,201	66	0.03
'2709001001	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (detailed label not available)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,117	19,170	17,353	16,842	14,611	12,286	16,052	67	0.02
'2849100000	Calcium carbides	13,261	8,853	10,221	14,030	12,397	9,382	18,983	18,484	12,015	12,452	12,849	15,209	14,202	68	0.02

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'7209269000	Flat of iron or unified steel width 600 mm and more, cold, wooded	12,489	15,659	45,088	59,914	32,137	39,288	47,356	14,711	16,170	14,021	7,326	8,667	12,179	69	0.02
'7210490001	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,375	39,137	14,277	3,918	2,322	798	12,090	70	0.02
'7209279009	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, not in coils, simply ...	-	-	-	-	-	37,142	36,960	13,041	15,792	11,119	9,549	10,349	11,970	71	0.02
'7403220000	Alloy based on copper and tin, untreated	608	8,300	9,544	10,027	4,222	7,007	12,153	14,248	15,889	13,402	8,099	8,173	11,962	72	0.02
'8108200001	Titanium with content of titan at least 99.56% mass in pieces dispersed on fraction ..	24,997	27,725	18,744	32,292	21,014	23,211	31,217	25,829	18,894	4,840	2,340	1,218	10,624	73	0.02
'7202210000	Ferro-silicon, containing by weight > 55% of silicon	-	-	-	35,237	18,480	4,143	-	-	-	-	19,111	32,612	10,345	74	0.02

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'8103901000	Other bars, except manufactured by simple sintering, wire plates, sheets, bands...	1,418	4,346	6,599	6,124	2,955	9,300	11,541	12,685	18,001	8,426	6,812	4,816	10,148	75	0.01
'7207111600	Semi-finished products from iron rectangular width less than double thickness...	-	41	-	518	-	-	-	-	-	9,700	16,860	23,975	10,107	76	0.01
'2833292000	Sulphates (excl. of sodium, magnesium, aluminium, nickel, copper, barium, and mercury): of cadmium; ...	-	-	-	9,224	10,668	12,227	10,229	11,265	10,665	10,300	9,000	7,982	9,842	77	0.01
'2503009000	Other sulphur except sulphur depressed and colloid, raw...	102	42	585	2,896	1,819	3,852	3,740	5,533	5,542	2,427	27,613	3,610	8,945	78	0.01
'7208380000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply ...	-	-	-	67,771	28,314	26,938	41,460	20,978	3,993	5,632	2,966	9,138	8,541	79	0.01
'7208370000	Flat-rolled products of iron	-	-	-	73,932	42,385	7,444	44,704	22,345	2,399	3,199	1,990	9,321	7,851	80	0.01

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
	or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply ...															
'7209289000	Flat iron or steel width 600 mm , cooled..	14,171	14,159	15,050	13,675	13,309	15,810	19,990	9,773	15,291	5,365	5,069	3,338	7,767	81	0.01
'2521000000	Limestone and other limestone used for manufacturing ...	2,716	3,590	4,158	4,995	2,425	2,117	6,978	4,035	6,934	10,437	6,267	5,801	6,695	82	0.01
'2508300000	Refractory clay	9,208	9,891	12,393	9,520	6,335	3,238	9,138	7,807	8,589	4,747	4,018	4,554	5,943	83	0.01
'2621900000	Other sea algae..	1,852	3,826	5,879	9,259	2,666	3,832	6,224	3,510	7,236	6,922	6,691	2,596	5,391	84	0.01
'8112120000	Beryllium uncultivated, powders	4,080	3,292	4,106	6,572	749	4,087	3,886	4,274	7,252	9,960	2,146	2,421	5,211	85	0.01
'7208100000	Flat iron or non- ledged steel width 600mm and more in rolls...	1,759	3,458	5,811	8,330	6,821	5,551	19,598	7,092	5,480	6,817	3,199	3,030	5,124	86	0.01
'2708100000	Stone resin or other mineral resins	5,507	5,247	7,861	11,032	5,672	6,676	8,070	4,143	3,896	8,863	4,364	3,220	4,897	87	0.01
'7208539000	Flat iron or unaired steel not in rolls without	14,378	20,579	33,026	47,815	18,614	17,897	26,695	7,114	5,506	5,836	2,992	2,358	4,761	88	0.01

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %	
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
	further treatments..																
'1001110000	Wheat and meslin: Durum wheat: Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,013	8,625	6,925	4,299	545	4,481	89	0.01	
'7204491000	Other waste and black metal, crushed (cut)	2,842	25,000	34,239	73,750	19,987	24,561	14,949	16,155	641	-	100	5,119	4,403	90	0.01	
'2818101100	Artificial corundum, whether chemically defined, with < 50% of the total weight having ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,402	3,472	4,276	4,904	5,804	4,372	91	0.01	
'7209179001	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	12,732	5,448	3,345	267	-	4,358	92	0.01	
'2835260000	Phosphinates (hypophosphites), phosphonates (phosphites) and phosphates; polyphosphates, whether ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,897	5,752	4,309	2,437	3,480	4,175	93	0.01	
'1001919000	Wheat seed for sowing (excl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,770	7,831	5,323	796	606	4,065	94	0.01	

Product Code	Product Label	Kazakhstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %	
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
	durum, common wheat, and spelt)																
'7403290000	Copper alloys (product position 7405) not other handled...	8,465	30,653	52,829	52,870	24,321	12,928	7,735	3,661	3,372	1,596	1,939	8,040	3,722	95	0.01	
'2520200000	Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters (consisting of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate) whether or ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,783	4,731	5,488	2,015	1,654	3,534	96	0.01	
'2706000000	Petrol, peat resin and other mineral resin	-	635	1,024	786	79	735	2,778	3,455	5,869	4,681	1,713	1,282	3,400	97	0.01	
'1101001100	Wheat flour from solid wheat	9,260	8,456	10,618	16,805	12,710	5,945	9,500	2,655	3,413	2,057	3,410	4,604	3,228	98	0.00	
'8106001000	Waste and scrap, powders	481	467	1,181	807	1,339	1,848	391	6,167	3,865	2,233	19	3,828	3,222	99	0.00	
'7208400000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, not in coils, simply ...	-	-	-	28,322	13,373	11,099	19,344	3,815	6,243	2,136	2,187	1,704	3,217	100	0.00	

Note: Export data from the ITC Trade Database (www.trademap.org).

A23: Kyrgyzstan's Top 100 Potential Products at 10-Digit Level (Tariff Line)

Product Code	Product Label	Kyrgyzstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)											Average 2005– 2016	TO P	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'7108120000	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes (excl. gold in ...	230,273	205,949	224,701	-	668,298	1,005,459	562,188	736,773	716,857	-	-	403163.6	1	28.65
'7108120001	Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary: other unwrought forms: in the ingot of ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574,641	700,982	255124.6	2	8.40
'0713339000	Dried, shelled kidney beans Phaseolus vulgaris, 'whether skinned or split': other	8,933	16,870	31,963	-	35,101	51,813	48,249	72,964	61,612	43,717	54,482	56204.8	3	2.80
'2616900000	Precious metal ores and concentrates (excl. silver ores and concentrates)	606	2,365	4,439	-	575	17,169	55,549	18,337	40,503	19,098	67,783	40254	4	1.49
'5201009000	Cotton, neither carded nor combed: other	40,134	35,282	29,199	-	27,793	31,015	33,850	19,879	22,391	14,688	19,077	21977	5	1.80
'7108120009	Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary: other unwrought forms: other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,688	602	18258	6	0.60
'7005293500	Float glass and surface ground and polished glass, in sheets, but not otherwise worked (excl. ...	15,651	22,267	34,623	-	45	1	15,763	26,091	16,060	8,143	11,984	15608.2	7	0.99
'6204430000	Women's or girls' dresses of synthetic fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted and petticoats)	857	2,468	6,810	-	14,180	18,945	24,330	18,321	16,625	7,413	152	13368.2	8	0.73
'6206400000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses of fibres (excl. knitted or ...	956	1,571	11,439	-	27,757	20,726	22,034	15,384	9,948	2,668	16,659	13338.6	9	0.85
'2401106000	Tobacco, unstemmed or unstripped: other: sun-cured Oriental-type tobacco	6,335	7,023	6,805	-	17,269	12,784	11,674	13,918	16,739	11,319	1,401	11010.2	10	0.69
'2523290000	Portland cement (excl. white, whether artificially coloured)	13,058	21,101	39,354	-	258	8,284	12,190	17,124	12,862	1,705	3,974	9571	11	0.86

Product Code	Product Label	Kyrgyzstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)											Average 2005– 2016	TO P	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'6204631 800	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches, and shorts of synthetic fibres ...	1,337	3,281	7,764	-	15,116	16,065	15,594	13,455	11,852	4,617	12	9106	12	0.59
'0802320 000	Fresh or dried walnuts, shelled and peeled	1,572	3,508	6,606	-	4,308	6,625	6,273	8,866	13,389	7,738	1,508	7554.8	13	0.40
'0809100 000	Fresh apricots	435	1,138	1,841	-	4,260	5,141	12,178	9,356	4,080	1,430	551	5519	14	0.27
'0706100 001	Fresh or chilled carrots and turnips Description not available on 10 digits	-	-	-	-	5,054	8,244	5,172	11,810	6,981	2,660	388	5402.2	15	0.27
'6115950 000	Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied ...	-	-	-	-	7,537	6,660	11,066	6,938	7,216	684	3	5181.4	16	0.26
'0701909 000	Fresh or chilled potatoes (excl. seed): other: other	35	49	100	-	8,198	13,218	9,970	7,557	3,952	1,321	1,039	4767.8	17	0.30
'6202930 000	Women's or girls' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets, and similar articles, of fibres ...	6	270	806	-	3,583	6,787	8,845	6,808	4,278	1,176	1,738	4569	18	0.23
'6203431 900	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches, and shorts of synthetic fibres ...	4,010	4,952	6,788	-	8,825	10,219	8,491	6,636	4,828	2,350	6	4462.2	19	0.38
'0401209 900	Milk and cream of a fat content by weight of > 1% but ≤ 6%, not concentrated nor containing ...	1,852	3,900	2,451	-	4,852	4,088	5,942	3,689	7,204	3,425	732	4198.4	20	0.25
'6802921 000	Calcareous stone, in any form, polished, carved or otherwise processed (excl. marble, travertine ...	19	-	-	-	1,430	2,595	4,600	7,324	8,423	-	-	4069.4	21	0.16
'6204530 000	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of synthetic fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted ...	1,698	6,879	10,341	-	8,947	9,134	7,784	4,057	3,235	1,606	2,923	3921	22	0.37
'0703101 900	Fresh or chilled onions and shallots: onions: other	388	608	2,605	-	6,640	9,577	2,818	5,598	4,996	2,295	369	3215.2	23	0.24

Product Code	Product Label	Kyrgyzstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)											Average 2005– 2016	TO P	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'0808108004	Fresh apples Description not available on 10 digits	-	-	-	-	2,547	5,903	3,902	8,246	3,708	-	-	3171.2	24	0.16
'0813300000	Dried apples	1	9	45	-	129	191	282	541	371	682	13,740	3123.2	25	0.11
'0704901001	Fresh or chilled cabbages, kohlrabi, kale, and similar edible brassicas (excl. cauliflowers, ...)	-	-	-	-	2,167	2,776	2,533	5,078	4,998	2,318	493	3084	26	0.13
'6104430000	Women's or girls' dresses of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excl. petticoats)	48	3	8	-	4,001	7,589	3,365	1,896	4,453	3,445	1,978	3027.4	27	0.18
'0809209500	Fresh cherries: no description available at 10-digit level	115	669	1,740	-	4,487	3,580	3,940	7,624	3,159	-	-	2944.6	28	0.17
'0101901900	Live horses, asses, mules, and hinnies (excl. pure-bred for breeding): horses: other	1,191	584	1,332	-	926	1,772	2,509	4,813	4,143	2,161	198	2764.8	29	0.13
'6106200000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of fibres, knitted or crocheted ...	31	10	5	-	6,045	8,728	4,171	1,378	2,346	1,546	4,376	2763.4	30	0.19
'6204339000	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted, wind-jackets ...)	55	280	1,049	-	3,074	2,458	1,871	2,645	3,847	1,957	3,451	2754.2	31	0.14
'6203120000	Men's or boys' suits of synthetic fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted, tracksuits, ski suits ...)	368	918	2,056	-	2,232	2,397	1,850	2,905	2,449	1,361	3,588	2430.6	32	0.13
'0402101900	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of ≤ 1,5%: not containing added ...	-	66	1,085	-	1,657	1,266	3,761	2,945	1,084	1,198	2,608	2319.2	33	0.10
'7005292500	Float glass and surface ground and polished glass, in sheets, but not otherwise worked (excl. ...)	1,890	943	653	-	-	-	-	493	7,837	1,619	1,419	2273.6	34	0.10
'0405101900	Butter (excl. dehydrated butter and ghee): of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 85%: ...	109	311	301	-	4,337	950	1,188	2,399	1,289	617	5,318	2162.2	35	0.11

Product Code	Product Label	Kyrgyzstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)											Average 2005– 2016	TO P	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'0809309 000	Fresh peaches, incl. nectarines: other	58	114	1,319	-	3,231	2,976	3,294	4,151	1,366	389	654	1970.8	36	0.12
'7106911 000	Silver, incl. silver plated with gold or platinum, unwrought (excl. silver in powder form): ...	2,598	1,627	1,127	-	2,453	6,797	2,865	3,299	3,062	-	-	1845.2	37	0.16
'2511100 000	Natural barium sulphate barytes	-	-	-	-	1,349	1,034	2,735	707	535	2,650	2,285	1782.4	38	0.07
'0809400 500	Fresh plums and sloes: plums	126	248	986	-	1,583	2,057	3,616	2,784	1,201	279	775	1731	39	0.09
'2105009 900	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether containing cocoa: containing by weight of milkfats: ...	2,130	2,856	3,261	-	2,476	3,303	3,359	52	1,699	1,401	1,901	1682.4	40	0.15
'6802920 000	Worked monumental/building stone n.e.s., calcareous stone n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,373	2,834	1641.4	41	0.05
'0808108 001	Fresh apples Description not available on 10 digits	-	-	-	-	229	868	5,155	1,054	725	250	858	1608.4	42	0.06
'4104115 900	Full grains, unsplit and grain splits, in the wet state incl. wet-blue, of hides and skins ...	1,650	1,820	1,991	-	2,210	2,570	1,901	2,860	1,211	996	1,032	1600	43	0.12
'7010904 300	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, and other containers, of glass, of a kind used ...	142	267	79	-	1,430	1,794	1,500	1,796	2,042	1,915	724	1595.4	44	0.08
'2104109 000	Soups and broths and preparations therefor: other	-	-	-	-	1,035	1,568	2,239	2,987	2,730	-	-	1591.2	45	0.07
'4104111 000	Full grains, unsplit and grain splits, in the wet state incl. wet-blue, of hides and skins ...	71	59	240	-	46	460	10	133	1,072	1,795	4,720	1546	46	0.06
'0808205 000	Fresh pears and quinces: pears: other	398	745	860	-	1,463	2,819	4,009	2,425	1,192	-	-	1525.2	47	0.09

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		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'4101503 000	Whole raw hides and skins of bovine incl. buffalo or equine animals, whether dehaired ...	2,690	1,158	1,925	-	432	1,491	3,713	1,822	1,112	753	132	1506.4	48	0.10
'2516900 000	Porphyry, basalt, and other monumental or building stone, whether roughly trimmed or ...	2	272	406	-	1,423	906	1,482	1,564	1,595	1,348	1,540	1505.8	49	0.07
'0405101 100	Butter (excl. dehydrated butter and ghee): of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 85%: ...	366	448	870	-	847	2,026	2,295	766	1,053	1,110	2,235	1491.8	50	0.08
'0402109 900	Milk and cream in solid forms, of a fat content by weight of ≤ 1.5%: other: other	457	610	1,143	-	4,096	3,232	145	1,330	3,837	2,085	6	1480.6	51	0.11
'0711907 000	Vegetables and mixtures of vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, ...	-	-	-	-	442	856	1,161	1,025	1,671	1,483	1,904	1448.8	52	0.06
'7106910 001	Silver in unwrought forms other: unwrought: in bullion containing not less than 999 parts per ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,011	4,166	1435.4	53	0.05
'0401209 100	Milk and cream of a fat content by weight of > 1% but ≤ 6%, not concentrated nor containing ...	2,560	3,289	4,251	-	4,544	3,789	2,560	1,686	2,641	-	-	1377.4	54	0.17
'6810990 000	Articles of cement, concrete, or artificial stone, whether reinforced (excl. prefabricated ...	512	1,388	2,607	-	5,503	586	2,256	4,122	123	87	5	1318.6	55	0.11
'0810909 800	Fresh tamarinds, cashew apples, jackfruit, lychees, sapodillo plums, passion fruit, carambola, ...	-	-	-	-	1,486	2,000	4,416	957	842	-	-	1243	56	0.06
'7005298 000	Float glass and surface ground and polished glass, in sheets, but not otherwise worked (excl. ...	1,532	1,721	2,922	-	54	13	178	1,847	1,367	989	1,449	1166	57	0.08
'6204130 000	Women's or girls' suits of synthetic fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted, ski overalls and ...	4,832	9,664	11,406	-	2,511	1,644	1,802	1,236	1,555	780	29	1080.4	58	0.23
'0409000 000	Natural honey	369	170	210	-	1,182	1,635	950	807	1,025	1,274	1,149	1041	59	0.06

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		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'1902309 000	Pasta, cooked or otherwise prepared (excl. stuffed): other	24	106	156	-	438	669	478	773	1,135	1,172	860	883.6	60	0.04
'6202131 000	Women's or girls' overcoats, raincoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, and similar articles, of ...	-	2	17	-	2,174	2,461	2,034	907	871	375	16	840.6	61	0.06
'0102904 900	Live bovine animals (excl. pure-bred for breeding): domestic species: of a weight exceeding ...	631	520	784	-	659	1,362	1,540	1,293	846	469	30	835.6	62	0.05
'4115200 000	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for the manufacture ...	246	298	257	-	438	512	545	781	731	1,065	1,019	828.2	63	0.04
'0102907 900	Live bovine animals (excl. pure-bred for breeding): domestic species: of a weight exceeding ...	307	353	708	-	465	1,073	1,120	1,338	1,022	610	34	824.8	64	0.05
'0802310 000	Fresh or dried walnuts in shell	40	182	267	-	219	161	457	1,790	1,111	198	545	820.2	65	0.03
'0102906 900	Live bovine animals (excl. pure-bred for breeding): domestic species: of a weight exceeding ...	294	296	512	-	349	1,000	1,155	1,245	1,015	595	42	810.4	66	0.04
'0401201 100	Milk and cream of a fat content by weight of > 1% but ≤6%, not concentrated nor containing ...	803	1,111	1,450	-	2,184	2,392	1,439	956	1,568	-	-	792.6	67	0.08
'0703200 000	Garlic, fresh or chilled	21	44	107	-	436	266	1,649	1,137	419	102	634	788.2	68	0.03
'4102109 000	Raw skins of sheep or lambs, with wool on, fresh or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise ...	1,947	1,225	2,985	-	364	1,265	1,043	1,593	832	373	53	778.8	69	0.08
'6115990 000	Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied ...	12	140	564	-	101	1,569	2,512	725	392	52	-	736.2	70	0.04
'1902110 000	Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared, containing eggs	-	-	4	-	254	424	861	1,131	1,137	385	65	715.8	71	0.03

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		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'0813409 500	Dried peaches, pears, papaws, papayas, tamarinds, and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, ...	57	34	36	-	1,191	928	717	714	816	894	356	699.4	72	0.04
'0406102 009	Fresh cheese unripened or uncured cheese, incl. whey cheese, and curd: of a fat content, ...	-	31	172	-	1,797	1,367	1,098	1,139	713	318	90	671.6	73	0.04
'4101509 000	Whole raw hides and skins of bovine incl. buffalo or equine animals, whether dehaired ...	88	-	44	-	14	42	14	350	1,103	1,561	320	669.6	74	0.02
'6108920 000	Women's or girls' negligées, bathrobes, dressing gowns, house jackets and similar articles of ...	-	-	-	-	1,880	1,932	1,492	1,121	663	70	-	669.2	75	0.05
'6206909 000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses of textile materials (excl. of silk, ...	4,009	11,182	10,439	-	1,046	418	79	-	739	2,342	8	633.6	76	0.20
'0504000 000	Guts, bladders, and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, ...	545	455	310	-	344	740	786	1,123	457	411	260	607.4	77	0.04
'0104108 000	Live sheep: other: other	247	374	519	-	673	1,163	860	924	720	430	53	597.4	78	0.04
'6811400 000	Articles of asbestos-cement, cellulose fibre-cement or the like, containing asbestos	-	-	-	-	-	1,614	2,136	530	292	-	-	591.6	79	0.03
'2514000 000	Slate, whether roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or ...	686	569	511	-	721	954	702	1,073	102	331	691	579.8	80	0.04
'2403101 000	Smoking tobacco, whether containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion: in immediate ...	-	-	-	-	1,587	1,021	970	1,336	578	-	-	576.8	81	0.04
'5201001 000	Cotton, neither carded nor combed: rendered absorbent or bleached	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,688	1,194	-	576.4	82	0.02
'0403905 900	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, ...	600	1,007	1,450	-	998	903	526	305	763	697	557	569.6	83	0.05

Product Code	Product Label	Kyrgyzstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)											Average 2005– 2016	TO P	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'611594000	Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied ...	-	-	-	-	346	1,116	1,615	534	342	59	99	529.8	84	0.03
'0403905100	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, ...	741	1,431	1,996	-	1,411	1,350	1,198	502	919	-	-	523.8	85	0.06
'0702000003	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled: from May 1 to May 14	21	370	-	-	809	50	2,604	-	2	-	-	521.2	86	0.03
'0810100000	Fresh strawberries	-	5	-	-	561	1,426	1,138	617	255	232	179	484.2	87	0.03
'0406909909	Cheese (excl. fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, not fermented, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined ...	-	-	-	-	359	493	63	22	218	327	1,703	466.6	88	0.02
'0813100000	Dried apricots	-	4	-	-	324	102	463	106	1,156	331	203	451.8	89	0.02
'0401201900	Milk and cream of a fat content by weight of > 1% but ≤ 6%, not concentrated nor containing ...	-	-	-	-	123	221	549	4	-	1,127	521	440.2	90	0.02
'0808108003	Fresh apples Description not available on 10 digits	-	-	-	-	214	1,405	716	858	47	26	443	418	91	0.02
'2104100000	Soups and broths and preparations thereof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,224	838	412.4	92	0.01
'0401201109	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat of a fat content, by weight, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	709	1,297	401.2	93	0.01
'0403903300	Buttermilk, curdled milk & cream, kephir & fermented or acid milk & cream n.e.s. other: not flavoured ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	1,710	399.4	94	0.01
'0406900100	Cheese (excl. fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, not fermented, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined ...	187	154	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	916	399.2	95	0.02

Product Code	Product Label	Kyrgyzstan's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)											Average 2005– 2016	TO P	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008– 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'0702000 005	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled: from June 1 to September 30	117	149	3,590	-	623	76	1,518	163	125	36	105	389.4	96	0.04
'0406102 001	Fresh cheese unripened or uncured cheese, incl. whey cheese, and curd: no description at ...	2,090	2,107	2,621	-	927	845	1,147	296	502	-	-	389	97	0.07
'0707000 501	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled: cucumbers: from January 1 to end of February	-	-	-	-	30	83	1,823	5	21	11	-	372	98	0.01
'4101209 000	Whole raw hides and skins of bovine incl. buffalo or equine animals, whether dehaired ...	1,161	1,828	1,822	-	29	1,381	527	550	757	-	-	366.8	99	0.05
'2508400 000	Clays (excl. fireclay, bentonite, kaolin, and other kaolinic clays and expanded clay)	3	431	479	-	216	305	155	148	1,408	95	1	361.4	100	0.02

Note: Trade data for 2008 and 2009 are missing from the source, ITC Trade Database (www.trademap.org).

A24: Russia's Top 100 Potential Products at 10-Digit (Tariff Line)

Product Code	Product Label	Russia's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'270900 9000	Raw oil and petroleum products, raw from bituminous breeds, other	79,32 9,280	96,57 7,144	114,0 79,52 3	150,0 49,45 5	92,04 8,076	125,8 96,69 6	169,0 18,35 7	178,1 53,37 3	171,3 50,69 0	153,5 31,96 5	-	-	110,8 36,21 3	1	27.95
'271121 0000	Natural gas in gaseous state	30,40 5,893	42,84 0,364	42,74 9,222	66,46 9,806	39,45 5,345	48,09 1,706	64,14 4,418	62,25 3,297	67,23 2,302	55,24 0,328	41,84 4,333	-	46,72 7,251	2	11.78
'271019 5100	Fuel liquid for specific processes or processing	2,285 ,648	3,106 ,973	5,308, 870	8,397, 106	5,765 ,817	8,331, 833	10,87 7,497	10,98 4,633	10,65 7,307	8,994, 323	-	-	6,225, 834	3	1.57
'270112 9000	Coal Bitumen	2,324 ,800	3,039 ,395	3,657, 667	5,041, 429	5,536 ,076	6,106, 252	7,987, 434	9,073, 605	8,342, 911	8,457, 061	6,714 ,043	6,58 2,78 9	6,071, 955	4	1.53
'271019 4200	Gas oil for other purposes with sulphur content no more than 0.05 Mac%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,66 2,895	25,28 1,610	28,13 0,600	11,91 9	-	6,007, 252	5	1.51
'760110 0000	Aluminium unauthorised unprocessed	3,329 ,109	4,043 ,691	4,914, 349	5,681, 948	4,421 ,690	4,444, 344	4,878, 415	4,372, 859	4,032, 722	3,139, 741	3,762 ,582	2,94 1,80 9	4,163, 605	6	1.05
'750210 0000	Unprocessed nickel	3,281 ,985	5,817 ,795	7,957, 653	4,484, 022	3,322 ,833	4,936, 634	4,250, 213	3,616, 122	3,509, 001	3,717, 120	2,473 ,862	1,60 6,59 1	4,081, 153	7	1.03
'720712 1000	Semi-finished products from iron	2,468 ,725	3,211 ,014	3,836, 350	5,805, 593	1,963 ,817	3,825, 439	4,918, 329	5,071, 730	4,035, 543	4,157, 019	2,485 ,077	2,53 3,81 6	3,692, 704	8	0.93
'271012 1100	Light distillates and products for specific purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,35 3,850	11,10 5,119	12,22 6,345	6,401 ,468	38,7 50	3,343, 794	9	0.84
'271019 4800	Gas oils for other goals with sulphur content more than 0.2 Mas%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,972, 940	6,652, 801	11,29 3,940	7,186 ,164	3,88 2,44 6	3,082, 358	10	0.78
'271111 0000	Natural gas liquefied	5	134	482,3 09	333	835,7 84	2,986, 673	3,854, 526	4,679, 063	5,510, 958	5,243, 511	4,546 ,148	2,89 9,79 7	2,586, 603	11	0.65
'740811 0000	Refined copper wire with a maximum cross-sectional size of more than 6mm	1,192 ,850	2,280 ,919	2,208, 169	2,511, 117	871,4 11	1,336, 043	3,069, 035	2,947, 786	2,933, 818	2,622, 852	1,217 ,835	784, 641	1,998, 040	12	0.50
'310420 5000	Potassium chloride with the content of potassium in calculation of K2O of more than 40 MAS%. But no more than 62 MAS%	1,000 ,941	966,1 98	1,512, 652	4,079, 690	1,378 ,297	2,306, 791	2,283, 803	2,852, 299	1,560, 092	2,065, 789	2,373 ,960	1,33 3,49 7	1,976, 167	13	0.50

Product Code	Product Label	Russia's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'740311 0000	Cathodes and copper cathodes section , Refined, unprocessed	1,030,337	1,582,995	1,835,076	1,198,409	2,426,294	3,270,930	1,540,741	1,851,523	1,554,128	1,896,120	3,059,577	2,357,308	1,966,953	14	0.50
'100199 0000	Other wheat and meslin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,476,345	3,469,064	5,387,323	3,916,006	4,170,863	1,784,967	15	0.45
'270112 1000	Coal Bituminous stone coxide	1,000,900	870,739	1,114,882	1,860,402	1,197,502	2,142,007	2,460,938	2,561,564	2,256,848	1,951,157	1,440,719	1,471,302	1,694,080	16	0.43
'271019 4600	Gas oils for other purposes with sulphur content with more than 0.05 MAS% but not more than 0.2 MAS%	-	-	-	-	-	-	535,604	10,086,399	5,698,794	1,485,007	999,694	724,858	1,627,530	17	0.41
'440710 9300	Other materials from pine - ordinary or split thickness	922,101	1,200,036	1,784,064	1,685,574	1,495,089	1,581,640	1,725,487	1,780,691	1,980,217	1,981,207	1,496,580	1,426,269	1,588,246	18	0.40
'310210 1000	Urea containing more than 45% wt	794,658	860,605	1,128,962	1,813,883	1,048,710	1,057,467	1,759,793	1,897,501	1,732,885	1,602,921	1,315,110	1,136,529	1,345,752	19	0.34
'720839 0000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply ...	-	-	1,621,930	1,679,451	1,797,904	1,994,342	2,180,553	1,513,779	1,339,184	1,419,505	1,158,472	1,303,917	1,334,086	20	0.34
'720720 1500	Semi-finished products of rectangular transverse section with width less than double thickness	1,076,350	1,026,576	1,222,627	1,978,216	1,337,716	1,562,738	1,258,348	1,215,944	881,253	998,718	692,662	709,066	1,163,351	21	0.29
'270900 1000	Natural gas condensate	254,650	99,686	188,929	1,608,487	1,521,491	2,159,006	2,667,805	2,776,334	2,318,927	355,967	-	-	1,162,607	22	0.29
'281410 0000	Ammonia anhydrous	628,903	783,292	736,159	1,639,798	649,940	745,949	1,607,726	1,494,197	1,581,047	1,565,281	1,355,790	828,173	1,134,688	23	0.29
'271019 2100	Reactive fuel, kerosene	616,786	950,376	958,555	1,182,927	910,651	820,995	558,350	579,430	1,671,751	1,991,076	1,314,261	1,033,137	1,049,025	24	0.26
'720110 9000	Unified cast iron, containing more than 0.5 MAC% phosphor	910,170	1,055,981	1,075,318	1,778,868	860,450	1,029,940	1,329,842	1,108,945	832,605	808,804	511,199	454,266	979,699	25	0.25
'760120 1000	Primary untreated aluminium alloy	605,128	927,176	1,008,202	1,040,857	428,190	888,510	1,257,160	1,434,154	1,556,297	1,528,025	-	-	889,475	26	0.22
'720449 9000	Waste and scrap of iron or steel, not fragmentised, 'shredded', not in bundles (excl. Slag, ...	-	-	1,341,550	1,549,156	376,047	830,297	1,089,348	1,097,896	1,056,897	1,261,757	924,119	744,757	855,985	27	0.22

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		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'310540 0000	Monoammonium phosphate and its mixture with ammonium hydrogen phosphate	342,2 05	420,8 09	678,7 03	1,270, 669	262,1 45	576,0 00	1,261, 312	1,005, 708	991,7 77	897,4 51	931,4 66	680, 332	776,5 48	28	0.20
'310230 9000	Other ammonium nitrate	365,8 99	364,2 46	456,7 55	882,6 90	618,0 10	648,6 68	1,014, 480	1,000, 161	968,5 23	961,8 55	797,5 62	589, 242	722,3 41	29	0.18
'284390 9000	Other connection of precious metals	230,1 83	451,8 62	633,8 47	227,8 92	324,0 36	986,5 85	1,000, 606	1,104, 869	1,305, 139	1,487, 670	662,0 18	6,11 4	701,7 35	30	0.18
'440320 3100	Log from ordinary pine	978,6 69	1,096 ,275	1,435, 084	987,8 24	746,2 26	689,4 54	774,1 69	522,5 41	525,2 87	586,4 04	-	-	695,1 61	31	0.18
'440710 9100	Other lesomaterials (wood/lumber) crushed along or splitted from the ordinary or white fir	576,7 27	686,7 95	867,2 62	625,8 22	560,7 28	683,3 53	726,2 83	658,4 68	713,4 53	768,5 18	638,8 36	717, 507	685,3 13	32	0.17
'720711 1400	Semi-finished products from iron of rectangular transverse section, width less than double thickness	705,5 04	478,5 57	609,4 11	1,391, 046	665,7 15	592,2 83	268,4 26	564,9 59	813,7 13	602,5 09	752,2 77	558, 729	666,9 27	33	0.17
'310520 0000	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the three fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,911, 538	1,731, 844	1,486, 658	1,447 ,791	1,16 4,56 8	645,2 00	34	0.16
'440320 9100	Other logs from coniferous breeds	817,0 77	986,7 69	1,253, 808	1,002, 411	672,4 11	653,0 70	666,5 10	527,1 86	490,2 41	522,6 19	-	-	632,6 75	35	0.16
'720711 1600	Semi-finished products, iron of rectangular transverse section, width less than double thickness	313,7 97	311,2 67	416,4 29	820,4 10	587,5 33	624,3 58	828,3 51	726,3 03	597,2 63	697,8 15	646,1 87	571, 005	595,0 60	36	0.15
'310530 0000	Hydrogen phosphate diammonium (phosphate diammonium)	286,6 46	319,2 56	479,9 38	1,348, 408	546,6 42	793,1 91	706,1 76	688,4 11	436,6 87	289,1 27	521,3 87	410, 886	568,8 96	37	0.14
'720310 0000	Products of direct restoration of the iron ore	170,4 88	183,7 58	279,2 88	914,7 32	347,6 45	567,7 23	846,4 88	739,3 31	732,9 55	690,2 29	451,3 70	377, 224	525,1 03	38	0.13
'270111 1000	Coal stone – anthracite with limit output of volatile substances	181,3 87	216,6 96	311,7 88	484,3 26	263,8 26	457,1 27	444,9 86	762,3 08	705,6 34	784,0 94	951,0 15	599, 125	513,5 26	39	0.13
'310520 1000	Fertilisers mineral or chemical containing three nutrient elements – nitrogen phosphorous and potassium	473,5 49	503,6 52	621,3 75	1,116, 018	853,6 60	1,037, 826	1,483, 840	2,577	-	-	-	117	507,7 18	40	0.13
'151211 9100	Crude sunflower seed or safflower oil (detailed label not available)	168,2 95	334,6 76	364,3 45	474,6 99	398,1 86	202,2 56	397,1 68	1,294, 937	1,039, 594	1,025, 941	-	-	475,0 08	41	0.12
'760120 9900	Other secondary, unprocessed aluminium alloys	524,8 81	744,6 57	767,5 14	487,6 02	189,9 38	340,6 29	457,0 45	421,1 97	448,7 83	506,7 02	413,3 30	354, 059	471,3 61	42	0.12
'722511 0000	Hire of flat from a silicon electrical, textured steel width 600 mm or more	493,6 71	843,7 84	935,0 83	1,053, 605	182,7 70	280,5 25	234,5 19	405,1 16	266,3 72	305,3 65	369,3 74	253, 887	468,6 73	43	0.12

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		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015				2016
'270400 1900	Other coke or half cox	484,1 48	229,6 04	492,0 51	850,9 79	358,3 74	425,2 17	540,1 99	580,0 23	506,1 49	411,7 48	357,7 17	262, 098	458,1 92	44	0.12
'271112 9400	Liquefied propane, pure more than 90% but not at least 99%	81,79 7	115,1 62	118,1 54	190,5 95	183,0 84	342,6 52	506,4 77	770,1 49	878,1 47	920,2 30	453,1 41	429, 067	415,7 21	45	0.10
'440710 9800	Other lesomaterials (timber/lumber) crushed along or splitted thickness over 6 mm	159,4 87	183,8 23	299,2 22	267,9 51	301,3 76	412,2 27	538,1 90	532,8 57	558,2 17	598,2 37	517,3 85	596, 746	413,8 10	46	0.10
'441232 1000	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood ≤ 6 mm thick, with at least one outer ply of alder, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856,6 35	968,9 85	1,148, 444	945,7 43	910, 669	402,5 40	47	0.10
'720917 9000	Rental of flat or iron or unified steel width 600 mm and more, cooled	864,6 17	474,9 63	388,4 78	497,1 28	556,9 00	452,5 30	372,7 11	408,5 33	393,2 68	420,0 87	-	-	402,4 35	48	0.10
'720110 3000	Cast iron unlighted with a mass of no more than 0.5% of phosphor but less than r 0.4%	58,69 2	88,57 5	242,4 05	340,0 25	160,4 05	290,4 62	505,3 71	440,5 31	477,5 40	666,4 75	705,2 45	608, 491	382,0 18	49	0.10
'310420 9000	Potassium chloride with the content of potassium in calculation on K2O more than 62 MAS% in a dry anhydrous product	174,3 08	223,3 07	146,7 24	216,3 49	191,6 91	261,1 33	380,0 17	738,7 87	577,7 20	590,8 04	548,0 04	496, 846	378,8 08	50	0.10
'030367 0000	Frozen mintai (theragra chalogrammus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	909,6 69	959,9 12	883,4 02	924,2 90	819, 625	374,7 42	51	0.09
'271012 1500	Easy distillates and products for chemical transformations in processes except as specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	958,9 06	1,036, 617	1,815, 104	604,1 52	-	367,8 98	52	0.09
'720221 0000	Ferro-silicon, containing by weight >55% of silicon	-	-	197,7 84	287,1 26	280,5 71	407,4 10	443,9 35	558,9 01	509,6 52	543,9 39	495,2 00	397, 874	343,5 33	53	0.09
'271112 9700	Other liquefied propane	164,1 67	180,3 02	265,1 40	338,8 11	233,6 56	476,4 95	603,1 90	451,6 90	343,2 00	538,2 26	234,1 31	262, 884	340,9 91	54	0.09
'250300 1000	Raw or rained sulphur	70,60 9	58,06 5	123,1 27	1,302, 387	26,65 1	125,8 03	577,5 51	555,1 60	292,5 08	412,7 16	318,8 47	179, 125	336,8 79	55	0.08
'270111 9000	Coal stone – anthracite, dusty or non-dusty but not unglamorized	154,1 61	158,7 06	186,7 38	291,8 21	295,0 90	382,0 54	394,0 66	607,6 49	515,0 90	444,5 31	327,9 12	240, 050	333,1 56	56	0.08
'251020 0000	Natural calcium phosphates, aluminium and natural calcium and melted phosphates	172,7 04	158,2 54	172,9 04	487,5 76	363,8 30	219,4 77	278,0 63	383,8 79	442,2 24	354,4 58	328,6 76	382, 220	312,0 22	57	0.08
'720249 5000	Other ferrochrome containing mass of more than 0.05% but no more than 0	152,1 47	163,7 83	247,6 78	535,5 66	458,3 29	379,6 35	318,3 17	303,0 62	337,5 54	378,5 69	261,8 93	189, 289	310,4 85	58	0.08
'100390 0000	Barley, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896,6 93	553,0 10	783,4 10	943,0 94	423, 284	299,9 58	59	0.08
'720916 9000	Rental of flat iron or unified steel width 600 mm or more, cold	212,7 29	314,4 26	313,9 83	331,7 00	227,9 26	309,7 24	230,4 40	277,5 76	345,0 06	371,7 72	250,9 57	165, 278	279,2 93	60	0.07

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		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015				2016
'720837 0000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply ...	-	-	303,3 53	501,2 70	272,2 87	311,1 37	480,6 80	429,7 84	276,2 08	315,8 08	187,0 37	202, 617	273,3 48	61	0.07
'310280 0000	Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in water or ammonium solution	120,9 01	149,2 48	192,2 21	355,8 58	173,5 15	194,1 41	324,7 98	349,7 13	407,8 76	399,9 94	320,3 43	257, 858	270,5 39	62	0.07
'271119 0000	Other liquefied oil gases	14,78 5	25,56 1	50,13 3	76,10 4	181,0 36	345,2 34	464,7 72	547,2 48	480,0 07	468,2 16	318,5 66	259, 155	269,2 35	63	0.07
'721391 4900	Bars in hot-rolled in free mounted clamps from iron or unlighted steel round	204,9 69	194,0 78	176,2 23	285,5 25	330,1 80	328,3 36	479,4 03	326,7 88	204,7 35	214,8 02	159,0 76	250, 708	262,9 02	64	0.07
'271019 9800	Other lubricating oils and other oils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	777,3 88	838,1 34	715,1 87	353,9 09	377, 078	255,1 41	65	0.06
'750220 0000	Untreated nickel alloys	236,8 13	432,0 74	684,0 72	426,8 39	237,5 94	324,7 42	236,3 42	105,0 25	117,3 79	165,5 35	-	-	247,2 01	66	0.06
'720838 0000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of ≥ 600 mm, in coils, simply ...	-	-	263,5 71	377,1 42	191,7 31	260,9 34	299,9 88	312,1 79	290,3 51	341,6 62	251,6 41	333, 639	243,5 70	67	0.06
'440399 5900	Birches unprocessed with removed or remote cow or disease	241,9 87	302,4 75	383,0 68	550,7 20	103,0 22	188,3 17	199,9 98	194,0 25	276,0 59	263,2 79	-	-	225,2 46	68	0.06
'280300 0000	Carbon 'carbon blacks and other forms of carbon,' n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,4 60	610,3 55	598,8 75	373,1 74	294, 265	205,3 44	69	0.05
'760511 0000	Wiring from un-located aluminium with the maximum cross-section size of over 7 mm	174,3 56	229,5 50	174,5 78	205,2 60	96,74 8	121,4 20	169,9 73	205,0 81	225,5 62	260,0 85	261,6 90	267, 748	199,3 38	70	0.05
'271019 2500	Other Kerosene	176,6 72	153,8 42	232,1 42	268,1 14	174,1 42	147,0 90	247,5 81	217,9 06	252,8 32	190,4 46	195,0 21	116, 735	197,7 10	71	0.05
'100300 9000	Other, barley except seed	202,6 13	157,9 73	415,6 78	323,7 56	437,6 53	195,6 95	489,9 19	375	-	-	-	-	185,3 05	72	0.05
'810890 3000	Other titanium bars, profiles, and wires	205,9 81	318,0 06	349,7 72	218,1 09	189,2 72	139,0 93	164,5 61	223,6 03	218,9 32	170,8 60	-	-	183,1 82	73	0.05
'720110 1900	Cast iron unified containing more than 1 MAS % silicon	364,3 63	300,6 36	400,3 30	398,1 45	187,0 35	68,99 1	122,7 21	78,91 7	101,1 83	84,47 5	48,82 4	38,5 35	182,8 46	74	0.05
'252490 0000	Asbestos (excl. crocidolite and products made from asbestos)	-	-	137,8 68	165,1 18	181,4 81	225,7 42	223,3 18	329,6 75	243,6 17	242,8 70	190,7 82	174, 577	176,2 54	75	0.04
'151219 9000	Sunflower seed or safflower oil and their fractions, whether refined, but not chemically ...	-	-	101,9 76	202,5 68	176,6 38	140,7 62	211,7 26	360,6 19	427,6 06	433,3 90	-	-	171,2 74	76	0.04
'440710 3300	Other lesomaterials (timber/lumber) planned from the pine of the ordinary 'Pinus Sylvesteris'	123,0 80	130,0 26	154,4 71	127,7 88	136,3 31	135,6 51	204,9 09	194,3 09	220,8 85	192,1 45	158,4 38	167, 932	162,1 64	77	0.04
'720852 9900	Rental flat of iron or unaired steel not in rolls, without free treatment	220,2 52	171,4 80	217,7 98	250,1 45	109,5 28	112,9 81	111,9 21	183,5 60	162,7 94	143,1 96	96,48 6	109, 173	157,4 43	78	0.04

Product Code	Product Label	Russia's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'720241 9000	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight >6% carbon	-	-	91,98 6	370,6 62	156,0 62	250,0 90	242,2 05	231,9 01	195,5 00	156,3 99	93,56 8	73,6 99	155,1 73	79	0.04
'280300 8000	Other carbon (sozhi and other forms of carbon in another place, not commented or included)	143,6 04	184,5 35	211,3 84	300,0 34	194,1 60	308,6 45	475,2 02	1,798	-	-	-	-	151,6 14	80	0.04
'271019 2900	Other media distillates for other goals	100,7 50	112,8 70	43,77 7	39,37 7	22,31 4	12,17 0	833	346,0 83	431,4 92	299,4 38	211,1 47	141, 765	146,8 35	81	0.04
'720720 5200	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel, containing by weight ≥ 0.25% carbon, of ...	-	-	312,6 36	544,3 99	152,2 57	229,9 41	241,9 54	119,6 58	39,49 4	39,47 1	7,627	9,85 6	141,4 41	82	0.04
'810520 0000	Steam cobalt and other intermediate products or metallurgy of cobalt, cobalt untreated	128,5 39	162,4 07	281,5 53	331,7 96	121,8 01	149,6 33	115,9 50	89,89 2	83,79 3	94,08 5	-	-	129,9 54	83	0.03
'810890 5000	Other titanium plates, sheets, bands, tapes, or foils	73,58 2	102,3 47	171,4 26	208,5 23	171,6 38	126,7 21	112,2 20	182,3 22	187,7 40	199,5 24	-	-	128,0 04	84	0.03
'722519 9000	Rental flat from electro-technical steel width 600 mm or more cold	192,5 63	119,1 50	164,2 31	191,9 14	67,32 8	154,9 23	163,1 79	121,4 00	106,2 79	87,52 7	90,44 5	75,1 29	127,8 39	85	0.03
'310559 0000	Other fertilisers, minerals, or chemicals containing two feeding elements: nitrogen and phosphorous	76,48 6	42,68 7	104,7 36	148,8 58	38,45 4	53,75 4	112,8 72	184,9 50	246,4 39	167,2 94	124,1 78	212, 986	126,1 41	86	0.03
'760120 9100	Secondary aluminium, unprocessed, allowed in or in the liquid state	112,8 29	146,9 21	140,8 56	181,1 31	117,3 84	185,1 96	162,5 07	105,8 11	94,98 3	77,27 6	84,31 7	86,5 38	124,6 46	87	0.03
'310551 0000	Fertilisers content of nitrate and phosphates	77,06 7	68,27 2	122,9 55	112,8 42	76,33 4	80,48 5	174,6 56	187,0 77	159,3 42	196,7 19	133,3 11	96,3 03	123,7 80	88	0.03
'720260 0000	Ferronickel	85,46 0	84,30 6	119,4 82	28,89 5	22,03 5	42,28 9	182,3 33	376,3 48	359,9 48	111,2 90	1,137	3,82 7	118,1 13	89	0.03
'720827 0000	Rental of flat iron, or non-legged steel width 600 mm and more in rolls	95,05 0	142,0 47	153,8 50	141,7 45	77,49 4	114,8 28	151,0 18	139,2 50	115,6 80	103,2 24	72,67 5	76,7 55	115,3 01	90	0.03
'720270 0000	ferro-molybdenum	35,91 3	120,5 86	134,0 83	137,8 69	149,3 44	145,6 58	139,6 42	144,4 78	132,4 90	108,7 47	76,01 5	55,9 24	115,0 62	91	0.03
'030390 9000	Other liver caviar and milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345,0 40	285,7 50	268,5 79	249,9 25	223, 942	114,4 36	92	0.03
'310221 0000	Ammonium sulphate	87,53 1	74,44 3	121,1 28	251,1 74	54,70 4	95,20 7	177,5 13	159,0 63	122,0 92	82,88 2	78,90 1	62,8 32	113,9 56	93	0.03
'722850 6100	Bars without further treatment except for cold deformation or cleaning in cold	98,27 7	140,6 13	194,9 56	198,4 38	45,00 8	86,22 8	177,1 60	83,05 2	82,33 9	80,16 9	70,01 8	46,2 56	108,5 43	94	0.03
'720441 1000	Turning sheets, trimming, crushing, milling waste cutters	98,97 9	129,7 69	158,5 03	210,6 69	57,18 1	88,71 7	114,7 90	127,0 50	126,5 94	100,2 62	49,36 4	37,0 47	108,2 44	95	0.03

Product Code	Product Label	Russia's Total Export to the World ('000 US\$)												Average 2005–2016	TOP	Share to Total Export, %
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
'740610 0000	Powder-free powder	34,22 6	59,74 1	75,59 7	80,85 2	54,04 8	98,99 6	127,7 30	562,8 26	70,19 8	48,77 7	44,16 0	31,4 91	107,3 87	96	0.03
'721123 3000	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of <600 mm and of a thickness ...	-	-	239,4 74	242,4 62	103,9 99	130,7 76	137,8 51	136,9 28	115,7 06	86,11 9	67,27 9	25,1 65	107,1 47	97	0.03
'030311 0000	Red or Nerka (salmon) frozen	62,60 3	65,39 7	79,51 0	62,56 8	72,28 7	90,94 7	108,2 23	121,5 40	182,4 91	110,4 30	141,4 24	151, 093	104,0 43	98	0.03
'440399 5100	Other burses from birch, untreated, with removed or remote cow or diseases	211,9 01	185,3 91	221,3 03	203,1 89	48,02 1	49,31 8	63,63 5	63,14 2	66,77 1	103,0 87	-	-	101,3 13	99	0.03
'722490 1400	Semi-finished products of alloy steel other than stainless steel, of square or rectangular...	-	-	4,363	10,52 9	46,82 8	94,69 4	130,7 55	154,7 71	192,9 47	254,8 50	174,1 78	131, 077	99,58 3	10 0	0.03

A25: EAEU Imports of Cambodia's Top-100 Export Products During the Last 5 Years ('000 US\$)

From left to right, the first three columns are the top-100 export commodities of Cambodia where it has revealed comparative advantage (RCA). The following columns are the total and average import volumes of all commodities, imported into each EAEU member country during the last 5 years. In the 'Total' column, the highlighted cells show the top-10 most-imported commodities by each EAEU member country of Cambodia's top-100 exported commodities with RCA (column 'Top'). When the highlighted cells are at the top of the list, this means Cambodia has RCA in the imports by each EAEU member country in large volumes. When the highlighted cells are at the bottom of the table, it means each EAEU member country did not import commodities in large volumes where Cambodia has much RCA. Each pink cell represents the most-sensitive goods for negotiators in the Cambodia–EAEU FTA negotiations, and on which Cambodia should focus. Negotiators should additionally consider the other factors affecting trade such as SPS, TBT, internal regulations, etc.).

Top	8-Digit Codes	Commodity Description	Armenia 2005–2016		Belarus 2002–2013		Kazakhstan 2005–2016		Kyrgyzstan 2005–2016		Russia 2005–2016		All
			Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	
1	'61046900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	863.00	172.60	1,269.00	253.80	5,389.00	1,077.80	1,047.00	209.40	68,777.00	13,755.40	77,345.00
2	'61091020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For women or ...	18,666.00	3,733.20	60,021.00	12,004.20	182,508.00	36,501.60	12,507.00	2,501.40	1,960,103.00	392,020.60	2,233,805.00
3	'61034900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	434.00	86.80	193.00	38.60	2,572.00	514.40	2,205.00	441.00	2,449.00	489.80	7,853.00
4	'61109000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats, and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of other ...	11,354.00	2,270.80	20,604.00	4,120.80	74,498.00	14,899.60	7,673.00	1,534.60	1,348,566.00	269,713.20	1,462,695.00
5	'64032000	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather, and uppers of ...	40.00	8.00	131.00	26.20	2,367.00	473.40	331.00	66.20	417.00	83.40	3,286.00
6	'10063099	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed: Other: Other	9,699.00	1,939.80	44,854.00	8,970.80	1,153.00	230.60	589.00	117.80	203,969.00	40,793.80	260,264.00
7	'61033900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	160.00	32.00	43.00	8.60	674.00	134.80	340.00	68.00	1,687.00	337.40	2,904.00
8	'61091010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For men or boys	18,666.00	3,733.20	60,021.00	12,004.20	182,508.00	36,501.60	12,507.00	2,501.40	1,960,103.00	392,020.60	2,233,805.00
9	'61083900	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, ...	419.00	83.80	74.00	14.80	820.00	164.00	203.00	40.60	2,693.00	538.60	4,209.00
10	'40012950	Natural rubber in primary form or in plates, sheets, or strips (excl. smoked sheets, technically ...)	207.00	41.40	400.00	80.00	821.00	164.20	34.00	6.80	83,988.00	16,797.60	85,450.00
11	'61044900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	460.00	92.00	687.00	137.40	6,536.00	1,307.20	5,023.00	1,004.60	284,810.00	56,962.00	297,516.00

To p	8-Digit Codes	Commodity Description	Armenia 2005–2016		Belarus 2002–2013		Kazakhstan 2005–2016		Kyrgyzstan 2005–2016		Russia 2005–2016		All
			Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	
12	'61119000	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	'61043900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	445.00	89.00	1,594.00	318.80	4,174.00	834.80	851.00	170.20	178,681.00	35,736.20	185,745.00
14	'64041900	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather, and uppers of ...	5,536.00	1,107.20	4,819.00	963.80	44,440.00	8,888.00	2,029.00	405.80	51,728.00	10,345.60	108,552.00
15	'61034200	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	1,483.00	296.60	3,618.00	723.60	29,218.00	5,843.60	21,385.00	4,277.00	353,907.00	70,781.40	409,611.00
16	'61099010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. cotton): ...	7.00	1.40	32.00	6.40	0.00	0.00	149.00	29.80	0.00	0.00	188.00
17	'61069000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile ...	1,684.00	336.80	3,191.00	638.20	17,437.00	3,487.40	687.00	137.40	245,765.00	49,153.00	268,764.00
18	'61059000	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile materials	26.00	5.20	12.00	2.40	368.00	73.60	31.00	6.20	1,680.00	336.00	2,117.00
19	'61099020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. cotton): ...	4,567.00	913.40	6,507.00	1,301.40	32,120.00	6,424.00	617.00	123.40	648,968.00	129,793.60	692,779.00
20	'61102000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats, and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton	168.00	33.60	124.00	24.80	4,958.00	991.60	16,171.00	3,234.20	3,920.00	784.00	25,341.00
21	'61046200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	2,929.00	585.80	10,563.00	2,112.60	28,384.00	5,676.80	2,570.00	514.00	433,163.00	86,632.60	477,609.00
22	'61072900	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	127.00	25.40	7.00	1.40	180.00	36.00	129.00	25.80	192.00	38.40	635.00
23	'61045900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	1,117.00	223.40	410.00	82.00	4,459.00	891.80	1,195.00	239.00	35,125.00	7,025.00	42,306.00
24	'61082900	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligées, bathrobes, ...	1,121.00	224.20	211.00	42.20	1,505.00	301.00	1,205.00	241.00	6,694.00	1,338.80	10,736.00
25	'61032900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	19.00	3.80	63.00	12.60	5,430.00	1,086.00	600.00	120.00	7,604.00	1,520.80	13,716.00
26	'61124900	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted: Women's or girls' swimwear: Of ...	1,518.00	303.60	1,954.00	390.80	9,609.00	1,921.80	1,782.00	356.40	186,469.00	37,293.80	201,332.00
27	'61083100	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligées, bathrobes, ...	1,413.00	282.60	3,335.00	667.00	28,981.00	5,796.20	2,839.00	567.80	186,753.00	37,350.60	223,321.00
28	'61042900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	8.00	1.60	18.00	3.60	0.00	0.00	1,298.00	259.60	6,558.00	1,311.60	7,882.00
29	'61071900	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	665.00	133.00	154.00	30.80	1,039.00	207.80	3,050.00	610.00	6,466.00	1,293.20	11,374.00
30	'61051000	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton	4,062.00	812.40	2,273.00	454.60	21,150.00	4,230.00	18,501.00	3,700.20	319,348.00	63,869.60	365,334.00

Top	8-Digit Codes	Commodity Description	Armenia 2005–2016		Belarus 2002–2013		Kazakhstan 2005–2016		Kyrgyzstan 2005–2016		Russia 2005–2016		All
			Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	
31	'62046 200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	'62034 290	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton (excl. knitted ...	1,335.0 0	267.00	1,933.0 0	386.60	12,857.0 0	2,571.4 0	860.00	172.00	197,299.0 0	39,459.8 0	214,284.0 0
33	'61149 000	Other garments, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile materials	346.00	69.20	911.00	182.20	2,767.00	553.40	15,115. 00	3,023.0 0	1,943.00	388.60	21,082.00
34	'61112 000	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	'62114 310	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments: Other garments, women's or girls': Of ...	333.00	66.60	729.00	145.80	4,417.00	883.40	643.00	128.60	14,926.00	2,985.20	21,048.00
36	'62093 030	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of synthetic fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted and ...	777.00	155.40	1,314.0 0	262.80	5,325.00	1,065.0 0	73.00	14.60	144,476.0 0	28,895.2 0	151,965.0 0
37	'49070 029	Unused postage, revenue, or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they ...	549.00	109.80	750.00	150.00	5,364.00	1,072.8 0	3,767.0 0	753.40	31,764.00	6,352.80	42,194.00
38	'64039 900	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather, and uppers of ...	3,591.0 0	718.20	0.00	0.00	81,226.0 0	16,245. 20	2,006.0 0	401.20	1,004,514 .00	200,902. 80	1,091,337 .00
39	'61072 100	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	449.00	89.80	647.00	129.40	4,513.00	902.60	208.00	41.60	51,231.00	10,246.2 0	57,048.00
40	'61082 100	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, ...	1,308.0 0	261.60	5,596.0 0	1,119.2 0	15,480.0 0	3,096.0 0	2,299.0 0	459.80	292,621.0 0	58,524.2 0	317,304.0 0
41	'62121 090	Brassieres of all types of textile materials, whether elasticated, incl. knitted or ...	4,508.0 0	901.60	27,169. 00	5,433.8 0	51,525.0 0	10,305. 00	19,718. 00	3,943.6 0	794,371.0 0	158,874. 20	897,291.0 0
42	'42022 900	Trunks: suitcases, vanity cases, executive cases, briefcases, school satchels, spectacles...	2,665.0 0	533.00	3,595.0 0	719.00	18,401.0 0	3,680.2 0	16,439. 00	3,287.8 0	21,692.00	4,338.40	62,792.00
43	'61041 990	Women's or girls' suits of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. of wool or fine animal ...	7.00	1.40	118.00	23.60	625.00	125.00	234.00	46.80	877.00	175.40	1,861.00
44	'62034 900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	562.00	112.40	1,597.0 0	319.40	6,703.00	1,340.6 0	3,052.0 0	610.40	139,317.0 0	27,863.4 0	151,231.0 0
45	'62052 000	Men's or boys' shirts: Of cotton	11,237. 00	2,247. 40	15,099. 00	3,019.8 0	88,508.0 0	17,701. 60	6,685.0 0	1,337.0 0	803,879.0 0	160,775. 80	925,408.0 0
46	'61081 990	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats of textile materials, knitted or crocheted	39.00	7.80	16.00	3.20	120.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	893.00	178.60	1,068.00
47	'61043 200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	359.00	71.80	3,095.0 0	619.00	4,737.00	947.40	593.00	118.60	82,024.00	16,404.8 0	90,808.00
48	'24022 090	Cigarettes, containing tobacco: Other	238,100 .00	47,620 .00	67,565. 00	13,513. 00	624,776. 00	124,955 .20	276,501 .00	55,300. 20	498,660.0 0	99,732.0 0	1,705,602 .00
49	'61123 900	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted: Men's or boys' swimwear: Of other ...	156.00	31.20	624.00	124.80	1,389.00	277.80	160.00	32.00	32,603.00	6,520.60	34,932.00

Top	8-Digit Codes	Commodity Description	Armenia 2005–2016		Belarus 2002–2013		Kazakhstan 2005–2016		Kyrgyzstan 2005–2016		Russia 2005–2016		All
			Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	
50	'61099030	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. cotton): ...	293.00	58.60	8,596.00	1,719.20	9.00	1.80	108.00	21.60	102.00	20.40	9,108.00
51	'61033200	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	258.00	51.60	1,317.00	263.40	2,121.00	424.20	499.00	99.80	36,195.00	7,239.00	40,390.00
52	'61045200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	417.00	83.40	1,197.00	239.40	4,265.00	853.00	1,862.00	372.40	35,403.00	7,080.60	43,144.00
53	'61121900	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted: Track suits: Of other textile ...	376.00	75.20	197.00	39.40	8,886.00	1,777.20	20,375.00	4,075.00	3,869.00	773.80	33,703.00
54	'61071100	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	1,299.00	259.80	5,434.00	1,086.80	23,581.00	4,716.20	1,563.00	312.60	321,289.00	64,257.80	353,166.00
55	'65050090	Hats and other headgear, knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile ...	2,093.00	418.60	5,785.00	1,157.00	16,110.00	3,222.00	1.00	0.20	379,538.00	75,907.60	403,527.00
56	'61046300	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	1,238.00	247.60	8,975.00	1,795.00	14,594.00	2,918.80	1,356.00	271.20	283,480.00	56,696.00	309,643.00
57	'61044200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	2,127.00	425.40	5,600.00	1,120.00	13,885.00	2,777.00	12,867.00	2,573.40	237,485.00	47,497.00	271,964.00
58	'17019911	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing ...)	16,294.00	3,258.80	751.00	150.20	469,540.00	93,908.00	196,002.00	39,200.40	581,567.00	116,313.40	1,264,154.00
59	'61152990	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery ...	3,412.00	682.40	5,167.00	1,033.40	63,136.00	12,627.20	2,855.00	571.00	294,126.00	58,825.20	368,696.00
60	'61121100	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted, track suits of cotton	385.00	77.00	1,117.00	223.40	8,890.00	1,778.00	2,352.00	470.40	56,725.00	11,345.00	69,469.00
61	'40012130	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary ...	14.00	2.80	75,422.00	15,084.40	25.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	23,213.00	4,642.60	98,674.00
62	'64041190	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather, and uppers of ...	5,536.00	1,107.20	4,819.00	963.80	44,440.00	8,888.00	2,029.00	405.80	51,728.00	10,345.60	108,552.00
63	'61130010	Garments, made up of knitted or crocheted fabrics of heading 59.03, 59.06 or 59.07: Divers' ...	6.00	1.20	7.00	1.40	168.00	33.60	9.00	1.80	9,491.00	1,898.20	9,681.00
64	'62031100	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	4,876.00	975.20	5,609.00	1,121.80	20,069.00	4,013.80	998.00	199.60	162,956.00	32,591.20	194,508.00
65	'63023900	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen: Other bed linen: Of other textile ...	385.00	77.00	227.00	45.40	4,653.00	930.60	1,205.00	241.00	24,521.00	4,904.20	30,991.00
66	'62059090	Men's or boys' shirts of textile materials (excl. of wool, fine animal hair, cotton)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67	'62046900	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	304.00	60.80	799.00	159.80	3,438.00	687.60	2,441.00	488.20	43,245.00	8,649.00	50,227.00
68	'61029000	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, ...	588.00	117.60	1,178.00	235.60	11,019.00	2,203.80	822.00	164.40	63,908.00	12,781.60	77,515.00

Top	8-Digit Codes	Commodity Description	Armenia 2005–2016		Belarus 2002–2013		Kazakhstan 2005–2016		Kyrgyzstan 2005–2016		Russia 2005–2016		All
			Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	
69	'61171090	Other made up clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted; knitted or crocheted parts of garments ...	1,036.00	207.20	3,041.00	608.20	20,228.00	4,045.60	1,142.00	228.40	138,322.00	27,664.40	163,769.00
70	'11081400	Starches; inulin: starches: manioc (cassava) starch	111.00	22.20	2,199.00	439.80	190.00	38.00	490.00	98.00	9,277.00	1,855.40	12,267.00
71	'61169900	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Other: Of other textile materials	802.00	160.40	541.00	108.20	6,818.00	1,363.60	258.00	51.60	2,585.00	517.00	11,004.00
72	'61042200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers,	167.00	33.40	1,203.00	240.60	2,335.00	467.00	958.00	191.60	75,406.00	15,081.20	80,069.00
73	'61022000	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, ...	19.00	3.80	11.00	2.20	748.00	149.60	150.00	30.00	1,228.00	245.60	2,156.00
74	'42029290	Travelling bags, insulated food or beverage bags, toilet bags, rucksacks, shopping bags, map cases, ...	1,305.00	261.00	4,651.00	930.20	14,009.00	2,801.80	701.00	140.20	336,494.00	67,298.80	357,160.00
75	'62069000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses: Of other textile materials	5,694.00	1,138.80	5,044.00	1,008.80	75,977.00	15,195.40	1,000.00	200.00	630,624.00	126,124.80	718,339.00
76	'61012000	Men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	'61019000	Men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski jackets), windcheaters, ...	340.00	68.00	963.00	192.60	7,599.00	1,519.80	816.00	163.20	71,299.00	14,259.80	81,017.00
78	'66011000	Umbrellas and sun umbrellas (including walking-stick umbrellas, garden umbrellas and similar ...	1,232.00	246.40	1,561.00	312.20	3,528.00	705.60	552.00	110.40	37,281.00	7,456.20	44,154.00
79	'61041920	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	6.00	1.20	208.00	41.60	582.00	116.40	21.00	4.20	9,995.00	1,999.00	10,812.00
80	'63025900	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen: Other table linen: Of other textile ...	349.00	69.80	136.00	27.20	0.00	0.00	58.00	11.60	0.00	0.00	543.00
81	'63051029	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: Of jute or of other textile bast ...	414.00	82.80	2.00	0.40	297.00	59.40	4.00	0.80	958.00	191.60	1,675.00
82	'62101090	Garments, made up of fabrics of heading 56.02, 56.03, 59.03, 59.06 or 59.07: Of fabrics of ...	308.00	61.60	1,515.00	303.00	8,866.00	1,773.20	170.00	34.00	50,983.00	10,196.60	61,842.00
83	'61083200	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, ...	1,485.00	297.00	480.00	96.00	2,392.00	478.40	143.00	28.60	58,414.00	11,682.80	62,914.00
84	'63053390	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: Of man-made textile materials: Other, ...	1,752.00	350.40	7,280.00	1,456.00	88,643.00	17,728.60	14,071.00	2,814.20	310,928.00	62,185.60	422,674.00
85	'61152910	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery ...	3,412.00	682.40	5,167.00	1,033.40	63,136.00	12,627.20	2,855.00	571.00	294,126.00	58,825.20	368,696.00
86	62111100	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments: Swimwear: Men's or boys'	874.00	174.80	444.00	88.80	14,556.00	2,911.20	1,219.00	243.80	128,311.00	25,662.20	145,404.00
87	'42029990	Travelling bags, shopping or tool bags, jewellery boxes, cutlery cases and similar, with outer ...	2,411.00	482.20	5,586.00	1,117.20	9,721.00	1,944.20	1,272.00	254.40	58,567.00	11,713.40	77,557.00

Top	p	8-Digit Codes	Commodity Description	Armenia 2005–2016		Belarus 2002–2013		Kazakhstan 2005–2016		Kyrgyzstan 2005–2016		Russia 2005–2016		All
				Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	
88		'17031090	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar: Cane molasses: Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	264.00	52.80	3.00	0.60	38.00	7.60	305.00
89		'62063000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses: Of cotton	3,961.00	792.20	8,482.00	1,696.40	37,735.00	7,547.00	5,788.00	1,157.60	474,966.00	94,993.20	530,932.00
90		'61032200	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	103.00	20.60	884.00	176.80	2,575.00	515.00	1,756.00	351.20	21,883.00	4,376.60	27,201.00
91		'62033900	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	1,136.00	227.20	680.00	136.00	4,987.00	997.40	191.00	38.20	59,791.00	11,958.20	66,785.00
92		'61089900	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligées, bathrobes, ...	1,803.00	360.60	235.00	47.00	773.00	154.60	823.00	164.60	11,169.00	2,233.80	14,803.00
93		'42021100	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, executive cases, briefcases, school satchels, spectacles...	72.00	14.40	81.00	16.20	2,298.00	459.60	57.00	11.40	44,516.00	8,903.20	47,024.00
94		'60049000	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of ...	13,601.00	2,720.20	2,811.00	562.20	207.00	41.40	41.00	8.20	5,128.00	1,025.60	21,788.00
95		'62092090	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted and hats): ...	2,869.00	573.80	3,547.00	709.40	10,564.00	2,112.80	2,623.00	524.60	92,454.00	18,490.80	112,057.00
96		'61169300	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Other: Of synthetic fibres	235.00	47.00	2,291.00	458.20	20,975.00	4,195.00	631.00	126.20	130,663.00	26,132.60	154,795.00
97		'62093010	Babies' garments and clothing accessories: Of synthetic fibres: Suits, pants, and similar ...	777.00	155.40	1,314.00	262.80	5,325.00	1,065.00	73.00	14.60	144,476.00	28,895.20	151,965.00
98		'63013000	Blankets and travelling rugs: Blankets (other than electric blankets) and travelling rugs, ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99		'61153090	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery ...	86.00	17.20	65.00	13.00	289.00	57.80	83.00	16.60	2,252.00	450.40	2,775.00
100		'61079900	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar ...	2,313.00	462.60	77.00	15.40	767.00	153.40	434.00	86.80	6,899.00	1,379.80	10,490.00
		TOTAL	TOTAL	442,758.00	88,551.60	550,636.00	110,127.20	2,737,244.00	547,448.80	751,628.00	150,325.60	18,521,547.00	3,704,309.40	23,003,813.00

A26: Similarity in RCA Profile at 4-Digit Level (Cambodia vs. EAEU Members)

Belarus	Armenia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	
Starches; inulin	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and cigarettes; of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	Rice	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and cigarettes; of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	Garments; knitted or crocheted, n.e.s. in chapter 61
Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar gums; in primary forms or in plates, sheets, or strip	Singlets and other vests, slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; women's or girls' (not knitted or crocheted)	Starches; inulin	Coats; men's or boys' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, ski jackets, windcheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading no. 6103	Hosiery; panty hose, tights, stockings, socks, and other hosiery, including stockings for varicose veins and footwear without applied soles, knitted or crocheted
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	Suits, ensembles, jackets, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear); women's or girls' (not knitted or crocheted)		Coats; women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, ski jackets, windcheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading no. 6104	Suits, ensembles, jackets, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear); women's or girls' (not knitted or crocheted)
Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes; of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	Singlets and other vests, underpants, briefs, night-shirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys' (not knitted or crocheted)		Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches, shorts (not swimwear); men's or boys', knitted or crocheted	Clothing accessories; made up, knitted or crocheted, knitted or crocheted parts of garments or of clothing accessories
Molasses; resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear); men's or boys' (not knitted or crocheted)		Suits, ensembles, jackets, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (not swimwear), women's or girls', knitted or crocheted	Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear); men's or boys' (not knitted or crocheted)
	Blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses; women's or girls' (not knitted or crocheted)		Shirts; men's or boys', knitted or crocheted	Gloves, mittens and mitts; knitted or crocheted
	Shirts; men's or boys' (not knitted or crocheted)		Blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', knitted or crocheted	Shirts; men's or boys' (not knitted or crocheted)
	Garments and clothing accessories; babies' (not knitted or crocheted)		T-shirts, singlets and other vests; knitted or crocheted	Blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses; women's or girls' (not knitted or crocheted)
	Garments made up of fabrics of heading no. 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907 (not knitted or crocheted)		Slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; women's or girls', knitted or crocheted	Singlets and other vests, underpants, briefs, night-shirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys' (not knitted or crocheted)

	Brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, garters and similar articles and parts thereof; whether knitted or crocheted		Underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', knitted or crocheted	Brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, garters and similar articles and parts thereof; whether knitted or crocheted
			Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles; knitted or crocheted	Garments and clothing accessories; babies' (not knitted or crocheted)
	Gloves, mittens and mitts (not knitted or crocheted)		Garments and clothing accessories, babies'; knitted or crocheted	Gloves, mittens and mitts (not knitted or crocheted)
	Track suits, swimwear, and other garments (not knitted or crocheted)		Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; knitted or crocheted	Track suits, swimwear and other garments (not knitted or crocheted)
			Garments made up of knitted or crocheted fabrics of heading no. 5903, 5906 and 5907	Singlets and other vests, slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; women's or girls' (not knitted or crocheted)
				Garments made up of fabrics of heading no. 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907 (not knitted or crocheted)

RCA = revealed comparative advantage.

Note: Russia is not in the list given that the country's RCA profile is totally different from that of Cambodia.

Source: Estimated by the authors.

A27: Tariff Imposed by Each EAEU Member on the Top-10 Imports per annum, amongst Cambodia's Top-100 Sensitive Commodities ('000)

Table 27A: Top-10 Imports by Armenia, per annum, amongst Cambodia's Top-100 Sensitive Commodities ('000) and Tariff Applied to Cambodia

HS 8-Digit	Sensitive Commodities	Values, Average, Annual	Tariff, % (2016)
'61091020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton:	3,733.20	6
'61109000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted:	2,270.80	3
'10063099	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed: Other: Other	1,939.80	0
'61091010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For men or boys	3,733.20	6
'64041900	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers	1,107.20	11
'62052000	Men's or boys' shirts: Of cotton	2,247.40	4
'24022090	Cigarettes, containing tobacco: Other	47,620.00	10
'17019911	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar	3,258.80	23
'64041190	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers.	1,107.20	5
'62069000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses: Of other textile materials	1,138.80	2
'60049000	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more	2,720.20	0

Note: This table summarises A24. Tariff rate is retrieved from ITC's Trade Map database.

Table 27B: Top-10 Imports by Belarus, per annum, amongst Cambodia's Top-100 Sensitive Commodities ('000) and Tariff Applied to Cambodia

HS 8-Digit	Sensitive Commodities	Values, Average, Annual	Tariff, % (2016)
'61091020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For women or ...	12,004.20	6
'61109000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of other ...	4,120.80	3
'10063099	Rice: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed: Other: Other	8,970.80	0
'61091010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For men or boys	12,004.20	6
'61046200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	2,112.60	7
'62121090	Brassieres of all types of textile materials, whether elasticated, incl. knitted or ...	5,433.80	15
'62052000	Men's or boys' shirts: Of cotton	3,019.80	4
'24022090	Cigarettes, containing tobacco: Other	13,513.00	5
'61046300	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, ...	1,795.00	6
'40012130	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary ...	15,084.40	0

Note: This table summarises A24. Tariff rate is retrieved from ITC's Trade Map database.

Table 27C: Top-10 Imports by Kazakhstan, per annum, amongst Cambodia's Top-100 Sensitive Commodities ('000) and Tariff Applied to Cambodia

HS 8-Digit	Sensitive Commodities	Values, Average, Annual	Tariff, % (2016)
'61091020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For women or ...	36,501.60	7
'61109000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of other ...	14,899.60	5
'61091010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For men or boys	36,501.60	7
'64039900	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of ...	16,245.20	6
'62052000	Men's or boys' shirts: Of cotton	17,701.60	5
'24022090	Cigarettes, containing tobacco: Other	124,955.20	7
'17019911	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing ...	93,908.00	49
'61152990	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery ...	12,627.20	12
'62069000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses: Of other textile materials	15,195.40	6
'63053390	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: Of man-made textile materials: Other, ...	17,728.60	10%
'61152910	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery ...	12,627.20	12%

Note: This table summarises A24. Tariff rate is retrieved from ITC's Trade Map database.

Table 27D: Top-10 Imports by Kyrgyzstan, per annum, amongst Cambodia's Top-100 Sensitive Commodities ('000) and Tariff Applied to Cambodia

HS 8-Digit	Sensitive Commodities	Values, Average, Annual	Tariff, % (2016)
'61034200	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	4,277.00	9
'61102000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton	3,234.20	6
'61051000	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton	3,700.20	5
'61149000	Other garments, knitted or crocheted: Of other textile materials	3,023.00	15
'62121090	Brassieres of all types of textile materials, whether elasticated, incl. knitted or ...	3,943.60	15
'42022900	Trunks: suitcases, vanity cases, executive cases, briefcases, school satchels, spectacles...	3,287.80	14
'24022090	Cigarettes, containing tobacco: Other	55,300.20	7
'61121900	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted: Track suits: Of other textile ...	4,075.00	5
'17019911	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing ...	39,200.40	47
'63053390	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: of textile materials: Other, ...	2,814.20	10

Note: This table summarises A24. Tariff rate is retrieved from ITC's Trade Map database.

Table 27E: Top-10 Average Imports by Russia, per annum, amongst Cambodia's Top-100 Sensitive Commodities ('000) and Tariff Applied to Cambodia

HS 8-Digit	Sensitive Commodities	Values	Tariff, % (2016)
'61091020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For women or ...	392,020.60	5
'61109000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: Of other ...	269,713.20	2
'61091010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted: Of cotton: For men or boys	392,020.60	5
'61099020	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excl. cotton): ...	129,793.60	4
'64039900	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather, and uppers of ...	200,902.80	6
'62121090	Brassieres of all types of textile materials, whether elasticated, incl. knitted or ...	158,874.20	15
'62052000	Men's or boys' shirts: Of cotton	160,775.80	4
'24022090	Cigarettes, containing tobacco: Other	99,732.00	7
'17019911	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excl. cane and beet sugar containing ...	116,313.40	24
'62069000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses: Of other textile materials	126,124.80	2

Note: This table summarises A12. Tariff rate is retrieved from ITC's Trade Map database.

Figure A1: Russia's Paddy Domestic Production and Foreign Trade



Source: Ricepedia (<http://ricepedia.org/russian-federation>).

A28: List of Tariffs of the Five EAEU Countries at the HS 2-Digit Level in 2016

Section	Product Code	Product Label	Tariff Rates in 2016				
			Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
1	1	Live animals	4	4	3	4	4
	2	Meat and edible meat offal	0	0	0	0	0
	3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates	0	0	0	0	0
	4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere ...	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0	0	0	0	0
2	6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	0	0	0	0	0
	7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0	0	0	0	0
	8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0	0	0	0	0
	9	Coffee, tea, maté, and spices	0	0	0	0	0
	10	Cereals	1	2	2	2	2
	11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	0	0	0	0	0
	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal ...	0	0	0	0	0
	13	Lac; gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and extracts	0	0	0	0	0
3	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	0	0	0	0	0
	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal ...	2	2	2	2	2
4	16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs, or other aquatic invertebrates	0	0	0	0	0
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	17	20	14	21	17
	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	5	5	5	6	5
	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	10	11	11	11	11
	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	1	1	1	1	1
	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	8	8	8	8	8
	22	Beverages, spirits, and vinegar	25	26	27	26	28
	23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	4	4	4	4	4
	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	7	5	6	5	6

5	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime, and cement	0	0	0	0	0
	26	Ores, slag, and ash	0	0	0	0	0
	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	3	3	3	3	3
6	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, ...	3	3	3	3	3
	29	Organic chemicals	3	3	3	3	3
	30	Pharmaceutical products	1	4	4	2	4
	31	Fertilisers	2	6	6	6	6
	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments, and other colouring ...	0	0	0	0	0
	33	Essential oils and resinoids, perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	6	7	7	7	7
	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial ...	2	4	4	4	4
	35	Albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues, enzymes	0	0	0	0	0
	36	Explosives, pyrotechnic products, matches, pyrophoric alloys, certain combustible preparations	12	12	12	6	12
	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	5	5	4	5	5
	38	Miscellaneous chemical products	3	4	4	3	4
7	39	Plastics and articles thereof	4	5	5	5	5
	40	Rubber and articles thereof	6	6	6	6	6
8	41	Raw hides and skins (other than fur skin) and leather	2	3	3	3	3
	42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags, and similar containers; articles ...	14	14	14	14	14
	43	Fur skins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	6	6	6	6	6
9	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	8	9	7	9	9
	45	Cork and articles of cork	0	0	0	0	0
	46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	0	0	0	0	0
10	47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or ...	8	8	8	8	8
	48	Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	7	7	7	7	7
	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures, and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, ...	2	2	2	2	2
11	50	Silk	0	0	0	0	0
	51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric	3	7	7	7	7
	52	Cotton	3	6	6	6	6
	53	Other vegetable textile fibres, paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	0	0	0	0	0

	54	Filaments, strip and the like of man-made textile materials	6	7	6	7	7
	55	Staple fibres	5	6	6	6	6
	56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0
	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	4	4	4	4	4
	58	Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, tapestries, trimmings, embroidery	9	12	12	12	12
	59	Impregnated, coated, covered, or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable ...	5	5	5	5	5
	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	3	6	6	6	6
	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	6	6	8	6	6
	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	8	8	11	8	8
	63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	10	10	11	10	10
12	64	Footwear, gaiters, and the like; parts of such articles	6	5	5	12	5
	65	Headgear and parts thereof	10	10	10	10	10
	66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof	15	15	15	15	15
	67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles ...	7	7	7	7	7
13	68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar materials	0	0	0	0	0
	69	Ceramic products	11	11	10	11	11
	70	Glass and glassware	10	10	10	10	10
14	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...	7	-	10	12	12
15	72	Iron and steel	3	4	4	4	4
	73	Articles of iron or steel	7	8	8	8	8
	74	Copper and articles thereof	3	3	3	3	3
	75	Nickel and articles thereof	4	4	4	4	4
	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	4	5	5	4	5
	78	Lead and articles thereof	1	3	3	3	3
	79	Zinc and articles thereof	3	3	3	3	3
	80	Tin and articles thereof	1	1	1	1	1
	81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	8	8	8	8	8
	82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	6	6	6	6	6
	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	8	9	9	9	9

16	84	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	1	2	2	2	2
	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	2	2	2	2	2
17	86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures ...	6	6	6	6	6
	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	7	12	11	10	12
	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	7	-	7	7	-
	89	Ships, boats, and floating structures	7	7	7	7	7
18	90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ...	2	3	2	2	3
	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	7	7	7	7	7
	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	7	7	7	7	7
19	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	14	-	-	-	-
20	94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar stuffed furnishings; ...	12	14	12	13	13
	95	Toys, games, and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	9	9	8	9	9
	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7	7	9	7	7
21	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces, and antiques	0	0	0	0	0
22	99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	0	0	0	0	0

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

A29: List of EAEU's Imports from Cambodia by Total Value and by Tariff Rate at the HS 6-Digit Level (2016)

Product Code	Product Label	Values 2005–2016 ('000 US\$)	Imported Values and Tariff Rates in 2016				
			Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
090121	Roasted coffee (excluding decaffeinated)	6	0	0	0	0	0
100630	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed	1,544	0	0	0	0	0
170290	Sugars in solid form, incl. invert sugar and chemically pure maltose, and sugar and sugar syrup ...	6	7	8	7	9	7
300640	Dental cements and other dental fillings; bone reconstruction cements	2	0	3	3	3	3
370790	Preparation of chemicals for photographic uses, incl. unmixed products put up in measured portions ...	1	7	7	7	7	7
392620	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories produced by the stitching or sticking together ...	8	12	12	12	12	12
392690	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s (excluding ...	17	8	8	6	8	8
400122	Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)	1	0	0	0	-	0
401519	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of vulcanised rubber (excluding surgical gloves)	6	10	10	10	10	10
401590	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, for all purposes, of vulcanised rubber (excluding ...	177	10	10	10	10	10
401699	Articles of vulcanised rubber (excluding hard rubber), n.e.s.	1	7	7	7	7	7
420211	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, executive cases, briefcases, school satchels and similar containers, ...	1	15	15	15	15	15
420221	Handbags, whether with shoulder straps, incl. those without handles, with outer surface ...	13	14	14	14	14	14
420222	Handbags, whether with shoulder straps, incl. those without handles, with outer surface ...	776	14	14	14	14	14
420229	Handbags, whether with shoulder strap, incl. those without handle, with outer surface ...	2	14	14	14	14	14
420232	Wallets, purses, key pouches, cigarette cases, tobacco pouches and similar articles carried ...	11	15	15	15	15	15
420292	Travelling bags, insulated food or beverage bags, toilet bags, rucksacks, shopping bags, map cases, ...	313	15	15	15	15	15
420299	Travelling bags, shopping or tool bags, jewellery boxes, cutlery cases and similar, with outer ...	23	15	15	15	15	15
420310	Articles of apparel, of leather or composition leather (excluding clothing accessories, footwear ...	126	10	10	10	10	10
420329	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of leather or composition leather (excluding special sports gloves)	2	13	13	13	13	13
420330	Belts and bandoliers, of leather or composition leather	1	10	10	10	10	10
481890	Paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary ...	18	3	3	3	3	3
490700	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they ...	1	6	6	6	6	6
610120	Overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, wind-jackets ...	2,506	10	10	15	10	10

610130	Overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, wind-jackets ...	755	10	10	15	10	10
610210	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, ...	3	6	6	9	6	7
610220	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, ...	915	9	9	15	9	10
610230	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, ...	1,372	10	10	15	10	10
610290	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, ...	1	10	10	15	10	-
610310	Men's or boys' suits of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding tracksuits, ski ...	1	10	10	10	10	10
610322	Men's or boys' ensembles of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding ski ensembles and swimwear)	33	10	10	10	10	10
610323	Men's or boys' ensembles of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ski ensembles ...	22	10	10	10	10	8
610331	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	1	2	2	4	2	3
610332	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding wind-jackets ...	85	10	10	10	10	10
610333	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding wind-jackets ...	110	10	10	10	10	10
610339	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of textile materials (excluding of wool, fine animal hair, ...	48	10	10	14	10	10
610342	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton, knitted or ...	8,596	9	9	12	9	10
610343	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres, knitted ...	3,542	8	8	8	8	8
610349	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of textile materials, ...	3	8	8	9	8	8
610413	Women's or girls' suits of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ski overalls and ...	3	10	10	10	10	10
610423	Women's or girls' ensembles of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ski ensembles ...	27	10	10	12	10	10
610429	Women's or girls' ensembles of textile materials (excluding of cotton or synthetic fibres, ...	1	2	2	2	2	3
610431	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	1	1	1	1	1	2
610432	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding wind-jackets ...	4	4	4	7	4	5
610433	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	73	10	10	10	10	10
610439	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	20	3	3	8	3	3
610442	Women's or girls' dresses of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding petticoats)	305	10	10	10	10	10
610443	Women's or girls' dresses of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding petticoats)	1,944	10	10	10	10	10
610444	Women's or girls' dresses of artificial fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding petticoats)	984	4	4	3	4	5
610449	Women's or girls' dresses of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding of wool, fine ...	19	2	2	2	2	2
610452	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding petticoats)	46	7	7	9	7	8
610453	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	555	6	6	8	6	6
610459	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	197	5	5	10	5	6

610461	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of wool or fine animal ...	1	6	6	5	6	6
610462	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton, knitted ...	5,102	7	7	7	7	8
610463	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres, ...	4,723	6	6	8	6	6
610469	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of textile materials, ...	722	8	8	8	8	7
610510	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding nightshirts, T-shirts, singlets ...	460	5	5	5	5	5
610520	Men's or boys' shirts of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding nightshirts, T-shirts, ...	124	4	4	7	4	3
610590	Men's or boys' shirts of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding of cotton or man-made ...	8	6	6	6	6	6
610610	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	175	5	5	7	5	5
610620	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted ...	928	4	4	8	4	4
610690	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of textile materials, knitted or crocheted ...	2	2	2	3	2	2
610711	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs of cotton, knitted or crocheted	1,044	7	7	14	7	6
610712	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs of fibres, knitted or crocheted	524	4	4	13	4	4
610721	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pyjamas of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding vests and ...	161	7	7	12	7	7
610722	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pyjamas of fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	1	8	8	11	8	5
610791	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles of cotton, knitted or crocheted	29	7	7	11	7	7
610799	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles of textile materials, knitted ...	10	7	7	8	7	5
610811	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats of fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	44	3	3	3	3	3
610821	Women's or girls' briefs and panties of cotton, knitted or crocheted	376	6	6	11	6	5
610822	Women's or girls' briefs and panties of fibres, knitted or crocheted	542	4	4	5	4	3
610829	Women's or girls' briefs and panties of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	2	4	4	6	4	3
610831	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pyjamas of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding T-shirts, ...	122	7	7	18	7	7
610832	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pyjamas of fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	276	6	6	18	6	5
610839	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pyjamas of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	1	3	3	16	3	2
610891	Women's or girls' negligées, bathrobes, dressing gowns, house jackets and similar articles of ...	127	7	7	20	7	6
610892	Women's or girls' negligées, bathrobes, dressing gowns, house jackets and similar articles of ...	204	5	5	12	5	4
610899	Women's or girls' negligées, bathrobes, dressing gowns, house jackets and similar articles of ...	1	3	3	29	3	1
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	4,179	6	6	7	6	5
610990	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding cotton)	7,374	4	4	5	4	4
611011	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of wool, knitted or crocheted ...	747	5	5	6	5	5

611012	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of hair of Kashmir 'cashmere' ...	102	5	5	6	5	5
611020	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted ...	10,494	6	6	7	6	6
611030	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted ...	11,288	4	4	7	4	5
611090	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of textile materials, knitted ...	59	3	3	5	3	2
611120	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding hats)	1,919	4	4	5	15	5
611130	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	135	4	4	4	4	4
611190	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding ...	16	4	3	2	3	1
611211	Track-suits of cotton, knitted or crocheted	604	6	6	9	6	6
611212	Track-suits of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	909	8	8	23	8	7
611231	Men's or boys' swimwear of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	72	4	4	4	4	4
611241	Women's or girls' swimwear of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	607	2	2	6	2	3
611300	Garments, knitted or crocheted, rubberised or impregnated, coated or covered with plastics ...	353	15	15	15	15	15
611420	Special garments for professional, sporting or other purposes, n.e.s., of cotton, knitted or ...	137	15	15	15	15	15
611430	Special garments for professional, sporting or other purposes, n.e.s., of fibres, ...	591	15	15	15	15	15
611522	Pantyhose and tights of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted, measuring per single yarn ≥ ...	23	12	12	12	12	12
611529	Pantyhose and tights of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding graduated compression ...	141	12	12	12	12	12
611595	Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied ...	490	10	10	10	10	10
611596	Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied ...	12	11	11	11	11	11
611599	Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied ...	77	13	13	13	13	13
611610	Gloves, mittens and mitts, impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber, knitted ...	24	12	12	12	12	12
611693	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding impregnated, ...	390	14	14	14	14	14
611710	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, knitted or crocheted	11	18	18	22	18	18
611780	Ties, bow ties, cravats and other made-up clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, n.e.s. ...	2	15	15	14	15	15
620112	Men's or boys' overcoats, raincoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, and similar articles, of cotton ...	16	10	10	15	10	10
620113	Men's or boys' overcoats, raincoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, and similar articles ...	30	10	10	15	10	10
620192	Men's or boys' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles, of cotton (not knitted ...	79	10	10	15	10	10
620193	Men's or boys' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles, of man-made fibres ...	2,319	10	10	15	10	10
620212	Women's or girls' overcoats, raincoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, and similar articles, of cotton ...	32	10	10	15	10	10
620213	Women's or girls' overcoats, raincoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, and similar articles, of man-made ...	710	8	8	15	8	8

620292	Women's or girls' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles, of cotton (not ...	30	10	10	15	10	10
620293	Women's or girls' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles, of man-made fibres ...	1,292	10	10	15	10	10
620311	Men's or boys' suits of wool or fine animal hair (excluding knitted or crocheted, tracksuits, ...	2	2	2	4	2	2
620312	Men's or boys' suits of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted, tracksuits, ski suits ...	1	10	10	15	10	10
620323	Men's or boys' ensembles of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted, ski ensembles ...	2	10	10	15	10	13
620331	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of wool or fine animal hair (excluding knitted or crocheted, ...	68	2	2	3	2	2
620332	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted, and wind-jackets ...	96	7	7	11	7	7
620333	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted, and ...	220	8	8	11	8	7
620339	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of textile materials (excluding of wool, fine animal hair, ...	77	5	5	6	5	5
620341	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of wool or fine animal ...	41	5	5	7	5	5
620342	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton (excluding ...	6,025	9	9	14	9	10
620343	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres (excluding ...	4,509	8	8	12	8	8
620349	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of textile materials (excluding ...	76	7	7	9	7	7
620431	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of wool or fine animal hair (excluding knitted or crocheted, ...	2	1	1	2	-	1
620432	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted, wind-jackets ...	26	3	3	5	3	4
620433	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted, ...	386	4	4	5	4	4
620439	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of textile materials (excluding of wool, fine animal ...	6	2	2	3	2	2
620442	Women's or girls' dresses of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted and petticoats)	45	10	10	15	10	10
620443	Women's or girls' dresses of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted and petticoats)	245	4	4	6	4	5
620444	Women's or girls' dresses of artificial fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted and petticoats)	112	3	3	2	3	3
620449	Women's or girls' dresses of textile materials (excluding of wool, fine animal hair, cotton ...	9	1	1	2	1	2
620452	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted and ...	220	6	6	6	6	5
620453	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted ...	151	5	5	8	5	5
620459	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of textile materials (excluding of wool, fine animal ...	21	6	6	11	6	6
620461	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of wool or fine animal ...	10	2	2	11	2	2
620462	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton (excluding ...	11,428	9	9	12	9	9
620463	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres ...	1,266	8	8	13	8	9
620469	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of textile materials ...	585	7	7	8	7	6
620520	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted, nightshirts, singlets and ...	1,124	4	4	5	4	4

620530	Men's or boys' shirts of man-made fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted, nightshirts, singlets ...	37	6	6	11	6	4
620590	Men's or boys' shirts of textile materials (excluding of cotton or man-made fibres, knitted ...	18	6	6	8	6	5
620630	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted ...	266	10	10	10	10	10
620640	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of fibres (excluding knitted or ...	719	4	4	4	4	3
620690	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of textile materials (excluding of silk, ...	32	2	2	6	2	2
620719	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs of textile materials (excluding cotton and knitted or ...	7	9	9	9	9	1
620721	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pyjamas of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted, vests, singlets ...	4	6	6	9	6	6
620791	Men's or boys' singlets and other vests, bathrobes, dressing gowns, and similar articles of ...	40	9	9	17	9	6
620821	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pyjamas of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted, vests ...	3	7	7	15	7	6
620822	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pyjamas of fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted, ...	21	6	6	13	6	4
620829	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pyjamas of textile materials (excluding cotton ...	1	2	2	26	2	1
620891	Women's or girls' singlets and other vests, briefs, panties, negligées, bathrobes, dressing ...	4	10	10	15	10	7
620892	Women's or girls' singlets and other vests, briefs, panties, negligées, bathrobes, dressing ...	53	3	3	9	5	3
620920	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted and hats, ...	76	3	3	5	5	4
620930	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted ...	27	2	3	7	23	3
621010	Garments made up of felt or nonwovens, whether impregnated, coated, covered, or laminated ...	3,256	15	15	15	15	15
621020	Garments of the type described in subheading 6201,11 to 6201,19, rubberised or impregnated, ...	1	15	15	15	15	15
621030	Garments of the type described in subheading 6202,11 to 6202,19, rubberised or impregnated, ...	30	15	15	15	15	15
621040	Men's or boys' garments of textile fabrics, rubberised or impregnated, coated, covered, or laminated ...	75	15	15	15	15	15
621050	Women's or girls' garments of textile fabrics, rubberised or impregnated, coated, covered or ...	115	15	15	15	15	15
621111	Men's or boys' swimwear (excluding knitted or crocheted)	478	4	4	5	4	2
621112	Women's or girls' swimwear (excluding knitted or crocheted)	12	3	3	3	3	2
621132	Men's or boys' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted)	2	9	9	17	9	9
621133	Men's or boys' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of fibres (excluding knitted ...	1,149	8	7	10	8	7
621139	Men's or boys' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of textile materials (excluding of cotton ...	1	3	4	3	3	2
621142	Women's or girls' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of cotton (excluding knitted or crocheted)	46	6	6	13	6	6
621143	Women's or girls' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of fibres (excluding knitted ...	242	7	7	9	7	7
621210	Brassieres of all types of textile materials, whether elasticated, incl. knitted or ...	279	15	15	15	15	15
621220	Girdles and panty girdles of all types of textile materials, whether elasticated, incl. ...	13	18	18	15	18	18

621230	Corselettes of all types of textile materials, whether elasticated, incl. knitted or ...	37	18	18	15	18	18
621290	Corsets, braces, garters, suspenders and similar articles and parts thereof, incl. parts of ...	30	15	15	15	15	15
621520	Ties, bow ties, and cravats of fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted)	2	18	18	15	18	18
621600	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of all types of textile materials (excluding knitted or crocheted ...	50	13	13	13	13	13
621710	Made-up clothing accessories, of all types of textile materials, n.e.s. (excluding knitted ...	56	18	18	15	18	18
630140	Blankets and travelling rugs of synthetic fibres (excluding electric, table covers, bedspreads ...	1	18	18	18	18	18
630720	Life jackets and life belts, of all types of textile materials	1	5	5	5	5	5
630790	Made-up articles of textile materials, incl. dress patterns, n.e.s.	3	4	3	6	4	4
640192	Waterproof footwear covering the ankle, but not the knee, with outer soles and uppers of rubber ...	27	19	19	19	19	19
640199	Waterproof footwear covering neither the ankle nor the knee, with outer soles and uppers of ...	15	4	4	4	4	4
640212	Ski boots, cross-country ski footwear and snowboard boots, with outer soles and uppers of rubber ...	239	1	1	1	1	1
640219	Sports footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (excluding waterproof footwear ...	987	3	2	2	15	2
640291	Footwear covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (excluding waterproof ...	337	4	4	4	4	4
640299	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (excluding covering the ankle or ...	2,784	8	8	8	8	8
640319	Sports footwear, with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers ...	20	4	4	4	6	4
640351	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of leather, covering the ankle (excluding incorporating ...	5	2	3	3	14	3
640359	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of leather (excluding covering the ankle, incorporating ...	20	2	3	4	9	4
640391	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, or composition leather, with uppers of leather, ...	2,851	4	4	5	15	5
640399	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, or composition leather, with uppers of leather ...	5,889	5	5	6	17	6
640411	Sports footwear, incl. tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes, and the like, ...	3,168	5	5	5	17	5
640419	Footwear with outer soles of rubber or plastics, and uppers of textile materials (excluding ...	3,008	11	9	5	19	5
640420	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather, and uppers of textile materials ...	2	4	4	4	4	4
640520	Footwear with uppers of textile materials (excluding with outer soles of rubber, plastics, ...	4	18	6	8	15	8
640590	Footwear with outer soles of rubber or plastics, with uppers other than rubber, plastics, leather ...	7	4	3	5	15	5
650500	Hats and other headgears, knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt, or other textile ...	288	10	10	10	10	10
650691	Bathing caps, hoods and other headgear, whether lined or trimmed, of rubber or plastics ...	1	10	10	10	10	10
660191	Umbrellas having a telescopic shaft (excluding toy umbrellas)	13	15	15	15	15	15
732690	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excluding cast articles or articles of iron or steel wire)	1	7	7	7	7	7
851830	Headphones and earphones, whether combined with microphone, and sets consisting of a ...	2,953	3	3	3	3	3

870829	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more ...	3	2	2	2	2	2
871200	Bicycles and other cycles, incl. delivery tricycles, not motorised	1,197	13	14	14	14	14
940430	Sleeping bags, whether not electrically heated	17	17	17	15	17	17
950300	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars, and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; ...	139	10	10	10	10	10
950662	Inflatable balls	1	5	5	5	5	5
960390	Mops and leather dusters; prepared knots and tufts for broom or brush making; squeegees of ...	153	0	0	0	0	0
999999	Commodities not elsewhere specified	2	0	0	0	0	0
Note: Other commodities, which were not traded, are thus not listed here.							

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

A30: List of Each EAEU Member's Top Imports from Cambodia by Value and by Tariff Rate at the HS 6-Digit Level (2016)

Product Code	Product Label	Import Values from 2005 to 2016 ('000 US\$)					Tariff Rates in 2016				
		Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
20727	Frozen cuts and edible offal of turkeys of the species <i>domesticus</i>	-	-	-	33	-	0	0	0	0	0
100630	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed	-	3,323	-	-	32,687	0	0	0	0	0
160100	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	-	-	-	42	-	0	0	0	0	0
271011	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which ≥ 90% by volume incl. ...	-	-	-	426	-	-	-	-	-	-
400122	Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)	-	2,221	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0
441119	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether agglomerated with resins or ...	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
610342	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton, knitted or ...	-	-	-	-	27,150	9	9	12	9	10
610462	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton, knitted ...	206	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	8
610463	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres, ...	-	201	-	-	-	6	6	8	6	6
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	321	-	1,087	-	24,883	6	6	7	6	5
610990	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of textile materials, knitted or crocheted (excluding cotton)	200	154	721	29	35,285	4	4	5	4	4
611020	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted ...	779	405	2,777	-	74,591	6	6	7	6	6
611030	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of fibres, knitted ...	863	323	2,143	59	70,018	4	4	7	4	5
620193	Men's or boys' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles, of fibres ...	-	-	757	-	-	10	10	15	10	10
620342	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton (excluding ...	442	457	1,367	69	32,104	9	9	14	9	10
620343	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres (excluding ...	-	-	-	27	38,590	8	8	12	8	8
620462	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton (excluding ...	1,074	430	1,900	-	41,455	9	9	12	9	9
620463	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres ...	-	-	-	22	-	8	8	13	8	9
621010	Garments made up of felt or nonwovens, whether impregnated, coated, covered or laminated ...	-	-	3,926	-	-	15	15	15	15	15

621040	Men's or boys' garments of textile fabrics, rubberised or impregnated, coated, covered, or laminated ...	-	-	1,263	-	-	15	15	15	15	15
621133	Men's or boys' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of fibres (excluding knitted ...	-	-	-	53	-	8	7	10	8	7
640299	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (excluding covering the ankle or ...	209	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	8
640391	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather, with uppers of leather, ...	263	491	-	-	-	4	4	5	15	5
640399	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, or composition leather, with uppers of leather ...	400	473	2,460	-	31,983	5	5	6	17	6
	TOTAL ('000 US\$)	4,757	8,478	18,401	792	40,874 6					
	Average Tariff Rate						6.4091	6.363 6	8.0909	7.8095	6.636 4

* A product that contains value is amongst the top 10 imports of any EAEU member country. The product with product code 20727 in the list, for instance, is one of the top imports of Kyrgyzstan. However, 640391 is one of the top imports of both Armenia and Belarus.
Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

A31: List of Top 10 Most-Imported Commodities by EAEU Countries by Total Value (2005–2016) and by Tariff Rate (2016) at the HS 6-Digit Level

Product Code	Product Label	Import Values in 2005–2016 ('000 US\$)*					Tariff Rates in 2016 (in general)**					EAEU Tariffs 2017
		Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	
1006309800	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether polished or glazed: wholly milled rice: other: ...	-	3,315	-	-	24,245	0	10% but not less than 0.03 euro (€) per kg	10% but not less than €0.03/kg	10% but not less than €0.03/kg	10% but not less than €0.03/kg	N/A
2710114100	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which ≥ 90% by volume	-	-	-	426	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4001220000	Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)	-	2,221	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
4411191000	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether agglomerated with resins or ...	-	-	-	32	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6104620000	Women's/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, knitted	206	-	-	-	-	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg
6104630000	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres, ...	-	94	-	-	-	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg
6109100000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	321	-	1,088	-	24,883	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg
6109902000	T-shirts, singlets, and other vests of wool or fine animal hair or fibres, knitted ...	-	-	-	-	21,765	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg
6109902009	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of other textile materials, knitted of other textile materials: ...	-	-	-	14	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,75/kg
6110209100	Pullovers, cardigans, and similar articles of cotton, knitted of cotton: other: men's or boy's	282	111	-	-	33,680	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1,75/kg
6110209900	Pullovers, cardigans, and similar articles of cotton, knitted of cotton: other: women's or girls'	462	117	-	-	38,754	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1,75/kg
6110309100	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of fibres, knitted ...	-	-	-	18	-	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1,75/kg
6110309900	Pullovers, cardigans, and similar articles of fibres, knitted of fibres:	708	100	1,765	39	54,064	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1.75/kg	€1,75/kg

6201930 000	Other jackets (including skiing), windings, strawfers men's or boys, from chemical ...	-	-	757	-	24,24 4	10% but not less than €2.25/ kg	10% but not less than €2.25/ kg	15% but not less than €1.4/kg	10% but not less than €2.25/k g	10% but not less than €2.25/ kg	10% but not less than €2.25/ kg
6203423 100	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	219	-	-	-	-	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg	15% but not less than €1.4/kg	10% but not less than €1.88/k g	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg
6203423 500	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	170	159	764	55	-	10% but not less than €1.875 /kg	10% but not less than €1.875 /kg	15% but not less than €1.4/kg	10% but not less than €1.875/ kg	10% but not less than €1.875 /kg	10% but not less than €1.875 /kg
6203431 900	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres ...	-	-	-	19	22,06 1	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg	15% but not less than €1.4/kg	10% but not less than €1.88/k g	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg
6203439 000	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres ...	-	-	-	8	16,48 0	€2.2/k g	€2.2/k g	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/k g	€2,2/k g
6204623 100	Women's/girls' trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	714	-	814	-	23,08 4	10% but not less than €1.9/k g	10% but not less than €1.9/k g	15% but not less than €1.4/kg	10% but not less than €1.9/kg	10% but not less than €1.9/k g	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg
6204623 900	Women's/girls' trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches ...	299	98	869	-	-	€2.2/k g	€2.2/k g	€2.2/kg	€2.2/kg	€2.2/k g	€2,2/k g
6204631 800	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres ...	-	-	-	18	-	10% but not less than €1.9/k g	10% but not less than €1.9/k g	15% but not less than €1.4/kg	10% but not less than €1.9/kg	10% but not less than €1.9/k g	10% but not less than €1.88/ kg
6210109 000	Garments made up of felt or nonwovens, whether impregnated, coated, covered, or laminated ...	-	-	3,926	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	N/A
6210400 000	Items of clothes other, manufactured from the materials of the Commodity Position 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 ...	-	-	1,263	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	15

6211333 100	Men' or boys' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of fibres (excl. knitted or ...	-	-	-	48	-	€1.75/ kg	€1.75/ kg	€1.75/k g	€1.75/k g	€1.75/ kg	€1.75/ kg
6403911 800	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, or composition leather, with uppers of leather, ...	-	149	-	-	-	€1.63/ pair	€1.63/ pair	€1.63/p air	€1.63/p air	€1.63/ pair	€1.25/ pair
6403999 600	Other footwear, with longer of the style 24 cm and more, men's on the sleeve from rubber, plastics with the top ...	-	-	741	-	-	€1.63/ pair	€1.63/ pair	€1.63/p air	€1.63/p air	€1.63/ pair	€1.25/ pair
6403999 800	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, or composition leather, with uppers of leather ...	201	111	922	-	-	€1.63/ pair	€1.63/ pair	€1.63/p air	€1.63/p air	€1.63/ pair	€1.25/ pair
	TOTAL ('000 US\$)	3,582	6,47 5	12,909	677	283,2 60						

* A product that contains value is amongst the top 10 products from Cambodia imported by an EAEU member state. The product with code 2710114100 in the list, for instance, is one of the top imports of Kyrgyzstan. However, that with code 1006309800 is one of the top imports of both Belarus and Russia.

** At the HS 10-digit level, tariff rates were applied to the world and not exclusively applied to Cambodia's commodities. It refers to tariff rates at HS 6-digit level applied to Cambodia's commodities; for instance, rice commodities were levied with 0 tariff.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

A32: Comparison between CU GSP and Russia GSP

Under CU GSP	Description	Under Russia GSP
02 (except 0203, 0207)	Meat and edible meat offal	It covers products from 0201 to 0210.
03 (except 0305)	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates (except sturgeon and salmon and the hard roes thereof)	Covers from 0301 to 0307, including 0305.
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	It covers products from 0401 to 0410.
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	It covers products from 0501 to 0511.
06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots, and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	It covers products from 0601 to 0604.
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	It covers products from 0701 to 0714.
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	It covers products from 0801 to 0814.
09	Coffee, tea, mate, and spices	It covers products from 0901 to 0910.
1006	Rice	Russia GSP covers additional 1005, which is for maize; so, Russia is better off.
11	Products of the milling industry; malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	It covers products from 1101 to 1109.
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds, and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	It covers products from 1201 to 1214.
13	Lac; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	It covers products from 1301 to 1302.
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	It covers products from 1401 to 1404.
15 (except 1509, 1517–1522)	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	Except 1509, 1517, 1519–1522, it covers products from 1501 to 1518.
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs, or other aquatic invertebrates	It covers products from 1601 to 1605.
1801 00 000 0	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	The same
1802 00 000 0	Cocoa shells, husks, skins, and other cocoa waste	The same. Yet, Russia covers 1905.
20 (except 2001 10 000 0, 2009 50, 2009 71, 2009 79)	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, or other parts of plants	Russia covers only 2001.90. In contrast, it covers products in heading 2009.

2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared Mustard	It covers products in heading 2103.
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; homogenised composite food preparations	Additionally, Russia also covers few products under 2201 and 2202
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco (whether threshed or similarly processed); tobacco refuse	It covers products in 2403 heading.
25 (except 2501 00 91, 2529 21 000 0, 2529 22 000 0)	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime, and cement	Besides covering some products in 25 from 2501 to 2530, Russia by contrast covers the exceptions applied by CU GSP.
26	Ores, slag, and ash	It covers products from 2601 to 2620.
3003	Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 3002, 3005, or 3006) consisting of two or more constituents which have been mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	It covers products in 3003.
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments, and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks	It covers products from 3201 to 3215.
3301, 3302	Essential oils; resinoids; mixtures of odoriferous substances	In addition to these, Russia also covers 3305.
3402	Organic surface-active agents (other than soap); surface-active preparations, washing preparations (including auxiliary washing preparations) and cleaning preparations, whether containing soap, other than those of heading 3401	It covers products in 3402.
35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	Russia covers products from 3501 to 3507.
3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps, and other closures, of plastics	It covers products in 3923.
4001	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle, and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets, or strip	Russia covers 4001-4017 so it is better off at this point. Besides, it covers 4205, 4401, 4402.
4403 41 000 0, 4403 49	Other wood in the rough, of tropical wood	In addition to GSP applied by CU, Russia covers 4403 10, 4403 20, 4403 91, 4403 92, 4403 99. It also covers from 4404 to 4406.
4407 21 – 4407 29	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether planed, sanded or end-jointed, of tropical wood	It contains more products in 4407 with the only exception of 4407 21.
4420	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery and	It covers products in 4420.

	similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling within chapter 94	
4421	Other articles of wood	It covers products in 4421.
45	Cork and articles of cork	It covers products in 45.
46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto, or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	In addition to 46, Russia covers products in 48 and 49.
50	Silk	It covers products in 50.
5101	Wool, not carded or combed	None for Russia
5201 00	Cotton, not carded or combed	None for Russia
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	In addition to 53, Russia includes 5401, 5501–5516 in its GSP Scheme.
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables, and articles thereof	It covers products from 5601 to 5609.
5701	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, knotted, whether made up	It covers products from 5701.
5702 10 000 0	'Kelem', 'schumacks', 'karamanie', and similar handwoven rugs	The same
5705 00 100 0	Other carpets and other textile floor coverings of coir, whether made up, of wool or fine animal hair**	None for Russia, but it contains 5705.90.00
5808	Braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than knitted or crocheted; tassels, pompons, and similar articles	It covers products from 5808 to 5811. Some products under 59 also included. Products in 60–65 are included.
6702 90 000 0	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit and parts thereof; articles made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit of other materials (excluding polymer materials)	Russia contains more from 6701 to 6704.
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	It covers products from 6801 to 6809.
6913	Statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles	It covers products in 6913.
6914	Other ceramic articles	It covers products in 6914.
7018 10	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious or semiprecious stones and similar glass small wares	The same
7117	Imitation jewellery: of base metal, whether plated with precious metal	In addition, Russia contains some from 7106 to 7112, and few in 87 HS code.
9401 51 000 0, 9401 59 000 0	Seats of cane, osier, bamboo, or similar materials	Except these two, Russia contains more products in 9401. Also, it includes products from 9402 to 9406.
9403 81 000 0, 9403 89 000 0	Furniture of other materials, including cane, osier, bamboo, or similar materials	None as for Russia
9403 90 900 0	Parts of furniture	None as for Russia

9601	Worked ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, horn, antlers, coral, mother-of-pearl and other animal carving material, and articles of these materials (including articles obtained by moulding)	Russia contains products in 9501–9502 and 9505, 9507, 9601.
9602 00 000 0	Worked vegetable or mineral carving material and articles of these materials; moulded or carved articles of wax, of stearin, of natural gums or natural resins, of modelling pastes, and other moulded or carved articles, not elsewhere specified or included; worked, unhardened gelatin (except gelatin of heading 3503) and articles of unhardened gelatin	The same
9603	Brooms, brushes (including brushes constituting parts of machines, appliances, or vehicles), hand-operated mechanical floor sweepers, not motorised, mops and feather dusters; prepared knots and tufts for broom or brush making; paint pads and rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees)	It contains products in 9603.
9604 00 000 0	Hand sieves and hand riddles	The same
9606	Buttons, press-fasteners, snap-fasteners and press-studs, button moulds and other parts of these articles; button blanks	It contains products in 9606.
9609	Pencils (other than those pencils of heading 9608), crayons, pencil leads, pastels, drawing charcoals, writing or drawing chalks and tailors' chalks	It contains products in 9609.
9614 00	Smoking pipes (including pipe bowls) and cigar or cigarette holders, and parts thereof	The same
9615 11 000 0	Combs, hair-slides and the like of hard rubber or plastics	None as for Russia
9617 00 000 0	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases; parts thereof other than glass inners	The same
97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	It covers products from 9701 to 9706.

CU =, GSP = Generalized System of Preferences.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

A33: List of Tariffs of Cambodia on Imports from EAEU Countries at the HS 2-Digit Level (2016)

HS Section	Product Code	Product Label	Imports 2005 – 2016 ('000 US\$)	Tariff Rates in 2016
1	01	Live animals	0	11
	02	Meat and edible meat offal	0	35
	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates	0	17
	04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere ...	0	19
	05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0	12
2	06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots, and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	0	8
	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0	5
	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0	7
	09	Coffee, tea, mate, and spices	0	15
	10	Cereals	92	4
	11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	8	13
	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds, and fruits; industrial or medicinal ...	0	11
	13	Lac; gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and extracts	0	16
3	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	0	7
	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal ...	0	7
4	16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs, or other aquatic invertebrates	0	29
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0	7
	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0	22
	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	17	14
	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, or other parts of plants	0	33
	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0	14
	22	Beverages, spirits, and vinegar	106	19
	23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	0	0
5	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	147	8
	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime, and cement	50	12
	26	Ores, slag, and ash	0	0
6	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	0	7
	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, ...	0	6
	29	Organic chemicals	0	6
	30	Pharmaceutical products	372	0
	31	Fertilisers	8,352	0
	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments, and other colouring ...	5,712	14

	33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic, or toilet preparations	27	24
	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial ...	4	7
	35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	0	8
	36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations	0	17
	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	1	14
	38	Miscellaneous chemical products	2	6
7	39	Plastics and articles thereof	39	3
	40	Rubber and articles thereof	342	10
8	41	Raw hides and skins (other than fur skin) and leather	71	7
	42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags, and similar containers; articles ...	0	11
	43	Fur skin and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	0	26
9	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	2	8
	45	Cork and articles of cork	0	13
	46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto, or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	0	35
10	47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or ...	0	7
	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	47,68 8	7
	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures, and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, ...	16,01 6	3
11	50	Silk	0	5
	51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	0	7
	52	Cotton	370	4
	53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	0	3
	54	Filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	0	4
	55	Staple fibres	0	3
	56	Wadding, felt, and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables, and articles thereof	6	7
	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0	7
	58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	6	7
	59	Impregnated, coated, covered, or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable ...	0	7
	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	75	7
	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	0	15
	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	4	14
	63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	16	7
12	64	Footwear, gaiters, and the like; parts of such articles	0	12
	65	Headgear and parts thereof	0	15
	66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof	0	7
	67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles ...	0	29
13	68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar materials	2,693	11
	69	Ceramic products	2	8
	70	Glass and glassware	0	13
14	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...	6,249	1

15	72	Iron and steel	110	3
	73	Articles of iron or steel	24	11
	74	Copper and articles thereof	0	2
	75	Nickel and articles thereof	0	3
	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	1	3
	78	Lead and articles thereof	0	4
	79	Zinc and articles thereof	0	1
	80	Tin and articles thereof	0	2
	81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	0	7
	82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	13	15
	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	1	10
16	84	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	1,817	14
	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	888	10
17	86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures ...	0	15
	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	28,796	18
	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	4,611	11
	89	Ships, boats, and floating structures	1,517	16
18	90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ...	61	15
	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	0	15
	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	0	7
19	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	N/A
20	94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar stuffed furnishings; ...	5	28
	95	Toys, games, and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	39	16
	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	9
21	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0
22	99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	55	0

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

A34: List of Tariffs of Cambodia on Top Imports from EAEU Countries at the HS 4-Digit Level (2016)

Product Code	Product Label	Import Values in 2005–2016 ('000 US\$)*			Tariff Rates in 2016		
		Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excluding those in pellet or similar forms, or ...)	-	-	2,654	0	0	0
3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excluding those in tablets or similar forms, or ...)	2,503	-	-	0	0	0
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, ...	-	-	2,866	0	0	0
3215	Printing ink, writing or drawing ink, and other inks, whether concentrated or solid	-	-	5,709	7	7	7
4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	150	-	-	15	15	15
4013	Inner tubes, of rubber	10	-	-	15	15	15
4802	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing, or other graphic purposes, ...	-	-	46,894	7	7	7
4907	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they ...	-	-	16,011	0	0	0
5211	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing predominantly, but < 85% cotton by weight, mixed principally ...	-	370	-	7	7	7
6006	Fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of a width of > 30 cm (excluding warp knit fabrics incl. those ...)	75	-	-	7	7	7
6802	Monumental or building stone, natural (excluding slate), worked, and articles; mosaic cubes ...	-	-	2,621	7	7	7
7102	Diamonds, whether worked, but not mounted or set (excluding unmounted stones for pick-up ...)	-	-	6,249	N/A	0	0
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excluding ...)	281	-	-	0	0	0
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	17,688	-	-	10	10	10
8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, incl. chassis with engine and cab	8	56	9,146	15	15	15
8708	Parts and accessories for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons, ...	59	-	-	14	14	14
8709	Works trucks, self-propelled, not fitted with lifting or handling equipment, of the type used ...	34	-	-	15	15	15
8803	Parts of aircraft and spacecraft of heading 8801 or 8802, n.e.s.	-	-	4,611	N/A	15	N/A
8901	Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges, and similar vessels for the ...	-	-	1,330	N/A	15	15
9023	Instruments, apparatus, and models designed for demonstrational purposes, e.g. in education ...	10	-	-	7	7	7
9999	Commodities not elsewhere specified	-	3	-	0	0	0
	TOTAL ('000 US\$)	20,818	429	98,091			

* A product that contains value is amongst the top 10 commodities from an EAEU member country imported by Cambodia. The product with product code 3102 in the list, for instance, is one of the top imports from Russia. However, the product with code 8704 is one of the top imports from Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

A35: List of Tariffs of Cambodia on Top Imports from EAEU Countries at the HS 6-Digit Level (2016)

Product Code	Product Label	Import Values in 2005–2016 ('000 US\$)*			Tariff Rates in 2016		
		Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia
310210	Urea, whether in aqueous solution (excluding that in pellet or similar forms, or in ...	-	-	2,395	0	0	0
310390	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excluding superphosphates, those in pellet or similar ...	2,503	-	-	0	0	0
310530	Diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate 'diammonium phosphate' (excluding that in tablets or similar ...	-	-	2,696	0	0	0
321590	Ink, whether concentrated or solid (excluding printing ink)	-	-	5,510	7	7	7
401120	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for buses and lorries (excluding tyres with ...	71	-	-	15	15	15
401161	Pneumatic tyres, new, of rubber, having a 'herringbone' or similar tread, of a kind used on ...	48	-	-	15	15	15
401199	Pneumatic tyres, new, of rubber (excluding having a 'herringbone' or similar tread and pneumatic ...	20	-	-	15	15	15
480262	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing, or other graphic purposes, ...	-	-	46,294	7	7	7
490700	Unused postage, revenue, or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they ...	-	-	16,011	0	0	0
521142	Denim, containing predominantly, but < 85% cotton by weight, mixed principally or solely with ...	-	370	-	7	N/A	7
600690	Fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of a width of > 30 cm (excluding of fibres, cotton, ...	75	-	-	7	7	7
680221	Marble, travertine, and alabaster articles thereof, simply cut or sawn, with a flat or even ...	-	-	2,621	7	7	7
710231	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted (excluding industrial diamonds)	-	-	6,249	N/A	N/A	0
843210	Ploughs for use in agriculture, horticulture, or forestry	274	-	-	0	0	0
870190	Tractors (excluding those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for ...	17,683	-	-	8	8	8
870421	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	-	-	1,977	15	15	15

870 422	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	-	-	2,79 6	15	15	15
870 432	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine, ...	-	56	-	15	15	15
870 870	Road wheels and parts and accessories thereof, for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport ...	13	-	-	15	15	15
870 899	Parts and accessories, for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, ...	34	-	-	14	14	14
870 919	Works trucks, self-propelled, not fitted with lifting or handling equipment, of the type used ...	34	-	-	15	15	15
880 330	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	-	-	3,18 8	N/A	15	N/ A
999 999	Commodities not elsewhere specified	-	3	-	0	0	0
	TOTAL ('000 US\$)	20,7 55	429	89,7 37			

* A product that contains value is amongst the top 10 commodities from an EAEU member country imported by Cambodia. The product with product code 310210 in the list, for instance, is one of the top imports from Russia. However, that with 310390 is one of the top imports from Belarus.
Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017.

36: List of Tariffs of Cambodia on Top Imports from EAEU Countries at the HS 8-Digit Level (2014 and 2017)

Product Code	Product Label	Import Values in 2005–2016 ('000 US\$) ⁱ			Tariff Rates ⁱⁱ (%)	
		Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia	2014*	2017**
31021000	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous: Urea, whether in aqueous solution	-	-	2,395	0	0
31039090	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. superphosphates and basic slag in pellet ...	1,767	-	-	0	0
31053000	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, ...	-	-	2,696	0	0
32159090	Writing or drawing ink and other inks, whether concentrated or solid: Other	-	-	1,212	7	7
40112090	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for buses and lorries (excl. tyres with lug, ...	71	-	-	15	15
40116110	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber: Other, having a 'herringbone' or similar tread: Of a kind ...	33	-	-	15	N/A
40119910	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber: Other: Other: Of a kind used on vehicles of Chapter 87	16	-	-	15	15
48026220	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing, or other graphic purposes, ...	-	-	4,618	7	7
48026290	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing, or other graphic purposes, ...	-	-	10,469	7	N/A
52114200	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely ...	-	370	-	7	7
60069000	Fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of a width of > 30 cm (excl. of artificial fibres, cotton, wool ...	75	-	-	7	7
84321000	Agricultural, horticultural, or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn ...	26	-	-	0	0
87019010	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 87.09): Other: Agricultural tractors	2,917	-	-	0	N/A
87019019	Tractors (excl. those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for semi-trailers ...	5,895	-	-	-	N/A
87019021	Tractors (excl. those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for semi-trailers ...	464	-	-	-	N/A
87042123	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods: Other, with compression-ignition internal combustion ...	-	-	112	15	15
87042229	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	-	-	7	15	15
87042243	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	-	-	66	15	15
87042259	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	-	-	199	15	15
870432	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine, ...	-	56	-	-	15
87089910	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05: Other parts and accessories ...	17	-	-	0	N/A

8803 3000	Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02: Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	-	-	81 6	15	15
9999 99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	-	3	-	-	N/A
	TOTAL ('000 US\$)	11, 281	429	22, 59 0		

ⁱ A product that contains value is amongst the top 10 commodities imported by Cambodia from an EAEU member country. The product with code 31021000 in the list, for instance, is one of the top imports from Russia. However, that with code 31039090 is one of the top imports from Belarus.

ⁱⁱ At the HS 8-digit level, tariff rates were applied to the world and not exclusively applied to EAEU's commodities.

Sources: * The tariff data in 2014 is from ITC Trade Map 2017.

** The tariff data in 2017 is from General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia via the link, <http://www.customs.gov.kh/asycuda-home/>

A37: EAEU's Imports from the World vs Cambodia's Exports to the World in 2016i

Code	Product Label	Average Tariff by EAEU Countries on Cambodia 2016 ⁱⁱ	EAEU's Imports from the World 2016 ⁱⁱⁱ	Cambodia's Export to the World 2016 ⁱⁱⁱ
20210	Frozen bovine carcasses and half-carcasses	0	60,801	578
30622	Lobsters 'Homarus spp.', even smoked, whether in shell, live, fresh, chilled, dried, ...	0	266	564
80290	Nuts, fresh or dried, whether shelled or peeled (excluding coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew ...)	0	3,658	229
80450	Fresh or dried guavas, mangoes, and mangosteens	0	12,188	825
90411	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	0	26,403	3,551
91030	Turmeric 'curcuma'	0	1,900	492
100590	Maize (excluding seed for sowing)	0	13,228	483
100610	Rice in the husk, 'paddy' or rough	0	1,020	713
100620	Husked or brown rice	0	2,274	429
100640	Broken rice	0	5,443	1,199
110814	Manioc starch	0	1,441	13,366
120241	Groundnuts, in shell (excluding seed for sowing, roasted, or otherwise cooked)	0	3,947	559
120740	Sesamum seeds, whether broken	0	18,121	336
151110	Crude palm oil	0	5,049	12,889
151329	Palm kernel and babassu oil and their fractions, whether refined, but not chemically ...	0	72,562	1,695
151800	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, ...	14	7,833	170
170114	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excluding ...)	20	372,244	12,452
170199	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excluding cane and beet sugar ...)	36.8	236,537	25,862
180500	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	5	121,392	754
190219	Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared, not containing eggs	15	51,220	992
190230	Pasta, cooked or otherwise prepared (excluding stuffed)	13	58,718	1,644
190490	Cereals (excluding maize [corn]) in grain or flake form or other worked grains, pre-cooked ...	11	2,857	327
190590	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits, and other bakers' wares, whether containing cocoa; communion ...	11	261,167	396
220210	Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour, for direct consumption ...	8	87,766	104
220300	Beer made from malt	17.2	192,929	5,703
220710	Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of actual alcoholic strength of $\geq 80\%$	207.25	1,946	4,909
220820	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc	15.8	336,942	1,615

2208 30	Whiskies	12.6	266,37 7	368
2308 00	Acorns, horse chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials, and vegetable waste, vegetable ...	5	2,381	1,329
2309 10	Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale	13	268,80 1	16,261
2401 10	Tobacco, unstemmed or unstripped	0	127,81 0	1,684
2401 20	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped, otherwise unmanufactured	0	849,33 0	1,427
2401 30	Tobacco refuse	0	40,693	1,204
2402 20	Cigarettes, containing tobacco	7.2	363,18 0	18,161
2505 10	Silica sands and quartz sands, whether coloured	0	14,818	671
2701 19	Coal, whether pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	5	190,66 3	714
2835 29	Phosphates (excluding phosphates of monosodium, disodium, potassium, calcium, and mercury)	5	10,302	120
2918 15	Salts and esters of citric acid (excluding inorganic or organic compounds of mercury)	5	21,837	7,539
2922 49	Amino-acids and their esters; salts thereof (excluding those with > one kind of oxygen function, ...)	5	81,786	569
3004 90	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, ...	2.6	6,114,1 53	3,891
3006 40	Dental cements and other dental fillings; bone reconstruction cements	2.4	86,134	899
3215 90	Ink, whether concentrated or solid (excluding printing ink)	0	81,985	245
3303 00	Perfumes and toilet waters (excluding aftershave lotions, personal deodorants, and hair lotions)	9	507,90 0	113
3505 10	Dextrins and other modified starches, e.g. pre-gelatinised or esterified starches	0	95,769	105,53 5
3808 93	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators (excluding goods of subheading ...)	4	476,79 4	162
3902 90	Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, in primary forms (excluding polypropylene, polyisobutylene ...)	6.4	53,686	13,015
3915 90	Waste, parings, and scrap of plastics (excluding that of polymers of ethylene, styrene, and vinyl ...)	5	14,792	3,208
3917 33	Flexible tubes, pipes, and hoses of plastics, not reinforced or otherwise combined with other ...	6	19,318	759
3917 39	Flexible tubes, pipes, and hoses of plastics, reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials ...	5	114,96 5	197
3919 10	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, in ...	5.25	102,46 6	204
3919 90	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether ...	5.6	266,34 9	103
3921 90	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly ...	6.6	492,03 7	1,728
3923 10	Boxes, cases, crates and similar articles for the conveyance or packaging of goods, of plastics	0	104,62 0	382
3923 21	Sacks and bags, incl. cones, of polymers of ethylene	0	135,79 1	19,160
3923 29	Sacks and bags, incl. cones, of plastics (excluding those of polymers of ethylene)	0	56,638	1,130
3923 90	Articles for the conveyance or packaging of goods, of plastics (excluding boxes, cases, crates, ...)	0	99,674	1,141
3924 10	Tableware and kitchenware, of plastics	12	75173	118
3925 30	Shutters, blinds, incl. Venetian blinds, and similar articles and parts thereof, of plastics ...	12	12,748	68,199
3926 20	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories produced by the stitching or sticking together ...	12	43,422	3,621

3926 30	Fittings for furniture, coachwork and the like, of plastics (excluding building components ...	0	110,71 9	298
3926 90	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s (excluding ...	7.6	839,90 0	7,512
4001 21	Smoked sheets of natural rubber	0	6,630	30,568
4001 29	Natural rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets, or strips (excluding smoked sheets, technically ...	0	1,269	132,76 0
4015 19	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of vulcanised rubber (excluding surgical gloves)	10	129,69 2	242
4015 90	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, for all purposes, of vulcanised rubber (excluding ...	10	2,547	2,504
4016 95	Inflatable mattresses and cushions and other inflatable articles, of vulcanised rubber (excluding ...	10	3,778	1,013
4016 99	Articles of vulcanised rubber (excluding hard rubber), n.e.s.	7	299,43 1	222
4101 50	Whole raw hides and skins of bovine 'incl. buffalo' or equine animals, whether dehaired ...	0	6,010	204
4104 49	Hides and skins of bovine incl. buffalo or equine animals, in the dry state crust, without ...	5	211	112
4107 99	Leather 'incl. parchment-dressed leather' of the portions, strips, or sheets of hides and skins ...	4.6	14,369	742
4113 90	Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting incl. parchment-dressed leather, of antelopes, ...	0	146	377
4115 10	Composition leather based on leather or leather fibre, in slabs, sheets, or strips, whether ...	5	3,247	945
4201 00	Saddlery and harness for any animal, incl. traces, leads, knee pads, muzzles, saddle cloths, ...	13	7,418	4,594
4202 11	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, executive cases, briefcases, school satchels, and similar containers, ...	15	11,048	9,982
4202 12	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, executive cases, briefcases, school satchels, and similar containers, ...	13	63,435	1,224
4202 22	Handbags, whether with shoulder straps, incl. those without handles, with outer surface ...	14	109,57 9	9,157
4202 29	Handbags, whether with shoulder strap, incl. those without handle, with outer surface ...	14	8,943	87,217
4202 31	Wallets, purses, key pouches, cigarette cases, tobacco pouches, and similar articles carried ...	14	25,520	5,978
4202 32	Wallets, purses, key pouches, cigarette cases, tobacco pouches, and similar articles carried ...	15	27,600	1,257
4202 39	Wallets, purses, key cases, cigarette cases, tobacco pouches, and similar articles of a kind ...	15	4,204	742
4202 91	Travelling bags, insulated food or beverage bags, toilet bags, rucksacks, shopping bags, map cases, ...	15	20,866	1,449
4202 92	Travelling bags, insulated food or beverage bags, toilet bags, rucksacks, shopping bags, map cases, ...	15	184,11 2	19,888
4202 99	Travelling bags, shopping or tool bags, jewellery boxes, cutlery cases and similar, with outer ...	15	9,547	4,807
4203 10	Articles of apparel, of leather or composition leather (excluding clothing accessories, footwear ...	10	73,772	471
4203 21	Specially designed gloves for use in sport, of leather or composition leather	10	2,249	1,181
4203 29	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of leather or composition leather (excluding special sports gloves)	13	19,894	947
4203 30	Belts and bandoliers, of leather or composition leather	10	20,463	437
4203 40	Clothing accessories of leather or composition leather (excluding gloves, mittens and mitts, ...	10	2,082	411
4205 00	Articles of leather or composition leather (excluding saddlery and harness bags; cases and ...	7	16,229	550
4302 11	Tanned or dressed fur skin of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws, not assembled	5	4,771	172,06 4
4302 19	Tanned or dressed fur skin, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws, not assembled (excluding ...	5	13,109	4,460

4302 30	Tanned or dressed whole fur skin and pieces or cuttings thereof, assembled, without the addition ...	5	387	159
4407 99	Wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether planed, sanded or end-jointed, ...	9.6	4,100	3,335
4408 10	Sheets for veneering, incl. those obtained by slicing laminated wood, for coniferous plywood ...	11	2,056	844
4409 29	Wood, incl. strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled, continuously shaped tongued, ...	8	12,142	28,428
4412 32	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood ≤ 6 mm thick, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous ...	12	43,840	8,293
4414 00	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors, or similar objects	8	7,211	597
4601 29	Mats, matting and screens, of vegetable plaiting materials, flat-woven or bound together in ...	0	686	731
4602 19	Basketwork, wickerwork, and other articles, made directly to shape from vegetable plaiting materials ...	0	6,854	250
4707 90	Recovered 'waste and scrap' paper or paperboard, incl. unsorted waste and scrap (excluding ...	5	5,612	145
4802 55	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, ...	5	28,388	129
4817 10	Envelopes of paper or paperboard (excluding letter cards)	10.8	2,614	1,565
4818 30	Tablecloths and serviettes of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding, or webs of cellulose fibres	10.8	14,004	3,581
4818 90	Paper, cellulose wadding, or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary ...	3	18,333	178
4819 10	Cartons, boxes, and cases of corrugated paper or paperboard	5	83,519	1,396
4819 40	Sacks and bags, incl. cones, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding, or webs of cellulose fibres ...	5	84,671	1,461
4819 50	Packing containers, incl. record sleeves, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding, or webs of ...	7	29,197	340
4820 90	Blotting pads and similar articles of stationery, of paper and paperboard, and book covers ...	10.8	7,012	241
4823 90	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, in strips or rolls of a ...	7	30,579	155
4901 99	Printed books, brochures and similar printed matter (excluding those in single sheets; dictionaries, ...	0	105,143	138
4903 00	Children's picture, drawing or colouring books	0	14,258	945
4908 90	Transfers 'decalcomanias' (excluding vitrifiable)	10	3,354	291
4911 99	Printed matter, n.e.s.	10	69,518	118
6914 10	Ceramic articles of porcelain or china, n.e.s.	0	313	616
7018 90	Glass eyes (excluding prosthetic articles); articles of glass beads, or of imitation pearls, ...	14	1,214	164
7102 31	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved, or bruted (excluding industrial diamonds)	0	84,903	22,858
7108 12	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes (excluding gold ...	13.25	34,084	186,377
7307 93	Butt welding fittings of iron or steel (excluding cast iron or stainless-steel products, and ...	10	61,917	5,480
7307 99	Tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel (excluding cast iron or stainless-steel products; flanges; ...	9	149,065	227
7308 90	Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excluding bridges and bridge-sections, ...	6.8	696,389	606
7310 10	Tanks, casks, drums, cans, boxes, and similar containers, of iron or steel, for any material, ...	8	22,821	2,368
7311 00	Containers of iron or steel, for compressed or liquefied gas (excluding containers specifically ...	15	60,644	148
7318 19	Threaded articles, of iron or steel, n.e.s.	4	93,772	974

7319 90	Knitting needles, bodkins, crochet hooks, embroidery stiletos, and similar articles, for use ...	13	1,726	453
7323 99	Table, kitchen, or other household articles, and parts thereof, of iron other than cast iron ...	10	63,603	5,626
7326 90	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excluding cast articles or articles of iron or steel wire)	7	1,154,5 22	460
7408 11	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	5	77,844	556
7601 20	Unwrought aluminium alloys	3.4	42,600	1,035
7602 00	Waste and scrap, of aluminium (excluding slags, scale, and the like from iron and steel production, ...)	0	30,217	8,879
7606 12	Plates, sheets, and strips, of aluminium alloys, of a thickness of > 0,2 mm, square or rectangular ...	9.8	116,90 3	1,378
7612 90	Casks, drums, cans, boxes, and similar containers, incl. rigid tubular containers, of aluminium, ...	8	57,024	6,037
8205 59	Hand tools, incl. glaziers' diamonds, of base metal, n.e.s.	2	71,282	432
8211 93	Knives having other than fixed blades, incl. pruning knives, of base metal (excluding razors)	8	6,487	156
8302 41	Base metal mountings and fittings suitable for buildings (excluding locks with keys and hinges)	13	241,71 6	896
8302 42	Base metal mountings, fittings and similar articles suitable for furniture (excluding locks ...)	0	199,24 9	217
8302 49	Base metal mountings, fittings and similar articles (excluding locks with keys, clasps and ...)	0	25,424	133
8302 50	Hat-racks, hat-pegs, brackets, and similar fixtures of base metal	15	47,407	4,416
8305 10	Fittings for loose-leaf binders or files, of base metal (excluding drawing pins and clasps ...)	17	5,216	2,775
8309 90	Stoppers, caps and lids, incl. screw caps and pouring stoppers, capsules for bottles, threaded ...	7	190,07 2	3,707
8311 90	Wire, rods, tubes, plates, electrodes, and the like, of base metal or of metal carbides, coated ...	17	9,538	108
8414 40	Air compressors mounted on a wheeled chassis for towing	0	16,922	109
8427 90	Works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, not self-propelled	0	6,211	2,009
8429 51	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	2.8	250,23 1	138
8429 52	Self-propelled mechanical shovels, excavators, and shovel loaders, with a 360° revolving ...	4	285,68 7	167
8429 59	Self-propelled mechanical shovels, excavators, and shovel loaders (excluding self-propelled ...)	4	54,239	250
8430 10	Pile-drivers and pile-extractors (excluding those mounted on railway wagons, motor vehicle ...)	5	43,973	146
8431 49	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429, and 8430, n.e.s.	0	353,05 8	408
8433 51	Combine harvester-threshers	3.6	128,42 8	1,134
8435 10	Presses, crushers, and similar machinery used in the manufacture of wine, cider, fruit juices ...	0	3,427	513
8438 30	Machinery for sugar manufacture (excluding centrifuges and filtering, heating, or refrigerating ...)	0	26,376	1,383
8438 90	Parts of machinery for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink, n.e.s.	0	31,545	116
8441 10	Cutting machines for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard (excluding bookbinding machinery ...)	0	39,051	173
8443 19	Printing machinery used for printing by means of plates, cylinders, and other printing components ...	0	30,471	225
8443 31	Machines which perform two or more of the functions of printing, copying, or facsimile transmission, ...	0	228,50 2	132
8443 32	Machines which only perform one of the functions of printing, copying, or facsimile transmission, ...	1	172,75 8	244

8443 99	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines, and facsimile machines, n.e.s. (excluding ...	0	366,98 1	661
8446 10	Weaving machines for weaving fabrics of a width ≤ 30 cm	0	1,265	122
8447 11	Circular knitting machines, with cylinder diameter ≤ 165 mm	0	10,950	1,646
8447 20	Flat knitting machines; stitch-bonding machines	0	19,475	916
8447 90	Machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, lace, embroidery, trimmings, braid or net and machines ...	2	6,423	1,157
8451 10	Dry-cleaning machines for made-up textile articles	0	1,645	133
8451 30	Ironing machines and presses, incl. fusing presses (excluding calenders)	0	9,261	390
8451 50	Machines for reeling, unreeling, folding, cutting, or pinking textile fabrics	0	10,223	321
8451 80	Machinery for dressing, finishing, coating or impregnating textile yarns, fabrics or other ...	0	15,156	562
8452 21	Automatic sewing machines, industrial type	0	18,045	600
8452 29	Sewing machines, industrial type (excluding automatic units)	0	26,250	1,973
8456 90	Machine tools for working any material by removal of material, operated by electro-chemical ...	0	24,407	1,695
8459 10	Way-type unit head machines for drilling, boring, milling, threading, or tapping metal	8	654	194
8462 29	Bending, folding, straightening, or flattening machines, incl. presses, not numerically controlled, ...	9	34,912	507
8462 49	Punching or notching machines, incl. presses, and combined punching and shearing machines, ...	9	6,056	127
8462 91	Hydraulic presses for working metal (excluding forging, bending, folding, straightening and ...	4	20,523	144
8462 99	Presses, not hydraulic, for working metal (excluding forging, bending, folding, straightening ...	6	10,994	143
8465 99	Machine tools for working wood, cork, bone, hard rubber, hard plastics, or similar hard materials ...	0	33,332	118
8468 20	Gas-operated machinery and apparatus for soldering, brazing, welding, or surface tempering (excluding ...	0	4,650	402
8471 60	Input or output units for automatic data-processing machines, whether containing storage ...	0	183,48 5	1,871
8471 70	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0	856,71 5	18,481
8471 90	Magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and ...	0	109,85 5	1,541
8473 50	Parts and accessories equally suitable for use with two or more typewriters, word-processing ...	0	32,462	149
8477 10	Injection-moulding machines for working rubber or plastics	0	148,89 6	884
8480 71	Injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics	0	205,19 4	100
8480 79	Moulds for rubber or plastics (other than injection or compression types)	0	14,245	129
8487 90	Parts of machinery of chapter 84, not intended for a specific purpose, n.e.s.	1	17,886	1,540
8501 10	Motors of an output ≤37.5 W	9	105,02 4	26,626
8501 63	AC generators 'alternators', of an output >375 kVA but ≤750 kVA	0	3,008	284
8501 64	AC generators 'alternators', of an output >750 kVA	0	31,434	155
8503 00	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with electric motors and generators, electric ...	0	94,119	768
8504 21	Liquid dielectric transformers, having a power handling capacity ≤650 kVA	8	59,971	1,199

8504 31	Transformers having a power handling capacity ≤ 1 kVA (excluding liquid dielectric transformers)	9.6	52,996	52,368
8504 40	Static converters	0	771,955	5,942
8504 50	Inductors (excluding inductors for discharge lamps or tubes)	0	49,273	159
8504 90	Parts of electrical transformers and inductors, n.e.s.	0	46,299	1,077
8511 80	Electrical ignition or starting equipment, incl. cut-outs, of a kind used for spark-ignition ...	6.8	20,141	2,141
8514 90	Parts of electric industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, incl. of those functioning by ...	0	33,894	1,332
8515 19	Brazing or soldering machines (excluding soldering irons and guns)	0	8,394	1,172
8515 29	Machines for resistance welding of metals, neither fully nor partly automatic	0	4,336	271
8516 40	Electric smoothing irons	10	94,794	118
8517 12	Telephones for cellular networks 'mobile telephones' or for other wireless networks	0	4,705,515	1,722
8517 18	Telephone sets (excluding line telephone sets with cordless handsets and telephones for cellular ...)	0	61,221	236
8517 61	Base stations of apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images, or other data	0	792,978	3,589
8517 70	Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks and ...	0	731,523	129,410
8518 29	Loudspeakers, without enclosure	1.6	59,264	813
8518 30	Headphones and earphones, whether combined with microphone, and sets consisting of a ...	3	135,770	8,736
8519 81	Sound recording or sound reproducing apparatus, using magnetic, optical, or semiconductor media ...	11	23,173	4,473
8529 90	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for ...	1	1,134,955	19,648
8531 80	Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus (excluding indicator panels with liquid crystal ...)	0	20,838	113
8533 21	Fixed electrical resistors for a power handling capacity ≤ 20 W (excluding heating resistors)	0	10,382	1,501
8535 90	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections ...	8	60,924	298
8536 50	Switches for a voltage ≤ 1 Voltage (excluding relays and automatic circuit breakers)	2.8	193,212	9,110
8536 69	Plugs and sockets for a voltage ≤ 1 Voltage (excluding lamp holders)	1.8	163,180	292
8536 90	Electrical apparatus for switching electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in ...	1.8	246,060	2,837
8539 29	Filament lamps, electric (excluding tungsten halogen lamps, lamps of a power ≤ 200 Watts and for ...)	9	13,692	10,377
8541 90	Parts of diodes, transistors, and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor ...	0	22,036	216
8543 70	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	2	393,604	593
8544 20	Coaxial cable and other coaxial electric conductors, insulated	3	59,731	1,387
8544 30	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft, or ships	5	134,738	103,513
8544 42	Electric conductors for a voltage ≤ 1 Voltage, insulated, fitted with connectors, n.e.s.	3.8	234,184	13,367
8544 49	Electric conductors, for a voltage ≤ 1 Voltage, insulated, not fitted with connectors, n.e.s.	6.4	524,745	27,110
8701 90	Tractors (excluding those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for ...)	6.8	350,483	598
8703 24	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. ...	12.8	1,503,011	1,599

8703 33	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. ...	13.6	1,789,870	151
8704 22	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston ...	8.8	101,330	100
8708 91	Radiators and parts thereof, for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more ...	3	148,802	1,613
8708 99	Parts and accessories, for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons, ...	2	877,199	1,728
8711 20	Motorcycles, incl. mopeds, with reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder ...	16	7,359	124
8712 00	Bicycles and other cycles, incl. delivery tricycles, not motorised	13.8	87,933	345,362
8714 10	Parts and accessories of motorcycles, incl. mopeds, n.e.s.	8	7,422	185
8714 91	Frames and forks, and parts thereof, for cycles, n.e.s. (excluding for motorcycles)	5	19,998	1,255
8714 93	Hubs and free-wheel sprocket-wheels for cycles (excluding for motorcycles and coaster braking ...)	5	4,891	856
8714 99	Parts and accessories, for bicycles, n.e.s.	5	22,432	194
8903 10	Inflatable vessels for pleasure or sports	15	3,546	144
8903 99	Vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats (excluding motor boats and motor yachts powered ...)	14	16,744	375
9003 90	Parts of frames and mountings for spectacles, goggles, or the like, n.e.s.	6	501	1,024
9017 10	Drafting tables and machines, whether automatic (excluding units for automatic data-processing ...)	6	294	116
9017 30	Micrometers, callipers, and gauges (excluding gauges without adjustable devices of subheading ...)	12	6,482	112
9017 80	Instruments for measuring length, for use in the hand, n.e.s.	11	24,146	104
9018 49	Instruments and appliances used in dental sciences, n.e.s.	5	83,615	958
9020 00	Breathing appliances and gas masks (excluding protective masks having neither mechanical parts ...)	0	24,193	287
9022 90	X-ray generators other than X-ray tubes, high-tension generators, control panels and desks, ...	0	40,470	114
9025 90	Parts and accessories for hydrometers, areometers, and similar floating instruments, thermometers, ...	2	29,399	219
9031 41	Optical instruments and appliances for inspecting semiconductor wafers or devices or for inspecting ...	0	583	185
9113 20	Watch straps, watch bands and watch bracelets, and parts thereof, of base metal, whether or ...	6.25	968	298
9401 59	Seats of cane, osier, or similar materials (excluding of bamboo or rattan)	0	234	1,396
9401 69	Seats, with wooden frames (excluding upholstered)	16.6	22,033	179
9401 90	Parts of seats, n.e.s.	7	223,844	810
9403 20	Metal furniture (excluding for offices, seats and medical, surgical, dental, or veterinary ...)	13.2	135,656	780
9403 60	Wooden furniture (excluding for offices, kitchens and bedrooms, and seats)	17.4	311,198	1,772
9404 21	Mattresses of cellular rubber or plastics, whether covered	16.6	3,153	199
9404 29	Mattresses, fitted with springs or stuffed or internally filled with any material (excluding ...)	19.6	18,329	4,879
9404 30	Sleeping bags, whether or non-electrically heated	16.6	3,742	2,386
9404 90	Articles of bedding and similar furnishing, fitted with springs or stuffed or internally filled ...	16.8	40,785	12886
9405 30	Electric lighting sets of a kind used for Christmas trees	15.8	13,873	14,141

9406 00	Prefabricated buildings, whether complete or already assembled	7.2	336,04 3	236
9503 00	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars, and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; ...	10	1,129,7 48	8,707
9504 90	Tables for casino games, automatic bowling alley equipment, and other funfair, table, or parlour ...	7	48,646	135
9506 62	Inflatable balls	5	28,590	1,808
9506 69	Balls (excluding inflatable, tennis balls, golf balls, and table-tennis balls)	10	3,002	4,860
9507 20	Fish-hooks, whether snelled	10	1,860	576
9507 90	Line fishing tackle n.e.s.; fish landing nets, butterfly nets and similar nets; decoys and similar ...	10	18,629	1,430
9603 10	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials bound together, with or ...	0	4,685	5,746
9603 40	Paint, distemper, varnish or similar brushes, paint pads and rollers (excluding artists' and ...)	0	34,384	1,211
9606 21	Buttons of plastics, not covered with textile material (excluding press-fasteners, snap-fasteners, ...)	0	3,417	130
9613 10	Pocket lighters, gas fuelled, non-refillable	1.8	35,776	195
9613 80	Lighters (excluding gas fuelled pocket lighters, and fuses and primers for propellant powders ...)	15	4,133	519
9616 20	Powder puffs and pads for the application of cosmetics or toilet preparations	15	4,687	3,822
9703 00	Original sculptures and statuary, in any material	0	2,736	221
9999 99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	0	7,758,7 63	3,671

i Commodities in HS Section 11 (textile and textile articles) and in HS 12 (footwear, headgears) were excluded since Cambodia's Industrial Development Policy 2015–2025 does not cover these items. Additionally, top commodities in Annex 3 were as well excluded.

ii Tariff rates applied by EAEU member countries on imports from Cambodia at the HS 6-digit level in 2016 were averaged out.

iii Figures below US\$100,000 were omitted.

Source: ITC Trade Map Website 2017