

Chapter 6

Trade in Services: Cambodia and the EAEU

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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),