



**Research of economic policy and analysis
of the subject:**

«PERSPECTIVES OF INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE IN ECO COUNTRIES»

**Prepared by:
Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning of the Republic of Kazakhstan
JSC «Economic Research Institute»**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ECO	– Economic Cooperation Organization
TBT	– Technical barriers in trade
SPS	– Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
EU	– European Union
ASEAN	– Association of South East Asian Nations
SAARC	– Southern Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
EurAsEC	– Eurasian Economic Community
GDP	– Gross domestic product
SAPTA	– SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement
RTAs	– Regional Trading Agreements
NAFTA	– North American Free Trade Agreement
EAC	– East African Community
CAN	– Andean Community of Nations
SADC	– Southern African Development Community
MERCOSUR	– Southern Common Market
AFTA	– ASEAN Free Trade Area
APTA	– Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement
BIMSTEC	– Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation
LPI	– Logistic Performance Index
APEC	– Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
UN	
COMTRADE	– The United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database
WTO	– World Trade Organization
IMF	– International Monetary Fund
CIF	– Cost Insurance and Freight
RCA	– “revealed” comparative advantage
LFI	– Lafay index
FDI	– Foreign direct investment
FTZ	– Free trade zone
CEZ	– Common Economic Zone
ESCAP	– Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EFTA	– Regional trade agreements of Turkey with European Free Trade Association
USSR	– The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
TTFA	– Transit Transport Framework Agreement
CES	– Common Economic Space
FEACN	– Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature
UMAC	– Currency union of Central Africa
SAR	– South African rand
CLS	– Continuous Linked Settlement
ACF	– Arabic currency fund
ACD	– Arabic counting dinar
LAS	– League Arabic States
ACU	– Asian Clearing Union
ARB	– Asian Reserve Bank
ARF	– Andean Reserve Fund
ACF	– Arabic currency fund
LAS	– League Arabic States
ACU	– Asian Clearing Union

INTRODUCTION

The countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) occupy 8 million sq. km area with about 390 million people inhabitants. The organization unites the region holding strategically important position with large reserves of energy resources and minerals.

One of the most important ECO purposes is the expansion of regional cooperation in trade, investments and industry. These sectors gain the increasing importance in relations between ECO participating countries. Process of regional economic integration requires closer and regular cooperation between specialized trade and investment organizations. Member states of ECO have the common strategic objectives – development of economic infrastructure, modern institutes, productivity increasing and regional trade expansion. For this reason ECO has a large role in development of regional cooperation which will subsequently lead to economic integration.

In the efforts on intensity of cooperation for effective use of trade and industrial capacity of region ECO reached a significant progress in creation of a legal basis. ECO member states already joined to a number of ECO initiatives including ECO Trade agreement, the Agreement about attraction and protection of investments, the Agreement about ECO database creation on smuggled goods and customs violations, the Agreement about mutual administrative aid in customs questions and the Protocol about visa procedures for businessmen and transit drivers.

Now there are also other offers on cooperation expansion at preparation stage – the Agreement about prevention of double tax assessment, the Agreement about corruption and money laundering prevention, the Agreement about cooperative activities for trade expansion, the Agreement about trade contribution and the Agreement about mutual recognition of standards.

After establishment of a certain base now it's time to build relations at regional and global level for increasing of productivity, expansion of trade and attraction of direct investments. Service trade will be the prospective direction in cooperation of ECO participating countries.

Goods/service and their standards have more and more influence on production and trade structure. Producers have to conform to certain ecological and social requirements to have an access to international markets. ECO participating countries should increase their potential in development of specialized examination, creation/establishment of institutional mechanisms and efficiency increase at all levels. ECO countries require a certain support for further development of logistic chain covering processes of production and marketing. Achievement of real result in regional and global integration of trade is possible by rendering necessary help to ECO countries in creation/improvement of production infrastructure, revision of existing regulations, and adaptation of the international standards by continuous cooperation of ECO member states in the trade field, as follows:

1. Development of national and regional trade capacity.
2. Creation/development of quality infrastructure and assessment of compliance necessary for innovations in technological processes/the commodity field and export increase.
3. Assistance to enterprises/productions in ensuring compliance to the international standards and regulations.
4. Supporting of relevant structures in elimination of technical barriers in trade (TBT) and application of sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures (SFS) for providing of export stable growth.

Objectives and tasks, research questions

Foreign trade is one of the most important factors of economic development of the country. Commodity turnover growth inside the region is one of important ECO task and development of interregional trade was defined as priority direction of organization activity. The organization created the regulatory base promoting not only development in regional and interregional trade but also attraction of investments into ECO region.

The research objective is intended for definition of development prospects of intra-regional and interregional trade in ECO countries.

The present research will be concentrated on the following production questions:

- How does the internal and external economic factors influence development and trade flows between ECO countries? How realistic is the increase of trade flows between the ECO countries up to 20% by 2015?
- What kind of factors should be considered while trade development in ECO region?
- Is it possible to use national currency unit of ECO countries as the single currency?
- How does the trade promote ECO growth?
- What kind of sectors characterizes ECO export competitiveness?
- Is the present stage of integration into ECO able to resist influences of global crisis?
- What is the policy of ECO in trade stimulation?
- If ECO policy influences on market integration?
- What kind of steps need to be taken for investments and trade stimulation in the region?

Therefore according to research process scheme (Figure 1) the main research objectives are the following:

- Analysis of external and internal economic factors of interregional trade of ECO countries ;
- Carrying out the comparative analysis of all intra-regional trade operations for the period from 2000 till 2011 with the forecast for the period from 2012 till 2030;
- The analysis of influence of global economic crisis on intra-regional trade and recommendations formation about development of resistance mechanism to system trade risks in ECO region;
- Study of currency units role of ECO region in intra-regional and interregional transactions;
- Identification of barriers for transit trade of ECO countries (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan);
- Definition of prospective directions for direct foreign investments in trade relations development of ECO countries;
- Assessment of comparative analysis in regional surplus of trade balances in EC, ASEAN, SAARC, EurAsEC (how much GDP of each regional organization depends on trade indicators over last ten years);
- Development of recommendations for ECO governing bodies within intra-regional economic policy for the period from 2020 till 2030.

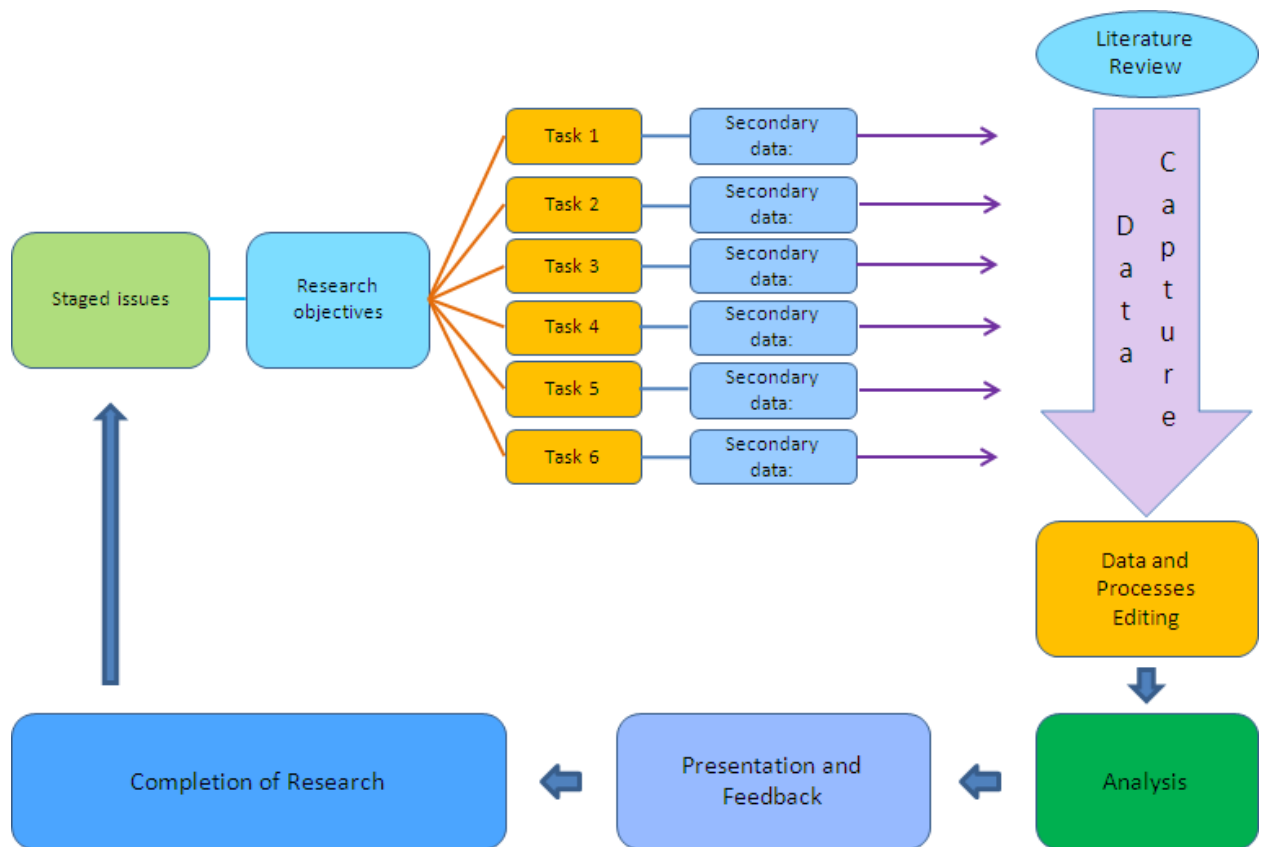


Figure 1 – Research process scheme

Research hypothesis

- 1) Mutual commodity turnover in ECO region can reach 20% by 2015.
- 2) National currency units of ECO countries can be used as the single currency of the region.

Literature review

There have been many disputes of pro's and con's with ECO membership as well as what the effect has been on trade. When estimating the effects on trade patterns most economists and scholars used the gravity model of world trade which is a convenient measurement to determine effects on trade flows. This discussion has been further extended with the introduction of a common currency in the ECO region.

Jahangir Khan (2010), estimated a gravity model using an international dataset on bilateral trade for 137 countries in 2005, to address the subject of whether ECO trade is too low and whether the present level of trade is accounted for by regional integration or unilateral liberalization. Obtained results of the study investigated that trade between ECO countries was lower than predicted by the equation of gravity functioning and confirmed the theory that the scale of trade at present was assigned to regional agreements rather than unilateral liberalization. Jahangir Khan (2010) suggested larger scope for regional cooperation among ECO member countries.

Jahangir Khan (2006) evaluated the degree of potential trade flows between Pakistan and the nine member countries of ECO and the main concern in the study was to explore that Intra- ECO trade had large potential for Pakistan and as compared to its potential it obtained lower share. The outcomes achieved from the gravity model had a positive and significant impact on intra-regional trade. Additionally it was recommended that the member countries trade less with each

other than what would be expected. In those countries which had a same geographical border, the volume of trade was quite limited. The benefit of geography and the survival of trade preferences between ECO member countries could be extended to cover-up potential trade towards neighboring countries. Main hypothesis drawn from the results was that intra-regional trade had high potential for the regional countries.

Rahman et al (2006) tried to identify 'trade creation' and 'trade diversion' effects deriving from SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) and other nine Regional Trading Agreements (RTAs) was developed. Panel data approach with country 'pair specific fixed effects' and 'year specific fixed effects' was observed. The estimation method was consisted of two methods, first Tobit Model and OLS. The significant intra-bloc export creation in 'SAPTA' was found, simultaneously there was confirmation of net export diversion in the SAPTA. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh were expected to achieve from connecting the 'RTA' whereas Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal were expected to be affected negatively. Amongst the other RTA covered in this study NAFTA, EAC, CAN, SADC, MERCOSUR, AFTA were linked with net export diversion and intra-bloc export creation. Bangkok and European Union APTA were found to be net export diverting and intra-bloc export diverting. BIMSTEC (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation) was found to be intra-bloc export diverting, however there was no verification of net export diversion or creation. Though none of the RTA covered in this study was found to be net export creating, more than one third of the associates of RTA were found to be affected positively by joining the RTA.

Felipe and Kumar (2010), used a Gravity Model to study the 'bilateral trade flows' and 'trade facilitation' relationship. Moreover they estimated the gains in trade resulting from enhancements in trade facilitation for the Central Asian nations. Trade facilitation was calculated through the World Bank's LPI (Logistic Performance Index). As a result of enhancing trade facilitation in Central Asian countries, their outcomes showed significant gains in trade. In the case of Azerbaijan the gains vary from 28% to as much as 63% for Tajikistan. Moreover, intraregional trade rose by 100%. Amongst the components of LPI, they found that the maximum increase in overall trade comes from advancement in infrastructure, followed by logistics and effectiveness of other border agencies and customs. The outcomes also showed that the increase in bilateral trade, due to an improvement in the exporting country's LPI, in high-technology, highly sophisticated and more differentiated products was greater than the increase in bilateral trade in low technology, less differentiated and less sophisticated products. For the Central Asian nations this is mostly important to lessen their reliance on exports of natural resources and expand the manufacturing base by shifting to more sophisticated goods. Beyond their borders when they take a look at markets, trade facilitation plays an essential role.

Zarzoso (2003) focused on the effects of preferential agreements between various economic blocs and areas and not only approximate a gravity equation which illustrates the effects of weight comparison on preferential agreements but also, shows the dependency of other determinants on bilateral trade flows such as geographic proximity, income levels, population, and cultural similarities. Zarsoso (2003) investigated that variables which were traditionally involved in the gravity equation not only present the anticipated marks but also highlighted the role played by intra-bloc effects.

Research structure

The first section presents theoretical basis for discussion of various trade theories significant influenced on trade flows which are the basis of present study and also the internal and external factors affecting on intra-regional trade development.

The second section presents the model and methodology with detail description of used research methods and tools on each task.

The third section contains the review of foreign trade in ECO region and major factors (external and internal) interfering trade development in the region and also descriptive statistics which will present facts and figures used for regression results confirmation and disputed issues in analysis.

The fourth section provides a comparative analysis of ECO inter-regional trade for the period of 2000-2010 years with projections up to 2030 and detailed country analysis of ECO regional trade on more trading and competitive commodity items.

The fifth section presents our world experience on the example of other regional trade associations like: EC, ASEAN, EurAsEC, SAARC in their trade balance influence on GDP growth.

The sixth chapter examines the role of ECO countries national currencies in expansion of intra-regional and inter-regional trade.

The seventh section provides suggestions and recommendations to ECO governing bodies within intra-regional economic policy for the period of 2020 – 2030 years.

The conclusion contains the main findings received on the basis of present study.

1 THEORETICAL BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

One of the most important insights from international economics is that there are gains from trade. This is why countries trade with each other; trade simply provides both ends with mutual benefits. Why countries benefit from trade is mainly due to the fact that countries are different from each other and with different possession of the natural resources.

Krugman and Obstfeld (2003) states that by trading, each country can do the things it does relatively well and export these goods and import those goods that others do better. Furthermore, countries trade to achieve economies of scale in production which is when countries specialize in the goods they do relatively well and hence can produce at a larger scale and more efficiently and thus creating a comparative advantage in producing these goods. A country has a comparative advantage in producing a good if the opportunity cost of producing that good in terms of other goods is lower in that country than in other countries. Trade benefits arise when countries export the goods in which they have a comparative advantage.

Once a country has a comparative advantage in producing a good, specialization in that good will make production more efficient. This efficiency creates a lower cost of production hence the good can be sold at a lower price and this price fall will create a rise in demand for the good. Relative price of a product, the price of one good in terms of another good, is one of the main factors that influence demand and some of the other factors that affect demand are income, preferences, and price of related goods (Krugman and Obstfeld, 2003).

1.1 Heckscher Ohlin Theorem

Eli Heckscher (1919) and Bertil Ohlin (1933) laid the groundwork for substantial developments in the theory of international trade by focusing on the relationships between the composition of countries' factor endowments and commodity trade patterns as well as the consequences of free trade for the functional distribution of income within countries. It states that a country will export goods that use its abundant factors intensively, and import goods that use its scarce factors intensively.

The critical assumption of the Heckscher-Ohlin model is that the two countries are identical, except for the difference in resource endowments. This also implies that the aggregate preferences are the same. The relative abundance in capital will cause the capital-abundant country to produce the capital-intensive good cheaper than the labour-abundant country and vice versa. Initially, when the countries are not trading:

- The price of capital-intensive good in capital-abundant country will be bid down relative to the price of the good in the other country,
- The price of labour-intensive good in labour-abundant country will be bid down relative to the price of the good in the other country.

Once trade is allowed, profit-seeking firms will move their products to the markets that have (temporary) higher price. As a result:

- The capital-abundant country will export the capital-intensive good,
- The labour-abundant country will export the labour-intensive good.

Derivative theorem tells the following:

Stolper-Samuelson's theorem (1941). As a result of international trade the real price of production relatively surplus factor increases and the real price of scarce factor falls¹.

Theorem of Hekshera-Olinda-Samuelsona (1949). International trade leads to alignment of the absolute and relative prices of production factors².

Rybczynski's theorem (1955). The increase of one factor quantity should lead to absolute increase of goods production associated with use of relatively large volume of this factor and to absolute reduction of goods production associated with its relatively smaller volume³.

Johnson's theorem (1955). Improvement of technology in the exporting sector leads to a relative increase in production and exports in it and their reduction in other sectors creating deterioration of trade terms⁴.

Perfect competition in all markets means that the following conditions are assumed to hold.

1. Many firms produce output in each industry such that each firm is too small for its output decisions to affect the market price. This implies that when choosing output to maximize profit, each firm takes the price as given or exogenous.
2. Firms choose output to maximize profit. The rule used by perfectly competitive firms is to choose the output level that equalizes the price (P) with the marginal cost (MC). That is, set $P=MC$.
3. Output is homogeneous across all firms. This means that goods are identical in all their characteristics such that a consumer would find products from different firms indistinguishable. We could also say that goods from different firms are perfect substitutes for all consumers.
4. There is free entry and exit of firms in response to profits. Positive profit sends a signal to the rest of the economy and new firms enter the industry. Negative profit (losses) leads existing firms to exit, one by one, out of the industry. As a result, in the long run economic profit is driven to zero in the industry.
5. Information is perfect. For example, all firms have the necessary information to maximize profit and to identify the positive profit and negative profit industries.

Gravity models

Gravity models are a widely used empirical approach to model bilateral trade flows. Tinbergen (1962) and Pöyhönen (1963) effort to explain trade flows by the market size of the trade partners and distance between them.

¹Stolper W. F., Samuelson P. A. Protection and Real Wages // The Review of Economic Studies. 1941. Vol. 9. No. 1. Nov. P. 58-73.

²Samuelson P. A. International Factor-Price Equalisation Once Again // The Economic Journal. Vol. 59. No. 234. 1949. Jun. P. 181-197.

³Rybczynski T. M. Factor Endowment and Relative Commodity Prices // *Economica*. New Series. 1955. Vol. 22. No. 88. Nov. P. 336-341.

⁴Johnson H. G., 1955. Economic Expansion and International Trade. Manchester School of Social and Economic Studies 23. P. 95-112.

Using a gravity model approach, Wilson et al. (2003) find that enhancing facilitation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) countries will increase intra-APEC trade by as much as 254 billion US dollars or a 21% increase. In a follow up paper (Wilson et al., 2005), using global bilateral trade data, the authors show that improving the different components of trade facilitation increases trade flows by 377 billion US dollars.

Leontief paradox

The results of empirical tests confirmed or denied the Heckscher-Ohlin's theory. The most well-known study, that was not supported conclusions of the Heckscher-Ohlin-Samuelson, despite the maximum accuracy and correctness of the approach, was made in 1953 by American scientist V. Leontief's paradox in economics is that the country with the world's highest capital-per worker has a lower capital/labor ratio in exports than in imports.

1.2 Modern theories of international trade

The theory of differential demand

International trade from the standpoint of demand is explained by a number of modern theories. The theory based on a differentiated demand is among them, according to which the basis of fair trade may be differences in the preferences of consumers, even in the absence of differences in terms of the offer. Differences in preferences warrant the differences in the prices of these goods in the two countries in the absence of international trade (the same supply curves, but different demand curves). Foreign trade will increase the "specialization" of consumption and reduce production.

Linder's theory

The theory developed by Swedish economist Stefan Linder in 1961 is based on the fact that the differences in the contributions of factors are the basis for trade by resource-intensive goods and essential items.

M. Pozner's theory of the technological gap

The technological gap model proposed by M. Pozner in 1961 is one of the most popular neotechnological concepts of international trade. The concept of the technological gap suggests that a significant part of trade between developed countries is based on the introduction of new products and technological processes. According to his concept, country, producing a new product within a certain time has a so-called quasi-monopoly. It gets more revenue from the export of new products with no competitors in the world market. In addition, technological advances allow for the country to produce traditional export goods at a lower cost, increasing the comparative advantage of the country in international trade.

R. Vernon's theory of the product life cycle (1966)

This theory is based on the assumption that the monopoly position of developed country in technology enables it to excellence in the invention of new or improved products. The desire of national entities to maximize net economic gains is a driving force of the market. This is possible only on the condition that they take monopoly position to create new products on the world market.

The theory of the product life cycle corresponds to the observed phenomena in the real world, and explains the changes in trade patterns over time.

P. Krugman's theory of imperfect competition

Krugman has developed a simple formal model in which trade is generated by economies of scale, not because of differences in the initial stock of factors or technology. This approach differs from most other attempts of formal analysis of trade under increasing returns, in which there is assumption that economies of scale are external to the firms, so that markets are fully competitive.

Krugman's theory provides an explanation of the well-known paradox of international trade: why the significant share of international trade accounted for the rich countries with similar conditions for the production, and why countries import goods that they have produced. The varieties of the same goods involve in bilateral trade; both trading countries effectively double the market for each type of product and can significantly reduce the cost of production per unit by allowing imports and exports of these goods. This allows the access to a greater supply and greater demand that makes trade between developed countries more attractive.

M. Porter's Competitive Advantage

In 1990, American economist Michael Porter published a study "The competitive advantages of countries" (The Competitive Advantage of Nations). This study shows a completely new approach to international trade. One of the premises of this approach is the following: "In the international market firms compete, not countries. We need to understand how the company creates and maintains a competitive advantage to understand the country's role in this process". The success on the international market depends on a properly chosen competitive strategy.

1.3 Theoretical grounds of the exchange rate and trade

Krugman and Obstfeld⁵ define the real exchange rate as a measure of prices for given goods and services in a foreign country relative to the domestic price of the same basket, corrected by the nominal exchange rate between the two currencies.

$$q = EP^*/P \tag{1}$$

where q is the real exchange rate, E – nominal exchange rate and P^* and P are price levels in a foreign country and home correspondingly⁶.

The implications of Formula (1) above for the choice between fixed or flexible exchange rate regimes are as follows: under the fixed E , the fall in prices in a foreign country P^* will lead to worsening of the terms of trade for the domestic exports as a result of appreciation. The flexible regime, on the other hand, allows for the compensatory function of E , neutralizing negative trade effects of the change in the relative prices ratio.

Another "conventional" approach that tracks the relationship between the real exchange rate and trade views the former as a relative price of tradable in terms of non-tradables in the economy.

⁵Krugman, P.R. and Obstfeld M. (2005) International Economics: Theory and Policy, 7-thedn, Boston (Mass.): Pearson Addison-Wesley, p. 389 and p. 409.

⁶Ibid, p. 409.

Such exchange rate, v is then equals to PT / PN , and increase in this ratio implies devaluation. In line with many preceding works, Yotopoulos and Martijn graphically demonstrate this relationship.

The graph is plotted in accordance with the international trade model principles. A small economy produces tradable T (vertical axis) and non-tradable N (on horizontal axis). Assuming full employment of production factors, opportunities for maximum efficient allocation of resources between the two types of goods make it possible to construct the transformation curve, or PPF (X - Y). The economy produces at A , where the initial exchange rate, v_0 is tangent to the X - Y .

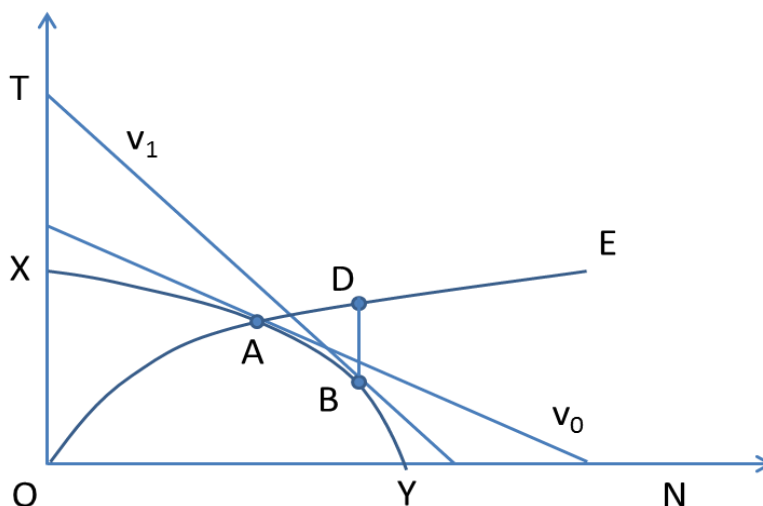


Figure 1 – Real exchange rate and trade

The decrease in the real exchange rate, i.e. decline in the relative price of tradable from v_0 to v_1 on the graph, implies appreciation and consequent worsening of terms of trade and leads to the decline in exports or trade deficit. At the new point of tangency, B , production of non-tradable has increased and output of tradable has declined. Appreciation therefore leads to contraction in the Current Account balance.

In order to demonstrate the trade deficit graphically, expenditure curve OE can be added to the model. The curve shows the pattern of domestic absorption of tradable and non-tradable goods. Its intersection with the PPF at point A represents the equilibrium on both external and internal sectors of the economy. Following the appreciation and corresponding production of tradables at B however, the demand for tradable increases and the difference is imported, creating trade deficit BD . Accordingly, at any point tangent to the left of A , under devaluation, trade surplus would be achieved.

Martijn⁷ makes a normative analysis of adjustments after temporary real appreciation. Policy implications of such analysis allow for the conclusion that in order to maintain the desired level of trade balance, the governments may target reduction in expenditure or pursue devaluation objectives.

Conclusions:

⁷Ibid, p. 31.

Evaluating the mentioned theories of international trade, we can note the following:

None of the theories is intended to be an exhaustive explanation of the structure of international trade;

Most trade between countries with different levels of economic development - it is inter industry trade, based on differences in factor endowments and well explained by classical theories of trade;

Trade between industrialized countries increasingly assumes the character of intra-industry trade, based on economies of scale and product differentiation. This part of the trade is well explained by the new theories of trade;

Classical and modern trade theory should be evaluated not as mutually exclusive, but complement each other.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Forecasting of indicators of ECO foreign trade

This Chapter provides the reader with the methodological approaches chosen for our research.

The tasks of the methodological chapter cover selection and description of the model for the forecasting of the regional trade in ECO till 2020, as well as to define calculation methods for export competitiveness of ECO goods.

The methodology of trade, growth factors, and the forecast of trade and revelation of export advantages is built as per the following sequence:

Forecasting block:

- 1) Extraction of historical data on external trade flow of ECO countries from the UN COMTRADE database.
- 2) Data generation on import tariffs (duties) from the WTO databases.
- 3) Accumulation of data on key macroeconomic indicators from IMF databases.
- 4) Identifying correlation and regression dependencies between the indicators from the observations and export-import elasticity on other key parameters.
- 5) Building of equations.
- 6) Forecasting of external trade dynamics according to the base scenario.
- 7) Processing the results.

Competiveness calculations:

- 8) Extraction of historical data on external trade flow of ECO countries from the UN COMTRADE database, International Trade Center and others.
- 9) Implementation of Competitiveness Indexes.
- 10) Inter-country comparisons.

2.2 The Gravity Model of World Trade

There is a strong empirical relationship between the size of a country's economy and the volume of both its imports and exports (Krugman and Obstfeld, 2006). The gravity model dates back to 1962 when Jan Tinbergen applied its initial specifications and estimates of the determinants of trade flows (Soloaga and Winters, 2000). What the gravity model predicts in a very basic form is that the biggest economies will trade with each other the most and thus size matters when analysing who trades with whom. The largest economies are measured in terms of their GDP which measures the total value of all goods and services produced in an economy. Trade volume between two countries can be explained by this equation fairly precise;

$$T_{ij} = f(Y_i, Y_j, D_{ij}) \quad (2)$$

Where T_{ij} is a function of Y_i , Y_j , and D_{ij} . T_{ij} is the value of trade between country i and country j , Y_i represents GDP for country i and Y_j represents country j 's GDP and D_{ij} shows the distance between the two countries. Furthermore, it is expected that the value of trade between two countries, *ceteris paribus*, is proportional to the products of their GDP's and reduces as distance increases. Basically, the gravity model states that a large economy has larger incomes and thereby can produce more goods and services. This leads to larger amounts spent on imports for

that country. Because of the larger economies' wider range of products these countries will attract a large share of other countries' expenditure (Krugman and Obstfeld, 2006).

Even though equation 2.1 explains the importance of distance when it comes to analyzing trade patterns one can suspect that there are many more factors that can help in further investigate trade. Among the many economists who have used the gravity model in analyzing trade is Baier and Bergstrand (2005) and they state that the most common gravity equation estimation using cross-country data is;

$$PX_{ij} = \beta_0 (GDP_i)^{\beta_1} (GDP_j)^{\beta_2} (DIST_{ij})^{\beta_3} e^{\sum \beta_k D_k \epsilon_{ij}} \quad (3)$$

Where: PX_{ij} is the value of the merchandise trade flow from the exporter i to the importer j , GDP_i and GDP_j is the level of gross domestic product in country i and j , $DIST_{ij}$ is the distance between the economic centers of countries i and j ,

ϵ_{ij} is an error term. $e^{\sum \beta_k D_k}$ represents the effects of dummy variables, k , included in the equation.

Baier and Bergstrand (2005) have chosen to include dummies that represent a common language, a common border, and a free trade agreement. All variables assume the value of 1 if i and j share a common language and 0 otherwise. Baier and Bergstrand (2005) have merely extended the basic gravity model and included more factors that are believed to have an impact on trade. From its original appearance, as seen in equation 2.1, our objective is to extend the model even further in an effort to capture those variables that have an effect on trade flows. The equation used to test our stated problem will be presented in section 3 and will thus be based on the gravity model because of its famous applicability and its strength to give excellent results.

Formulating the gravitation model of foreign trade

In this part of the research it will be defined the selected variables for analysis and present the regression equation used to test research hypothesis. These will be used to determine what effect the establishment of ECO memberships has had on trade flows within ECO region.

The model shows the distance, population and economic proportions of two countries. Basically the gravity model states that the trade level of any two countries raises and declines with their size and distance respectively. The gravity model variables are distance, population, GDP and dummy variables (common language and common border).

A sample data of 11 countries of ECO region will be used to identify general trade pattern and trade trend line for the period 2000-2011. This trend line will then be used to estimate the trade potentials for ECO members' countries at total exports level.

The augmented gravity model used in the current study is:

$$\ln X_{ij} = \ln \alpha + \beta_1 \ln GDP_i + \beta_2 \ln GDP_j + \beta_3 \ln GDPC_j + \beta_4 \ln D_{ij} + \beta_6 L_{ij} + \beta_7 B_{ij} + \beta_8 POP_i + \beta_9 POP_j \quad (4)$$

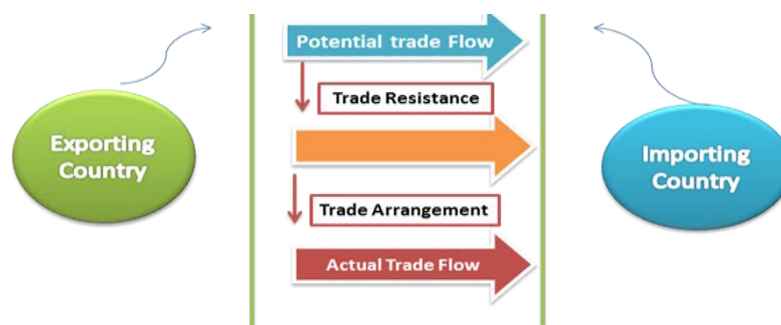


Figure 2 – The theoretical scheme of the gravity model

Variable Formulation

In this section we will present the carefully chosen variables that we include in our regression model that we believe will have an impact on trade. The variables are somewhat altered compared to equation 2.2 that was presented in the previous chapter and some variables have also been added to specify it more to our problem at hand.

Dependent Variable

Export, X , is our chosen dependent variable and measures all sold goods and services in the economy. We look at exports and not imports due to the fact that export values are FOB, Free On Board, and thus do not include CIF, Cost Insurance and Freight, that imports do (Krugman and Obstfeld, 2006). This is important since we have distance as an independent variable, because if we would have looked at imports instead, the distance variable would have been less significant due to the fact that imports are influenced by the costs that it takes to import those goods themselves. Export data has been collected from UN Comtrade (2012).

Independent Variables

Gross Domestic Product, GDP, measures the total value of all goods and services produced in the economy in a given time period and has for a long time been the primary measurement of national economic activity. Thus, GDP measures total volume of production and represents income for a country and thereby its purchasing power. The reason of inclusion of this variable to draw up any changes before and during global economic crisis. The data is collected from World Development Indicators (2012).

GDP per capita, GDPC, is a second independent variable and it is measured by dividing countries GDP by their population and thereby gives the average wealth of the population and average wealth of the country. This variable is used to explain the population welfare. Boyes and Melvin, (2005) expressed that GDP per capita is expected to have a positive effect on trade since if trade increases, the income of the country increases, and thus more GDP per capita. The source of this variable World Development Indicators (2012).

Distance, D , is third independent variable and a strong affinity factor. When discussing distance one must take both transport and transaction costs into account since both of them have a significant influence on trade flows. According to Brakman, Garretsen, and Marrewijk (2006) distance can be used as a determinant of trade flows and they argue that the relationship between the two is negative. This implies that the longer the distance between the trading partners the lower trade flows will be. When determining the distance between the largest economic centers

(most commonly the capital cities) of our selected European countries with their trade partners the data will be collected from CEPII (2007) and measured in thousands of kilometers.

Dummy Variables

Language, L, is a first dummy and based on the findings of Jacques Melitz (2003) who states that a common language has a positive correlation with international trading both directly and via translation. Furthermore, a common language between countries tends to generate positive network externalities on foreign trade. Melitz (2003) also argue that all four of the dominant languages in Europe will have the same positive impact on trade, including English, and that literacy has a considerable effect on language and in turn on trade. If we find countries to have a common language the dummy will equal 1, and if they are found not to share a common language the dummy will equal 0. The data for this dummy is collected from CEPII (2007).

Common Border, B, represents our second dummy and implies that neighboring countries will share the same border. Trade with a country on one side of a border might have a significantly different cost than that with a country on the other side of that same border. The greater the differences are between the two countries, the higher the costs will be (Hacker & Johansson, 2003). When analyzing the trade flows of the ECO we will look at each country separately and determine if they tend to trade more with the countries with whom they share a border. If the country that we choose to analyze has a common border with another country the dummy will be equal to 1, if it does not it will equal 0. The data for this dummy is collected from CEPII (2007).

The idea of the ECO is that it is to be a common market where both labor and capital can move freely without any type of trade barriers. By encouraging trade among the member states the intention is to lower transaction costs and increase internal trade. In this regression this dummy will be equal to 1 if both the exporting and the importing country are members of the ECO, and zero if they are not. The collection of data for this dummy will collected from ECO (2007).

Dummy Matrix

This section presents a more elaborate explanation to our choice of dummy variables and their significance to estimating the regression. These dummies have been included to be able to separate trade flows among the ECO countries and follows this structure.

Table 1 – Dummy Matrix

Trade Flow	ECO	WORLD
ECO	ECO _i to ECO _j	ECO _i to WORLD _j
WORLD	WORLD _i to ECO _j	-

In order to estimate the effect of the inter-regional trade flows within ECO countries it will be applied the gravity model and the following hypothesis.

Hypothesis Setting:

H0: $\sum \beta_i = 0$, where the null hypothesis state that all slope coefficients are simultaneously

zero, thus none of the independent variables influences exports.

Ha: $\sum \beta_i \neq 0$, where all slope coefficients are not simultaneously zero, thus the independent variables influences exports.

$$\ln X_{ij} = \ln \alpha + \beta_1 \ln GDP_i + \beta_2 \ln GDP_j + \beta_3 \ln GDPC_j + \beta_4 \ln D_{ij} + \beta_5 L_{ij} + \beta_6 B_{ij} + \beta_7 POP_i + \beta_8 POP_j \quad (5)$$

where, X_{ij} is the value of the merchandise trade flow from the exporter i to the importer j . α is a constant. β is a measure of the elasticity of the dependent with respect to the independent variables. GDP_i and GDP_j is the level of gross domestic product in exporting country i and importing country j . $GDPC_i$ and $GDPC_j$ is the level of GDP per capita in exporting country i and importing country j . D_{ij} is the distance between the economic centers of countries i and j . L_{ij} is a dummy variable assuming the value 1 if i and j share a common language and 0 otherwise. B_{ij} is a dummy variable assuming the value 1 if i and j share a common border and 0 otherwise.

2.3 The model of macroeconomic interaction between the foreign trade and output

The net exports play more and more in GDP dynamics Arestis (2007) utilized the following equation in building the macroeconomic model.

$$Y_{gt} = a_0 + a_1 Y_{gt-1} + a_2 E_t(Y_{gt+1}) + a_3 [R_t - E_t(p_{t+1})] + a_4 (rer)_t + s_1 \quad (6)$$

$$p_t = b_1 Y_{gt} + b_2 p_{t-1} + b_3 E_t(p_{t+1}) + b_4 [E_t(p_{wt+1}) - E_t(\Delta(er))_t] + s_2 \quad (7)$$

$$R_t = (1 - c_3)[RR^* + E_t(p_{t+1}) + c_1 Y_{gt-1} + c_2 (p_{t-1} - p_T)] + c_3 R_{t-1} + s_3 \quad (8)$$

$$(rer)_t = d_0 + d_1 [(R_t - E_t(p_{t+1})) - (R_{wt} - E_t(p_{wt+1}))] + d_2 (CA)_t + d_3 E_t(rer)_{t+1} + s_4 \quad (9)$$

$$(CA)_t = e_0 + e_1 (rer)_t + e_2 Y_{gt} + e_3 Y_{gwt} + s_5 \quad (10)$$

$$er_t = rer_t + P_{wt} - P_t \quad (11)$$

The symbols have the following meaning. a_0 is a constant that could reflect, inter alia, the fiscal policy stance, Y_g is the domestic output gap and Y_{gw} is world output gap, R is nominal rate of interest (and R_w is the world nominal interest rate), p is rate of inflation (and p_w is the world inflation rate), p_T is inflation rate target, RR^* is the 'equilibrium' real rate of interest, that is the rate of interest consistent with zero output gap, which implies from equation (7) a constant rate of inflation; (rer) stands for the real exchange rate, and (er) for the nominal exchange rate, defined as in equation (11) and expressed as foreign currency units per domestic currency unit, P_w and P (both in logarithms) are world and domestic price levels respectively, CA is the current account of the balance of payments, and s_i (with $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$) represents stochastic shocks, and E_t refers to expectations held at time t . The change in the nominal exchange rate, as it appears in equation (7), can be derived from equation (11) as in $\Delta er = \Delta rer + p_{wt} - p_t$.

Equation (6) is the aggregate demand equation with the current output gap determined by past and expected future output gap, the real rate of interest and the real exchange rate (through effects of demand for exports and imports). It is important to also note that what monetary policy is thought to influence via this relationship, therefore, is the output gap, namely the difference between actual output from trend output. The latter is the output that prevails when prices are perfectly flexible without any cyclical distortions in place; it is, thus, a long-run variable, determined by the supply side of the economy. Equation (6) emanates from intertemporal optimization of expected lifetime utility that reflects optimal consumption smoothing subject to a budget constraint (see, for example, Blanchard and Fischer, 1989, Chapter 2). It is, thus, a forward-looking expectation relationship, which implies that the marginal rate of substitution

between current and future consumption, ignoring uncertainty and adjusted for the subjective rate of time discount, is equal to the gross real rate of interest. There are both lagged adjustment and forward-looking elements. The intertemporal utility optimization is based on the assumption that all debts are ultimately paid in full, thereby removing all credit risk and default. This follows from the assumption of what is known technically as the transversality condition, which means in effect that all economic agents with their rational expectations are perfectly credit worthy. All IOUs in the economy can, and would, be accepted in exchange. There is, thus, no need for a specific monetary asset. All fixed-interest financial assets are identical so that there is a single rate of interest in any period. Over time the single rate of interest may change as borrowing and savings propensities change. Under such circumstance no individual economic agent or firm is liquidity constrained at all. There is, thus, no need for financial intermediaries (commercial banks or other non-bank financial intermediaries) and even money (see, also, Goodhart, 2007, 2008; Buiter, 2008). Clearly, then, by basing the NCM model on the transversality condition, the supporters have turned the model into an essentially non-monetary model. So it is no surprise that private banking institutions or monetary variables are not essential in the NCM framework. It is rather amazing how such a non-monetary approach has been taken on board by Central Banks around the world.

Furthermore, there is the question of the role for investment. The basic analysis (Woodford, 2003, Chapter 4) is undertaken for households optimising their utility function in terms of the time path of consumption. Investment can then be introduced in terms of the expansion of the capital stock, which is required to underpin the growth of income. In effect the future path of the economy is mapped out, and consequently the time path of the capital stock. Investment ensures the adjustment of the capital stock to the predetermined time path. There is then by assumption no impact of the path of the economy on the capital stock. There is not what we may term an independent investment function in the sense of arising from firms' decisions taken in the light of profit and growth opportunities, separated from savings decisions of households. Woodford (op. cit.) summarizes the argument rather well when he suggests that "One of the more obvious omissions in the basic neo-Wicksellian model is the absence of any effect of variations in private spending upon the economy's productive capacity and hence upon supply costs in subsequent periods" (Woodford, 2003, p. 352).

Equation (7) is a Phillips curve with inflation based on current output gap, past and future inflation, expected changes in the nominal exchange rate, and expected world prices (and the latter pointing towards imported inflation). The model allows for sticky prices, the lagged price level in this relationship, and full price flexibility in the long run. It is assumed that $b_2 + b_3 + b_4 = 1$ in equation (7), thereby implying a vertical Phillips curve. The real exchange rate affects the demand for imports and exports, and thereby the level of demand and economic activity. The term $E_t(p_{t+1})$ in equation (7) captures the forward-looking property of inflation. It actually implies that the success of a Central Bank to contain inflation depends not only on its current policy stance but also on what economic agents perceive that stance to be in the future. The assumption of rational expectations is important in this respect. Agents are in a position to know how the economy works and the consequences of their actions that take place today for the future. This implies that economic agents know how monetary authorities would react to macroeconomic developments, which influence their actions today. In this sense the practice of modern central banking can be described as the management of private expectations. Consequently, the term $E_t(p_{t+1})$ can be seen to reflect central bank credibility. If a central bank can credibly signal its intention to achieve and maintain low inflation, then expectations of inflation will be lowered and this term indicates that it may be possible to reduce current inflation at a significantly lower cost in terms of output than otherwise. In this way monetary policy operates through the expectations channel.

Equation (8) is a monetary-policy rule, where the nominal interest rate is based on expected inflation, output gap, deviation of inflation from target (or ‘inflation gap’), and the ‘equilibrium’ real rate of interest. The lagged interest rate (often ignored in the literature) represents interest rate ‘smoothing’ undertaken by the monetary authorities. Equation (8), the operating rule, implies that ‘policy’ becomes a systematic adjustment to economic developments in a predictable manner. Inflation above the target leads to higher interest rates to contain inflation, whereas inflation below the target requires lower interest rates to stimulate the economy and increase inflation. In the tradition of Taylor rules (Taylor, 1993, 1999, 2001), the exchange rate is assumed to play no role in the setting of interest rates (except in so far as changes in the exchange rate have an effect on the rate of inflation which clearly would feed into the interest rate rule). The monetary policy rule in equation 14 embodies the notion of an equilibrium rate of interest, labelled as RR^* . Equation (8) indicates that when inflation is on target and output gap is zero, the actual real rate set by monetary policy rule is equal to this equilibrium rate. This implies that provided the Central Bank has an accurate estimate of RR^* then the economy can be guided to an equilibrium of the form of a zero output gap and constant inflation (at an interest rate equal to the pre set target). In this case, equation (6) indicates that aggregate demand is at a level that is consistent with a zero output gap. In a private sector economy, this would imply that the real interest rate RR^* brings equality between (ex ante) savings and investment. This equilibrium rate of interest corresponds to the Wicksellian ‘natural rate’ of interest, which equates savings and investment at a supply-side equilibrium level of income.

Equation (9) determines the exchange rate as a function of the real interest rate differentials, current account position, and expectations of future exchange rates (through domestic factors such as risk premiums, domestic public debt, the degree of credibility of the inflation target, etc.). Equation (10) determines the current account position as a function of the real exchange rate, domestic and world output gaps; and equation (11), which expresses the nominal exchange rate in terms of the real exchange rate. There are six equations and six unknowns: output, interest rate, inflation, real exchange rate, current account, and nominal exchange rate defined as in (11). Exchange rate considerations are postulated (as in equation 8) not to play any direct role in the setting of interest rates by the Central Bank.

2.4 Methodology to distinguish the most tradable/competitive goods of ECO origin

2.4.1 Revealed Comparative Advantage and Competitiveness

The original RCA index was formulated by BALASSA (1965) as $RCA = (X_{ij}/X_{tj})/(X_{in}/X_{tn})$ where X represents exports, i is a country, j is a commodity and n is a set of countries (in this case, the ECO members). RCA is based on export performance and observed trade patterns, and measures a country’s exports of a commodity relative to its total exports and to the corresponding export performance of a set of countries, e.g. if $RCA > 1$, then a comparative advantage is revealed.

According to the H-O theory, a country’s comparative advantage is determined by its relative factor scarcity. Balassa (1965) proposed that it may not be necessary to include all components affecting country’s comparative advantage. In its place, Balassa (1965) advocates that comparative advantage is «revealed» by observed trade patterns and in the line with the theory one needs pre-trade relative prices which are not observable. Hence, assumed comparative advantage from observed data is named “revealed” comparative advantage (RCA). In practice, this is a commonly accepted method to analyzing trade data. Balassa (1965) derives an index (called the Balassa Index) that measures a country’s comparative advantage. The

Balassa index tries to identify whether a country has a “revealed” comparative advantage rather than to determine the underlying sources of comparative advantage. However, since first suggested by Balassa (1965), the definition of RCA has been revised and modified such that an excessive number of measures now exist.

Some studies measures RCA at the global level others at a sub-global and regional level (see Balassa’s original index), and while some others evaluates the measurement as bilateral trade between two countries or trading partners (see e.g. Dimelis and Gatsios, 1995).

However, before Balassa introduced his famous RCA index in 1965, Liesner (1958) had already contributed to the empirical literature of RCA. In this sense, Liesner (1958) is the first empirical study in the area of RCA. The proposed simple measure of RCA by Liesner is the following: $RCA1 = X_{ij}/X_{nj}$ where X represent exports, i is a country, j is a commodity (or industry), and n is a set of countries.

An advanced measure of RCA was later on presented by Balassa (1965). This is a widely accepted and afterwards modified measure of RCA in the literature. It is expressed as follows:

$$RCA2 = (X_{ij}/X_{it}) / (X_{nj}/X_{nt}) = (X_{ij}/X_{nj}) / (X_{it}/X_{nt}) \quad (12)$$

Where X represents exports, i is a country, j is a commodity (or industry); t is a set of commodities (or industries) and n is a set of countries. RCA2 measures a country’s exports of a commodity (or industry) relative to its total exports and to the corresponding exports of a set of countries. A comparative advantage is “revealed”, if $RCA2 > 1$. If RCA2 is less than unity, the country is said to have a comparative disadvantage in the commodity/industry. It is argued that the RCA2 index is biased due to the omission of imports especially when country-size is important (Greenaway and Milner, 1993).

Similar to the export pattern, the structure of a country’s imports may likewise contain useful information about a country’s comparative-disadvantage situation. Therefore, we calculated a similar index for a country’s import side, which we call index of Revealed Comparative Disadvantage (RCDA):

$$RCDA_{ij} = \left(\frac{M_{ij} / M_j}{M_{iw} / M_w} - 1 \right) \times 100 \quad (13)$$

M_{ij} = Country j 's imports of good I ; M_j = Total imports of country j ; M_{iw} = Worldwide imports of good I ; M_w = Total worldwide imports.

A value of $RCDA > 0 (< 0)$ indicates that the share of product i in country j 's imports (M_{ij}/M_j) is greater (smaller) than the share of product i in overall world imports (M_{iw}/M_w), suggesting that the country has a comparative disadvantage (advantage) in the production of that good.

A simultaneous analysis of both the RCA and the RCDA becomes important in the case that a country – some ECO countries – performs an important role as a processing and production center for certain products. This would, for example, be the case if that country does not have a comparative advantage in the entire production of a certain product, but only at certain stages of the production process, which may differ by their relative factor intensities. With high costs of international trade, a country may have to specialize in the production of the entire good, for which it has on average, over the various stages of production, a comparative advantage. As the costs of international trade are reduced, the various stages of production can be spread over

various countries more easily, allowing specialization according to comparative advantage patterns at the various stages of production. In the process, economic efficiency will increase and additional international trade flows, especially intra-industry flows, will be created. In the course of further globalization, these kinds of trade flows are likely to gain increasingly in importance. In terms of measures of comparative advantage this implies that cases may become more common where countries import a certain product more than world average, while at the same time also exporting it more than average. Although such a trade pattern would be difficult to explain in terms of a theory of comparative advantage applied to entire products, it is perfectly compatible with comparative advantage at certain stages of production. For these reasons we analyze the RCA and the RCDA jointly. In addition to a graphical combination of the two measures, that Rooyen, Esterhuizen and Doyer (2000) followed and calculated a Relative Revealed Comparative Trade Advantage (RTA) by subtracting RCDA from RCA:

$$RTA_{ij} = RCA_{ij} - RCDA_{ij} \quad (14)$$

On the one hand, the RTA provides an overall measure of comparative advantage in certain product category by combining the information on the export and the import side of a country's trading relationships. According to this interpretation, a positive value of RTA indicates an overall comparative advantage, with the degree of comparative advantage increasing with the numerical value of the RTA. On the other hand, the RTA could be interpreted as a measure of the importance of comparative advantage considerations on the processing stage along the lines of the previous discussion. A drawback of this measure, however, is that it does not allow any inferences about the degree of comparative advantage in this respect as it does not take into consideration whether a country imports and exports more or less than the world average in a given product category.

2.4.2 A generalized intra-industry trade index (Aquino's Q)

The degree of intra-industry trade is commonly measured by Grubel and Lloyd's (1971, 1975), with country *j*'s intra-industry trade index B_j being defined as follows:

$$B_j = \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum_i |X_{ij} - M_{ij}|}{\sum_i (X_{ij} + M_{ij})} \right\} \times 100 \quad (15)$$

where X_{ij} = Country *j*'s exports of good *i*; M_{ij} = Country *j*'s imports of good *i*

However, this measure is subject to serious distortions, when a country's trade is not balanced, i.e., when exports and imports differ. We therefore calculated a more general index, Aquino's "Q", which removes this distortion in B, as described in Aquino (1978).

The intra-industry trade index of country *j*, Q_j , is defined as follows:

$$Q_j = \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum_i |X_{ij}^e - M_{ij}^e|}{\sum_i (X_{ij}^e + M_{ij}^e)} \right\} \times 100 \quad (16)$$

$$X_{ij}^e = X_{ij} \times \frac{\sum (X_{ij} + M_{ij})}{\sum (X_{ij} + X_{ij})} \quad (17)$$

This index can take values between 0 and 100, with the degree of intra-industry trade increasing with the value of the index. Again, the data come from the UN COMTRADE database.

2.4.3 Regional Currency Units

In this section in order to measure the influences of regional unit currency on the trade flows it will be considered the following variables in terms of changes over the past ten years period.

1) Real exchange rate volatility (SD (Δe_{ij})): This variable is calculated as the standard deviation, over each period of time, of the change in the log of the bilateral real exchange rate for countries *i* and *j*. The real exchange rate is constructed using consumer price indexes and nominal exchange rate data from the IFS.

2) Asymmetry of output shocks (SD ($\Delta y_i - \Delta y_j$)): This variable is calculated as the standard deviation, over each period of time, of the difference in the shocks to countries *i* and *j*. Output shocks for each country are calculated as annual change in the log of real GDP. The source for real GDP data is the IFS series of GDP. Missing values were completed with national sources or the World Development Indicators from the World Bank.

3) Dissimilarity of exports (DISSIMILARITY_{ij}): This variable is calculated adding up, for the eight first SITC codes at 1-digit level, the absolute value of the difference between countries *i* and *j* of the export shares for each category. Code 9, "Not elsewhere classified, gold and military equipment" was removed from total exports, as in many cases it leads to errors given the size of the items not elsewhere classified. Previous studies in the literature have computed this measure based on four categories only. Then, the mean is taken over a period of time. Export shares by SITC are calculated using a combined data set obtained from merging the Feenstra, Lipsey, Bowen data set (1970-92) and the Statistics of Canada data set (1980-96).

4) Intensity of trade (TRADE_{ij}): This variable is calculated as the mean, over each period of time, of the average of the two bilateral-export-to-GDP ratios for each pair of countries *i* and *j*,

that is, $\frac{\frac{X_{ij}}{GDP_i} + \frac{X_{ji}}{GDP_j}}{2}$ Bilateral export data come from the same trade dataset mentioned above while GDP data come from World Development Indicators 1998, GDP in current dollars.

5) Economic size (SIZE_{ij}): This variable is calculated as the mean, over each period of time, of the average of countries *i* and *j*'s GDP's (expressed in logs). The GDP data are in constant dollars and come from the World Development Indicators 1998. For Germany prior to the unification, the data come from IFS.

2.4.4 Lafay Index

The Lafay index (LFI) for each of the four countries of ECO by using the following formula which developed by Lafay (1992):

$$LFI_j^i = 100 \left(\frac{x_j^i - m_j^i}{x_j^i + m_j^i} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N (x_j^i - m_j^i)}{\sum_{j=1}^N (x_j^i + m_j^i)} \right) \frac{x_j^i + m_j^i}{\sum_{j=1}^N (x_j^i + m_j^i)} \quad (18)$$

where x and m represent imports and exports of product j and N is the number of traded goods. The above formula indicates that the comparative advantage for a country in product j is the deviation of the product normalized trade balance from the overall normalized balanced trade. Thus, the sum of LFI across j for any year must by construction be equal to zero. Positive values of the LFI imply specialization, while negative values imply reliance on imports; higher degree of specialization (despecialization) is therefore associated with higher (lower) value of the index.

The source of our data is the COMTRADE Database by UN over the period 2000-2011 for 180 items at 3-digit SITC-1 classification. We use the 2-year average of the LFI in order to reduce the impact of outliers and the impact of wide variation in exchange rates or prices.

2.4.5 PRODY Index

In this section the PRODY Index will be introduced with discussing its use as a measure of sophistication of traded sectors and describing some of dynamics properties. According to

Hausmann et al. (2005, 2007) the index is defined as: $PRODY_i = \sum_{i=1}^N s_{i,l} * y_i$ (19)

where y_i stands for the real per capita GDP of the i -th ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$) country exporting in sector l , while the weight $s_{i,l} = \frac{RCA_{i,l}}{\sum RCA_{i,l}}$ normalizes country i 's Balassa index of Revealed

Comparative Advantage (RCA) with respect to those of all the countries exporting in the same sector (Rodrik, 2006).

Based on the Hausmann et al. (2005, 2007) the PRODY index is a sectoral measure returning a weighted average of the levels of development (provided by per-capita income) of all the countries producing and exporting in a given sector. By construction, sectors with high values of PRODY are those where high income countries play a major role in world exports. Therefore, under the reasonable assumption that high income/high wage countries display a strong presence in sectors wherein comparative advantages are determined by factors other than labor cost (such as know-how, technological content, intrinsic quality, and so on), then sectors with a high PRODY index are more sophisticated than sectors with a low value of the index. To the extent that such factors set the stage for non-perfectly competitive environments, a high value of PRODY in a given sector also signals that higher profit margins and, thus, greater growth opportunities are associated with producing and exporting in that sector.

3 ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ECONOMIC FACTORS AT GLOBAL, INTERREGIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

3.1 Trade external factors in ECO region

3.1.1 Analysis of modern worldwide trends

Review of international trade

Modern trends in development of world trade will be considered in this chapter. It is known that foreign trade is the main form of the economic relations of all countries of the world. It was noted a sharp recession of international trade and world commodity export decreased almost on 23% in 2009 year (Table 2).

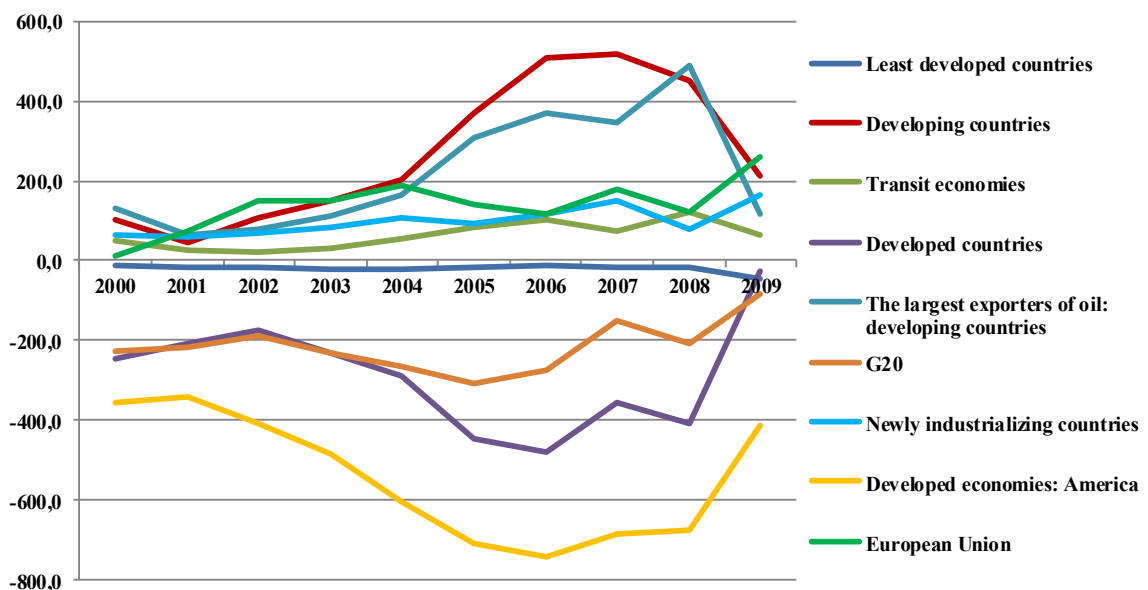
Table 2 – Export and import volume in world trade, billion US dollars

Year	Import	Export
2011	17 484.8	17 244.4
2010	14 955.4	14 766.7
2009	12 154.1	12 006.8
2008	15 936.2	15 494.3
2007	13 790.3	13 426.3

Source: UN Comtrade

Decreasing of trade volumes were accompanied with reduction of prices both on raw materials and on industrial output. In this regard it was noted the export reduction from the OPEC countries, Canada, Mexico to USA; from USA to OPEC countries, euro zone countries, China, Japan; from EC to USA and Great Britain; from Japan to USA and China; from China to the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, European countries.

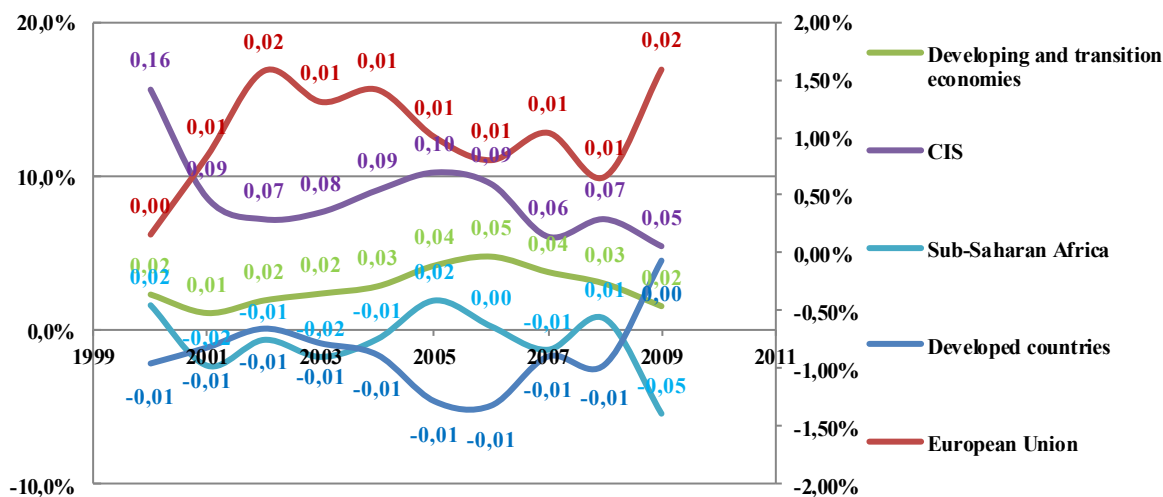
As it is shown on figure 3 in absolute value on balance of foreign trade the developed countries of the world and even G20 look like outsiders (considering inclusion of China and Russia). However present world crisis led to the fact that global imbalances which we discussed a lot for the last decade were practically annulled.



Source: UNCTAD

Figure 3 – Trade balance on groups of the countries, billion US dollars

Diagram (Figure 4) demonstrates that world crisis narrowed global imbalances in trade: huge surpluses and deficiencies were reduced. However such comparison of absolute values doesn't show all essence of problems. The ratio of trade balance with sizes of economy reveals aggravating problem of import dependence of economy. First of all it is relevant and perceptible for the less economically developed states with the low national income, poor resources, and limited geographical and climatic barriers (island states, African and Asian countries sheltered from the sea).



Source: IMF, UNCTAD

Figure 4 – Balance of foreign trade in % to GDP

It should be noted that along with exchange goods as types of raw materials "it is steadily rising gold and silver price quotations which break price records reflecting uncertainty of investors in world economy prospects and their desire to invest in less risk assets"⁸.

The most suffered among the section of commodity items is trade of finished goods of manufacturing industry (Figure 5).

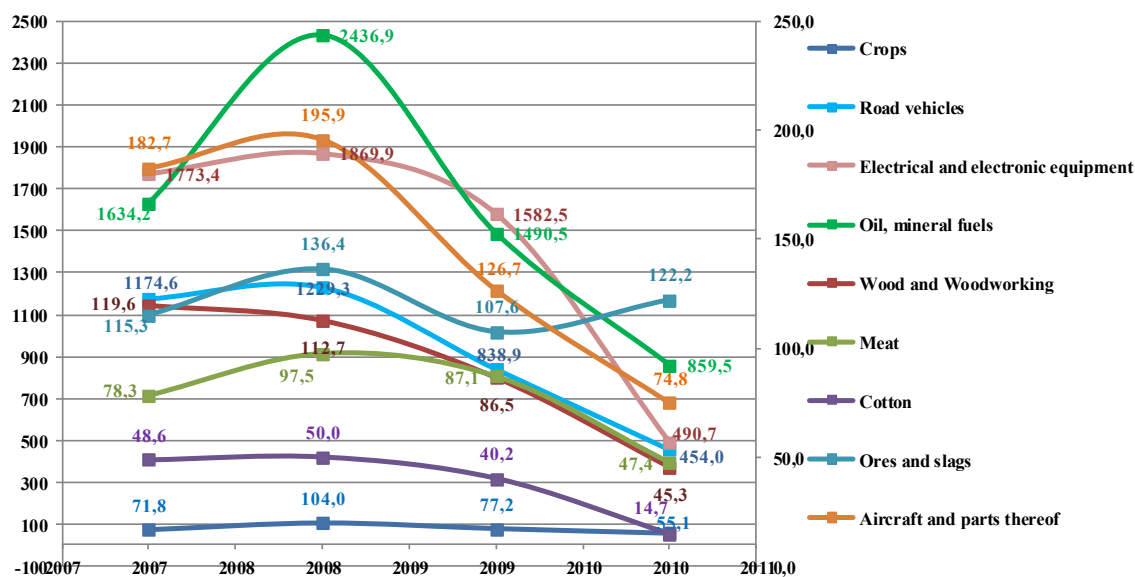


Figure 5 – Dynamics of world trade (export) on separate groups of goods, billion US dollars

⁸ Yershov M., New risks of post-crisis world. *Economic questions*, # 12, 2010, p.5.

However in 2010 world trade was quickly recovered. According to WTO data growth was 14.5%. In 2011 on 6.5% provided generally by developing and transit economy. At the same time increasing of prices for oil and other energy products became a limiting factor.

Sharp recession of economy has been both a cause and a consequence of sovereign debt crisis in euro zone as well as financial problems in other countries.

After the world crisis there was a gain in world trade and commodity export an average of 19% for 2009-2010 years.

In such a way according to UN Comtrade data for the period of 2009-2011 years world import volume made 51.071 trillion of US dollars and world export made 50.728 trillion of US dollars (Table 3).

Table 3 – Export and import volume of first five leaders of world trade for the period of 2009-2011 years billion US dollars

Importer	Volume for 3 years	Exporter	Volume for 3 years
USA	5,830,978,199,439	Germany	5,297,322,735,277
Germany	4,438,765,014,076	China	4,677,798,943,751
China	4,144,951,656,827	USA	3,813,551,408,992
Japan	2,985,829,127,045	Japan	2,972,309,466,311
China, Hong Kong SAR	1,857,951,149,166	Russian Federation	1,740,421,188,773
Other countries	31,813,390,291,490	Other countries	32,227,185,840,171
Total	51,071,865,438,043	Total	50,728,589,583,275

Source: UN Comtrade

Medium-term programs of the budgetary optimization and labor market regulation positively affected on developed countries and a number of countries with forming market. Initially it was expected that increasing will be weak and instable because of financial crisis.

Optimal possibility of weak recovery growth maintenance was reinforcement of political measures, moderate restriction of budgetary expenses.

As a result of present changes there was a reduction of trade balance deficiency of USA, Great Britain and France goods trade, restoring of positive balance of commodity trade in some EC countries and decrease of positive balance of China commodity trade. The total amount of import in the world market will all kinds of products in 2011 is estimated at 17.8 trillion of US dollars. The leader of trade in import volume in 2011 are the USA (2 262.6 billion US dollars), China has the second place (1 743.4 billion US dollars), the third place is Germany (1 254.7 billion US dollars)⁹.

For today the world economy is balancing on the brink of another serious recession. Increase of production has already considerably slowed down in 2011 and it is expected weak recovery in future. Barriers and problems blocking world economy development are numerous and closely linked with each other. One of current tasks is fight against proceeding crisis in employment field and with deterioration of economic growth prospects in the developed countries and countries with forming market. More and more workers in particular young specialists stay unemployed for a long time thereby worsening labor qualification and skills.

⁹ JSC "National Export Agency and Investments "KAZNEX INVEST" Astana city 2012. Analysis of world trade and foreign trade tendencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Sovereign debt crisis in a number of the European countries became more intensified in 2011 and aggravated problems in bank sector. Even governments courageous steps of euro zone countries in order to achieve ordered adjustment of Greece sovereign debt were accompanied by continued shocks in financial markets and troubles growth concerning possible default in some large countries in euro zone in particular in Italy and Spain. Responding measures of rigid economy undermine growth and employment prospects what makes budgetary optimization and solvency improvement of financial sector more and more complicated.

In USA economy there are high level of unemployment, uncertain sentiment of consumers and business, fragile balance in financial sector. EC and USA are two largest economy of the world with close interrelation. Their problems can be easily distributed on each other and lead to another world economic recession. Developing countries whose economy quickly restored after world crisis of 2009 would have been under negative impacts through trade and financial channels.

China foreign trade still dynamically develops among other progressing countries that allow it to be one of the biggest empires of the world. China is included into top three countries among leading importers being ahead of Germany since 2009. Meanwhile the considerable part of world commodity turnover about third part of world export-import transactions is the share of the leading countries with developed economy such as the USA, Germany, France and Japan. Great Britain, Italy, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium are included in number of largest countries of foreign trade volume. As it is known euro zone passed an acute crisis in 2011. Profitability on states securities of Italy and Spain was sharply increased that was a consequence of market participants concern regarding budget stability of present countries. Sharply raised question about prolongation of provided loan however value of some bank assets caused investors doubts and some banks stopped credit activities because of fear regarding access to financial resources. Fast political changes in Spain and Italy improved situation and calmed investors. It would be optimistically to suppose that unofficial end of crisis in EC and some positive news concerning USA economy are the beginning of economy growth as a whole. Even if there is no new European crisis it is possible that majority of developed countries have a risk of next crisis with serious consequences for the further growth that will also effect on developing economy countries.

The review of trend in international investments

World financial crisis influence on production, trade and capital flows didn't left aside direct foreign investments. The analysis of cross-border capital flows revealed the following tendencies. As you can see from figure 6 the inflow of foreign investments in developed countries reached its peak point in 2007 and peak point of investments inflow in countries with transit economy and developing countries is in 2008. Since 2009 there has been a steady recovery of FDI inflow in developing countries of Asia and Latin America but it is constrained by continuation of investment recession in developed countries.

According to UNCTAD estimates the global gross inflows of foreign direct investment increased on 1% in 2010 year, from 1 114 billion US dollars in 2009 to 1,122 billion US dollars.

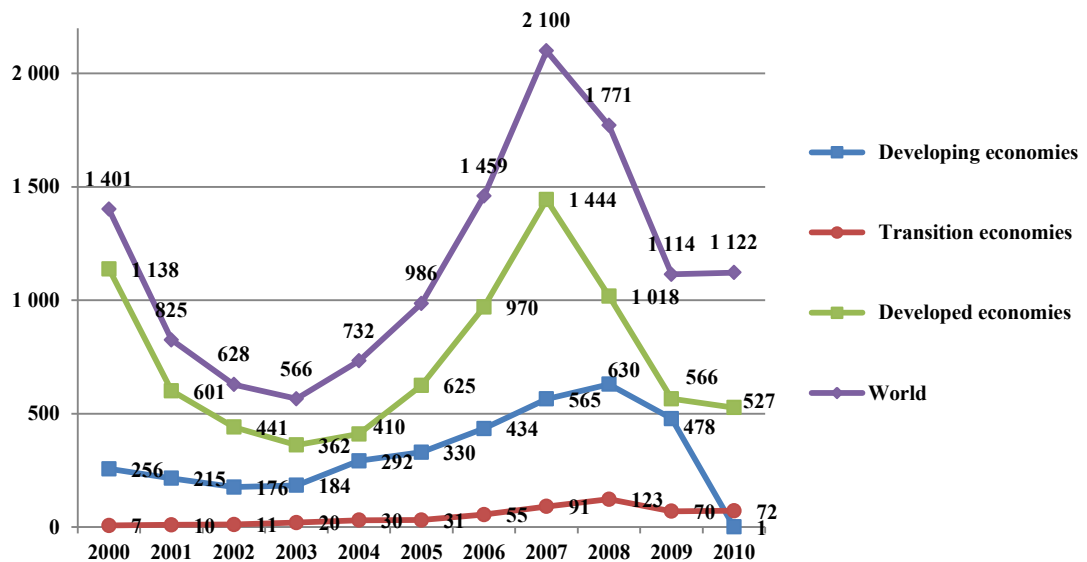


Figure 6 – The inflow of foreign direct investment in the world by country groups, 2000-2010, billion US dollars

First investment in developing and transit economies has exceeded 50% mark (53%) in 2010 year.

Investments stagnating in 2010 were accompanied by multidirectional trends in FDI structure. While growth of profits of foreign companies branches in developing countries spurred profits reinvestment the uncertainty on global world markets and concern over sovereign debt growing of some European countries have led to negative intercompany debt and reducing of investment in equity capital.

International mergers and acquisitions increased on 37% in 2010 year.

Quarterly fluctuations in 2010 year show that the world recovery in investment activity is not stable.

According to recent estimates FDI inflows in developed countries reduced on 7% till 527 billion US dollars in spite of steady economic recovery in many countries. In USA the inflow of foreign investment increased on 40% by 2009 year the largest increase in developed countries. Primarily growth achieved by means of foreign company profits increasing and reinvested subsequently.

FDI flows in developing countries increased on 10% up to 525 billion US dollars in 2010 year. The main reason is speedy economic recovery and rising investment flows in South-South direction. The cost of mergers and acquisitions is doubled. But still there is a lag in Western Asia and Africa in comparison with other countries growth.

Transit economies of South-East Europe and the CHU registered a slight FDI increase on 1% in 2010 year up to 71 billion US dollars after 40% falling a year earlier. Because of investment flow decreasing from EC the FDI in South-Eastern Europe fell on 31% that's why the main growth was achieved at the expense of the CIS countries. Investments in Russia are focused at fast-growing consumer market

Analysis of industry and country structure of foreign direct investment has shown that countries called as “golden billion” were more preferred investments object as well in 1990 year as 2000 year (Table 4). But as we know the first time in 2010 year developed countries received less

investment than the rest of the world. Investments in transit economy grew in hundred times in decade but still their role (considering energy, scientific and technical potential of the region) deserves more international capital attention.

The leader among visible sector branches is manufacturing industry but its domination above mining industry goes down. Investment in agriculture is still relatively insignificant although more than half the world's population is concentrated in it.

Table 4 – Assessment of FDI inflow on sectors, mln. US dollars

Sector/branch	1990-1992 years				2006-2008 years			
	Developed countries	Developing economics	S-E Europe and CIS	WORLD	Developed countries	Developing economics	S-E Europe and CIS	World
Total	127796	46603	1494	175893	1170510	450006	151144	1776600
Agriculture	13	696	0	709	170	4 651	1 379	6200
Mining, oil and gas.	9 771	3 528	875	14 174	136 986	47 973	44 310	229 268
Manufacturing industry	35 156	18 184	271	53 611	259 882	133 945	24 520	418 348
Food supply, drinks, tobacco	4 708	2 394	56	7 159	56 707	8 138	4 909	69 754
Chemical industry	5 404	2 346	20	7 770	64 197	15 302	2 871	82 370
Metals and product	2 439	1 155	54	3 648	27 905	12 538	2 629	43 072
Services	74 038	18 434	201	92 673	715 988	255 193	79 814	1 050 994
Construction	259	795	17	1 071	9 817	11 667	3 625	25 109
Transport, storage and communication	3 432	2 117	18	5 567	75 090	26 415	8 582	110 087
Finance	24 700	3 375	14	28 090	240 186	77 731	20 621	338 537
Business services	16 111	4 463	126	20 700	214 188	81 298	24 292	319 778

Source: UNCTAD

On these background investments into services sector increase thereby financial and business services are leading. Speaking about the future of world trade we consider that it is visible from investments carried out by state and private business all over the world. The analysis of world investments executing in second section will show a picture of outlined tendencies.

Besides that we pay attention to trends in modern research development. Practically all sub-sectors of power industry are fast-growing sectors on R&D because of high demand in electric power and transport fuel: renewable energy source such as solar energy and wind-turbine systems; oil exploration technology, superconductivity technologies; nuclear power. Besides that informational, bio - and nanotechnology merge attracts large-scale investments in development of these branches. The considerable sums on R&D are allocated in such traditional branches like chemical industry, health care, military defense, transport, telecommunications, microchips, computer equipment and programs.

Finally due to demand growth for clear water (drinking water, water for agriculture and industry) development of water supply technologies will go along with development of processes and production technologies that use less water. For an example we can refer to China experience. In their 12th five-year plan (as well as in previous) they indicated reduction of water capacity of industry as one of performance indicator of plan fulfillment.

Review of commodity structure of modern world trade

Let's study the object part of world trade. Table 5 below the text shows domination of vehicles and equipment and means for it operating like oil and oil products in world trade It is impossible

to imagine modern life without facilities on economic and social development management. Therefore office equipment was also included in top five.

The trade analysis on more detailed level (4-digit product code) however reveals new interesting features of modern trade. New group unexpected becomes a leader of goods – “out of classification”, special transactions between the states (9% of world trade). The reality of today's international trade is that export and import between the states of arms and dual purpose goods (production of the defensive industry) are accompanied under present code¹⁰.

Table 5 – The group of most tangible goods in world trade in 2010 year, billions US dollars

2 dig. code	Title	Import volume	Share	4 dig. code	Title	Import volume	Share
33	Oil, oil products	1 800.3	12%	9310	Special transaction and out of classification goods	1 308.4	9%
77	Electric equipment and spare parts	1 325.8	9%	3330	Crude oil	1 185.7	8%
78	Transport facilities	1 006.1	7%	7812	Transport facilities for people transportation	525.0	4%
76	Telecommunication and sound equipment	662.3	5%	7764	Electronic micro chip	472.6	3%
75	Office equipment	574.5	4%	7843	Spare parts for transport facilities	275.5	2%
	Others	9 302.3	63%	5429	Medicaments	270.6	2%

Source: UN Comrade

Medicines close the list of leaders. Such structure of leaders in world trade is not surprising. Planet population grows level of life increases, life span raises, local conflicts don't stop, and growth of labor productivity and capital is inconceivable without technological and technical maintenance.

However the world economy has faced with unprecedented challenges: international trade volumes decreased to 11% in 2009 year, flow of international investment to 40%, world GDP decreased to 0.6%. During the crisis world prices for energy, raw materials, finished products were sharply decreased. Signs of growth rate recovery of world economy accompanied with high unemployment level in developed countries, long retention of lowest level of interest rates. We have done dynamics analysis of trade nominal volume during the crisis to identify kept position sectors and industries whose products were vulnerable for global crisis

Table 6 – Gain of world export volumes on the main groups of product range

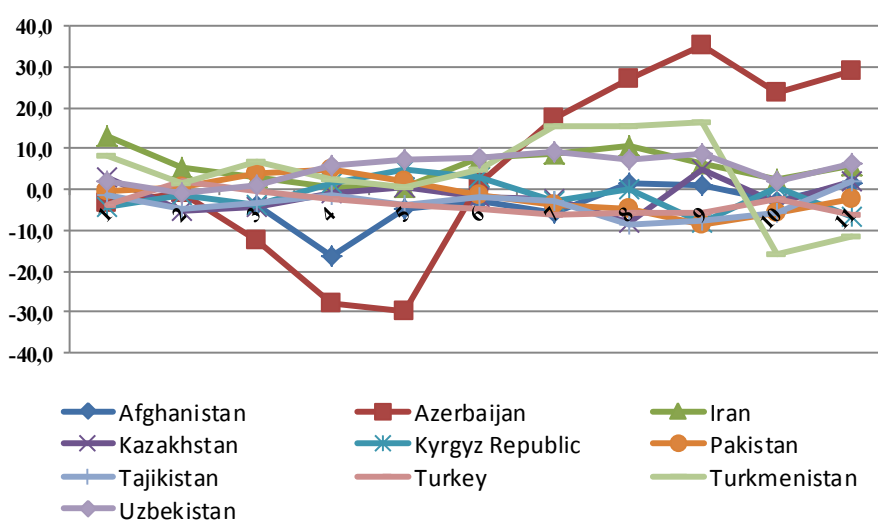
Code	Goods	2008	2009	2010
0	Food stuff	28.24%	-8.02%	8.50%
1	Drinks and tobacco	12.50%	-4.61%	5.53%
2	Raw products and semi-finished products	27.09%	-25.87%	42.01%
3	Mineral fuel	53.37%	-32.16%	28.18%
4	Animal, vegetable oil	70.98%	-19.36%	13.06%
5	Chemical industry products	21.37%	-10.48%	16.12%
6	Material finished products	17.35%	-26.81%	22.00%
7	Equipment and transport	13.26%	-17.86%	21.43%
8	Various finished products	12.71%	-12.77%	13.85%
9	Out of classification goods	48.12%	-19.52%	5.49%

¹⁰ After audit of product range in 1988 year (SITC Rev.3) production of defensive industry was scattered on 5-8 categories which usually included equipment, machinery. However it seriously distorted trade researches results of manufacturing industry production. Therefore the defense again returned to 9th section. CM. Overseas trade statistics United Kingdom trade with the European. H.M. Customs and Excise.

As it becomes clear from data the goods of inelastic type like food, drinks and tobacco were subjected to smallest reduction of trade volumes. Finished industrial goods traded with moderate falling and growth and raw materials continue to confirm tendency to high volatility of world prices and volumes depending on cycles of world economy development.

3.1.2 Analysis of the global economic crisis influence on intra-regional trade of ECO countries

Influence of external factors on ECO trade was expressed in export situation change especially in trade terms. Fluctuation of prices in international commodity markets was an important factor for the countries of region. International prices of energy goods and metals grew in 1999-2008 years and sharply fell in 2008-2009 years and restored in 2009-2010 years. All countries of the region except Afghanistan and Pakistan specialize on export of various energy products and metals and some countries of the region strongly depend on import of energy resources. Therefore fluctuations of the world prices had a great impact on the region.

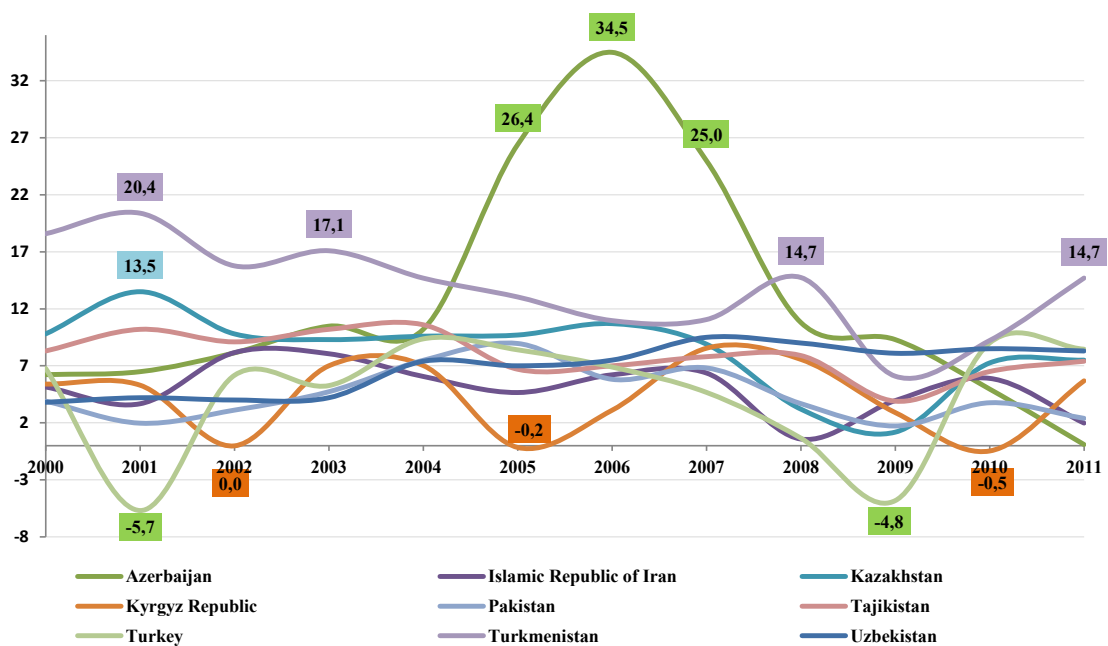


Source: WB, WDI, ERI Calculations

Figure 7 – Index dynamics of trade terms, 2000=100

As it shows on dynamics of trade terms index (Figure 7) trade term of pure exporters of energy resources countries (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) considerably improved. In 2010 relative price of their export (relative to import price) increased on 50-100% in comparison with 2000 year. In Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan the rise of export subject prices was almost completely compensated by rising of prices for import fuel. Rise of prices for imported energy resources led to deterioration of trade terms in 2007-2010 years in Tajikistan.

Because of moderate integration with the world financial system till 2009 year ECO countries could insulate economy real sector from external shock impacts. However since 2009 year volatility in GDP dynamics is sharply increased. The average value of production growth on the countries of region declined from 8.2% per year for 2000-2008 years to 5.3% in 2009 year.

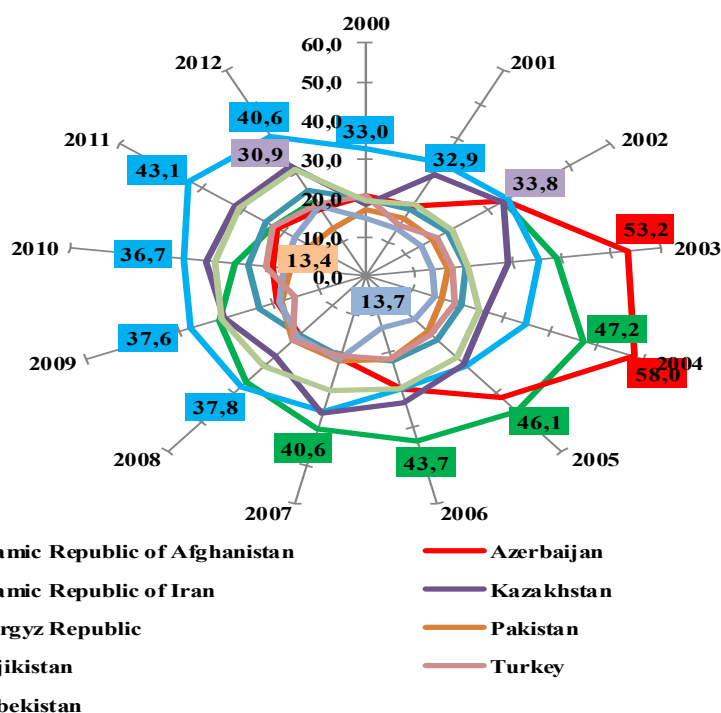


Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2012

Figure 8 – The IPV of ECO countries GDP, growth in % per year

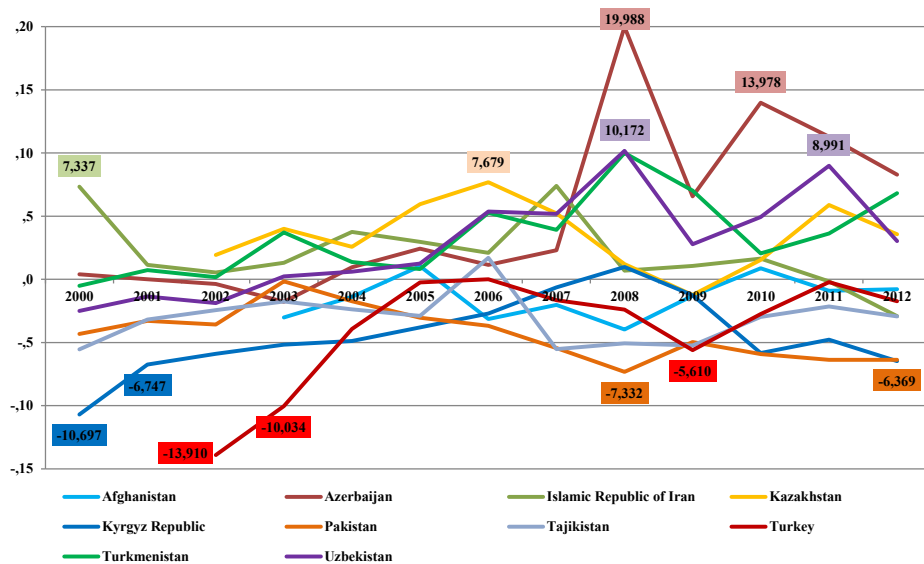
Crisis had impact on investments as well. Recession of world production forced investors to reconsider the investments directions – for the first time investments into developing and fast-growing economy exceeded investments inflow to advanced industrial countries.

As for ECO the crisis influence on investments in the region was insignificant. It can be shown on a rounded shape of investments dynamics to GDP in the chart below. There was a recession of investments during the crisis in ECO but the investments role in ensuring of economy growth the next years (2010-2012) kept importance at pre-crisis level. The diameter of circles shows which country economy more close adjoined to investment (Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan).



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2012

Figure 9 – Dynamics of gross investments in 2000-2012 years, in % to GDP



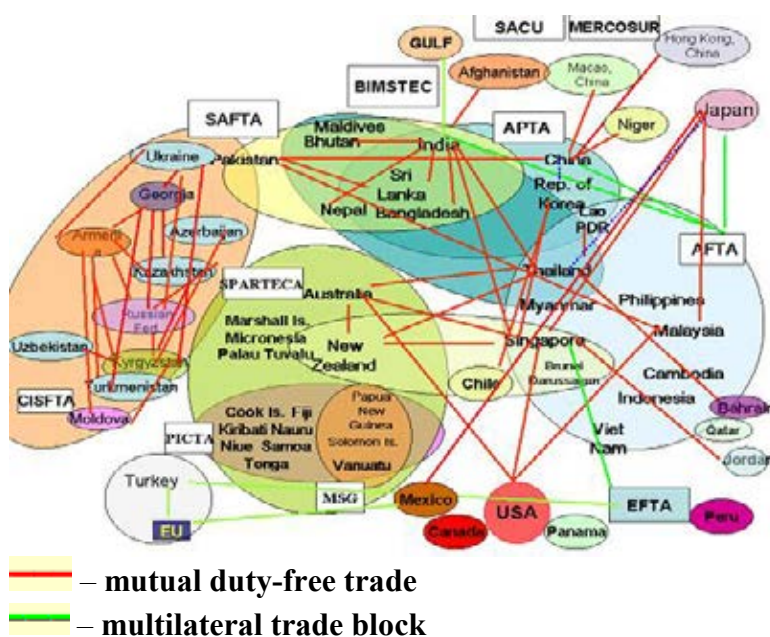
Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2012

Figure 10 – Budgetary balance on expenses and income of central governments in 2000-2012 years, in % to GDP

Recent financial and economic crisis forced ECO countries to accept accurate expressed counter cyclic fiscal policy. As a result the decrease in tax revenues and growth of expenses on anti-crisis measures deteriorated balance on public expenditures and ECO income in 2009 year.

Regional trade agreements

One of obviously tendencies in international trade is regionalism growth in parallel with liberalization process of foreign trade. The number of regional trade agreements constantly grows and will grow considering on-going negotiations.



As of November 15, 2011 year 505 requests for establishment of regional trade agreement are submitted to WTO. 313 of them are actually valid.

90% of them are free trade zones and preferences share and 10% is customs unions.

Source: Mikic, Mia, Mapping Preferential Trade in Asia and Pacific

Figure 11 – “Spaghetti plate” of regional trade blocks

Regional integration agreements have many forms. The most widespread forms of integration are: 1) free trade zone (FTZ) when trade restrictions between the participating countries are eliminated but each participating country pursues its own policy concerning the countries outside the agreement; 2) customs union is a free trade zone where all participants carry out common for all a foreign trade policy. Deeper integration forms include creation of common market – customs union which foreseen also free movement of production factors and economic alliances assuming a certain degree of harmonization of national economic policy of member countries.

Some basic agreements about regional integration in ECO region and the date of their conclusion:

ECO. 1985 year: Iran, Pakistan, Turkey. 1992 year: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

WTO. 1995 year 159 members including: 1995 year: Pakistan, Turkey. 1998 year: Kyrgyzstan. 2013 year: Tajikistan.

EurAsEC. 2001 year: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan.

CEZ. 2012 year: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia.

SAARC. 1985 year: Bangladesh, Butane, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka. 2007 year: Afghanistan

ESCAP. 1947 year: 48 members including: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Regional trade agreements of Turkey with European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

As regional integration agreements foreseen discrimination against countries that are not members of these agreements (they are expressed in preferential liberalization only to member countries), they contradict to the rule of the most preferential treatment what is a fundamental principle of WTO.

Considering prevalence of regional trade agreements and historical importance of trade agreements as instruments of foreign policy and sometimes as state-building WTO does not prohibit agreements about regional integration. WTO in contrast imposes obligations on its members to minimize the “opportunistic” behavior which is forwarded primarily not on integration but on discrimination against countries that are not members of regional integration agreements. It is done through obligated requirements of WTO members to notify WTO about new agreements on regional integration, not to create trade barriers against the rest of the world and the most important to eliminate trade barriers on all intra-regional trade of goods essentially.

Many regional integration agreements had more political rather than economic objectives. State security, power and management, democracy and human rights belong to such political goals.

Regional integration agreement can contribute regional security reinforcement because it increases the level of trade between member countries and thereby brings people of these countries together and reduces the degree of misconceptions about each other.

Questions about security reinforcement give the grounds for discrimination introduction against the countries that aren't members of integration and for providing of trade preferences only to

member countries. In this case external tariffs have to be established at optimum level for successful implementation of security reinforcement in the region. The optimal level of external tariffs establishment will gradually decrease especially if the agreement conducts to integration intensification

The reason is that during conclusion of agreement about regional integration the trade between member countries increases and security reinforces. With the increasing of security level rates of further security reinforcement are falling because of additional trade growth between member countries and at the same time the level of external optimal tariffs can be reduced.

Regional integration agreements contain both an opportunity and a challenge for the multilateral trading system. The opportunity is to use these agreements as experimental laboratories for cooperation - on issues that are not solved yet on multilateral level or where is the advantage for a regional approach (for example establishment of regional offices for registration of patents). The more regional agreements are applied on non-discrimination principle basis the less will be the damage to countries that are not members of such agreements.

3.2 Internal factors of trade in ECO region

Many factors had impact on ECO countries trade in 2000-2010 years. Some of these trade barriers (such as relatively weak trade relations between Central Asia countries and countries that were not included in former USSR) are a legacy of former Soviet Union whereas others (for example barriers to cross-border movement of goods, people and vehicles between ECO countries) emerged after the collapse of Soviet Union. ECO countries cannot do anything with some of such barriers (like additional transport costs and transportation time required for international deliveries to ECO countries because of landlocked allocation and complexity of their topography). However other barriers (such as macroeconomic, trade and structural policies pursued by region country governments) can be reduced through regional cooperation in trade policy, transport and customs transit.

3.2.1 The main macroeconomic indicators of ECO member countries

The first decade of XXI century in ECO countries was a period of economic recovery from strong recession during the transitional processes took place in 1990 years. Good growth has been registered in all countries of the region: average annual GDP growth rate exceeded 10% in Turkmenistan and has been over 8% in Turkey and Uzbekistan (Table 7). Therefore domestic demand including the demand for imported products in these countries has grown significantly.

Table 7 – Macroeconomic indicators for ECO member countries in 2011 year.

	Afgh.	Azer.	Iran	Kaz.	Kyrg.	Pak.	Tadj.	Turkey	Uzb.	Turkm.
GDP (billion US dollars)	18,2	62.3	482.4	178.3	5.9	210.6	6.5	778.1	45.4	25.7
GDP growth %	5.7	0.1	2.0	7.5	5.7	2.4	7.4	8.5	8.3	14.7
Unemployment	-	6.0	15.1	5.4	7.9	6.0	-	9.9	0.2	-
Inflation	7.8	5.6	19.6	7.4	5.7	13.3	9.3	10.4	5.3	13.3
Investments (% from GDP)	22.6	21.6	43.1	32.0	24.4	13.4	17.4	22.4	30.9	-

Export (billion US dollars)	0.3	26.5	102.1	59.6	2	25.3	0.9	134.9	5.2	6.9
Import (billion US dollars)	9.6	9.7	54.1	25.3	4.3	43.6	3.5	240.8	8.4	5.9

The largest volume of trade in 2011 year is indicated in Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan and Pakistan.

In general the dynamics of GDP in the region has a positive trend. From 2005 till 2007 years there was a high rate of GDP growth (25-34%) in Azerbaijan. Turkey has had a negative GDP growth in 2001 and in 2009 years (-5%) that was caused by crisis (Figure 12).

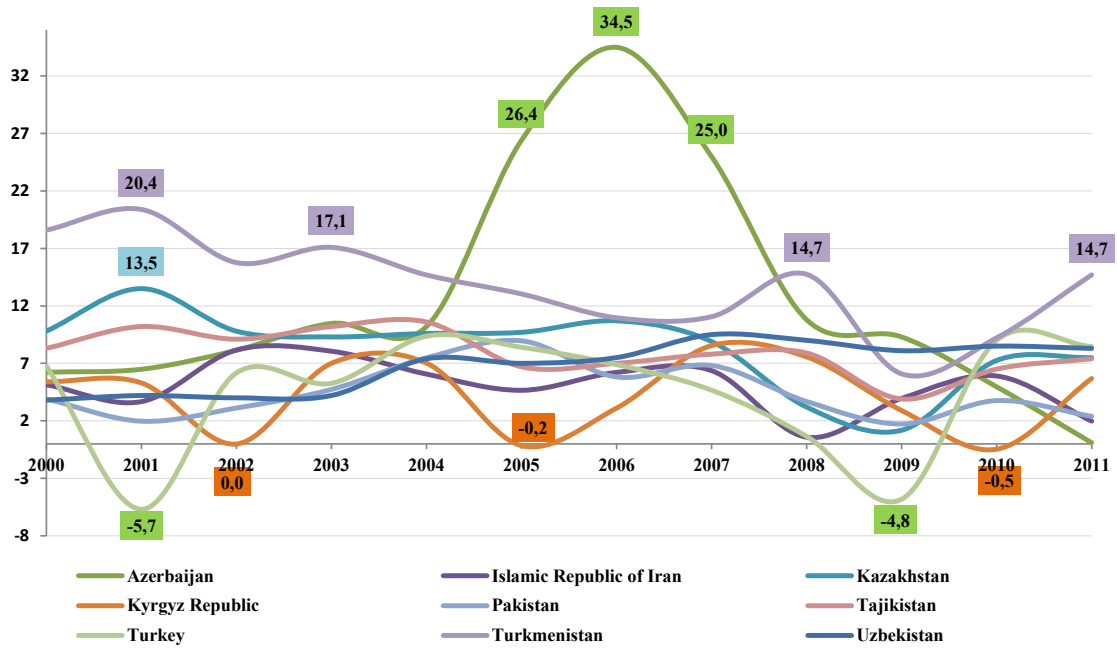


Figure 12 – Dynamics of ECO countries GDP for 2001-2011 years, changes in %

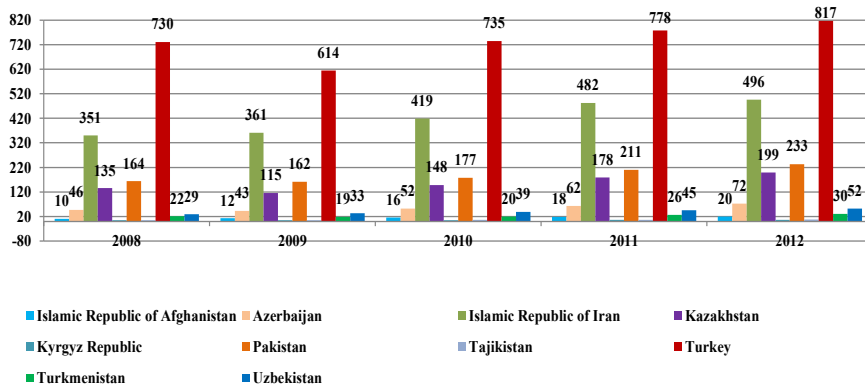


Figure 13 – GDP at current prices, billion USD

In dynamics from 2000 till 2011 years it is indicated the increase of GDP in constant prices to 2011 year in Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Also the share of GDP in current prices shows growth from 2009 till 2011 in Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and Kazakhstan.

The share of investment in % from GDP correlates depend on geographic location and availability of natural resources and development of industry (Table 8).

In 2011 the largest amount of savings is in Iran, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Large share of investment are in these countries except Azerbaijan.

Table 8 – Total investment and gross national saving of ECO member countries in 2011 year.

ECO countries	Total investment, % from GDP	National savings (gross), % from GDP
Afghanistan	22.6	22.6
Azerbaijan	21.6	47.9
Iran	43.1	53.8
Kazakhstan	32.0	39.6
Kyrgyz Republic	24.4	21.3
Pakistan	13.4	13.6
Tajikistan	17.4	13.2
Turkey	22.4	12.5
Turkmenistan	30.9	36.7

Source: IMF

Other macroeconomic factors directly affecting on foreign trade are inflation and exchange rate. In 2001-2010 years inflation in the region was high enough. Only in Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan the average annual inflation rate was below 10%; in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan they exceeded 20%. The detail information about exchange rate by countries is given in section 7.

Another problematic subject is the employment in the region. According to results of 2011 year high unemployment rate is in Iran and Turkey and continues to be the lowest in Uzbekistan (Figure 14).

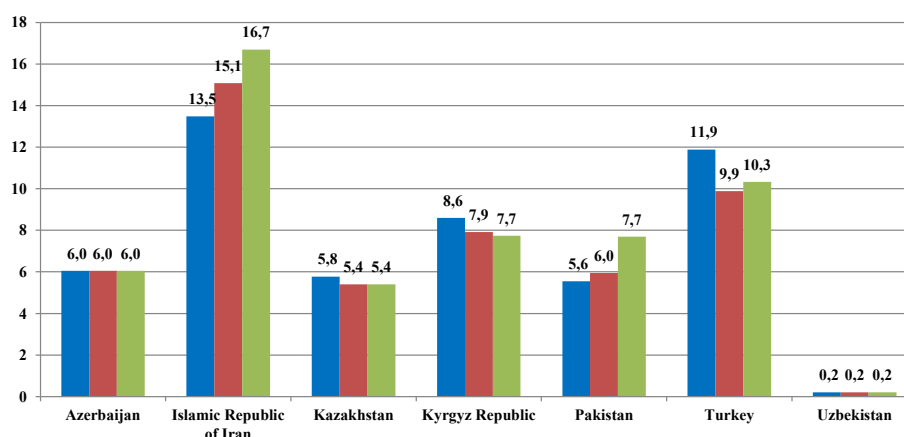


Figure 14 – Unemployment rate (total number of economically active population) in ECO countries in 2010-2012 years.

Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Pakistan occupy a middle position in unemployment level in the region and have a potential to improve situation in the countries at the expense of the national policy in the social economic sector.

Summarizing financial situation in the region it may be noted that the general government expenditures exceed revenues in Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkey. In ECO countries expenses do not exceed total government revenue (Table 9).

Table 9 – Total state revenues and expenses of ECO member countries in 2011 year.

ECO countries	Total state revenues (in % from GDP)	Total state expenses (in % from GDP)
Afghanistan	23.7	23.7
Azerbaijan	46.1	32.8
Iran	25.7	25.5
Kazakhstan	28.5	22.8
Kyrgyz Republic	33.3	38.1
Pakistan	12.8	19.1
Tajikistan	24.9	27.0
Turkey	33.9	34.2
Turkmenistan	20.2	16.7
Uzbekistan	40.2	32.8

There is a negative balance in the budget of Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkey. Iran shows little difference payments balance. Iran, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan demonstrate the surplus that allows considering about effectiveness of foreign economic activity of countries and serves as a basis for decision-making in the field of foreign economic policy.

The share of government revenue takes the main part of the GDP in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan (30-45%). The share of expenditure takes bigger share of GDP in economy of Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Azerbaijan (30-38%).

Condition of balance of payments characterizes country situation on world market. The current account deficit indicates on low competitiveness of national products, active import of products, total credit balance deficit weakens the position of national currency, leads to increased inflow of foreign capital (Figures 15 and 16).

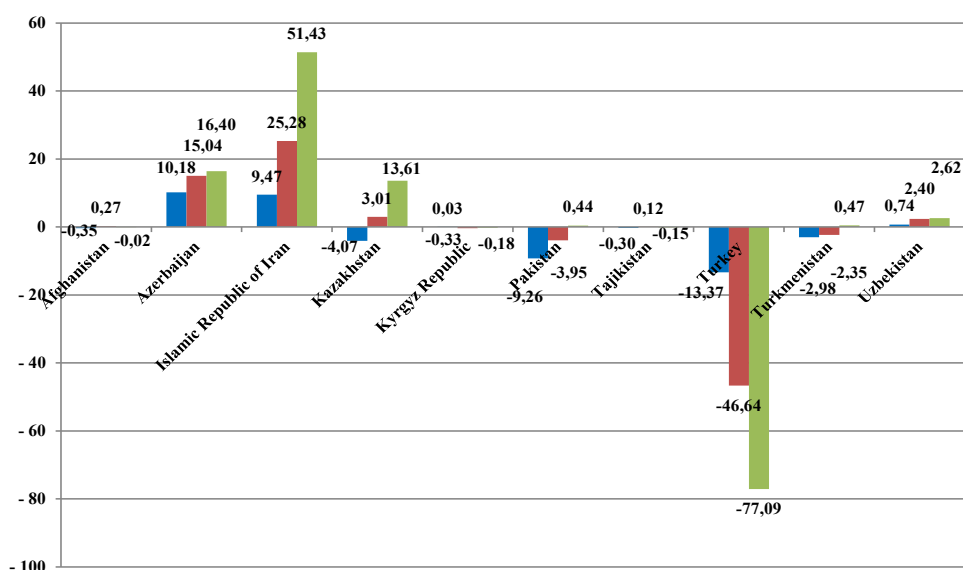


Figure 15 – The balance of payments on current operations in 2009-2011 year, billion US dollars

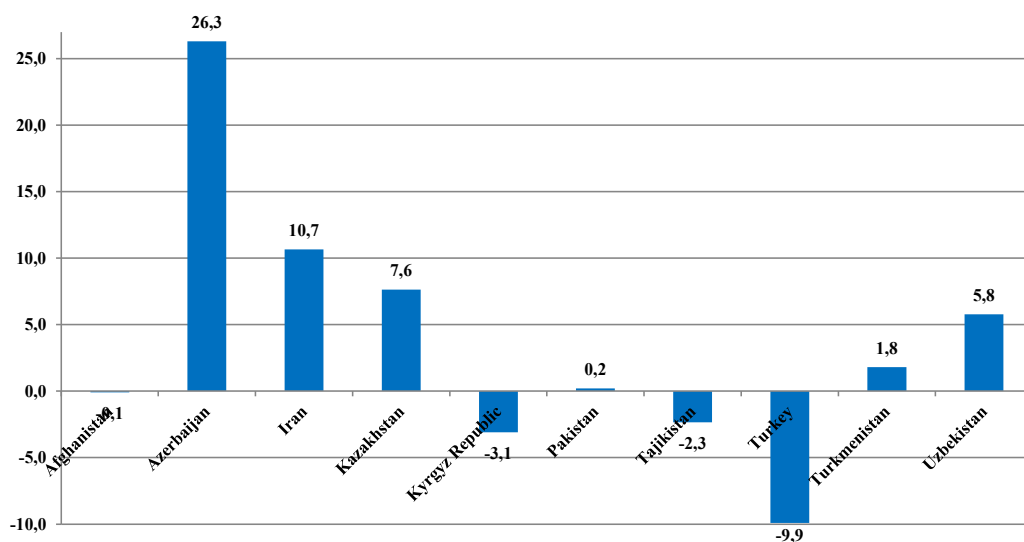


Figure 16 – The balance of payments on current operations (% from GDP)

Probably because of negative balance there is a reduction of official reserves and in countries where the balance is positive the official reserves grows. Therefore all components of balance of payments should be equal to zero i.e. according to principles of balance of payments construction it is always balanced. As the result the reduction in official reserves indicates on scale of balance of payments deficit; the growth of official reserves shows the magnitude of positive balance of balance of payments.

The task of equilibration of international payments balance is one of the main goals of economic policy of the state along with economic growth, fighting with inflation and unemployment. State regulation of balance of payments is a set of currency, financial, monetary credit measures forwarded on establishing the main items of balance of payments.

Another group of factors impacting on foreign trade in the region is related to management problems. It is known that corruption and inefficient functioning of government institutions occur in many countries of the region. It is reflected on values of world indicators of management calculated by the World Bank.

According to these indicators all ECO countries except Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Turkey belong to the lowest quintile in quality of public administration. Inefficient governance leads to increasing of transaction costs and reduction of predictability of international supply and have negative impact on trade. In addition inefficient state institutions responsible for trade promotion insufficiently quickly eliminate existing trade barriers and execute government trade policy.

A variety of external factors besides internal policy and structural problems had impact on foreign trade of ECO countries in 2000-2010 years. Situation in Afghanistan and its radical change after September 11, 2011 year was one of these factors.

Changes in macroeconomic and structural policies in the countries of the region and in environment took place on the background of strong institutional changes associated with recently acquired independence and transition to a market economy. In 2000 years basic market institutions in ECO countries already operated and population mainly adapted to new conditions. All that factors essentially affected on foreign trade in 2000-2010 years.

3.2.2 Institutional bases of ECO

The main objective of ECO is creation of the conditions for the continuous and comprehensive social-economic development, consecutive and advancing integration of the states' economy into the world economic communication system, adjustment of the regional cooperation and the mutual aid in the cultural, technical and scientific spheres.

The main subject of the cooperation is trade. The unified trade regime in the framework of the organization is still formed. During conducting the activity of the organization a number of agreements are signed: on the transit trade, on the simplified visa procedures for the ECO countries businessmen, and also on framework agreements on the trade cooperation in the region. These documents created a legal base for the trade development.

However the trade potential of the association is not used completely. The estimated amount is 6 billion US dollars when the real turn is almost less for four times.

According to the experts the economic reasons of such situation is different level of the economic development of the participating countries and disagreement on the contents and introduction methods of the joint projects.

In September, 2002 a discussion of the new ECO trade agreement commenced at the meeting of the group of experts that took place in Almaty. The general opinion concerned the issue of the mutual trade liberalization and conducting a serious analysis of the current tariff and non-tariff restrictions. The attitude of the parties is different towards the measures for the foreign trade liberalization, speed of their assuming.

In July, 2003 the representatives of 10 countries signed the agreement on decrease of the trade tariffs for 15% within the next eight years. It was supposed that the annual minimum decrease of the tariffs should be 10% and cover not less than 5% of goods. Afghanistan does not participate in the agreement since there is no tariff system in this country.

In Dushanbe the countries agreed to reduce the tariff and the non-tariff barriers between the region states within 10 years in September, 2004. For this period ECO intends to increase the trade volumes in the internal market of the region from 6 to 20% owing to such actions.

The ECO countries stated objective to create a free trade area by 2015. Its creation will allow increasing the trade turnover between the ECO countries for eight times. Today only half of the actions have been conducted for its creation.

In May, 1998 in Almaty city at the eighth meeting of the Council of Ministers of foreign affairs the ECO member countries signed the Framework agreement on the transit transportations, the Charter of Institute of Education and the Memorandum of Understanding between the ECO member countries on cooperation of fight against contraband and customs fraud. However, not all states signed the above documents.

There is a legal base regulating the investment interaction of the member countries within ECO. The agreements "On the ECO investments" and "On the attraction and protection of the investments in the ECO member-countries" assist to the development of the mutual investments of the ECO states and regulate their protection mechanisms. None of the parties has right for the unreasonable or unfair disposing, keeping, using, spending, prolonging or distribution of such investments.

For the expansion of the opportunities of the multilateral economic projects' implementation, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan initiated the creation of the Trade and Cooperation Bank with the capital of 1 billion US dollars in the framework of ECO.

Besides other cooperation branches the much attention is paid to the infrastructure development of the "East-West" and "North-South" transport corridors.

Poor transport connection restrain the growth of the intra-regional trade in this region. Formation of the regional transport system commenced in the framework of the ten-year ECO action program in the field of the transport and communications which was adopted at the summit in May, 1997 in Ashkhabad. In 1998 the Transit Transport Framework Agreement (TTFA) on freights and passengers was signed in Almaty. Moreover, committees, working groups and programs for various transport branches, including railway, motor, sea transport, civil aviation, communication and multimodal transport are created. The ECO secretariat is planning to conduct about 30 events annually in this area.

In August, 2004 on Issyk-Kul (Kyrgyzstan) the Action Program on the development of the transport and communications in this region (1998-2007) were corrected in the framework of the fifth meeting of the Ministers of Transport and Communications of the ECO member countries. The ECO Framework Agreement on the transit and issues on the continuous motion of the container trains along the Trans-Asian railway were discussed, measures and actions on the development of the motor and sea transport were developed, and also the Development Plan implementation of the telecommunications and mail services in ECO region were considered.

In 2006 at the meeting of the Ministers of Transport and Communications in Tehran the decision on the creation of the high level Group of Experts on transport was adopted to estimate the projects' implementation provided in the ECO Transport Program. After that experts began working out other projects. In October, 2007 on the results of the Group work the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the ECO member countries prolonged the existing transport program in Herat. The ECO countries pay much attention to the development of the transit transportations. Their implementation is on the basis of the agreement on the transit which came into force in May, 2006. A coordination council and its five technical committees are created according to the decision of the second meeting of the Coordination Council for Transit. In 2008 the civil motor transport insurance system (the ECO white card) came into force in which Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkey took part.

At the seventh meeting of the Ministers of Transport and Communications in Antalya (Turkey) in April, 2008 the decisions were made on the assessment of the implementation of the ECO Action Program of transport and communications 1998-2007 and on the regional cooperation in the field of the railway transport concerning the multimodal transportations, sea cooperation in the region, civil aviation and creation of the Logistic Provider of association "Federation" (ECOLPAF).

During the ECO functioning, several transport projects were implemented and being implemented. So, in May, 1996 the Tedzhen Trans-Asian railway (Turkmenistan) – Serakhs – Mashhad (Iran) was constructed in the framework of the organization. It joints with the 700-kilometer railroad of Bafa – Bandar-Abbas. The joining of the railroads of Turkmenistan and Iran provided the states of Central Asia and China with the shortest exit to the countries of the Middle East and to the Persian Gulf.

In 2007 in Astana allocation of 100 thousand US dollars from the ECO Feasibility Studies Fund was approved for assistance to the regular running along the railway route Istanbul – Almaty and

a high-speed railway line Islamabad – Tehran – Istanbul (ITI Express). The obligations were imposed on Turkey: to contact the European states, in particular, Bulgaria to facilitate the connection of the trips Istanbul – Almaty and Islamabad – Tehran – Istanbul to the European railway network. These railway routes commenced regular running from Istanbul since August 2, 2010.

In 2011 one more route of the container railway transit Bender-Abbas (Iran) – Almaty (Kazakhstan) was launched.

Also sea cooperation develops in the framework of ECO. So, in Tehran in February, 2008 according to decisions of the fourth meeting of the heads of the ECO members' sea organizations Iran provided a list of objects, discounts and special agreements in favor of the ECO member states having not exit to the sea for their free transit to the Chabahar port. Also they include territorial allocation for the so-called "ECO zones" where the ECO member countries may conduct economic activity. Iran also declared granting discounts when leasing industrial and agricultural facilities, and also discounts for storage and freight processing.

The important sphere of the joint actions is economy recovery of Afghanistan. All states are interested in this. In June, 2003 in Bishkek the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the Economic Cooperation Organization approved the draft of the Action Plan on restoration of Afghanistan and the conceptual document "ECO Participation in the Restoration of Afghanistan". The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the Economic Cooperation Organization appealed the member countries to take effective steps for the quick organization of the financial experts' meeting for the purpose of the development of the creation mechanism of a Special Fund for reconstruction of Afghanistan and implementation of those programs that in the Action Plan on restoration of Afghanistan. By that time at the summit in Dushanbe (2004) the Special Fund on restoration of Afghanistan had been already created and its activity mechanisms were defined. Contributions of the ECO member countries are accumulated in the Fund voluntary. Herewith, the summit failed to prepare the document defining the concrete restoration objects of Afghanistan. It is obvious that the bilateral cooperation with the government of Afghanistan concerning assistance on economic recovery is more preferable for the majority of donors.

Cooperation in the oil and gas branch is of a certain interest. As long ago as in 2000 at the summit in Tehran a high level expert group was created for the purpose of laying the oil and gas pipelines on the territory of the ECO member countries.

In the framework of ECO the cooperation in the field of power is important for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, first of all, cooperation on development of large and small hydropower with use of their rich water resources, and also implementation of ECO project and Islamic Development Bank on possible association and coordination of the power system functioning.

Removal of all barriers before the trade of the ECO countries and cancellation or simplification of some customs and tax duties can become a good opportunity for the trade development between the organization member countries.

Initiatives directed for the trade liberalization in the ECO countries

Striving to expand the trade and more closely be integrated into the international trade system the ECO country follow both on the way of participation in the regional trade agreements, and on the way of joining to WTO.

Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are members of CIS formed by Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in 1991. In 1994 the CIS countries signed the Agreement on the Free Trade Zone Creation, but failed to make an agreement on the general list of the goods which are subject to exemption from the free trade regime. In 1999 they amended the agreement according to which the list of exceptions from the free trade regime can be coordinated on a bilateral basis. However not all of the CIS countries could make an agreement on the list of exceptions even on the bilateral basis. Therefore the agreement is not executed. In 2008 Afghanistan wished to enter the CIS herewith being an observer in the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly.

In 1992 Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan together with Afghanistan entered ECO formed in 1985 by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. In 2003 Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkey signed the ECO Trade Agreement assuming decrease of tariffs to the levels, not exceeding 15%, at least, for 80% of goods within eight years after coming into force of the agreement. But nearly three years later after it's signing by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the Economic Cooperation Organization it has not come into force.

In 1994 Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan created the Central Asian Economic Union which was designed on the EU model. When in 1998 Tajikistan joined it this organization was renamed as Central Asian Economic Community. In 2002 the presidents of these four countries proclaimed the Central Asian Cooperation Organization a successor of the Central Asian Economic Community. At the summit of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization that took place in Astana (Kazakhstan) in 2004, the Russian Federation entered the organization, and Uzbekistan suggested creating a Central Asian Common Market in the framework of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization. However, at the meeting in St. Petersburg (Russian Federation) the presidents of the member states of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization decided to unite the organization with EurAsEC in October, 2005.

At the end of 1995 Kazakhstan joined the contract on the Customs Union formation which was signed by Belarus and the Russian Federation at the beginning of 1995. After Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan joined it in 1996 and Tajikistan in 1999. In February, 2000 these five countries signed the General Agreement on External Tariffs. According to this document they undertook to adopt the general external tariffs within five years after this agreement came into force¹¹. In October, 2000 they signed the document on the EurAsEC creation – the regional organization intended for simplification of the Customs Union creation and the Common Economic Space of the community member states. The contract on the EurAsEC creation came into force in May, 2001 having replaced the agreement on the Customs Union between the community member states. After presidents of the member countries of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization made the decision on uniting this organization with EurAsEC Uzbekistan joined the EurAsEC in January 2006. In spite of the fact that in 2000 Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan agreed to adopt the general external tariffs by 2006, they failed to do this. As of the end of 2005 they managed to coordinate the general external tariffs only for the goods whereon the external tariffs were identical in Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. These goods are only 63% of all the goods included in the product assortment of the EurAsEC. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan did not even accept this incomplete list of the general external tariffs

¹¹ The agreement came into force in 2000 in Belarus, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan and in 2001 in Kazakhstan.

of the EurAsEC. As of the end of 2005 only 18% of the tariff rates in Kyrgyzstan and 49% of the tariff rates in Tajikistan were harmonized with the general external tariffs of the EurAsEC¹².

In September, 2003 among the CIS countries an alternative group appeared when Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine concluded the preliminary agreement on the Common Economic Space (CES) creation. This agreement provides the formation of supranational institutions and a free trade zone with complete creation of the economic union of the organization member countries. However the future of the Common Economic Space became unclear after the presidential election 2004 in Ukraine when the westernized government came to the power. In August 2005 Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation undertook to sign a package of 29 binding instruments of the Common Economic Space by December 2005 and additional 15 documents by March 2006. The parties failed to coordinate the mentioned 29 documents subject to signing in December 2005. Their signing was postponed until March 2006.

In addition to joining to the regional organizations which had already concluded or intend to conclude multilateral RTS, the ECO countries signed a large number of bilateral RTS and Agreements on Free Trade. However some of this bilateral RTS did not come into force because they were not ratified, at least, by one of the country signed them. Efficiency of the formally valid agreements was limited due to narrowness of the coverage, difficult rules of the goods origin determination and incomplete execution of agreements.

The main reason of the incomplete execution of the formally valid bilateral RTS is that there is no effective mechanism of implementation and settlement of disputes in them like in many multilateral RTS. Therefore, these RTS does not prevent the participating countries from taking measures contradicting the agreements and does not assist in resolving trade disputes which can result due to such actions.

Despite the bad experience of the RTS implementation, offers on the conclusion of new RTS with participation of the ECO countries do not terminate. At the eighth ECO summit that took place in Dushanbe (Tajikistan) in September 2004 Iran suggested to create a free trade zone in the framework of ECO by 2015.

In parallel with participation in various RTS of the ECO countries seek to become members of the WTO. Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan have already joined the WTO. Other ECO countries are at various stages of the joining process. Participation in the WTO does not exclude regional cooperation. There are several alternatives of such cooperation which the ECO countries can implement in the framework of the WTO. The alternatives include coordinated, but not discriminated trade liberalization, coordination of positions during negotiations on joining to the WTO and cooperation with other developing countries for cancellation of the agricultural subsidies in the developed countries.

3.2.3 Tariff trade policies of the countries of ECO

The following important factor that influences on the trade development in the region is the trade policy applied by the member countries. The highest formal trade barriers are in Iran, Uzbekistan and Pakistan, including the highest import tariffs that are applied in Turkey and Turkmenistan concerning the agricultural production (Table 10).

¹² To accept the general external tariffs of the EurAsEC, Kyrgyzstan needs to hold negotiations on amendment of the obligations accepted when joining to the WTO since many tariffs of the general external tariffs are higher, than the maximum tariff rates which were coordinated when joining to the WTO.

Table 10 – Access conditions for the ECO countries’ market (customs-tariff) (arithmetic-mean value)

ECO countries	All goods	Agricultural goods	Industrial goods
Azerbaijan	6.93%	13.43%	6.52%
Kyrgyzstan	11.01 %	13.06 %	10.88 %
Kazakhstan	9.65%	8.28%	10.19%
Pakistan	14.77%	13.58%	15.25%
Tajikistan	5 %	9.77 %	4.69 %
Turkey	4.42%	60.86%	0.97%
Uzbekistan	26.19%	25.74%	27.48%
Turkmenistan	3.66%	24.46%	2.31%
Iran	23.14 %	18.91 %	23.66 %
Afghanistan	6.38 %	4.80 %	6.67 %

Source: ITC (www.macmap.org)

The average import tariff of Turkmenistan, depending on the product category, varies from 0% to 32.62%. The highest tariff is prescribed for the manufactured food, alcoholic and soft drinks and vinegar, tobacco (32.62%), then plant products (28.65%), textiles and textile goods (26.14%). The import customs duty is not applied concerning the goods relating to the categories: “Plastic and products from it; rubber and rubber products”, “Wood and products from wood”, “Base metals and products from them”, “Optical, photographic devices and others; watches; musical instruments”, “Weapon and ammunition; their parts and accessories”, “Various industrial goods”, “Works of art, collection and antique items”.

Table 11 – Rates of excises applied for goods manufactured in Turkmenistan and for goods imported to the customs territory of Turkmenistan

On goods manufactured in Turkmenistan:	Rates of excises:
Beer	10% from the cost
Natural grape wines, hard alcoholic drinks, liquors and other alcoholic drinks, and also wine materials with alcoholic content: - to 20 percent inclusively: - more than 20 to 30 percent inclusively: - more than 30 percent:	15% from the cost 30% from the cost 40% from the cost
Petrol	40% from the cost
Diesel oil	40% from the cost
On goods imported to the customs territory of Turkmenistan:	Rates of excises:
Beer	50% from the customs value
Natural grape wines, hard alcoholic drinks, liquors and other alcoholic drinks, and also wine materials with alcoholic content: - to 20 percent inclusively: - more than 30 percent:	100% from the customs value 100% from the customs value
Spirits used when producing alcoholic drinks (except the one imported for medical purposes, and also by the state enterprises of consumer cooperation)	4 US dollar for 1 liter
Tobacco goods	30% from the customs value, but not less than 0.5 US dollar for 1 pack
Other industrially manufactured tobacco and industrial tobacco substitutes	10 US dollar for 1 kg
Motor cars (except special emergency trolleys and cars specially equipped for disabled)	0.3 US dollar for 1 cc of the engine capacity

In 2012 Turkmenistan carried out bilateral trade and economic cooperation with 110 countries of the world. Intergovernmental agreements on Trade and Economic Cooperation were concluded with 24 countries, with 7 countries – Agreements on Free Trade, with 21 countries – Agreements on Promotion and Mutual Protection of Investments and with 13 countries – Agreements on Elimination of Double Taxation.

The main method of protection of the Turkmen manufactures on the tariff regulation is applying of rate increase of excises when importing some goods.

When importing above goods the tax code of Turkmenistan provides levy of the rates increased of excises in comparison with the rates levied from the Turkmen manufactures of similar goods that is for the purpose to protect the domestic manufactures (Table 11).

It happens that the rates of excises for the import goods significantly exceed the prescribed rates of excises for the similar goods of the Turkmen manufacturing. In particular, it concerns the Russian goods (beer, certain types of alcoholic products), for example: on malt beer for 5 times, on alcoholic drinks for 2.5 – 6 times.

As a result of continuing use of the differentiated rates of excises the indicated excisable production of the Russian manufactures becomes noncompetitive in comparison with similar Turkmen production and is driven out from the market of Turkmenistan.

The Russian party holds consultations on this issue with the Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations and the Ministry of Finance of Turkmenistan.

Besides measures concerning the tariff regulation, non-tariff measures are also applied to some goods import of which is subject to licensing in Turkmenistan. The effective law “On licensing of certain types of activity” of Turkmenistan dated June 25 2008 provides license for activity implementation towards import and selling of alcohol, alcoholic products, tobacco products, chemical production and vehicles.

It is also possible to refer the state activity in the sphere of the intellectual property protection rights for the trade, collective or common-place mark to the non-tariff regulation measures of the foreign economic activity. The Law of Turkmenistan adopted on October 23, 2008 “On Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellation of Origin of Goods” defines the concept of infringing goods. Illegal use of other’s trademark, service mark, appellation of origin of goods or marking of goods can cause certain sanctions up to confiscation of the freights imported to Turkmenistan.

Besides, the Turkmen government also applies other measures of the non-tariff import regulation, namely:

- Customs and administrative measures on the border. All the imported production in Turkmenistan is subject to certification. Special procedures on testing and certification are provided for some types of the import production. It concerns the imported agricultural machinery, samples of which are tested beforehand by the Ministry of Agriculture of Turkmenistan on the territory of the country minimum for two thousands of operation hours, and after that decision is made on the expediency of its import to the country (the term of testing can be prolonged by the Ministry). Also the Ministry of Agriculture of Turkmenistan conducts preliminary “registration” of means and preparations for protection of plants for the purpose of obtaining permission for their import to the country. On average this procedure takes till two years.

- Sanitary and phytosanitary measures. In Turkmenistan the import of live animals, ingredients of animal origin, veterinary preparations, biological materials, feed and raw materials of animal origin is subject to the border veterinary control. The veterinary control in Turkmenistan is conducted by the Association of Livestock Societies “Turkmenmallara”. It is necessary to obtain the import quarantine permit in the Ministry of Agriculture of Turkmenistan before import of the

quarantine products – phyto-genesis production, or even at its transit through the territory of Turkmenistan.

- Credit restrictions during import deliveries to Turkmenistan. According to the effective procedure concerning the protection of the interests of the local importers when delivering goods to Turkmenistan, the advance payment as one of the possible forms of payment is excluded in the conditions of the foreign trade contracts. When concluding contract on the delivery of goods to Turkmenistan a foreign supplier is subject only for the following terms of payment for the delivered goods: letter of credit, payment against the bank guarantee or payment after delivery of freight. The indicated payment procedure on import is supervised by the Commodity Exchange and the Interbank Currency Exchange of Turkmenistan that is a structural division of the Central bank of the country.

Now the Turkmen production is exported to more than 40 countries of the world, including to China, Iran, Russia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Germany, the USA, Great Britain, Ukraine, Switzerland. The main export articles are oil products, cotton-fiber, production of the domestic textile industry, chemical industry etc.

When regulating export the Turkmen government applies measures both of tariff and non-tariff character.

Commodity groups subject to customs duty were provided by the resolution of the President of the country in 2008, namely: hand-made carpeting, some mineral fertilizers, non-ferrous metals and production from them, wheat, wheat flour, alimentary products, rice.

Except the tariff export restrictions there are also quantitative restrictions in Turkmenistan, including absolute prohibition for export. In particular, it concerns the gas oxygen tanks forbidden for exporting from the country, and also a number of vegetables and fruit which export has a seasonal nature and permitted only within July and August.

The legislation of Turkmenistan does not provide sale of currency gain by exporters to the government. When in 2008 the multiplicity of exchange was canceled exporters have no any advantages at the expense of the difference of exchange.

Internal promotional fare is operated in the country which was provided by the Ministry of Railway Transportation to the state enterprises conducting transportation of freights, including export which is much lower than the tariffs provided for both the non-state enterprises and foreign organizations exporting goods to Turkmenistan by rail.

Besides, some state enterprises in Turkmenistan are exempted from export duties when exporting a number of goods from the country. When exporting such types of fertilizers as ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, superphosphate of the enterprises of the “Turkmenkhimiy” state concern do not pay the export duty unlike other exporters. When exporting cabling and wiring products the enterprises of the Ministry of Energy and Industry of Turkmenistan are also exempted from the export duty for export of products made of non-ferrous metals.

The basic principles of the foreign economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan are established in the law “On Foreign Economic Activity” No. 285-XII dated 14.06.1991 (current edition is approved on 26.05.2000). The law defined the main directions of the state regulation of the foreign economic activity, namely: formation and improvement of the legislative base of the foreign economic activity, exchange control, tax regulation, tariff and non-tariff regulation, applying of protective, countervailing and anti-dumping measures for the observance of the

economic interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan, establishment of the foreign trade activity order, including the quantitative restriction and state monopoly for the export and import of certain types of goods, certification of the imported and exported goods, establishment of the technical, pharmacological, sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary, environmental standards and requirements, providing preferences and privileges to foreign economic activity subjects.

The law “On Customs Tariff” (No. 470-1 dated 29.08.1997) establishes the formation and application order of the customs tariff, and also the rules on the imposition of customs duty on goods during their transit through the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The ultimate rates of the import customs duties are established legislatively for the goods imported from the countries with which the Republic of Uzbekistan applies a most favored nation treatment in the framework of the trade and economic relations. The rates of the import customs duties increase twice towards the goods imported from the countries with which the trade and economic relations do not provide a most favored nation treatment or the goods country of origin of which were not defined, except for the cases when the Republic of Uzbekistan grants tariff preferences. The goods imported from the countries, with which Uzbekistan signed the Agreement on Free Trade Zone Creation, are not imposed with the import customs duties. Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Tajikistan are referred to these countries. The rates of the import and export customs duties are set by the resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The foreign trade of the republic is characterized by high level of the import protectionism (arithmetic-mean rate of the customs tariffs is 26.19), large number of non-tariff barriers significantly increasing the transaction expenses of the foreign economic activity. The current legal base in the sphere of the customs affairs includes more than 580 acts. There are no unambiguous and transparent assignment rules of the FEACN product identification numbers when passing through customs. Quite often industrial components and goods fall under a code of finished goods that effects on the amount of the customs payments.

Certain difficulties are caused by the obligatory certification of import components; including products of world-known firms (often foreign certificates are not admitted). Each new party is subject to the obligatory certification. The cost of the import implementation for one container is 4650 US dollar in Uzbekistan. It is one of the highest rates in the world. For comparison: in the majority of the developed countries it does not exceed 1500 US dollars.

The average import tariff of Uzbekistan, depending on the product category, varies from 0% to 50.9%. The highest tariff is set for footwear and headdresses (50.9%), then follow precious and semiprecious stones, precious metals, costume jewelry, coins (49.01%) and goods from stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica (47.74%). Work of art, collecting and antiques items are not imposed with the customs duty. Rather low rate of the customs tariff is applied towards fats and oils of animal or phytogenesis origin (8.47%), wood and goods from it (13.68%) and base metals and products from them (14.25%).

Restrictions on converting of the national currency are still in Uzbekistan. It should be noted that there are no official restrictions on converting of the amount-based means in hard currency. According to the current rules (paragraph 37 of the Annex No. 2 to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 294 dated 10.07.2001) the presented bids for converting of the business entities should be considered by experts of authorized banks within three business days. However there are delays in consideration of the bids and unmotivated refusals of banks to convert suma in hard currency.

And it can hardly be stated that converting is not conducted: there is no delays on the large investment projects while small and medium business expects converting for a year and more, it is compelled to develop various schemes negatively. Usually, the debt is repaid when large bilateral actions are to come (IPC meetings, high level visits of senior heads of countries).

In 2011 assignments were charged to the Republican Road Fund of Uzbekistan from buyers of new and second-hand import cars during registration of cars in bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (motor car – 6%, “Gazelles” and trucks – 20% from the car cost).

Since January 1, 2012 by the resolution of the President of Uzbekistan No. IIII-1675 dated 30.12.2011 new rates of excises on the produced and imported goods were set in Uzbekistan.

According to the Resolution, in connection with growth of the Uzbek suma rate, the rates of excises are slightly increased for the goods produced in the territory of Uzbekistan.

Also excise rate is set in the Resolution in the amount of “10% from the customs cost, but not less than 0.16 US dollars/liter” for the imported “Sunflower, safflower or cotton oils and their fractions” (the 15th group of the Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature) .

Besides, according to the Resolution the excise rate was changed for the imported jewelry (71 product group) with 140% for 10 US dollars for 1 gram of gold-ware. Also products from gold or silver and pearls were added to the list of imported goods on the Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature codes 7113 19 000 0, 7113 11 000 0, 7113 20 000 0.

In total, excise on 63 two-digit codes on more than 400 commodity items is established for the import production. Excise on 14 items is charged on the Uzbek production.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 10, 1997 No. VII-1871 “On Additional Measures for the Stimulation of Export of Goods (Works, Services)” export licensing is cancelled, except for the specific goods (arming and defense technology, precious metals, alloys, products from them, ores, concentrates, bar, waste of precious metals, precious natural stones and products from them, uranium and other radioactive materials, products from them, waste of radioactive materials, devices and equipment using radioactive materials).

The decree forbids export of the following goods: grains (wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, corn, buckwheat), baked goods (except flour confectionery, cakes, cookies of own production), flour, grain, cattle, bird, meat and meat by-products, including barn-door fowl (in the edition of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.12.2011 No. VII-4399), sugar, period pieces, vegetable oils, rawhide (including non-standard), down and fur raw material, including astrakhan one (including non-standard), scrap and waste of non-ferrous metals, silk cocoons suitable for unwinding, raw silk (untwisted), waste silk (including the cocoons not suitable for unwinding, waste of cocoon thread and loosened waste).

The average import tariff on the territory of Tajikistan is not high for all goods. The highest tariffs are of the following group of goods: “Natural or cultivated pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, metals plated by precious metals and goods from them; costume jewelry; coins” (11.41%), “Footwear, headdresses, umbrellas, sun-protection umbrellas, canes, seats, switches, whips and their parts; processed feathers and products from them; artificial flowers; products from human hair” (11.16%), “Products from stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; pottery, glass and products from glass” (9.65%), “Live animals; animal products” (8.68%), “Textiles and textile products” (7.96%). Towards goods

from Kazakhstan Tajikistan applies a free trade regime adopted in the framework of the Eurasian Economic Community providing duty-free trade between member countries of the EurAsEC.

Since November 1, 2003 by the resolution of the government of the Republic of Tajikistan “On customs tariff of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated November 14, 2003 No. 497 (in the edition of the resolution of the government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated March 4, 2010 No. 110) being a member of the urAsEC the Republic of Tajikistan established a free trade regime and applies a zero rate of the import customs duty when importing goods coming from the member states of the EurAsEC, except “Aluminum ores and concentrates” - Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature code of the EurAsEC 2006 00 000 0, the Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature code of the EurAsEC 281220000 0 (alumina).

Turkey is the member of the World Trade Organization and the Customs Union of the European Union, and also it is a part of the EFTA free trade zone with the countries of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

The average import tariff of Turkey is not high for all goods. However, the import customs tariff is of a protectionist character for the agricultural goods to support the Turkish manufactures of agrofood goods. The highest tariffs are on the sections 01 (on items: meat, dairy products), 02 (fresh flowers, vegetables, fruits, green tea, wheat, rice, flour), 04 (sausage products, fish production, sugar, tinned vegetables and fruit, jams, juice, wine, cigarettes), 03 (sunflower oil, animal fats and oils, vegetable).

Kazakhstan is included in the list of developing countries of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) of Turkey meaning action lowered duties from the established import customs duties for certain goods. List of goods is extensive which originates and imported from the developing and least developed countries during import of which tariff preferences of Turkey are provided.

Kyrgyzstan is the member of the World Trade Organization, and the foreign trade policy of Kyrgyzstan corresponds to the rules of this international organization.

The highest tariffs on the certain production sections are of the following groups: “ready-made meals; alcoholic and non-alcoholic; tobacco” (14.17%), “Live animals; products of animal origin” (14.17%) “Production of chemical industry” (13.96%), “Plastic and products from them; caoutchouc, rubber and products from them” (13.80%).

Towards goods from Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan applies a free trade regime providing duty-free trade between the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Community. The pursued foreign trade policy is of a pronounced protection character.

Towards the trade partners according to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 29, 2006 No. 81, Kyrgyzstan applies the following trade regimes: CIS countries – a free trade regime, the WTO countries – a most favored nation treatment, the least developed countries – a preferential treatment.

The amounts of the import duties of Iran are rather high as evidenced by the average import customs tariff.

In total, the level of the import customs duties of Azerbaijan is low. The highest duties are for the agriculture products. In particular, the high import customs duties are applied in relation to the ready foodstuff (17.06%), animal origin products (13.67%). Among the industrial goods the

highest tariffs are applied towards leather and fur (14.47%), textiles (13.5%) and footwear (13.83%). The import of the following production is stimulated by low tariffs: machines, equipment, electric machinery (6.52%), vehicles (2.79%), optical tools and devices (3.77%).

According to the Agreement of the CIS on the Free Trade Zone Azerbaijan applies an import customs tariff in relation to all countries except for the CIS countries, including Kazakhstan. Thus, when importing all goods to Azerbaijan from Kazakhstan the duty-free treatment is applied providing the Kazakhstan goods to be the most competitive in the market of Azerbaijan in comparison with goods imported to the market of Azerbaijan from the third countries.

The average import tariff of Afghanistan is not high for all goods. Among certain production sections the highest tariffs (more than 10%) are of the following groups: “Optical tools and devices” (11.72%), “Mineral products” (15.79%), “Machines, equipment and mechanisms; electric machinery” (16.00%). Afghanistan applies import customs tariff towards goods from Kazakhstan on the principle of the most favored nation treatment and does not apply any tariff preferences.

The customs and tariff policy in Kazakhstan is based on 5 main international documents:

- The agreement on the Unified Customs and Tariff Regulation creating a foundation of the Unified Customs and Tariff Policy is the Unified Customs Tariff, and also mechanism of its functioning is ratified by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 18, 2008.
- The protocol on the conditions and usage procedure of the import customs duties in exceptional cases rates, other than the Common Customs Tariff rates, is ratified by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 24, 2009.
- The protocol on granting of tariff privileges is ratified by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 24, 2009.
- The Agreement on the Conditions and the Mechanism of Application of Tariff Quotas is ratified by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 24, 2009.
- The protocol on unified system of tariff preferences of the Customs Union is ratified by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 24, 2009.

All above documents according to the Decision of the Supreme authority of the Customs Union (the EurAsEC Interstate Council) dated November 27, 2009 No. 18 came into force since January 1, 2010. Also this Decision approved:

- The unified customs tariff of the Customs Union representing a code of unified import customs duties applied towards the import from the third countries and not covering export duties.

For today it is supposed that the parties independently define lists of goods which will be imposed with export duties and inform the Commission of the Customs Union and each other.

- List of developing countries – users of the tariff preference system of the Customs Union;
- List of the least developed countries – users of the tariff preference system of the Customs Union;

- List of goods originating and imported from the developing and least developed countries during import of which tariff preferences are provided;
- List of goods and rates towards which one of the participating states of the Customs Union apply rates of the import customs duties during a transition period, other than the rates of the Common Customs Tariff of the Customs Union;
- The list of sensitive items towards which the decision on change of the import customs duty rate is made on consensus by the Commission of the Customs Union.

Thus, the major factors, limiting the development of the regional trade in ECO, may be considered the following:

Now approximately 110 agreements on mutual trade are effective between various CIS countries causing inconveniences and various discrimination consequences in trade.

The Kyrgyz Republic conducts the import quoting of the alcoholic products (Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature codes 2203-2208), including beer, except for import of cognac spirits and wine materials intended for production of cognac and champagne¹³. It covers the import of alcoholic products from the countries not being members of the WTO.

Before joining to the WTO the Republic of Kazakhstan applies requirements to the obligatory purchases of domestic goods when investing projects and contracts on the subsurface use in the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On subsoil and subsurface use” and to provide privileges to domestic producers when purchasing them by companies which directly or indirectly belong to the state (share of the state in which is 50% and more)

Subsidizing of interest rate for credits of the export-oriented production banks according to the resolution of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 13, 2010 No. 301 “On the approval of the “Road Map of Business 2020” program.

In 2012 Turkmenistan carried out bilateral trade and economic cooperation with 110 countries of the world. Intergovernmental agreements on Trade and Economic Cooperation were concluded with 24 countries, with 7 countries – Agreements on Free Trade, with 21 countries – Agreements on Promotion and Mutual Protection of Investments and with 13 countries – Agreements on Elimination of Double Taxation. A significant amount of commodity items is imported to Turkmenistan duty-free. However for protection of the domestic manufactures, import duties were introduced for a number of commodity items, in particular: some items of the natural mineral salts extracted in Turkmenistan; number of goods of the chemical industry of the country; carpeting; cotton wool; cotton yarn and cloth; clothes, footwear and other goods. Moreover, one of the methods of import tariff regulation in Turkmenistan is application of increased rates of excises when importing some goods that is provided by the Tax Code of Turkmenistan. It concerns alcoholic products, tobacco products, chemical production and vehicles imported to the country.

¹³ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 9 July 2007 No. 98 “On the state regulation of the production and turnover of ethyl spirit, alcohol and alcohol-containing products”.

Export in Turkmenistan is also regulated by tariff measures. So, the current customs tariff in the country provides commodity groups which are subject to taxation when exporting, namely: hand-made carpeting, some mineral fertilizers, wheat, wheat flour, pasta, rice.

As noted above, the highest rates of tariffs are in Uzbekistan, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan (there are average weighted rates higher than 25%).

For example, in Uzbekistan in 2012 in relation to the Turkish goods the following import duties' rates (Table 12) were applied.

Table 12 – Import duties' rates of Uzbekistan for Turkey

Description of goods	Rate
Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	53.90%
Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	43.50%
Beverages, spirits and vinegar	42.20%
Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	34.80%
Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm gut)	32.40%
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	31.90%
Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	31.20%
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	31.20%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	30.70%
Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings	30.50%

In Azerbaijan in relation to the Turkmen goods the following rates (Table 13) are applied. (Table 13).

Table 13 – Import duties' rates of Azerbaijan for Turkey

Description of goods	Rate
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	36.10%
Beverages, spirits and vinegar	35.70%

In Iran in relation to Tajikistan the following rates (Table 14) are applied.

Table 14 – Import duties' rates of Iran for Tajikistan

Description of goods	Rate
Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	112.50%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	100%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	100%
Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm gut)	85.20%
Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	84.30%
Ceramic products	76.40%
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	70%
Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	69.50%
Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	65%
Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof	64.90%
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	60.80%

In Kazakhstan in relation to Iran the following rates (Table 15) are applied.

Table 15 – Import duties' rates of Kazakhstan for Iran

Description of goods	Rate
Meat and edible meat offal	64.50%

Beverages, spirits and vinegar	55.80%
Beverages, spirits and vinegar	55.80%
Meat and edible meat offal	48.40%
Sugars and sugar confectionery	35.30%
Sugars and sugar confectionery	35.30%
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	32.80%

Based on the above stated information, it may be concluded that a special protective tariff policy is pursued in ECO which is directed on protectionism in relation to the sensitive internal branches of the economy (Appendix 1).

3.2.4 Trade and transport infrastructures of the ECO countries

The important barrier for the trade development in the region is insufficient development and not permanent well maintenance of the infrastructure. The Logistics Performance Index developed by the World Bank (Table 16) is used for the characteristics of such trade barriers. In general, the ECO countries, in particular the smaller economies, have not good values on most of this index components. The main barriers for trade in these countries are insufficient quality of the trade and transport infrastructure, undeveloped system of logistics, and also inefficient customs processing. Nevertheless, the comparison of the Logistics Performance Index values for 2007 and 2010 demonstrate that all the countries of the region, especially Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, succeeded well in this sphere. According to the Logistics Performance Index, the most significant improvements are in the ratings concerning infrastructure and timeliness of the international supplies. These improvements could be the result of large-scale investments into transport and power infrastructure in the countries of the region. These investments were made with the support of such countries as Iran, China and Russia and the international development organizations. Examples of such large projects are construction of the oil and gas pipelines from Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan to China, power lines from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, overhaul of the road corridors passing through almost of all the countries of the region.

Table 16 - Logistics Performance Index in the ECO countries

Country	2007		2010					
	General	General	Customs	Infrastructure	International supplies	Logistics competence	Control of supplies	Timeliness
	The rating of the country (among 151 countries in 2007 and among 155 countries in 2009)							
Afghanistan	151	143	104	139	141	141	128	146
Kazakhstan	134	62	77	56	29	72	85	86
Kyrgyzstan	103	91	71	117	39	106	131	103
Tajikistan	147	131	147	125	125	125	141	98
Turkmenistan	n/a	113	117	100	136	111	125	65
Uzbekistan	130	68	107	69	83	89	62	49
Turkey	39	34	46	38	43	37	56	31
Iran	102	78	104	86	120	69	110	85
Azerbaijan	89	111	117	102	54	91	91	100
Pakistan	108	68	134	120	64	120	92	109

Source: WB

Business environment and regulation problems

Almost all the countries of the ECO region are not the best in the rating of Ease of Doing Business of the World Bank (Table 17). For example, Azerbaijan ranks 66 among 183 countries due to excessive bureaucracy, insufficient transparency and uneven application of laws,

especially in the non-oil sector, and also long, complex and expensive procedures when exporting and importing. Besides, Azerbaijan is in the top ten of the most complicated countries to obtain customs permissions resulting in long delays and bigger complexity and risks when conducting foreign trade operations.

Lack of access to the trade information, low level of the state and private cooperation, big amount of administrative barriers are in the Kyrgyz Republic. In particular, there is a large number of uncoordinated administrative procedures and charges increasing required time and expenses during cross-border trade.

Table 17 – Ease of Doing Business in the ECO countries, 2012*

Sector	Ease of Doing Business	Commencement of Business	Permit for construction	Availability of power supply	Property registration	Receiving of a loan	Protection of investors	Tax payments	External trade	Granting of contract execution	Decision of insolvency
Kazakhstan	47	57	147	86	29	78	10	13	176	27	54
Azerbaijan	66	18	172	173	9	48	24	81	170	25	95
Kyrgyzstan	70	17	62	181	17	8	13	162	171	48	150
Turkey	71	61	155	72	44	78	65	79	80	51	120
Pakistan	105	90	104	166	125	67	29	158	75	154	74
Iran	144	53	164	162	163	98	166	126	138	50	118
Tajikistan	147	70	177	178	90	177	65	168	177	42	68
Afghanistan	160	30	162	104	172	150	183	63	179	161	105
Uzbekistan	166	96	145	170	136	159	133	157	183	43	117

* in 2012 the report cover data for June 2010 – May 2011

In 2012 Tajikistan was ranked 147 and 177 among 183 in the rating of Ease of Doing Business and on indicator “Cross-border trade” respectively, showing one of the most unfavorable and complicated business climates in the world. In particular, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan are in the top ten of the countries where the customs procedures are complicated due to the long and non-standardized procedures on the border demanding big expenses. For example, the process takes about 82 days for export operations provided that the cost of the container export from Tajikistan is 3850 US dollars (Table 18). High transaction costs and long delays during trade operations cause big risk on the export of certain goods (for example, perishable fruit and vegetables) where items of Tajikistan could have competitive advantage.

Uzbekistan was ranked 166 among 183 countries in 2012 in the rating due to one of the most undeveloped business environments in the world. The administrative procedures and rules are especially labor-intensive, complicated and expensive in relation to the cross-border trade in the country. Uzbekistan as Tajikistan and Azerbaijan is one of the ten countries where customs procedures are highly complicated, and the export cost of a container from Uzbekistan is 150 US dollars. Exchange regulation, including system of reception and effecting payments in foreign currency and terms of operations concerning foreign currency, complicates the foreign trade operations. Therefore the country is the last among 183 countries in relation to the “International trade”.

Table 18 – Conduct of business, 2012

Criteria	Rankings by country								
	AF	AZ	IR	KZ	KR	PK	TJ	Turkey	UZ
Documents for export (number)	10	8	7	9	8	7	11	7	10
Time for export formalization (days)	74	38	25	76	63	21	82	14	71
Expenses for export	3.5	2.9	1.3	3.1	3.2	0.7	3.9	0.9	3.2

formalization (US dollars '000 per container)									
Documents for import formalization (number)	10	10	8	12	9	8	9	8	11
Time for import formalization (days)	77	42	32	62	72	18	83	15	92
Expenses for import (US dollars'000 per container)	3.8	3.4	1.9	3.3	3.5	0.7	4.6	1.1	4.7

Source: WB

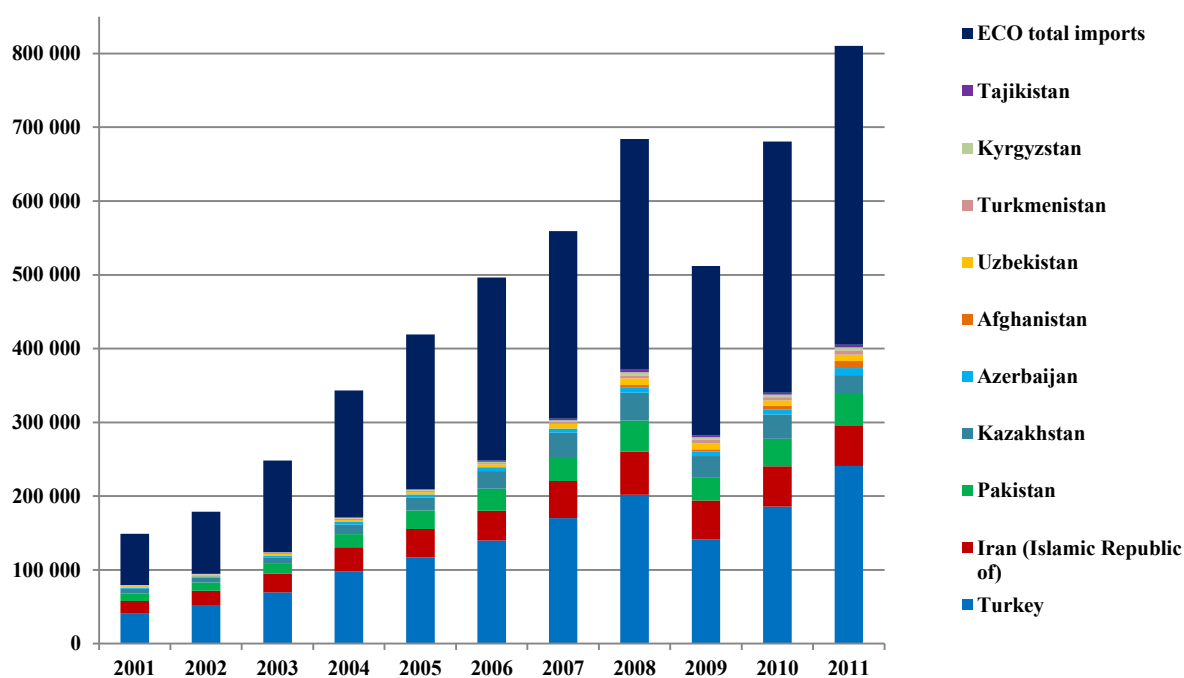
Problems with regulating interregional trade lie in problems of the customs regulation including large volume of the documents to be provided and expenses for formalization and, correspondingly, for the length of these procedures (Table 18).

4 BENCHMARKING ASSESSMENT OF INTERREGIONAL TRADE OF ECO FOR THE PERIOD OF 2000-2010 WITH FORECAST TILL 2030

4.1 Dynamics of foreign trade in ECO for the period of 2000-2010

Overall wealth of ECO region depends on trade expansion and rash movement to creation of free trade in ECO area in order to make it possible for member countries to join WTO as soon as possible.

According to the statistic data the import volumes in ECO region increases in approximately 7 times (from 69.4 billion of US dollars in 2001 up to 405.3 billion of US dollars). Dynamics of import is similar to dynamics of export for the previous periods. Annual rates of growth constituted 21.4% in average. Only a certain part of the ECO member countries has access to the sea that determines the scale of trade growth intensiveness. In ECO the export share in per cent of GDP is equal to 20% in average. Rise of prices for raw materials gives possibility to reserve export contribution into increase of GDP in Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Export orientation of Afghanistan still remains weak.



Source: ITC, UN Comtrade.

Note: Data on Afghanistan up to 2007, on Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Iran for 2007-2009 – mirror data. For 2011 – preliminary data.

Figure 17 – Total import of ECO countries, mln. US dollars

Negative impact of economic crisis was reflected on import reduction at the rate of 26.8%. Nevertheless, volume of import was recovered faster if compared with export. Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Kazakhstan are the largest importers amongst ECO countries.

According to statistic data of ECO secretariat total volume of the ECO export does not still achieve its pre-crisis level, and annual average growth rate constitutes 18.5%, in 2009 decline in export achieved 35.9%.

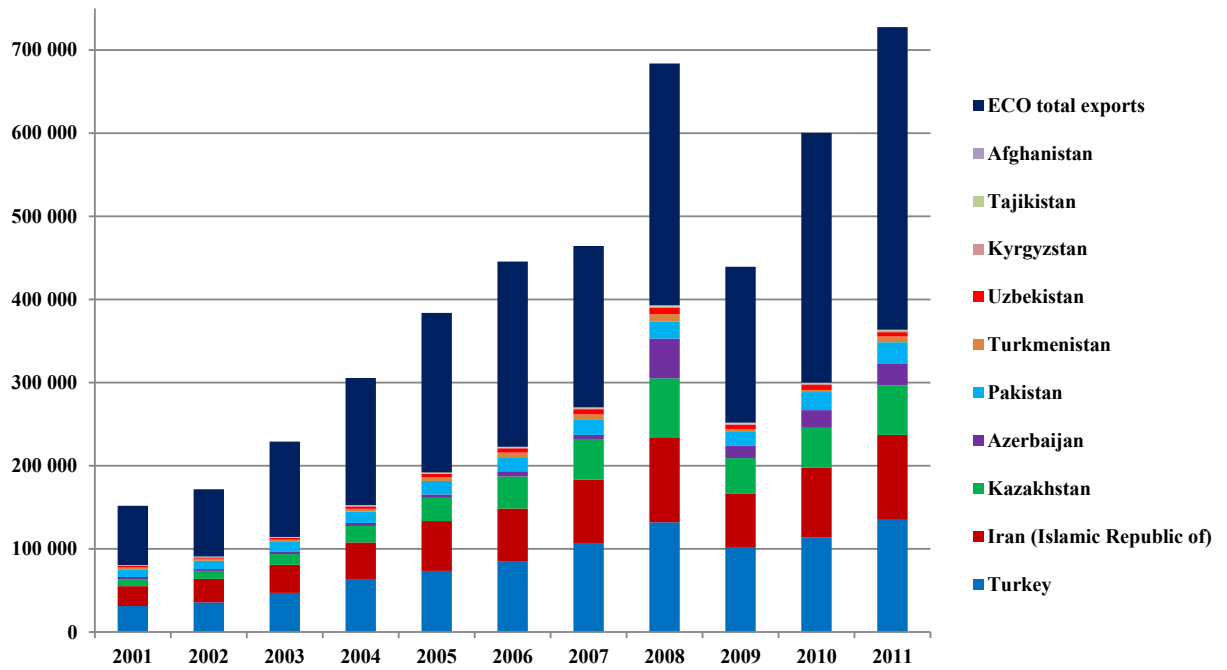


Figure 18 – Total export of Eco countries, mln.US dollars

Most portion of export falls on such countries as Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Pakistan. Whilst annual average growth rate constitutes 18.5%, in 2009 export reduction achieves 35.9%. According to data presented, in total volume of export ECO does not still achieve the pre-crisis level.

Currently, since 2001 ECO in the whole has changed its retailer profile from net exporter to net importer.

It should be noted that till 2007 the negative trade balance had upward move because of the high prices for raw goods that made it possible to mitigate balance to 22.3 billion US dollars in 2008. In view of crisis the negative trade balance increased twice and remains stable within last 3 years.

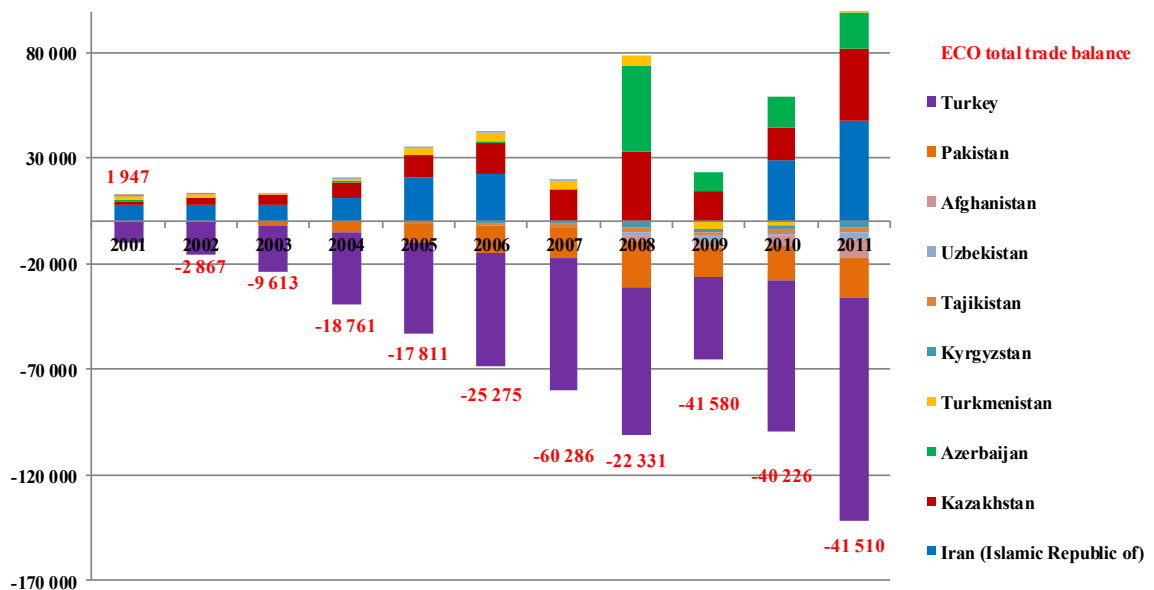


Figure 19 – Trade balance of ECO countries, mln. US dollars

Trade in ECO shows relatively permanent prevalence of trade with the neighbor countries (Appendix 2; 3-4). In addition, if in 2000 it was Russia that predominated in the ECO region (6.9 billion US dollars) and USA (4.5 billion US dollars), then in 2010 China had already become the principal partner country (31.2 billion US dollars).

As for the trade from ECO region is concerned, also in comparison with 2000 when majority of products in region is exported to Russia (3.2 billion US dollars), in 2010 China entered the market (16.9 billion US dollars). In the whole the goods export is uniform and moves in different directions.

As compared with 2000 some trade relations' shift towards the Asia countries, especially, China, occurred by 2010. As a whole, though it is observed predomination of trade with China, Russia and some other biggest global economies, trade directions are uniform and do not depend upon their geographic location.

According to the results of last years, profit from the ECO interregional trade demonstrates notable growth. High level of the ECO interregional trade with the countries of EU-27, APEC and CIS is observed. ASEAN countries, as well as isolated countries, are observed among the trade partners.

For the last 2009-2011 years the goods import to ECO region, especially, import of oil and mineral products, engineering goods, nuclear reactors, iron, steel etc., predominate in trade. In spite of this fact, the goods export to ECO region is composed of the same groups of goods as import is: mineral products, oil, iron and steel.

For 2011 the ECO countries share in international trade constitutes 2.2% in terms of export and 2.3% in terms of import.

Table 19 – Interregional trade of ECO, thous. US dollars

ECO	US dollars, thousand	APEC	APTA	ASEAN	CIS	EU-27	World
Export	2009	69796425	42410399	-	22415321	92662481	-
	2010	94695613	27025904	5893990	24815248	102926259	309880528
	2011	129790581	85571486	7084598	37356826	151156868	403894049
Import	2009	117819475	48956796	-	54676024	88644862	-
	2010	126088044	56787918	12821600	52166128	103071297	333093844
	2011	179179809	82390738	15706349	72692187	126162002	426008531

Source: ITC (www.intracen.org)

For the last five years ECO countries demonstrate dynamics of the trade growth and among other things investment environment becomes better. These enhancements might be resulted by wide-scale investments into the transport and energetic infrastructure in the region countries which were made at support of such countries as Iran, China and Russia, and international development organizations. Construction of oil&gas pipelines from Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan to China, electricity transmission lines from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, overhaul of motorway corridors through almost all countries of the region are examples of such big projects.

To the important export of Afghanistan the pharmaceuticals, dry fruit, carpets, herbs and fresh fruit belong. Nowadays a half of the whole export goes to Pakistan and India; other relatively big markets for products from Afghanistan are USA and EU; a certain part of this country export goes to the North, to Tajikistan and to Russia as well. The country imports approximately in equal shares to the construction sector, energy resources, equipment, foodstuffs, consumer goods

and medicines. Import comes mostly from USA, EU countries and neighbor Pakistan, Iran and Uzbekistan.

So fast export growth happened mostly thanks to increase of the measure by volume supplies and prices for oil, oil products, natural gas and radioactive elements/uranium. In Kazakhstan import there prevail machines and equipment. Sector of metallurgy and SME are attractive for investments. To the important goods the energy resources (crude oil, oil products and natural gas) finished foodstuff and products of chemical industry belong.

Gold (40-45% of total export volume), radioactive elements, electricity, agricultural goods and foodstuffs are the basic items of export in Kyrgyzstan. Fluctuations are mainly connected with changes of the Uzbekistan's demand for electricity generated in Kyrgyzstan. Russia and Kazakhstan are two main export markets (except for gold) for Kyrgyzstan. In import of Kyrgyzstan the equipment and machines, energy resources and various consumer goods prevail.

Being the main export products of Tajikistan raw aluminum is directed to China and Turkey and cotton lint is exported to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. Investment and intermediary goods for these projects come for the most part from Russia, China and Iran that may serve as explanation of these goods share increase in the total volume of import.

Natural gas, crude oil and cotton lint supplied to Iran and Russia constitute the basis of the country export. Turkey, China and Iran entered the number of the biggest importers of metals from Turkmenistan.

Afghanistan, Kazakhstan and Turkey became the major partners of Uzbekistan importing mainly natural gas, vegetables and fruit. New Decree which offers additional incentives and guarantees for the foreign investors and considers deductions for infrastructure construction and favorable taxes¹⁴ became one of the mechanisms of the investments' attraction.

According to calculation of the ITC statistic data sectors having potential for investment attraction were detected. For this purpose the volume of direct foreign investments was taken into account in form of inflow of the investments, resources and the countries share in international trade per industries.

Goods and services in agriculture are the main directions of international trade of Afghanistan. For 2011 export of agriculture products constituted 225.3 mln. US dollars and import of the same sector products constituted 521.3 mln. US dollars. Taking into consideration the main investment flows into country the sectors of construction, agriculture and services can be marked as the potential sectors for investment attraction.

Azerbaijan mainly conducts international trade in the raw materials' sector having exported oil at the amount of 23485.6 US dollars in 2011. Main flows of the foreign investments are directed to the oil sector where their accruals are kept.

In Iran outward investment cover almost 70% of all goods and services, high level of savings from investments is available in sum of 34185.6 mln. US dollars. Social sector is covered by foreign infusions least of all.

The biggest share of oil is also presented in export of Kazakhstan constituting 57591.4 mln. US dollars of export in 2011 and 14208.6 mln. US dollars of domestic savings in 2009. High

¹⁴ President of Uzbekistan, Decree No. UP-4434: "On additional measures for attraction of foreign direct investment", 10 April 2011.

activeness of the business processes involving foreign investors is also marked that, in general, constituted savings at the amount of 38344.5 mln. US dollars.

Secondary sector, finances and business sector are the main directions of investments into Kirgizia. Above mentioned sectors constitute accruals of the foreign investments: finances – 47.6 mln. US dollars, business activities – 138.2 mln. US dollars and secondary sector – 432.5 mln. US dollars.

There are no significant incomes from the global trade marked in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan; mane accruals of the foreign investments constitute 16627.0 mln. and 6760.5 mln. US dollars correspondingly. Transport, infrastructure and communications are the main sectors of the investment attraction in Tajikistan.

In Pakistan it is noted the high level in international trade of the products export in the sector of foodstuff industry at the amount of 3681.7 mln. US dollars, and of import being 3364.7 mln. US dollars. High value of export is also noted in trade of chemical products and in oil industry. Inflows of the foreign investments to Pakistan are not sufficient but there are investment accruals in the goods and services at the total cost amount of 21870.0 mln.US dollars.

Turkey is marked by great attractiveness of foreign investments. The country exports textile, clothing and leather, and metals, and imports chemical products, metals, engineering products, electrical and electronic implements. It is marked the high level of investment accruals at the amount of 180.2 billion US dollars, and inflow for 2009 constituted 6512.0 mln.US dollars.

Above given analysis makes it possible to reveal some features common for all countries of the region. So, in export of all countries raw goods (hydrocarbons, metals, cotton and other agriculture products). Export dynamics turns out to be closely connected with the change of prices for key export goods on the international markets. Three countries which demonstrated the highest growth rates within a decade under consideration (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) are countries rich in hydrocarbons; trade conditions in these countries have enhanced rapidly.

In addition, trade in all these countries is not balanced – they have either great positive balance, or great deficit of the trade balance. In the countries having positive balance export incomes are accumulated in national prosperity funds and either saved or used for financing state investment programs. Countries with great trade deficits finance them by means of money transfers of labor migrants, incomes from informal re-export and off-board assistance. Some countries of the region may receive considerable currency inflows from illegal drug traffic, but it is scarcely probable that these resources are used for the import financing. Incomes from illegal activities are concentrated I hands of narrow group of persons who invest miserably inside their country. They mainly move these funds out of the region boundaries. That is why currency inflow from the illegal export is mainly balanced by capital outflow from these countries.

Effective regional economic cooperation assumes more close links in infrastructure, in the sphere of transport, finances and communications. In this direction ECO has achieved certain success facilitating in realization of its member countries' liabilities and developing private sector as well, and in such a way achieving the set aims. ECO has achieved substantial success in trade as a result of various initiatives including the ECO trade agreements come into force in April of 2008.

Trade and development of ECO with capital at the rate of 500 mln. US dollars is an organic part of the regional efforts on promotion of trade and investments. It is obvious that trade is the most effective instrument for simplification and promotion of the interregional relations.

Currently the railway network serves as the basic instrument of interregional relationship. Along with other transit ways in the ECO region the Afghanistan railways are the important segment to contribute in the exchange of the Afghanistan goods and services with the neighbor regions. That is why ECO encourages the country which is on transition period of entering into the common system of the regional railways. Railways of Afghanistan were designed to pass through main regional transit ways stretching through Iran, Pakistan and Central Asia. And currently railway route plays a special role in implementation of the project on construction of standard railway link from China to Europe through Kirgizstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Iran.

Besides, it is in the process the development of motorway corridor between Kirgiz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Iran which will connect China with Europe. The ECO container train which goes by route from Istanbul to Almaty is very important for linking Afghanistan with other countries of the Caspian region through Iran and Turkmenistan. It is also a warrantor of Afghanistan link Europe through Turkey and Persian Gulf, through Iran and CIS countries. In 2012 ECO initiated the project on development of the road transport corridor between Kirgiz Republic, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

Therefore, Infrastructure support, i.e. conditions for the trade conducting, quality of services and availability of key factors and services of the base infrastructure, is an important component of correct and adequate trade.

According to the World Bank methodology on appraisal of favorability degree of conditions for international trade it is necessary to take into consideration the transparency of all formal procedures relevant to the goods import and export: starting from the goods supply contract conclusion between two parties up to the supply of goods with indicating time consumption and expenses with respect to these procedures. All documents needed by Trade Company for the goods export and import through the national borders are also taken into account. With regard to the goods export it is necessary to consider procedures starting from the goods packaging at storehouses till their dispatch from the port of departure. With regard to the goods import it is necessary to consider procedures starting from the moment of a ship arrival to the port of destination till the cargo delivery to a storehouse, at that time and expenses for marine transport are not taken into account. Payment shall be made by letter of credit, at that the terms, expenses and documents necessary for notice or for receipt of letter of credit are taken into account.

It should be noted that system of decisions and initiative on the regional level aimed at the regional finance system developing in favor of growth provision and risk minimization for the state finances are of great importance and just-in-time. In this connection in perspective Regional finance center of ECO may be added to mechanisms of development and finance stabilization already existing in region (Trade and Development of ECO, Asian Development Bank). It is necessary to consider possibilities for arrangement of authorized persons' regular meetings for coordination of macroeconomic, budget and monetary credit policy and establishment of the regional structure fund taking advantage of the best world practices and targeted primarily to construction and modernization of trans-border and near-border infrastructure.

4.2 Forecast of the ECO external trade indexes for the period till 2030

Design forecast shows the export increase in ECO countries to the world up to 1 711.5 billion US dollars by 2030, at that average annual rate of growth will constitute 8.4%. In structure of the ECO countries export to the world Turkey has the main share which will be equal to 58.5% in 2030.

In 2030 the ECO countries export inside the ECO region will constitute 272.3 billion US dollars with average rate of growth equal to 12.5%. Kazakhstan, Pakistan and Turkey taking 76.1% in the total export volume inside the ECO region became the basic exporters inside the ECO region. Share of regional export of ECO countries in gross export will grow from 8.1% in 2012 up to 15.9% in 2030.

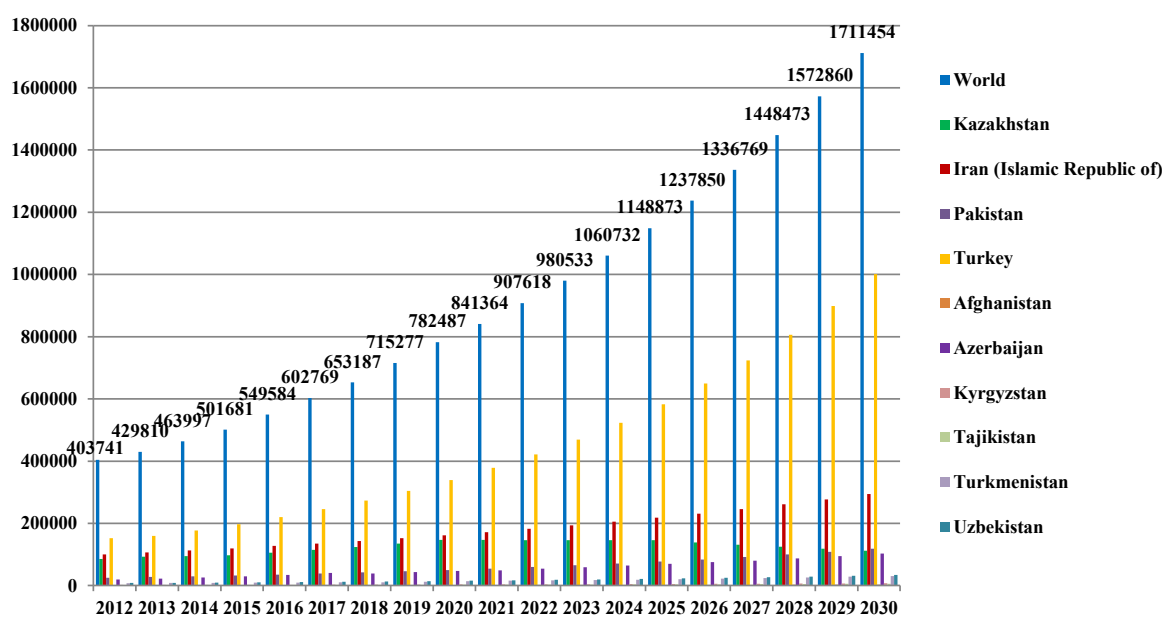


Figure 20 – Export of the ECO countries to the world, mln. US dollars

In 2030 the ECO countries export inside the ECO region will constitute 1 507.5 billion US dollars, and average annual rate of growth will be 7.4%. Turkey and Pakistan which will form correspondingly 38.1% and 25.7% in total volume of export to the world are the main importers.

In 2030 the ECO countries export inside the ECO region will grow to 270.9 billion US dollars with average annual rate of growth 10.4%. Iran (38.3%), Turkey (14.7%), Afghanistan (13.3%), Uzbekistan (10.2%), Kazakhstan (9.0%) are the key importers inside the ECO region. These countries, in general, constitute 85.6% from the total volume of import inside the ECO region. Share of the ECO countries regional import in the gross import will grow from 10.8% in 2012 up to 18.0% in 2030.

Therefore, the ECO countries' intraregional turnover of commodities in gross trade turnover will constitute 16.9% in 2030 being increased for 7.4 per cent items if compared with 2012. This intraregional increase accrues to Kazakhstan, Iran and Turkey.

According to calculations the average annual rate of the ECO countries' rate of growth to the world constituted 7.9%, and rate of the intraregional turnover of trade constituted 11.4%. As it is seen, intraregional trade is growing by more rapid tempo than trade with countries beyond ECO.

It is noted that nominal indexes grow throughout all countries. Nevertheless, what is important for us is goal value of the regional trade share in total trade turnover of the ECO countries.

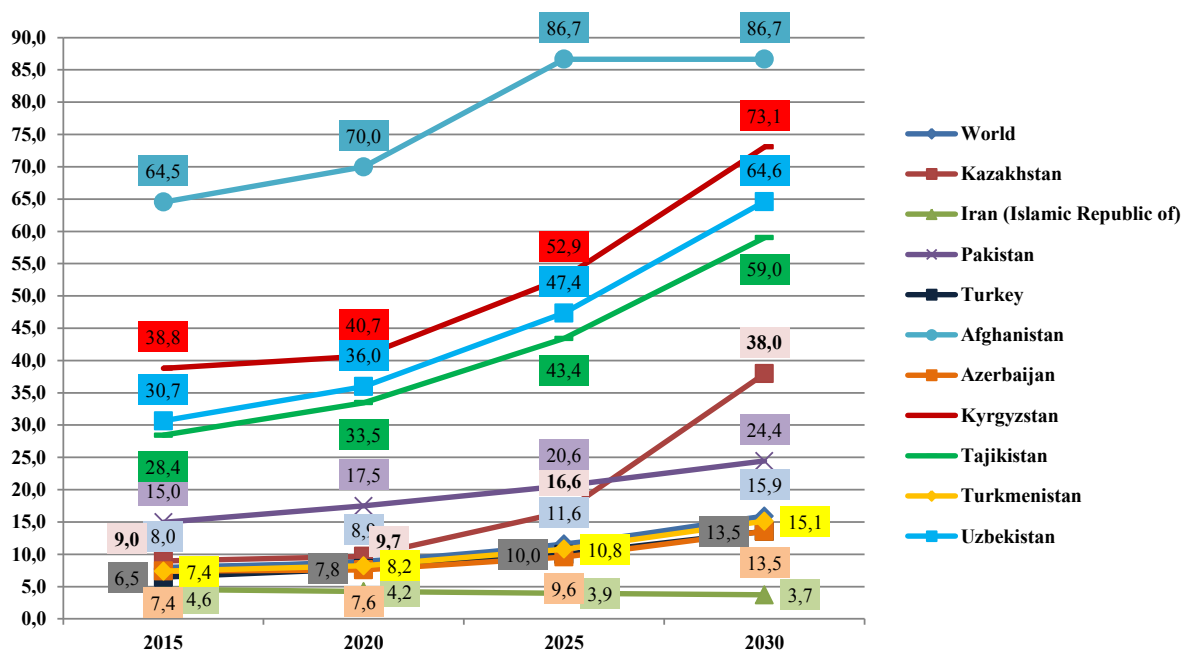


Figure 21 – Share of the regional trade in total trade turnover of the ECO countries.

Results of the calculations under forecast show that by 2030 this per cent will achieve 15.9. Regional trade in ECO will become especially important for Afghanistan (which share is anyway high), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Calculations showed that by 2015 the ECO countries trade inside the ECO region will not achieve 20% of the ECO countries' gross trade.

Conclusion: development of the regional trade in ECO will become extremely important for those countries which are not notable by their export-rare potential.

Similar technique is used also at the import calculation (mirror image) of the trade turnover in break-up per individual countries of ECO (Appendix 5-9).

4.3 Detailed analysis of the ECO regional trade per countries according to the most tradable and competitive positions

4.3.1 Intraregional competitiveness of export by Lafay methods

In this section calculation is made according to competitiveness indexes of the ECO countries export. Methods based on the Lafay index are applied. Data on the basis of UN Comtrade for 2011. Analysis is conducted in alphabetic order.

On the basis of calculations Turkey is determined as the main importer of products from the ECO countries; then Afghanistan and Iran follow. Turkey, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and Iran are the biggest exporters to the ECO countries.

The analysis conducted has found out the following characteristics of mutual trade in the ECO region:

- Goods of primary treatment, raw materials, i.e. characterized primarily by materials are the comparative advantages of the ECO countries in relation to each other;
- As calculations under Lafay index showed that the majority of the trade advantages in region are the specific mutual ones, i.e. “1 country – 1 set of non-recurrent export basket”. This testifies to a clear qualitative labor division (specialization) in ECO;
- In addition, available comparative advantages of one country are excessively concentrated, i.e. a commodity with maximum volume of import or export are imported/exported mainly from the key trade partner; other ECO countries are a laggard in this commodity;
- Exclusion is observed in Iran export of which is thoroughly diversified per goods and partners: a leading export basket is supplied to 8-9 countries of ECO while other exporters of ECO export to 1-2 countries of the region;
- Being the biggest supplier of goods in the region Kazakhstan imports comparably small volume of the goods that may give deterrent effect on export of partners under ECO.

The analysis also resulted in the following findings. These tables testify to the fact that in Azerbaijan the most tradable goods are petroleum oils, other than crude, petroleum oils, crude, semi-finished products of iron or steel.

Table 20 – Azerbaijan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011

mln. US dollars			Total X-M	Total X+M	Total Exports to ECO	Total imports from ECO	LFI within ECO region
Key trade partner	SITC-3	Commodity	Exports to ECO	Imports	Net exports	X+M	
			-891	2 610	859	1 750	
Turkey	333	Petroleum oils, crude	99.0	0.0	99.0	99.0	5.09
Turkey	334	Petroleum oils, other than crude	248.5	7.7	240.8	256.1	12.58
Kazakhstan	041	Wheat and meslin	0.0	190.9	-190.9	190.9	-4.82
Kazakhstan	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	60.3	0.0	60.3	60.3	3.10
Turkey	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	31.3	23.5	7.8	54.9	1.02
Turkey	581	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	0.2	42.7	-42.5	42.9	-1.07
Turkey	642	Paper and paperboard	0.1	35.2	-35.1	35.4	-0.88
Iran	661	Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials	0.2	67.9	-67.7	68.1	-1.70
Iran	672	Semi-finished products of iron or steel	92.6	0.1	92.6	92.7	4.76
Turkey	691	Structures and parts of structures	0.4	121.0	-120.6	121.5	-3.03
Turkey	554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	0.0	47.0	-47.0	47.0	-1.19
Turkey	581	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	0.0	42.7	-42.7	42.7	-1.08

Turkey	772	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits	0.0	42.6	-42.5	42.6	-1.07
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At the same time such goods as electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings there for, of plastics, soap, cleansing and polishing preparations are less competitive.

Data on other ECO countries are presented in Appendix 10 and in Appendix 11 and 12 items of the individual exported and imported goods of each ECO country for 2000-2011 are presented.

These tables concerning Afghanistan reflect following picture: the most tradable goods of this country in the ECO region are special transactions and n.e.s. commodities и Floor coverings, etc. Whilst the least competitive positions are for the following goods: lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials, natural gas, whether or not liquefied, edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons.

The most tradable goods in Iran are fruit and nuts, copper, floor coverings, etc., polymers of ethylene, in primary forms. Attention should be paid to the low share of trading such goods as veneers, plywood, particle board, and other wood, metalworking machinery.

The most competitive positions of Kazakhstan inside the ECO region belong to such goods as petroleum oils, flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. The least competitive positions of Kazakhstan according to the goods' structure are natural gas, whether or not liquefied, vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved.

These tables concerning Kyrgyz Republic testify to high competitive positions on electric current, petroleum oils, other than crude, в то время как такие товары, как Natural gas, whether or not liquefied, coal, tobacco, manufactured have low competitive advantages.

In Pakistan the most competitive positions are marked with respect to the following goods petroleum oils, other than crude, cotton fabrics, woven, lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials. But with regard to ferrous waste and scrap, iron ore and concentrates the country does not have competitive advantages.

Data of analysis concerning commodity groups in Tajikistan testify to high competitive advantages with regard to aluminum and articles thereof, cotton, edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons. Whilst it may be noted that with such commodity groups as milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten, salt, sculpture, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement, carpets and other textile floor coverings are absent.

Data of analysis concerning advantages of commodity groups of Turkey in the ECO region are characterized by competitive positions of such goods as structures and parts of structures, iron and steel bars, rods, angles, veneers, plywood, particle board, and other wood. Weak competitive positions are marked with respect to such commodity groups as special transactions and n.e.s. commodities, copper, petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.

The most competitive positions of Turkmenistan inside the ECO region have such goods as cotton, mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. The least competitive positions of Turkmenistan according to the structure of goods are electrical, electronic equipment, articles of iron or steel, machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, etc.

These tables testify to the fact that in Uzbekistan the most tradable goods are copper and articles thereof, edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons, and cotton. Whilst such goods as milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten, mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc are the least competitive.

The slight modification of Balassa RCA as modified by (Greenaway and Milner, 1993) is used further to reveal ECO comparative advantages:

$$RCA_{ij} = \left(\frac{X_{ij} / X_j}{X_{iw} / X_w} - 1 \right) \quad (20)$$

The table below shows top-3 commodities with highest RCA in 2000. It also contains calculations for comparative advantages in 2010.

Table 21 – Comparative advantages

	Top-3 RCA in 2000	RCA-2000	RCA-2010
Afghanistan	29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.		39.8
	05 - Vegetables and fruit		21.9
	22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits		15.5
Azerbaijan	33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	9.0	10.2
	35 - Electric current	5.9	-0.4
	26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool)	5.8	-0.9
Iran	33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	9.5	5.1
	05 - Vegetables and fruit	0.8	2.2
	65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	0.1	-0.3
Kazakhstan	04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	6.8	2.1
	68 - Non-ferrous metals	6.7	1.9
	33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	5.0	5.2
Kyrgyzstan	35 - Electric current	98.7	16.4
	26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool)	21.0	4.9
	12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	17.7	2.7
Pakistan	65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	18.8	20.3
	61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	6.9	10.5
	04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	6.5	11.5
Tajikistan	35 - Electric current	82.7	-0.8
	26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool)	37.0	51.3
	68 - Non-ferrous metals	28.5	22.8
Turkey	84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	6.5	3.5
	05 - Vegetables and fruit	4.9	3.3
	65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	4.3	3.6
Turkmenistan	34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	37.1	23.5
	26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool)	29.1	42.2
	33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	2.6	1.5
Uzbekistan	26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool)	120.7	62.7
	35 - Electric current	28.0	-1.0
	34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	7.5	1.9

The table reveals the trend of declines in many traditionally competitive commodities of the region.

4.3.2 The calculation results of the productivity of export basket

According to Amable, “the pattern of specialization may prove to be detrimental to growth if specialization is oriented toward slow growth industries’. The way to measure the contribution of export specialization to growth is the trade dissimilarity index. It is calculated according to the following formula:

$$A_j = \frac{1}{2} * \sum \left| \frac{x_{jk}}{X_j} - \frac{x_k}{X} \right| \quad (21)^{15}$$

where X stands for total exports; k – commodities and j – for the country.

The values for the index range between 0 and 1. The higher dissimilarity, the more intensive is the share of commodities in the export basket that the country exports to its key trading partners. The lower the index, the higher is the share of commodities meeting the world demand.

The index measures the adequacy of trade specialization; it may predict structural changes in country’s exports¹⁶. Furthermore, the indicator determines what has caused changes in exports: reaction to the global demand for dynamic goods or further orientation on key trading partners.

When adequacy index calculating the goods’ share in the RK export and the goods’ share in the global trade were taken as performance indexes. Then let’s consider index of the hidden comparative advantages of Balassa¹⁷.

$$B_{ij} = \left(\frac{X_{ij}}{X_i} / \frac{X_{wj}}{X_w} \right), \quad (22)$$

X_{ij} – goods export j from country i; X_i – gross export of country i; X_{wj} – global exports of goods j; X_w – gross export of entire world.

$$PRODY_k = \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\frac{x_{jk}}{X_j} / \sum \frac{x_{jk}}{X_j} \right) Y_j \quad (23)$$

$\frac{x_{jk}}{X_j}$ - goods share k in the country exports j (RK), $\frac{x_{jk}}{X_j}$ - share of goods in global export¹⁸; Y_j - per capita GDP in US dollars.

$PRODY_k$ gives a picture concerning export proceeds falling per each one citizen of the country. In table below we will note that the value of this export per capita income is in direct ratio to comparative advantages. IMF data are used for the index of per capita GDP.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Santos-Paulino, A.U. (2010). Export Productivity and Specialization: A Disaggregated Analysis. The World Economy.11, 1095-1116.

¹⁷ Balassa, B. (1965). Trade Liberalization and Revealed Comparative Advantage. The Manchester School of Economics and Social Sciences, 33, 35-55. Пo: Dalia Bernatonyte, Export specialization patterns of the Baltic States, economics and management: 2010. 15

¹⁸ Source: Ernst & Young Rapid-Growth Markets Forecast Autumn edition – October 2011.

Table 22 – Nominal GDP per capita (US dollars per capita)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Afgh	n/a	n/a	181	193	214	244	264	319	369	427	528	581	622
Azer	656	704	761	880	1 040	1 568	2 458	3 818	5 282	4 978	5 881	7 114	7 450
Iran	1 510	1 787	1 767	2 042	2 465	2 925	3 429	4 312	4 857	4 927	5 638	6 599	7 211
Kaz	1 230	1 492	1 657	2 074	2 886	3 789	5 322	6 699	8 684	7 309	9 232	11 195	11 773
Kyrg	278	307	320	378	431	474	541	720	959	864	875	1 120	1 158
Pakis	539	519	506	568	655	721	820	905	1 024	973	1 030	1 202	1 296
Tajik	159	166	186	234	306	334	398	514	696	661	741	836	953
Turkey	4 147	3 002	3 519	4 535	5 791	7 040	7 626	9 245	10 272	8 528	10 017	10 471	10 609
Turkm	1 082	1 469	1 815	2 347	2 871	3 418	4 191	5 006	4 084	3 776	4 072	5 078	5 999
Uzb	551	461	378	393	460	542	636	821	1 038	1 195	1 367	1 559	1 737
World	5 420	5 317	5 440	6 036	6 682	7 139	7 636	8 515	9 247	8 629	9 333	10 236	10 330

Value of an export basket per capita in Kazakhstan (index EXPY derived from PRODY) according to our calculations constituted 47 317 US dollars in 2010. Similar calculations are made for all other countries of ECO (Appendix 13).

Table 23 – Index of the hidden comparative advantages and per capita income from export in Kazakhstan

Code	Products	RCA (2010)	PRODY, in US dollars (2010)
52	Products of inorganic chemistry	6.916	61 047
33	Oil, oil products	6.454	56 963
04	Cereals	3.322	29 318
68	Non-ferrous metals	2.939	25 939
27	Mineral fertilizers	2.544	22 454
28	Ores of metals	2.376	20 971
67	Iron and steel	2.223	19 624
34	Natural gas	1.959	17 294
32	Coal	1.190	10 506
73	Metal treatment facilities	0.007	61
78	Vehicles	0.006	56
75	Office equipment	0.004	33
84	Clothing and accessories	0.002	14

On example of certain comparisons between countries and based on the calculations concerning some kinds of products weak export positions of ECO resulted in miserably small income from these goods but were compensated at the expense of comparative advantages in traditional industries.

Table 24 – Per capita income secured by exports of goods, by PRODY, 2010-2011, US dollars

Vehicles		Mineral fuel		Clothing	
USA	44 000	USA	21 788	Italy	30 000
Germany	32 000	Russia	74 110	China	8 000
Франция	31 000	China	894	Peru	7 000
Italy	30 000	Italy	12 441	Philippines	5 000
Turkey	18 035	Afghanistan	310.9	Afghanistan	62.2
Uzbekistan	2 953	Azerbaijan	40976.3	Azerbaijan	2235.1
Kyrgyzstan	579	Iran	31729.3	Iran	0.0
Other ECO countries	0.0	Kazakhstan	49446.2	Kazakhstan	0.0
		Kyrgyzstan	579.2	Kyrgyzstan	579.2
		Pakistan	388.8	Pakistan	58971.0
		Tajikistan	0.0	Tajikistan	190.7
		Turkey	3182.8	Turkey	54106.8

	Turkmenistan	31793.0	Turkmenistan	12597.2
	Uzbekistan	1737.5	Uzbekistan	695.0

PRODY calculation based on indexes of the export per capita export with respect to all commodity positions (AG2 in SITC-3) made it possible to determine summarized export basket of the ECO countries.

Table 25 – Summarized export basket of the ECO countries, by PRODY, 2010-2011

№	Country of ECO	Value of export basket, US dollars
1	Afghanistan	20752.5
2	Azerbaijan	39136.2
3	Iran	27295.2
4	Kazakhstan	46432.6
5	Kyrgyzstan	10551.3
6	Pakistan	27558.2
7	Tajikistan	42142.7
8	Turkey	25731.7
9	Turkmenistan	33501.2
10	Uzbekistan	24716.4

The results of dissimilarity calculation of ECO members' exports are presented in the table below:

Table 26 – Trade dissimilarity indexes for ECO countries, 2000-2011

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan									0.45	0.47	0.47	
Azerbaijan	0.81	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.84	0.82	0.83	0.86
Iran	0.82	0.78	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.72	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.63	
Kazakhstan	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.76	0.75	
Kyrgyzstan	0.76	0.74	0.66	0.68	0.66	0.61	0.58	0.59	0.72	0.73	0.71	
Pakistan	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.73	n.a.	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.68	
Tajikistan	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.87	0.83	0.83	0.80	
Turkey	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.42	
Turkmenistan	0.82	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.79	0.83	0.76	0.74	0.77	
Uzbekistan	0.76	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.73	0.72	0.69	0.66	0.69	0.72	0.66	0.70

For the bulk of ECO countries the value of the dissimilarity index is high, thus indicating leaning towards key partners. The indicator is moderate for Turkey, close to EC indexes. In addition, it is declining over the period. Considerable declines are recorded for Pakistan, Iran. For the rest of ECO, improvements in the middle of a decade are replaced by sustainably high values during and after the crisis.

Trade within the ECO region in the comparative table of 2000 and 2010 shows a relatively permanent prevalence of trade with neighboring countries. Also, if in 2000 the import of goods in the ECO region was dominated by Russia (6.9 billion US dollars) and the USA (4.5 billion US dollars), in 2010 the main partner country becomes China (31.2 billion US dollars).

With regard to trade exports from the ECO region, also in comparison to 2000 with the majority of products in the region going to Russia (3.2 billion US dollars), in 2010 China entered the market (16.9 billion US dollars). In general, the export of goods is evenly and in different directions.

In comparison to 2000, there has been some displacement of trade relations to Asia in 2010, especially China. In general, the observed prevalence of trafficking are in China, Russia and

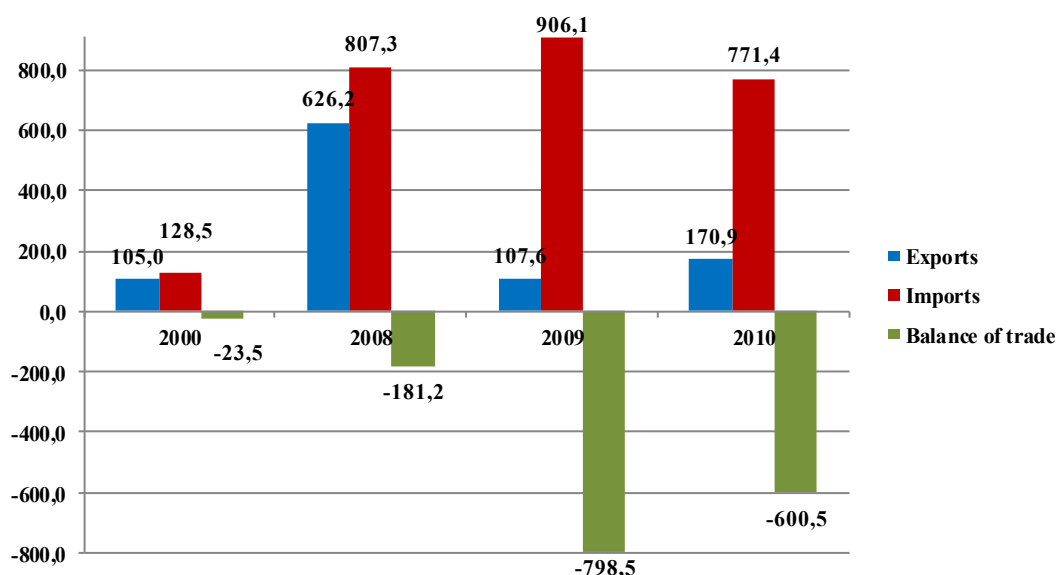
some of the major economies, but in general, trade policy is evenly regardless of geographic location.

4.3.3 Analysis of mutual comparative advantages in internal trade of the ECO countries

Thorough per country analysis of the competitive positions in the ECO region from 2000 till 2011 was conducted. On its ground lie the methods of hidden advantages by Lafay. As an example we take the Azerbaijan – Turkey pair, analysis concerning other countries may be found in Appendix 14.

Trade of Azerbaijan with Turkey

In its foreign trade with Turkey the Republic of Azerbaijan is a net importer. Such nature of mutual trade strengthened with the occurrence of global crisis. Peak of export to Turkey falling oa 2008 was secured for 80% by supplies of oil and oil products.



Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 22 – Dynamics of the Azerbaijan foreign trade with Turkey, 2000-2010

Due to the crisis Turkish demand in reduced for several times that became a reason of the catastrophic worsening of the trade balance (from negative 181.2 mln. US dollars in 2008 up to 798.5 mln. After one year). In 2010, according to the customs statistics data situation started to be better but the trends did not change (Figure 22).

About two thirds of the Azerbaijan export to Turkey is presented by material-intensive goods (Table 27). At that the country also exports high technology goods (13.7% - mainly plastics in primary treatment, partially industrial equipment). Structure of import from Turkey is less concentrated, at the third part consists of labor-intensive goods. Industrial equipment is massively imported; volumes exceed similar supplies of Azerbaijan in hundred times.

Table 27 – Technology picture of export and import of Azerbaijan, 2010

Degree of production complexity*	Share in the export structure	Share in the import structure	Average value of index benefits	Export, mln. US dollars	Import, mln. US dollars
Material-intensive goods	64.5%	8.4%	0.83	109.7	64.9

Capital-intensive goods	9.6%	19.8%	-0.34	16.3	152.2
Labor-intensive goods	6.2%	33.6%	-0.77	10.6	258.7
Easily simulated knowledge intensive goods	6.0%	9.5%	-0.15	10.2	73.5
Hardly simulated knowledge intensive goods	13.7%	28.7%	-0.63	23.4	220.8
<i>*Material-intensive – agriculture, ores, fertilizers, oil. Capital-intensive – drinks and tobacco, threaded fabrics, metallurgy. Labor-intensive – furniture, clothing and foot-wear. Low technology – chemical industry. High technology – equipment, gauges, machines</i>					

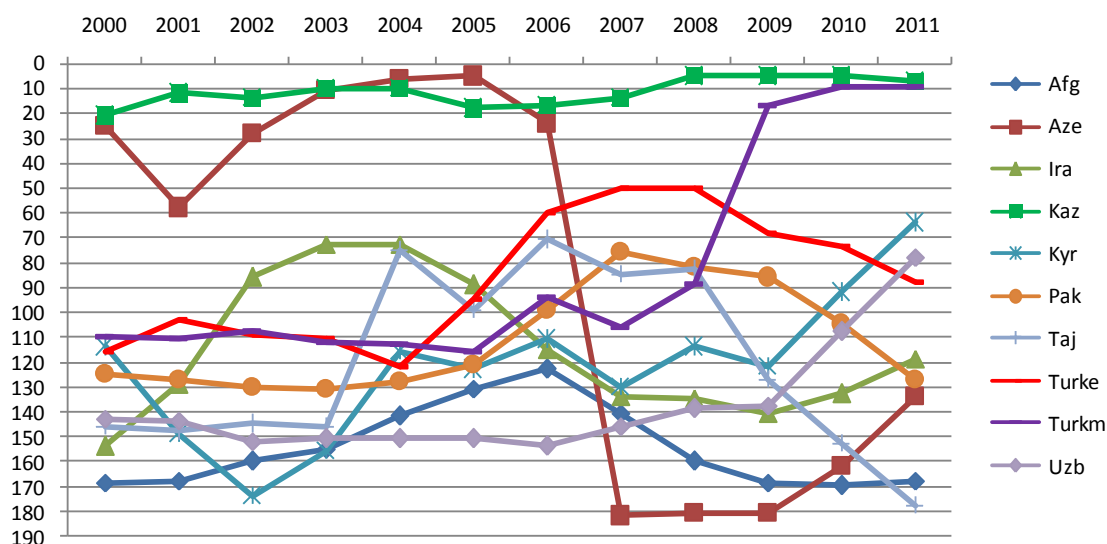
Appraisal of comparative competitive advantages in specialization of Azerbaijan showed following. Data of calculation according to the index of comparative competitive advantages are attached in Appendix 14. Comparison of leading and lagging positions in 2000 and in 2010 are presented. As we see from tables composition of ten leading export goods has changed insufficiently for 10 years. To the set presented primarily by raw materials (oil, ore, and plastics) natural gas and electric power (according to which Azerbaijan regained competitive advantages from Turkey) is added.

On this background a picture of leading import goods has changed more considerably. Vehicles and perfumery products jumped forward that may testify to shift of the consumer preferences for the benefit of top-end goods.

4.4 Determination of prospective sectors to attract investments to ECO aimed at the trade relationship development

ECO countries face various problems in creating favorable business environment and attractive investment climate that directly plays decisive role in economic development of the countries. For example, stabilization of situation in Afghanistan, safety issues in Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and macroeconomic instability in other countries as well. Main impediments on the way of the ECO countries' development are reflected in two below following questions: political instability on country level and weak integration interactions on the regional level. They retain inflow of direct investments and business links both inside and outside the region.

Hardships of investment attractiveness of the ECO countries are also confirmed by Index of direct foreign investments attraction UNCTAD. According to this index the ECO countries demonstrate low positions but dynamics of the last years shows enhancement of the countries' positions.



Source: UNCTAD

Note: The Inward FDI Attraction Index ranking is based on the average of a country's percentile rankings in FDI inflows and in FDI inflows as a share of GDP

Figure 23 – Country rankings by Inward FDI Attraction Index, 2000–2011

The region now faces the issue of creating favorable investment climate in the region and attracting the foreign investments. This will trigger the ECO integration development and will play significant role in intraregional relationship.

But also the level of the ECO countries' openness for foreign capital may appear to be non-sufficient. Attraction of direct foreign investments requires stable, predictable and favorable investment climate. To encourage FDI the countries shall be supported by strong qualified base and good infrastructure. This is also connected with the matters of sectors' development. It will not be enough for attraction of investors, if the local government do not prepare internal cadastre system and infrastructure support.

Openness to FDI has a consequence the issues of solving the trade relationship solution. They assume possible effects of investment measures connected with trade and trade measures connected with investments as well as legislative norms and liabilities within the frames of WTO and bilateral investment agreements. Currently there are 30 bilateral agreements on investments concluded between the ECO countries and about 200 ones with the countries beyond ECO¹⁹.

At the same time it is necessary for countries to ensure the result of impact of FDIs: to solve basic matters but not just temporarily enhance the situation. The most effective method to motivate domestic countries is to support their production inside the economy and, therefore, to provide favorable conditions promoting attraction of investments to the country instead of unfavorable impact on them that may divert them from investments. Policy of active impeding investments to abroad may do harm for recipient countries, especially those which economy depends on foreign capital, technologies and innovations. In such a way they may break the chain of international supplies elements of which are domestic companies. Consequently the countries must clear for themselves the institutional peculiarities for development and adjustment of policy in the field of FDI. It is necessary for the government to elaborate long-term strategy on investment policy and to focus on the stable conditions. Ineffective state institutions responsible for the capital investment into economy do not eliminate the existing barriers

¹⁹ UNCTAD

promptly enough and they implement state trade policy very slowly. Conduct of consultations both on the national and regional levels as well as transparency of the legislative and administrative processes help to decrease uncertainty of the parties and contribute in effective management. Institutional reforms in the country increase the potential of the intended goals implementation.

Table 28 – FDI overview, mln. US dollars

FDI Flows		1995-2004	2005-2007	2008	2009	2010
World	Inward	718542	1471784	1744101	1185030	1243671
	Outward	703779	1487426	1910509	1170527	1323337
ECO	Inward	6550	30502	43934	32978	28488
	Outward	639	3440	4738	5424	10210
Afghanistan	Inward	30	251	300	185	76
	Outward	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	Inward	1192	-1218	14	473	563
	Outward	247	737	556	326	232
Iran	Inward	1062	2151	1615	3016	3617
	Outward	36	380	380	356	346
Kazakhstan	Inward	1898	6456	14322	13771	9961
	Outward	-98	874	1204	3118	7806
Kyrgyzstan	Inward	56	144	377	190	234
	Outward	8	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	Inward	585	4021	5438	2338	2016
	Outward	20	84	49	71	46
Tajikistan	Inward	46	251	376	16	45
	Outward	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Inward	1404	17421	19504	8411	9071
	Outward	426	1365	2549	1553	1780
Turkmenistan	Inward	179	668	1277	3867	2083
	Outward	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	Inward	98	357	711	711	822
	Outward	-	-	-	-	-

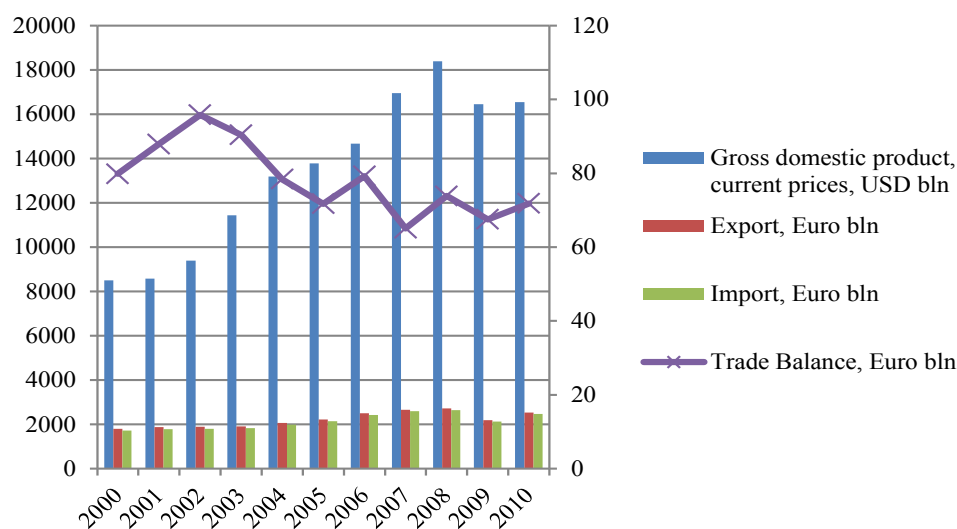
Source: UNCTAD

According to data of the international statistics the ECO countries attract to region 2.3% of global inflow of foreign capital and invest 0.8% of global investments. Kazakhstan and Turkey are marked as the main investment donors among the ECO countries. The same countries together with Iran, Turkmenistan and Pakistan attract investment to region (Appendix 15).

High potential of the foreign investments attraction from abroad is noted in the ECO countries (Appendix 16). Turkey is the second in size recipient of FDI in the region and it has the tendency to attract larger volume of investments. Country's approach to the sector's development aimed directly at profit from high added value, high technology and export-oriented projects became the main factor of the foreign investment attraction. Agency on support and attraction of investments determined the sector of automobile, oil and chemical and mining industries as the most attractive ones for investors.

5 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORLD EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN POLICY INFLUENCE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (ANALYSIS OF TRADE BALANCE OF NEIGHBOR REGIONAL UNIONS LIKE EU, SAARC, EurAsEC, ASEAN)

European Union (EU) from year to year increases its level of GDP. In 2010 GDP of EU has doubled in comparison with 2001 and the difference was 8040.3 billion of US dollars (Figure 24). The export in EU region increased by 1.4 times – it is about 734.9 billion of euros and import has increased by 1.43 times, which are 742.9 billions of euros. As you can see on figure 24 EU countries more export than import, which give them positive trade balance.



Source: Eurostat, IMF

Figure 24 – The intraregional trade of EU (2001-2011), billions of US dollars

The main percentages of GDP hold Germany, France, United Kingdom and Italy. In 2011 their part was 62.5%, which is low on 5.2 percent in 2001 (Figure 25). The cause of percent reduction is delay of GDP growth rate in these countries from 2005.

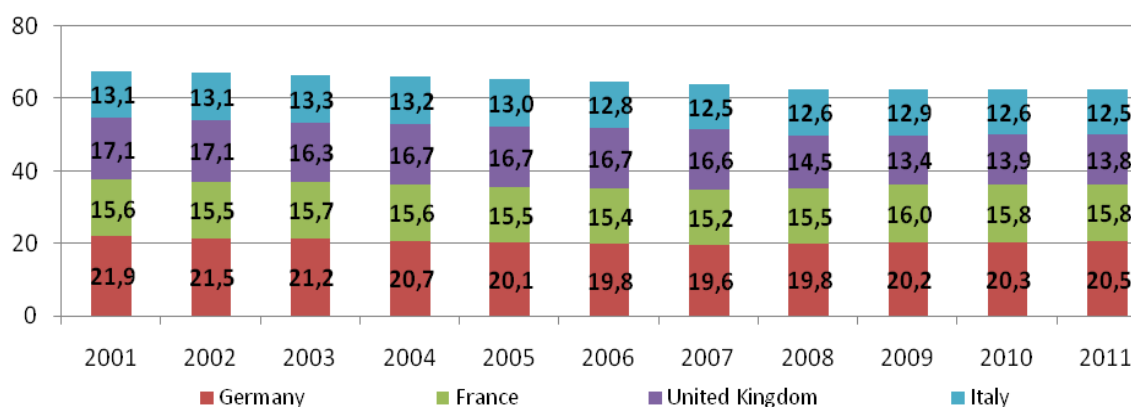


Figure 25 – Structure of GDP in EU countries (2001-2011), %

The percentage of Sweden, Poland, Czech Republic and Romania increased from 6.1 in 2001 to 8.3 in 2011 by reason of preservation of high growth rate till 2009 and positive growth in 2010-2011 (Figure 26).

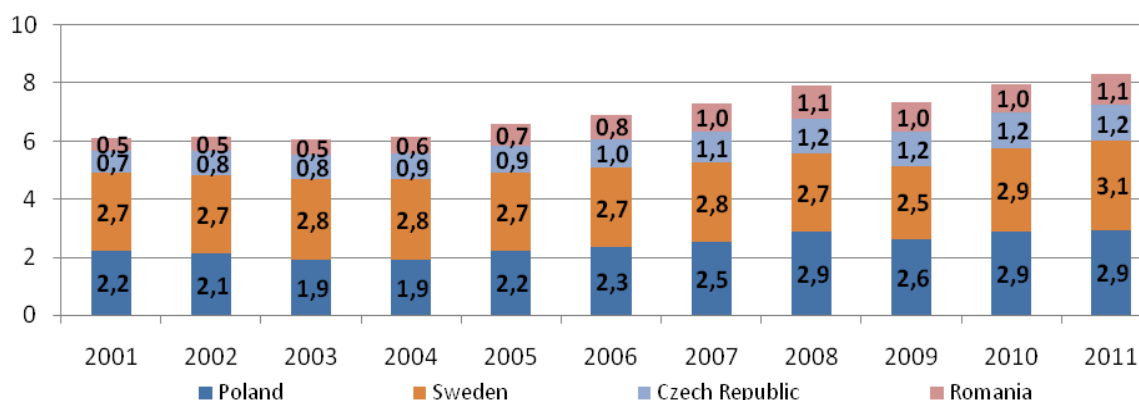


Figure 26 – Structure of GDP in EU countries 2001-2011, %

To define the influence of EU countries trade on GDP we should observe trade between main countries in this region. France holds about 15-16% of GDP. As you can see from table 29 there is reduction tendency of intraregional trade. If in 2001 the intraregional trade was 64.7% from the whole export of France in 2011 it is 60.9%.

The main partners of France within region are Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain and United Kingdom, which are more than 75% of overall export of France.

Table 29 – The main trade partners of France (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Export)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	289.6	304.9	358.1	413.7	434.4	479.0	539.7	594.5	464.1	511.7	581.5
EU-27	187.3	201.0	239.5	276.9	285.5	313.5	353.5	378.1	287.7	312.7	354.1
<i>in % to world</i>	64.7	65.9	66.9	66.9	65.7	65.4	65.5	63.6	62	61.1	60.9
Germany	41.5	44.2	53.4	62.2	63.1	69.4	77.9	86.8	69.0	83.0	96.2
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	22.2	22	22.3	22.5	22.1	22.1	22	23	24	26.5	27.2
Belgium	20.4	22.0	27.5	31.7	32.7	35.3	40.6	45.3	35.3	38.5	41.9
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	10.9	11	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.5	12	12.3	12.3	11.8
Italy	25.4	27.6	33.2	38.6	39.9	43.5	49.5	52.4	39.2	41.3	47.5
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	14	13.9	14	13.9	13.6	13.2	13.4
Spain	27.9	29.6	36.5	41.4	44.2	47.2	51.7	49.9	37.2	38.0	42.3
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	14.9	14.7	15.3	15	15.5	15.1	14.6	13.2	12.9	12.1	11.9
United Kingdom	28.5	31.3	34.4	38.7	38.2	40.7	45.2	46.7	33.7	34.3	38.5
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	15.2	15.6	14.4	14	13.4	13	12.8	12.4	11.7	11	10.9

Source: ITC (www.trademap.org)

There is also reduction of France import from EU. If in 2001 the import from EU was 62.3% of total import of France in 2011 this part became 58.9%. The main exporters in France are Germany, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands and Spain, which are about 80% from whole import of France.

Table 30 – The main trade partners of France (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Import)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	293.9	303.8	362.5	434.2	475.9	529.9	611.4	695.0	540.5	599.2	700.9
EU-27	183.1	194.2	233.8	276.4	299.5	328.8	379.6	419.4	326.1	359.0	412.6
<i>in % to world</i>	62.3	63.9	64.5	63.7	62.9	62	62.1	60.3	60.3	59.9	58.9
Germany	48.9	52.2	63.1	75.4	81.7	86.1	101.7	113.9	88.2	103.4	118.6
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	26.7	26.9	27	27.3	27.3	26.2	26.8	27.2	27	28.8	28.7
Belgium	19.3	20.0	25.2	31.6	38.4	44.1	50.7	59.1	44.7	47.0	54.4
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	10.5	10.3	10.8	11.4	12.8	13.4	13.4	14.1	13.7	13.1	13.2

Italy	26.3	27.4	33.2	39.0	41.1	44.8	52.2	56.5	43.0	45.0	50.8
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.3</i>
Netherlands	14.0	14.4	16.8	19.1	19.7	21.6	25.0	28.2	22.9	25.2	30.1
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Spain	20.0	21.8	27.4	32.0	33.8	36.4	42.7	45.3	34.3	37.2	41.9
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>

Source: ITC (www.trademap.org)

Thus, reduction of trade inside EU beginning from 2008 affected on slowdown of economic growth rate in 2008 and decline in 2009.

Table 31 – The main trade partners of Germany (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Export)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	571.4	616.0	748.5	911.7	977.1	122.0	328.8	466.1	127.8	271.1	482.2
EU-27	355.1	381.7	485.0	590.0	628.8	709.5	860.4	933.6	709.1	766.1	862.4
<i>in % to world</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>58.2</i>
France	61.2	63.8	79.2	93.6	98.4	106.7	128.7	142.6	114.3	120.2	140.7
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>16.3</i>
Netherlands	34.0	36.4	46.4	56.6	60.9	71.0	85.6	96.7	75.4	83.8	93.5
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.8</i>
United Kingdom	46.4	50.1	62.5	75.9	75.2	81.2	97.3	98.7	74.2	78.8	89.3
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>
Italy	41.3	43.9	55.2	65.3	67.0	74.6	89.3	94.5	71.2	77.5	85.9
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>

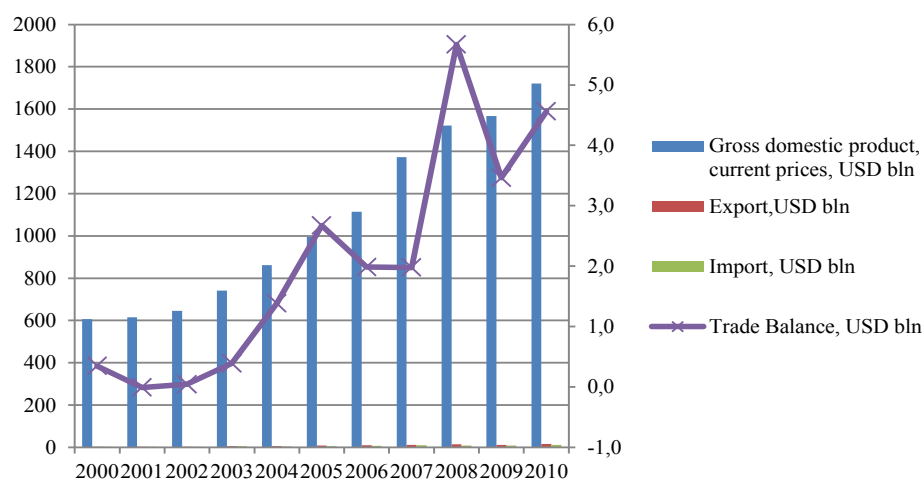
Source: ITC (www.trademap.org)

Table 32 – The main trade partners of Germany (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Import)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	486.0	490.5	601.8	718.2	779.8	922.2	059.3	204.2	938.4	066.8	260.3
EU-27	288.2	294.7	372.4	436.0	461.1	532.5	630.7	704.1	547.1	603.7	690.5
<i>in % to world</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>54.8</i>
Netherlands	35.6	35.3	50.3	59.6	64.4	76.3	88.3	106.0	80.9	91.1	103.3
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.0</i>
France	44.2	45.2	55.2	64.9	66.7	78.0	88.9	98.3	75.9	81.8	91.9
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>13.3</i>
Italy	31.3	31.5	38.1	43.5	45.2	52.1	60.8	67.8	55.2	57.9	66.8
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>
United Kingdom	32.8	30.8	36.1	42.7	48.5	51.3	59.6	65.1	46.2	51.1	60.8
<i>in % to EU-27</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.8</i>

Source: ITC (www.trademap.org)

If we compare the GDP of SAARC between 2000 and 2010 it increased by 2.8 times, the difference was 1114.4 billion of US dollars. Export and import in SAARC region increased by 6 times, which are 9 and 13.3 billion of US dollars. The trade balance for reporting period grew on 4.2 billion of US dollars.



Source: IMF, UN Comtrade

Figure 27 – The intraregional trade of SAARC

The main country in SAARC is India and it holds more than 80% of GDP. The percentage of GDP of India increased from 77.3% to 81.2% in 2011. About 16% of GDP hold Bangladesh and Pakistan. Because of fast increase of GDP of India percentage of GDP of Bangladesh and Pakistan decline from 18.9% in 2001 to 14.4% in 2011.

Table 33 – The GDP of SAARC countries, billions of US dollars

Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan	-	4	5	5	6	7	9	10	12	16	18
Bangladesh	47	50	54	59	61	65	74	84	95	106	114
Bhutan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
India	488	510	591	689	809	909	1 153	1 263	1 266	1 630	1 827
Maldives	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Nepal	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	13	13	16	19
Pakistan	72	73	84	98	110	127	143	164	162	176	210
Sri -Lanka	16	17	19	21	24	28	32	41	42	50	59
SAARC	631	661	760	881	1 020	1 148	1 424	1 578	1 594	1 998	2 251

Table 34 – The main trade partners of India (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Export)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Afghanistan	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Bangladesh	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.1
Bhutan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maldives	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nepal	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Pakistan	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6
Sri-Lanka	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.5
World excl. SAARC	95.2	95.2	93.5	94.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.4	95.8	95.0	95.7

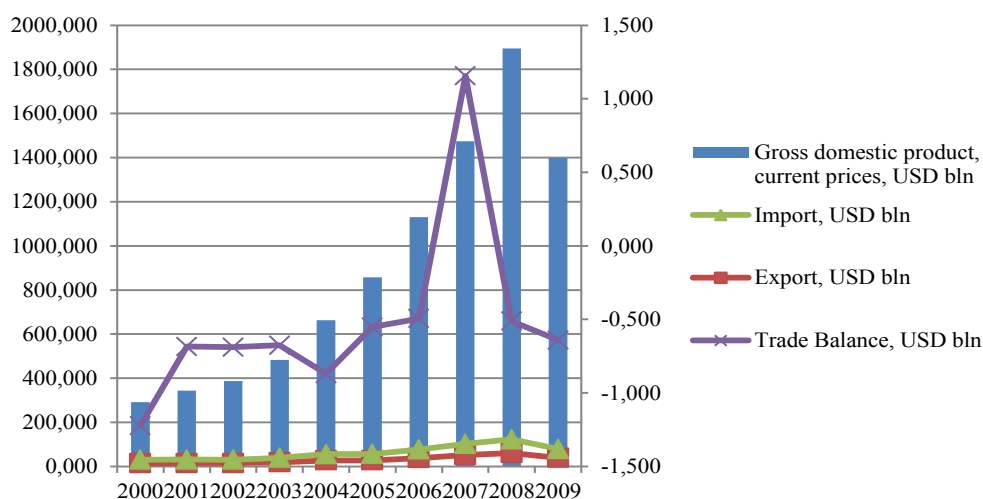
Table 35 – The main trade partners of India (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Import)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bhutan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sri-Lanka	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
World excl. SAARC	98.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5

As it seen at tables 34 and 35 the trade part of India outside the region is at the same level that shows the internal trade support of SAARC. For this reason this region has positive growth rate of GDP.

Each year EurAsEC increases level of GDP. In comparison with 2000 and 2009 the GDP increased by 4.7 times and the difference was 1106.3 billion of US dollars. The export in region increased by 2.6 times, which is 24.6 billion of US dollars, while import increased by 2.5 times, which is 24 billion of US dollars. The trade balance for this period decreased on 0.6 billion of US dollars. Thus, there is growth of intraregional trade.



Not includes trade of Uzbekistan in 2000-2005 and 2008.

Source: EurAsEC

Figure 28 – The intraregional trade of EurAsEC

Russia holds main percentage of GDP among other countries of EurAsEC and it's more than 85%. About 12% of GDP hold Kazakhstan and Belarus. Because of fast volume growth of GDP of Kazakhstan the percentage of Russian GDP in the GDP structure of EurAsEC is gradually declining (Figure 28).



Figure 29 – The GDP structure of EurAsEC countries (2001-2011), %

Table 36 – GDP of EurAsEC countries, billions of US dollars

Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belarus	12,4	14,6	17,8	22,7	30,2	37,0	45,3	60,8	49,2	55,2	55,1
Kazakhstan	22,2	24,6	30,8	43,2	57,1	81,0	103,1	135,2	115,3	148,0	186,2
Kyrgyz Republic	1,5	1,6	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,8	3,8	5,1	4,7	4,8	5,9
Russia	306,6	345,1	430,3	591,2	763,7	989,9	1299,7	1660,8	1222,7	1487,3	1850,4
Tajikistan	1,1	1,2	1,6	2,1	2,3	2,8	3,7	5,1	5,0	5,6	6,5
Uzbekistan	11,6	9,7	10,1	12,0	14,3	17,0	22,3	28,6	33,5	39,0	45,4
EurAsEC	355,3	396,8	492,5	673,3	870,1	1130,6	1477,9	1895,7	1430,3	1740,0	2149,5

Source: IMF

The main trade partners of Russia inside the region are Belarus and Kazakhstan, which is 91% from overall export and 90.9% of Russian import to EurAsEC countries in 2011.

Table 37 – Export of Russia into countries of EurAsEC (2001-2011), billions of US dollars

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belarus	5,2	5,9	7,6	11,2	10,1	13,1	17,2	23,7	16,7	18,1	24,9
Kazakhstan	2,8	2,4	3,3	4,7	6,5	9,0	11,5	13,3	9,1	10,7	14,2
Kyrgyz Republic	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,9	1,3	0,9	1,0	1,2
Tajikistan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7
Uzbekistan	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,9	1,1	1,7	2,1	1,7	1,7	2,0
World	99,9	106,7	133,7	181,6	241,5	301,6	352,3	468,0	301,8	397,1	517,0
World excl. EurAsEC	91,3	97,7	122,0	164,5	223,3	277,5	320,3	426,8	272,7	365,0	474,0

Source: UN Comtrade

Table 38 – Import of Russia into countries of EurAsEC (2001-2011), billions of US dollars

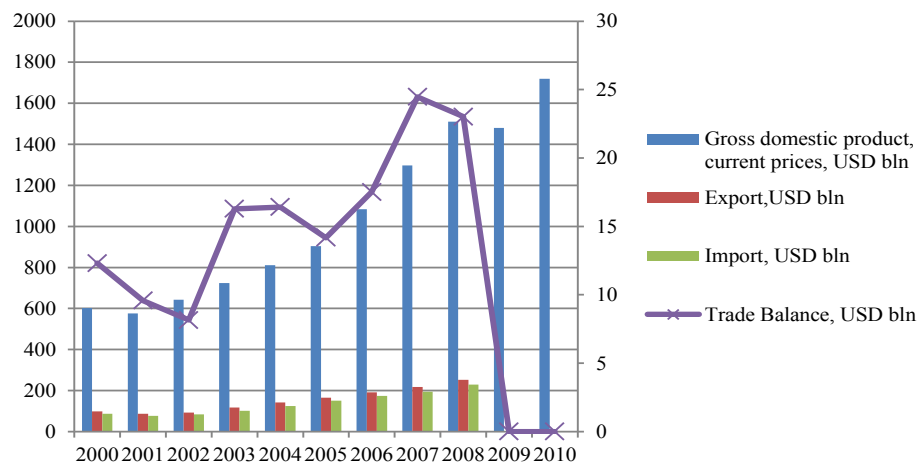
Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belarus	3,9	4,0	4,9	6,5	5,7	6,8	8,9	10,6	6,7	10,0	14,5
Kazakhstan	2,0	1,9	2,5	3,4	3,2	3,8	4,6	6,4	3,7	4,4	6,9
Kyrgyz Republic	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3
Tajikistan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1

Uzbekistan	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.8
World	41.9	46.2	57.3	75.6	98.7	137.8	199.7	267.1	170.8	228.9	306.1
World excl. EurAsEC	35.1	39.8	49.3	64.8	88.6	125.5	184.3	248.1	159.0	212.4	282.5

Source: UN Comtrade

As you can see on the tables, the export and import of Russia inside the region is gradually increasing, which have positive influence on the growth of GDP.

Each year ASEAN increases level of GDP. Thus, according to IMF, in comparison with 2000 and 2008 GDP increased by 2.9 times and the difference made up 1117.2 billion of US dollars. Export and import within the framework of ASEAN increased by 2.5 times, which are 153.5 and 142.8 billion of US dollars. The trade balance for the reporting period grew up to 10.7 billion of US dollars.



Not includes the trade between Singapore and Indonesia (2000-2001).

Source: IMF, WTO

Figure 30 – Intraregional trade of ASEAN

The main percentages of GDP among countries of ASEAN hold Indonesia and Thailand. It is about 54.8% of whole volume of GDP in 2011.

Table 39 – GDP of countries ASEAN, billions of US dollars

Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam	5.6	5.8	6.6	7.9	9.5	11.5	12.2	14.4	10.7	12.4	16.4
Cambodia	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.6	10.4	10.4	11.3	12.9
Indonesia	160.4	195.7	234.9	257.0	285.8	364.4	432.2	510.3	538.8	708.4	846.5
Lao P.D.R.	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.2	5.3	5.6	6.9	8.3
Malaysia	92.8	100.8	110.2	124.8	143.5	162.7	193.6	231.1	202.3	246.8	287.9
Myanmar	6.5	6.8	10.5	10.6	12.0	14.5	20.2	31.4	35.2	45.4	51.4
Philippines	76.3	81.4	83.9	91.4	103.1	122.2	149.4	173.6	168.5	199.6	224.8
Thailand	115.5	126.9	142.6	161.3	176.4	207.1	247.0	272.6	263.7	318.9	345.7
Vietnam	32.5	35.1	39.6	45.5	52.9	60.9	71.1	90.3	93.2	103.6	122.7
Singapore	87.7	90.6	96.0	112.7	125.4	145.7	177.6	190.0	185.6	227.4	259.8
ASEAN	583.0	649.1	730.8	818.8	917.6	1099.9	1316.1	1529.3	1514.0	1880.5	2176.4

Source: IMF

The main partners of Indonesia inside the region are Malaysia and Singapore, which is about 70% of all export of Indonesia to countries of ASEAN.

Table 40 – Main trade partners of Indonesia (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Export)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	56.3	57.2	61.1	71.6	85.7	100.8	114.1	137.0	116.5	157.8	203.5
ASEAN	9.5	9.9	10.7	13.0	15.8	18.5	22.3	27.2	24.6	33.3	42.1
<i>in % to world</i>	16.9	17.4	17.6	18.2	18.5	18.3	19.5	19.8	21.1	21.1	20.7
Malaysia	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.4	4.1	5.1	6.4	6.8	9.4	11.0
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	18.7	20.4	22.0	23.2	21.7	22.2	22.9	23.7	27.7	28.1	26.1
Singapore	5.4	5.3	5.4	6.0	7.8	8.9	10.5	12.9	10.3	13.7	18.4
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	56.4	53.8	50.3	46.2	49.5	48.3	47.1	47.3	41.7	41.2	43.8

Source: UN Comtrade

The main importers of Indonesia inside the region are Malaysia and Singapore and their import percentage in overall import of Indonesia is 71.2%.

Table 41 – Main trade partners of Indonesia (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Import)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	31.0	31.3	32.6	46.5	57.7	61.1	74.5	129.2	96.8	135.7	177.4
ASEAN	5.5	6.8	7.7	11.5	17.0	19.0	23.8	41.0	27.7	38.9	51.1
<i>in % to world</i>	17.6	21.6	23.7	24.7	29.5	31.1	31.9	31.7	28.6	28.7	28.8
Malaysia	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	6.4	8.9	5.7	8.6	10.4
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	18.4	15.3	14.7	14.6	12.6	16.8	26.9	21.8	20.5	22.2	20.4
Singapore	3.1	4.1	4.2	6.1	9.5	10.0	9.8	21.8	15.6	20.2	26.0
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	57.6	60.6	53.8	52.9	55.6	52.9	41.4	53.2	56.1	52.0	50.8

Source: UN Comtrade

The main partners of Thailand inside the region are Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia and their export percentage in overall export of Thailand to countries of ASEAN is 64.4%.

Table 42 – Main trade partners of Thailand (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Export)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	64.9	68.1	80.3	96.2	110.1	130.6	153.6	175.9	152.5	195.3	228.8
ASEAN	12.2	13.3	16.2	20.7	23.4	26.7	32.1	38.5	31.3	42.9	52.6
<i>in % to world</i>	18.8	19.5	20.2	21.5	21.3	20.5	20.9	21.9	20.5	22.0	23.0
Singapore	5.2	5.5	5.9	7.0	7.5	8.4	9.6	10.0	7.6	9.0	11.5
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	42.9	41.9	36.3	33.8	31.8	31.5	29.9	25.9	24.2	21.0	21.7
Malaysia	2.7	2.8	3.9	5.3	5.7	6.7	7.8	9.8	7.7	10.6	12.4
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	22.3	21.4	23.9	25.6	24.3	25.0	24.4	25.4	24.5	24.6	23.6
Indonesia	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.2	4.0	3.3	4.9	6.3	4.7	7.3	10.1
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	11.1	12.7	14.1	15.5	16.9	12.5	15.2	16.2	14.9	17.1	19.1

Source: UN Comtrade

The main importers of Thailand inside the region are Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, which is about 71% of overall Thailand import to countries of ASEAN.

Table 43 – Main trade partners of Thailand (2001-2011), billions of US dollars (Import)

Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	62.0	64.6	75.8	94.4	118.2	128.6	143.8	178.6	133.8	182.4	228.5
ASEAN	10.4	11.2	13.0	16.4	22.2	24.2	26.0	31.2	25.9	31.7	38.6

<i>in % to world</i>	16.7	17.3	17.1	17.3	18.8	18.8	18.1	17.5	19.3	17.4	16.9
Singapore	2.9	2.9	3.3	4.2	5.4	5.7	6.3	7.1	5.7	6.3	7.8
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	27.5	26.0	25.2	25.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	22.7	22.1	19.8	20.2
Malaysia	3.1	3.6	4.5	5.6	8.1	8.5	8.7	9.7	8.6	10.7	12.3
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	29.7	32.6	35.0	33.9	36.5	34.9	33.4	31.0	33.1	33.8	32.0
Indonesia	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.5	4.0	5.4	3.8	5.7	7.4
<i>in % to ASEAN</i>	13.2	13.9	13.7	14.2	14.1	14.3	15.3	17.3	14.7	17.9	19.1

Source: UN Comtrade

Thus, trade enlargement between countries of ASEAN inside the region positively impacts on growth of GDP.

Foreign trade in modern world economy is important exogenous factor, which has significant influence on national economy determining its quantitative and qualitative indicators and conditions of safe economic development. Overcoming of negative tendency in foreign trade demands preservation of domestic market capacity for manufacturers of all countries of regional unions, conduction of structural adaptation to world economy, active using of state tool to control foreign trade for regional economic safety in long term.

6 THE ROLE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY OF ECO COUNTRIES IN EXPANSION OF INTRAREGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL TRADE

6.1 Dynamics of exchange rate and foreign trade in ECO

A lot of factors affected on foreign trade of countries of ECO region in 2000-2010, including macroeconomic, commercial and structural politics, which provided by governments of this region and price changes at international commodity market. Inflation and exchange rate directly impact on foreign trade too. In 2001-2010 inflation in the region was pretty high. Prior to 2007-2008 nominal exchange rate of regional currencies behaved differently to US dollars: some of them became stronger (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Turkey), the others were stable (Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan) and the third ones weakened (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Iran). Almost all local currencies devaluated US dollars in 2009. Nevertheless, in 2000-2010 the rate of nominal devaluations of these currencies was lower, than the rate of inflation in these countries at the same period.

In 2001-2010 the average annual growth of real exchange rate in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were 0.9% and -1.5%. On the basis of this data we can conclude that Turkmen and Uzbek products became cheaper and competitive at intraregional market. However, we should note, that these two countries trying to keep hard the exchange control regime. At the beginning and in the middle of 2000s these countries applied the system of multiple exchange rates, which led to what they have now informal exchange markets functioning in parallel with official ones. Informal exchange rates (certain amount of local monetary units for one US dollars) were higher than the official ones. Thus, margin of informal rate during 2000s significantly decreased toward official one. For example, in Uzbekistan at the end of 2000s US dollars at informal market was on sale with 300% of margin to official rate. In 2010 informal exchange rate of Uzbek sum to US dollar was only 40% higher than official rate. That is why, on the basis of informal exchange rate movement it may be that in reality Uzbek sum and Turkmen manat did not weakened, on the contrary they strengthened toward other regional currencies. Most part of intraregional trade implemented by private economic agents is sensitive to these informal exchange rates. So, it is hard to say about significant change of intraregional competitiveness of products from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

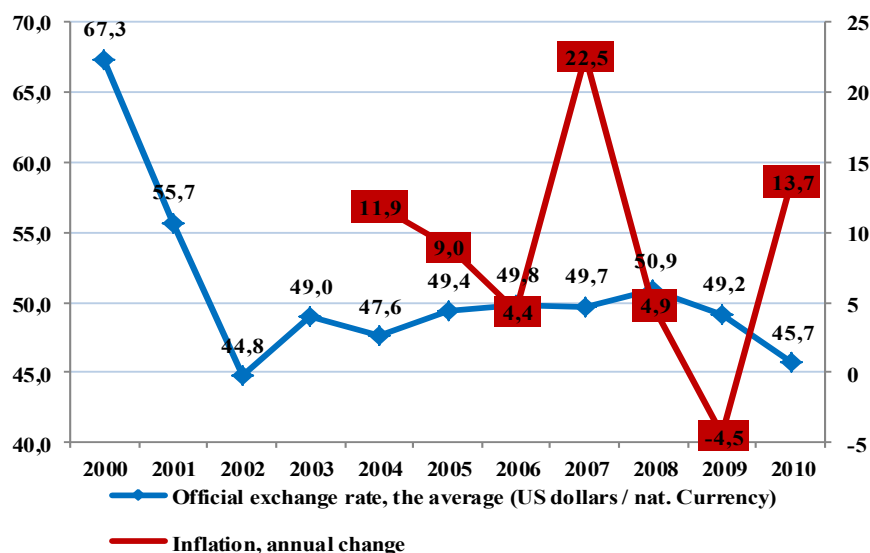
There was denomination of Turkmen manat from 1 January to 31 December 2009. As the result, 1 manat of new sample is equal to 5000 old ones. It should be noted that Turkmen manat is not freely convertible currency. The official rate, which is being declared by Central bank of Turkmenistan, is significantly different from real market rate. And economic statistics of Turkmenistan is still state secret, which is why there is no reliable information to analyze this currency market. According to Central bank of Turkmenistan, official exchange rate is 2.85 Turkmen manat for 1 US dollars. Main factor, which have effect on manat quotes, is world price of energy source and the primary source of Turkmen export is natural gas.

As Turkmen manat, Uzbek sum is not freely convertible currency. Government of Uzbekistan still artificially holds devaluation, limits cash turnover, brings to minimum national currency converting at current payments. It should be noted that experts distinguish necessity of denomination in Uzbekistan (for example, in a ratio 1000:1). According to Central bank of Uzbekistan, official dollar exchange rate at the end of 2012 with comparison with 2000 increased almost 6 times, which is 1978.42 sum. At the same time, Uzbek sum exchange rate at “black market” of Uzbekistan is 2560 sum for 1 US dollars.

There was monetary reform in Afghanistan in October 2002 and the result is denomination of afghan currency. It was effort to reestablish government control over economy, which is

destroyed by endless war. Before this, Afghani exchange rate in different cities was about 40 thousand and after coming to power of H. Karzai the rate of currency has increased several times, which brought to exchange rate 1 US dollars for 14 thousand Afghani in 2002. At the first stage of reform, Afghani dropped in price. And the exchange rate was 1 new Afghani for 1000 old ones.

Between 2002 and 2010 Afghani exchange rate was on stable level.



Source: ECOSTAT

Figure 31 – Official exchange rate, inflation in Afghanistan (2000-2010).

Afghanistan is one of the countries, where no accurate statistics with the help of which it can be estimated development tendency this or that way of social and economic life of the population. All economic indicators related to Afghanistan, which are met in science literature, reports of authorities and international organizations differ from each other, because it based on evaluative data obtained during sampling studies.

One of the most important condition of new phase (beginning from 2004) of economic reform in Azerbaijan and following sudden economy growth is renewal of national currency – manat.

Monetary reform, started in 2005, calculated on social and economic development of Azerbaijan in long term aspect, protection of population cash income, risk reduction of high inflation and stimulation of foreign investments gave positive results in short period. Today Azerbaijan's currency is one most stable and valuable in world. Exchange rate of national currency related to other leading currencies, like dollar, euro, pound sterling, is constantly strengthening. During global financial crisis in 2008-2010 Azerbaijan kept stability of national currency. As the result, financial crisis has not brought serious damage to country population.

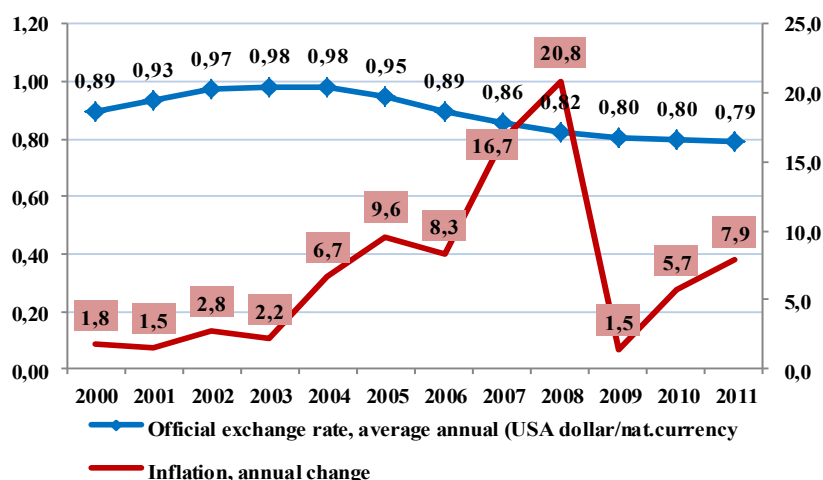
There was difficult period, when national currency of Azerbaijan was released into circulation. Events, which took place inside the country, in neighbor states and in the world generally, had impact and as the result of economic crisis at the beginning of 90s manat get depreciated. At last, in 1996 the exchange rate of manat related to US dollars started to stabilize and in 1999 the currency even became stronger on 15%. In the result of following softening of Central bank of Azerbaijan (CBA) of hard monetary policy dollar increased to 4940 manat. This tendency continued till the end of 2004. In 2005 on the basis of decree of President of the Republic of Afghanistan was launched monetary reform and was carried denomination of manat. According

to decree of President of the Republic of Afghanistan of 7 February 2005 “About the change nominal value of banknotes and denomination in the Republic of Afghanistan” from 1 January 2006 there was transition to new sample of manat by course 1 new manat (AZN) equal to 5000 old ones (AZM). CBA announced exchange rate of new manat related to US dollars. During following year after beginning of the monetary reform there were used both national currency. At last, transition to new manat was completed at 1 January 2007. The replacement process AZM to AZN in limited way continued following years. Thus, the denomination was mild and without any negative consequences for economy and monetary policy of this country.

The main aim of output of new banknotes in currency denomination process was organization of nominal value of manat according with exchange rate of leading world currencies and corresponding design, protection of formal structure of national banknotes at international standards, optimization of exchange and price scale and simplification of accounting and calculated systems. At the same time, transition to banknotes of new generation provided clear expression of national and historical traditions on banknotes, improvement of money turnover in the country and saving of state expenses in production, transportation, keeping and processing of cash. Output of banknotes into turnover responding international standards was historically important national project of last years.

Today, manat by nominal value is the most expensive currency as in the region and the whole world, except for, English pound sterling, Japanese yen, the Latvian lats and the Kuwaiti dinar. After output new manat at the same time strengthened its rate in relation to other leading currencies.

According to CBA information the official exchange rate noted that at first day of releasing into circulation (2006) new manat was equal to 0.9184 US dollars. In 2012 this indicator on the average was 0.786 manat. Thus, the exchange rate of dollar in relation to manat fell to 14.4%, euro – 4.5% (from 1.0882 to 1.0291 manat), pound sterling – 21.9% (from 1.587 to 1.2403 manat), ruble – 18.2% (from 0.0319 to 0.0261 manat). If we compare manat with currencies ECO countries, it should be noted that today there are no equal currencies to manat. For example, 1 Kazakh tenge – 0.0052 manat, 1 Kyrgyz som – 0.0162 manat, 1 Uzbek sum – 0.0004 manat, 1 Tajik somoni – 0.164 manat, 1 Turkmen manat – 0.27 manat. Manat also gains in comparison with currencies of other countries, with which Azerbaijan supports close trade relations. Thus, 1 UAE dirham exchanged for 0.213 manat, 1 Iranian rial – 0.00006 manat, 1 Chinese yuan – 0.12 manat, 1 Turkish lira – 0.43 manat.



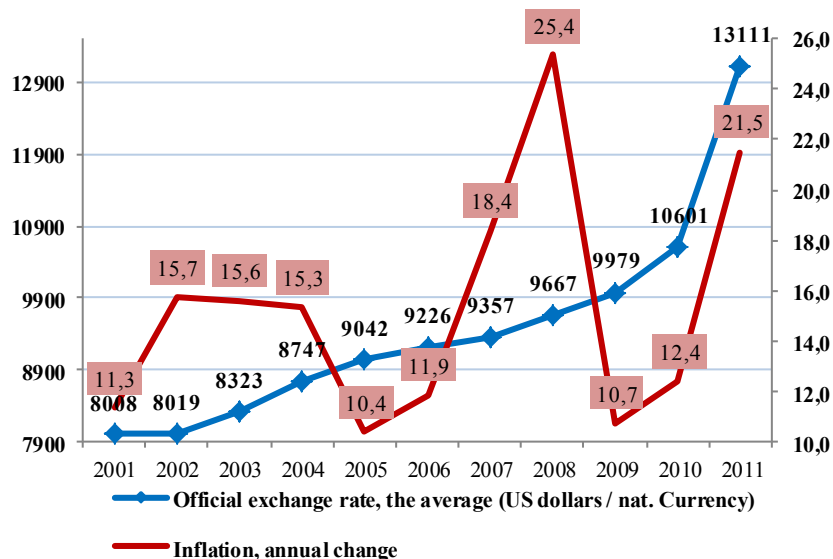
Source: ECOSTAT

Figure 32 – Official exchange rate, inflation in Azerbaijan (2000-2011).

Main aspects of politics of stable rate. According to CBA report of monetary politics of country, stability of manat exchange rate promotes to keep inflation, debt load of economic subjects and dollar spreading and to protect cash income of population generally.

However, to prevent significant rate consolidation, thereby to neutralize negative effects on nonoil sector competitiveness, CBA in the first half of 2012 sterilized currency in the amount of 639 million of US dollars. As the result, exchange rate of manat in relation to US dollars strengthened on 0.1%. CBA notes that stability of national currency during last half year had positive impact on stability of macroeconomic and financial sectors. During reporting period, CBA provided stability bilateral rate of manat. Multilateral rate of manat got cheap, which is positive fact in terms of improvement of nonoil sector competitiveness. Thus, Azerbaijan has one of the reliable national currencies of the world. The state has strengthened its economic position and became attractive for foreign investors.

International sanctions against Iran disrupted financial stability of the country where the main impact came on national currency (rial). Rial fast depreciated because of dollar rising in price and inflation level growth in Iran. Official exchange rate of rial in relation to American currency in 2011 sharply fell on 23.7% in comparison with previous year and made up 13111 rials for one US dollars.



Source: ECOSTAT

Figure 33 – Official exchange rate, inflation in Iran (2000-2011).

The reasons of weakening rial are enough, even despite of efforts of Iran government to make it payment unit in trade relations. Universal sanctions led to decreasing foreign currency reserve, especially dollar and destabilized national currency position and it is can be lead to further devaluation of Iranian rial.

On the other hand, inflation on the level 22.5% (2011) weakens purchasing power of rial. In turn, the fall of purchasing power of population can cause mistrust to its own currency, which leads to that citizens dispose rial, withdraw deposits in national currency from banks and store up dollars. It also provokes the high demand for American dollar.

Plans of denomination of Iranian rial also would no effect on either inflation or devaluation. Denomination is objective necessity to strengthen rial and to simplify calculations, but it is only technical procedure where zeros will be removed. Opposite, uncertainty while waiting

denomination always brings inflation expectations among population and thirst to store foreign currency to survive during denomination process.

According to economic theory positive result of national currency devaluation is export stimulation, because exporter during exchange gained foreign currency for its depreciated currency gets devaluation income. However, what inducement of export we can talk about, if there is embargo on oil, the main export product. Also the trade of other products is limited by sanctions on bank payments.

Barter, which Iran forcedly moved in its trade relations, increased trade price for Iran, which brought rising in price of import product. And the main that Iranian rial excluded the most important economic process as foreign trade turnover.

The second positive result of devaluation of national currency, in economists' point of view, is rise of competitiveness of national economy. But it is possible if the devaluation is in the complex with limiting monetary and revenue policy and also structural reforms, which Iran is unable to carry out now. In such situation can prognoses further weakening of Iranian rial.

Monetary policy of the **Republic of Kazakhstan** changes depending on conditions of economy functioning. Respectively, its goals and objectives change. For the first ten years after initiation of national currency (tenge) the goal of monetary policy was to provide internal and foreign stability of national currency. In other words, there was goal as decreasing of inflation and stabilization of exchange rate.

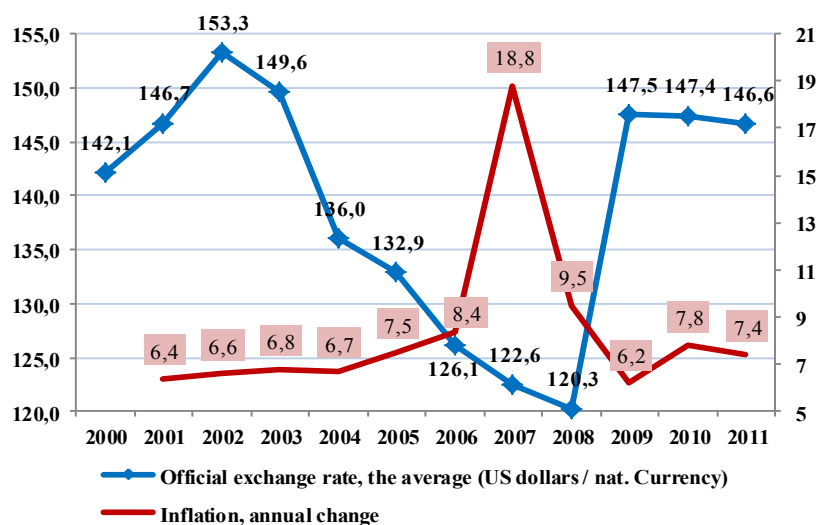
Tenge was devaluated twice: in 1999 on 63% and in 2009 on 25%. After transition to freely floating exchange rate in April 1999 the exchange rate of US dollars increased from 84 to 138.25 tenge during the year. After that, the economy growth, beginning in 2000, had impact slowing down speed of devaluation to 3.25% in 2002. On the last working day 2002 the average exchange rate of dollar increase to maximum 155.85 tenge against 4.70, which was established by National bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NB RK) during initiation of tenge.

From 2003 to 2007 including (except 2005) tenge managed to return half of lost positions in previous years. In 2003-2004 tenge in relation to US dollars became stronger by 8 and 9.3% respectively, in 2005 devaluated by 2.9 and at the following two years speed of strengthening was above 5%. As the result, the average exchange rate of dollar at the end 2007 decreased to 120.30 tenge. Tenge strengthening in these years was determined as economy growth and number of other factors. The positive dynamics of world price on raw materials together with volume growth reflected at rise of export volume and inflow of currencies into the country as export proceeds. Besides, tenge strengthening promoted increased inflow of currency at the expense of external loans. These factors and exchange rate policy of NB RK had great impact of forming exchange rate both tenge and dollar at internal exchange market during strengthening national currency. The clearest impact of forming exchange rate showed at the second half of 2007 when tenge was under pressure. Scaled intervention of National RK supported exchange rate of tenge, but it was spent almost 6 billion dollars from currency reserve.

During 2008 the average exchange rate of both tenge and dollar was close to 120 tenge for 1 US dollars and changed on 50-90 tiyn on the one or another side.

In October 2009 NB RK held one-stage devaluation of tenge. This measure allowed stabilizing situation at exchange market, improving condition of payment balance of the country, supporting the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers and keeping gold and foreign exchange reserves. Forming of exchange rate of tenge in 2009-2011 was on the background of high world price on

basic positions of Kazakh export. As the result, starting from October 2008, when crisis intensified and world prices on energy sources fell, tenge weakened in relation to US dollars on 23.8%.



Source: ECOSTAT

Figure 34 – Official exchange rate, inflation in Kazakhstan (2000-2011).

From 2011 rise of Kazakh export slowed down because of stop growth of oil production, declining of steel metallurgy and grain production. At the same time import continued to grow supporting by strong exchange rate. Tenge significantly strengthened in the middle 2009 in comparison with net oil importing countries.

According to NB RK information in 2012 the exchange rate of tenge weakened in relation to US dollars in nominal terms 1.6% and at the end of the year it was 150.74 tenge for 1 US dollars. in 2012 the exchange rate of tenge in relation to US dollars changed in range 147.5-150.86 tenge.

Weakening of tenge during all 2012 did not bring any threats currently. The main factor is foreign economic activity. For the last three years there is tendency that local peak of trade balance rising gets on the first two quarters, which can be explained, particularly, the activity of energy sources sales at external markets and at the third quarter the dynamics of foreign trade slowed down. Besides, from the middle of autumn, as usual there is excess of currency in the connection with tax deductions period from national and other export corporations, which generate revenue in foreign currency.

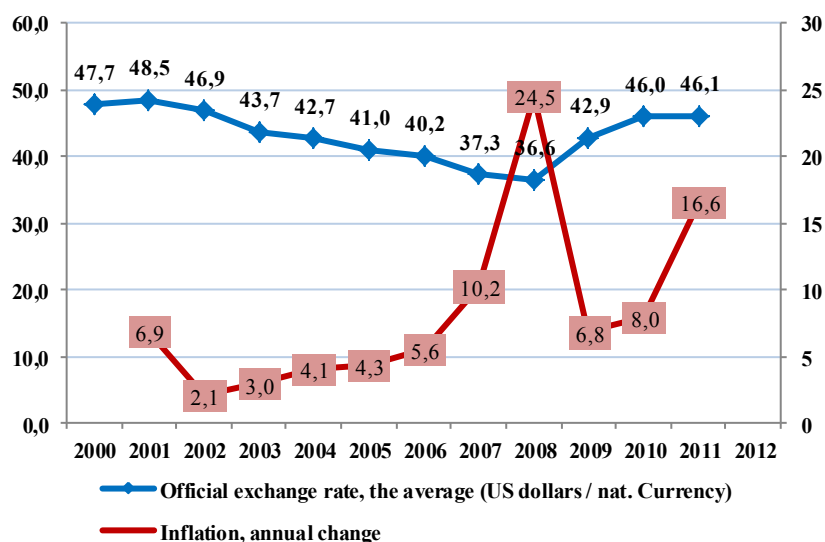
Due to the formation of Custom Union goods market of Kazakhstan became more accessible for exporters from Russia and Belarus, which is significantly increased competition at internal market. It should be noted that the main trade partner of Kazakhstan is Russia, as well as ruble fell in relation to US dollars, it is possible that tenge also can fall. In this situation pressure on gold and foreign currency reserves will be determined by the degree of pressure on tenge and further policy of NB RK by smoothing of fluctuations.

The main question is how external economic environment effect on trade position of Kazakhstan and what will define the exchange rate of national currency in medium-term and long-term period.

Kyrgyz som has constant dependence on internal political situation. In this relation, the hardest for local currency was 2010, the year full of shock events, regime changes, riots, bloody conflict on the south, which took away lives of hundred peoples. National bank of Kyrgyz Republic paid

a great sum on this period, almost 300 million of US dollars. And besides 181 million of US dollars sold at first eight months of the year. In 2011, for comparison NB KR spent more than 156 million of US dollars to support national currency.

External factors also have pressure on som. The events 2009 was testified, when dollar sharply raised in price, which explained by devaluation of national currency in Kazakhstan. Events in Kazakhstan bumped exchange market of Kyrgyz Republic. According to estimates of KR government, only banks with participation of Kazakhstan capital withdrew from the beginning 2009 about 200-300 million of US dollars.



Source: ECOSTAT

Figure 35 – Official exchange rate, inflation in Kyrgyz Republic (2000-2011).

Kyrgyz som regulates by freely floating exchange rate more than 19 years and for this time liberalization of exchange market was pretty expensive. If in 1993 1 US dollars was equal to 4 som, at the beginning 2013 it became 48 som. This shows strong demand for banknotes of other countries, which in turn says about dependence on local consumer market from import and low trust of citizens of KR to som. Many people still prefer to keep their savings in dollars and euros. The deposit volume in banks in foreign currency exceeds the amount of savings in som. The same you can see in the lending sector.

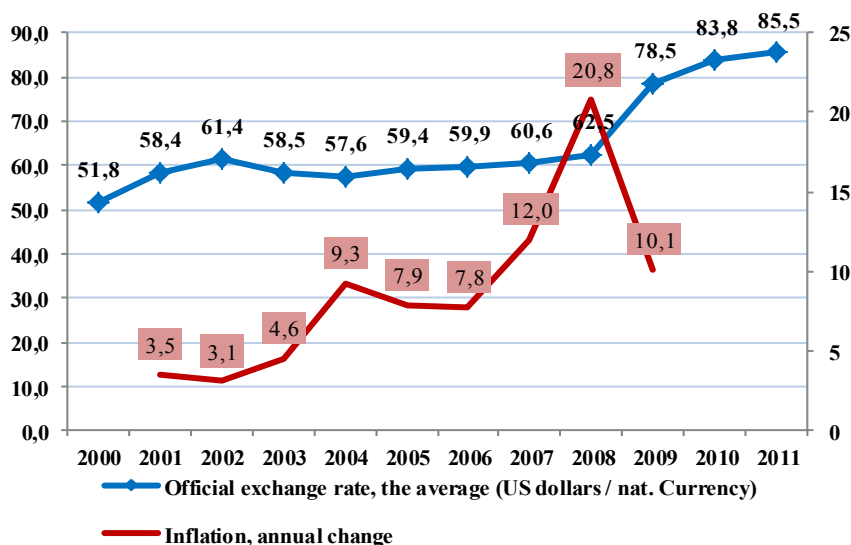
Republic for a long time occupied the niche of reexporter of Chinese goods at Russian and Kazakhstan markets. However, during the last one and half year government was faced the necessity to review the strategy of economic development. Perspective of entering into Custom Union makes local business, previously involved mainly in trade operations, to find new sources of income. Popularity of dollar, which has good position in the local market, some time ago forced NB KR to determine the exchange rate of som each day (the price of currencies of other countries evaluated by NB KR weekly). Dollar plays role not as reserve currency, as but more stable than the local ones.

Financial sector of Kyrgyz Republic has great dependence on foreign inflows. Bank system develops translational and it is unattractive for investors, who still think about the entry on local market, but did not decided because of unstable political situation, which already brought to bankruptcy of large banks and scandals related this situation. There are 22 banks and only few of them have more or less extensive branch network. Weak development of banking sector can be explained that local business has no money and desire to work in his sphere. Only in the third

part of these banks has entirely Kyrgyz capital. In six banks this capital is completely foreign and in other four banks the percentage of foreign capital is from 75 to 90%.

Kyrgyz experts sure that initiating of single currency in Custom Union Kyrgyz Republic only gains, because it can dispose of dollar dependence and save its economy from global crisis.

National monetary unit of Pakistan is rupee, floating exchange in relation to US dollars of which was initiated in 1982 and regularly pays off by the State bank of Pakistan. For the period of its initiation to the present, rupee value in relation to US dollars depreciated by 9 times. From 2009 it can be noted weakening of Pakistan rupee. According to Pakistan law the right to work with foreign exchange transactions has only those commercial banks, which are endowed with appropriate authorities.



Source: ECOSTAT

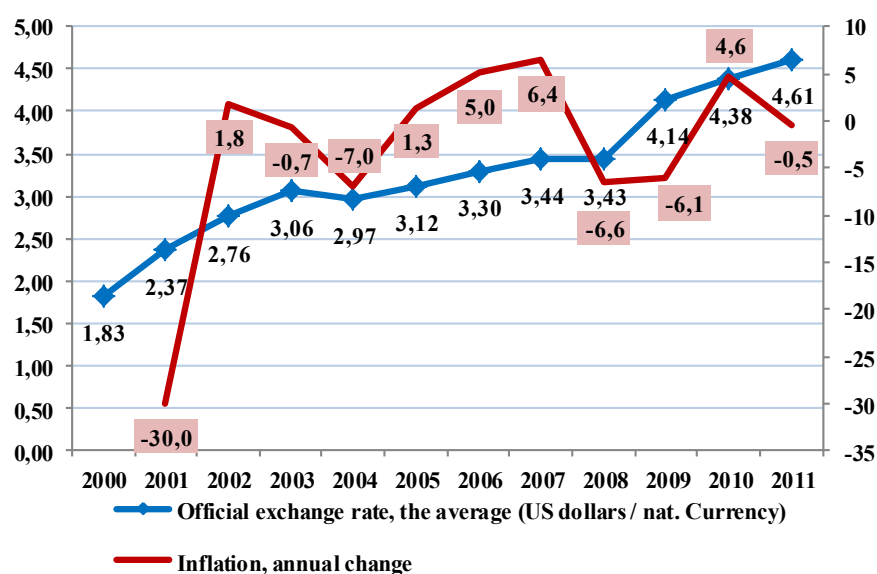
Figure 36 – Official exchange rate, inflation in Pakistan (2000-2011).

External aid is the basis for economy development and financial and economic dependence on foreign donors will grow in the short term. At the same time granting of international credits, what government of Pakistan expects, would fairly allow to stabilize payment balance and to determine the way of escaping of economic crisis.

During post-soviet period inflation was serious obstacle for economic growth and increasing standard of living in **Tajikistan**. Tajikistan according to the IMF recommendations keeps managed floating exchange rate. It means that National bank cannot spend its resources to hold fixed exchange rate, only except in the case of strong pressure during exchange rate falling. The level of foreign exchange rate is still low and does not allow providing constant intervention at the exchange market.

Purchasing power of somoni depends primarily on the trust level of population and business, condition of national economy, inflow of export earnings, money transfers, investment and business activity of private sector.

Beginning from 2000, after somoni initiation, you can see stable weakening in relation to US dollars.



Source: ECOSTAT

Figure 37 – Official exchange rate, inflation in Tajikistan (2000-2011).

Under conditions of extremely high share of imported key food products, main commodities and medicines in local market somoni depreciation means a downfall of real purchasing power of population especially among vulnerable groups and it means growing discontent and new impulse to inflation growth, rising risks food safety. Further decline of population confidence to national currency - somoni as to unstable monetary unit means further acceleration process of dollarization and withdrawal of money from money circulation, depreciation of the real value of savings both private and corporate bodies.

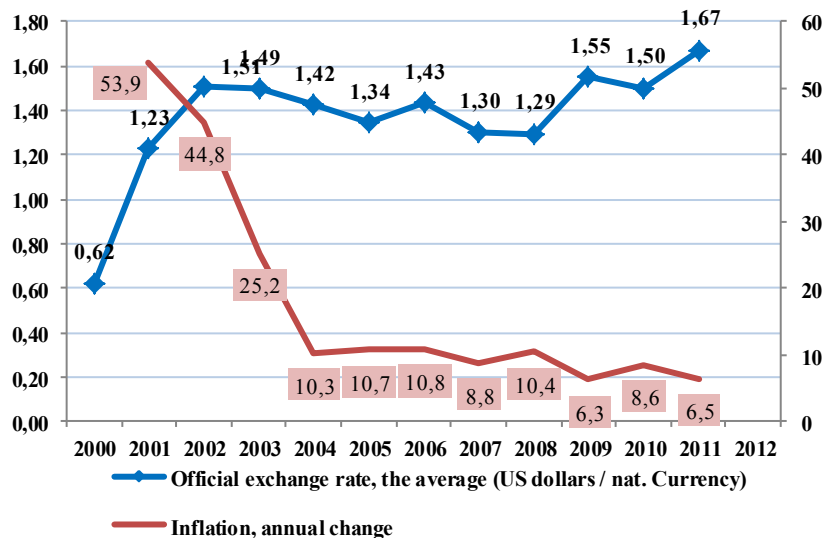
For today **Turkey** has one of the most liberal currency regimes in the world. Along with full convertibility of Turkish lira starting from 1989 year there is a policy that allows foreign investors both private and representing different structures easily buy and sell movable property on Istanbul Stock Exchange (İSE). According to Resolution adopted in August 1989 year all restrictions for private and group investors who intend to make transactions with the values on İSE quotes. Thanks to this innovation Turkish securities markets became absolutely open to foreign investors and do not create any obstacles to export capital and profits.

Within development program of Turkey economy of 59th state program of fight against inflation dated 2004 year, 5083 Legislation adopted on legislative assembly of Turkey parliament dated 28.01.2004 of Strategic development plan of Turkey external and internal economy for 2008-2010 years the banknotes being in circulation in Turkey territory underwent a number of changes.

Since January 1, 2005 year New Turkish Liras (NTL) and the New Kuruses (NK) were officially introduced into circulation however there was a denomination and 6 zero in Turkish liras were abolished – 1000000 TL=1 NTL. Present banknotes were issued for the purpose of the temporary circulation with the subsequent release of constant Turkish monetary currency. That's why January 1, 2009 year Turkey issued new money unit that was the final stage of monetary reform of 2004 year.

This measure was caused by unreasonable swelling of monetary supply in circulation, permanent depreciation of Turkish monetary unit. Denomination promoted streamlining of monetary circulation of Turkey, simplification of calculations in internal and external operations.

Turkish monetary system is not sufficiently stable. Instability is caused by high dependence on tourism sector economy. However considerable decrease of inflation rates in recent years speaks about reduction of influence of 2008-2009 years world financial crisis consequences. From 2006 till 2010 years inflation rate is rather abrupt: maximum value observed in the middle of 2007 year at 12.2%, minimum value observed in the second quarter of 2010 year at 5.3%.



Source: ECOSTAT

Figure 38 – Official exchange rate, inflation in Turkey, 2000-2011 years

In autumn, 2012 year President of Turkey suggested possibility of a currency union establishment on the basis of Turkish lira so-called as "zones of Turkish lira." "Zone of Turkish Lira" does not assume similar to euro currency union. The difference of "lira zone" from euro zone is that states which will be included in this alliance will not use any kind of new currency to replace their national currencies. Today there are 17 countries euro zone which deactivated their national currencies and began to use euro. However it is not typical for "zone of Turkish lira." It is foreseen that countries included in this union will use Turkish lira only in foreign trade and international economic transactions not refusing from their national currencies and they will continue using it in economic activities within the country.

Last year Turkey has a trade with usage of trade accounting national currencies with such countries as Russia, Georgia, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, China and Iran. The trade for amount of 2 billion liras was carried out recently as a result of agreement signed with Russia for execution of trade activity with implementation of national currencies. In neighboring Turkey countries such as Iraq and Syria the application of Turkish lira in everyday trade life began. For some neighboring countries Turkish lira even became monetary savings means that also expanded distribution area of Turkish lira. If in 2002 year usage of Turkish lira in foreign trade operations was comparable to 516.6 million US dollars in 2011 this indicator reached 11.1 billion US dollars.

In early years of Turkish Republic existence considerable part trade with such countries as Egypt, Syria, Lebanon was carried out by using Turkish lira. This circumstance provided seigniorage opportunity for Turkish lira but was lost in wars period, import substitution policy, growth of protectionism tendency in economy and inflation. Dollarization and currency substitution took place of Turkish lira in foreign trade.

Stability observed recent years in economy of Turkey increased trust to Turkish lira and reduced dollarization phenomenon in economy. The beginning of trade with national currencies

implementation rubles with Russia, rials with Iran, yuans with China became an important step for establishment of "Turkish lira zone ". Further important step is to increase usage of the Turkish lira trade countries as well as providing of its wide usage in international economic transactions. If a certain national currency starts to be more applied in international operations than probability that it will be included into number of currencies perceived as "means" and "reserve" in international scene is increased. Quite recently US dollars, Japanese yen, British pound sterling and Swiss franc were considered as such currencies but today Chinese yuan and Russian ruble were added to them. Application of Turkish lira in international operations should be as much as possible to join it to abovementioned reserve currencies

6.2 World experience of uniform regional currency implementation

Integration in monetary and financial sector can take several forms. Countries creating a uniform currency zone usually agree about strict mutual observance of the following rules: leading currency which is used as means of payment in settlement of bilateral transactions inside the zone as well as a reserve assets; countries entering into zone transfer all or part of the currency obtained out of a uniform zone to the country issuer of leading currency in order that this country take care of all outstanding balances with outside world; movements of goods and the capitals within the uniform currency area aren't subject to serious restrictions; rules of trade control with outside world are the same for all participating countries of currency zone.

Currently world experience allows marking five basic types of currency zones:

1. Mutual agreement between independent states about their national currency usage as a parallel means of payments on each their territory. Such a situation was typical for the of full-bodied money era (gold coins).
2. Mutual agreement between independent states about transition to monetary unit of one of them. In this case the transition is executed to stronger national currency within the currency area. The example is the area of South African rand created in 1974-1980 years by such states as South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland.
3. Mutual agreement foreseen the creation of collective account unit that exists on equal basis with national money of single currency area member states. Examples of these currencies can be SMR conversion soviet ruble as well as more than dozen of account units created by Asia, Africa and Latin America countries. Arabic dinar of Arabic Monetary Fund and Andean Peso of Andean Pact were the most important of them.
4. Economic and monetary union with uniform currency which replaces by itself national monetary units of area states currency. Currently EC is the only integrated union reached this stage of integration.
5. The unilateral decision of the state about replacement of national monetary unit with other already received international status state currency. Usually such agreements are concluded between the small territory states (island states and etc.).

In early stages currency mechanism of franc zone unions in West and Equatorial Africa and in sterling area of East Africa and Caribbean countries was built on maintaining of these countries dependence on their mother countries - France and Great Britain and associations of states can be called as currency unions only by form. The negative side of present systems was the fact that

currency circulation amount was determined not by internal markets requirements but conditions of their balance of payments and exact by trading operations with mother countries.

Experience of such currency unions as West African currency union (UEMOA) and also Currency union of Central Africa (UMAC) starting from 70th years when associations began to pursue more independent from mother countries policy deserves attention. Cooperation of states within the mentioned unions has certain features. West African currency union (UEMOA) includes seven states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

Supreme bodies of the union are Conference of states heads, Council of ministers and BCEAO – Central bank of the Western Africa states whose capital is equally paid by all UEMOA member African countries. The banking and currency legislation of these countries is unified.

Central Bank of West African States issues the uniform currency union - CFA franc. Technically the issue of money for circulation in each country is conducted through the appropriate local branch of BCEAO according to principle of USA Federal Reserve System operation. BCEAO banknotes are mutually convertible into monetary notes of Currency Union of Central Africa and French franc.

Currency Union of Central Africa (UMAC) unites six countries: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Chad and Equatorial Guinea. In contrast with West African Currency Union UMAC not performed by special agreement between young states - its members that's why each party has more rights in credit management and emissions on its territory.

As for the rest UMAC operates almost the same way as UEMOA. Collective organization institute BEAC (Bank of the states of the Central Africa) develops and puts into practice emission and currency policy in the union. BEAC through its six branches releases collective monetary unit of the union – CFA franc.

Experience of only regional currency organizations activity in African region that represents groups of accounting character and looking for only achievement of payment stage union deserves attention as well. Their main structural feature is the fact that they unite countries pegged its monetary unit rate to different free convertible currencies and baskets composed of them. Promoting to actions coordination in monetary and credit sphere of its members and convergence of their monetary units such alliances became an active factor in elimination of currency barriers between the countries of continent and factor that hampers African states to achieve economic unity including organization of currency cooperation on only regional basis

Clearing house of preferential trade Zone for settlement of trade transactions within the zone was formed in 1984 the. The monetary unit of the union equal to SDR was founded at the same time. This currency union has good prospects as the cost of commodity deliveries between its members is up to 10% from their total foreign trade turnover that double time exceeds average African 4% level.

One of preferential trade Zone purpose is to create a uniform market of young African states to south of Saharan by joining with other sub-regional alliances - Economic Community of West African States and Union of Central African States. There will be a merger of clearing houses and monetary units. A similar tendency towards globalization of sub-regional cooperation will undoubtedly contribute as well as structural similarity of settlement centers of mentioned unions as the equivalence of their counting monetary units.

South African rand is the national currency of South Africa (SAR) put into operation in 1961 simultaneously with creation of SAR by having replaced the South African pound as a national currency. SAR concluded monetary-economic union with Lesotho and Swaziland called as the Uniform currency zone. South African rand is the legal means of payment on the territory of all three countries. Besides that national currency rates of Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia (ex-member Common Monetary Area) are pegged to the rand.

South African Rand is free convertible currency CLS list (Continuous Linked Settlement - continuous linked settlement in English). It is an international system for exchange transactions settlement acting for the countries-members of IMF. South African Reserve Bank (South African Reserve Bank in English) controls issue of South African rand.

South African rand exchange rate toward other currencies is established during the trading on foreign exchange market depends on supply and demand. This method of determining the rate of conversion is called free. The decision about free currency conversion was made by member countries of IMF in the middle of 70' years of XX century as one of fundamental principles of Jamaican currency system. Free floating exchange rates whose value is determined depending on supply and demand in the foreign exchange market are its features.

Rand course was originally fixed toward US dollars and pound sterling at the rate of 1.4 rand per 1 US dollars, 2 rand per 1 pound sterling. This ratio remained until 1982 year when rand rate started to fall as a result of political and economic instability in SAR lasted until 2001 year when was recorded the historic minimum - 13.84 rand per 1 doll. USA. In the period of 2002 till 2008 years rand exchange rate fluctuated sharply at the range of 5.61-11.27 to 1 US dollars. Since 2008 year South African currency consolidated toward US dollars and by 2011 year the ratio was about 7 rand per 1US dollars.

Since 1979 year floating rate was established to South Africa currency. Within the period from 1979 till 1983 years and from 1985 till 1995 years dual exchange market with simultaneous application of fixed and floating exchange rate toward US dollars depending on the type of operations was acting in SAR.

First democratic elections in 1994year didn't consolidate rand. Economists explain it by pursued social policies and reforms that have repeatedly increased government expenses and budget deficits. Rand continued its decreasing until 2001 year when after the terrorist attacks in the United States it reached its historical minimum of 13.84 rand per US dollars. However after that there was a stabilization and even consolidation of currency.

For today South African Rand is restrictedly convertible currency. Its rate in 2012 year is 12.70 - 12.76 rand per US dollars, 9.69-9.73 rand per euro.

South African rand is in the list of eight most popular currencies that are traded in Forex international currency market. Movement of South African rand exchange rate depends on demand for precious metals and raw materials: since SAR is the world's largest exporter of gold and diamonds price increases are supporting currency of SAR.

Coordination in currency area in Latin America has reached the highest level. Economy of most countries in the continent is relatively developed in third world and mutual economic relations are most intense.

Andean Reserve Fund (ARF) and international counting unit - Andean pesos are the basis of a mechanism for currency cooperation established by Andean Pact countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador).

Prior to 1984 US dollars was the counting unit of ARF year. The USA currency considered operations and fund resources including its authorized capital. The currently fund is the only collective institution of developing world that issues counting units. Andean pesos issued by ARF for execution of credit and debit transactions between central banks of Andean Pact member-countries. An Andean peso is equal to US dollars at the exchange rate. Mutual financial obligations of member states central banks deposited in the fund according to the principle existing in EC provide its emissions. Central banks of these countries include Andean pesos received as equivalent for their deposited quota in their reserves and are authorized to use as a means of payment for transactions within the Andean Pact without any restrictions. ARF is not only emission center it is also a guarantee of reverse conversion of Andean pesos into dollars and is responsible for maintaining of peso parity course. Peso is also a means of mutual crediting of Andean Pact member-countries.

It should be underlined that Andean pesos establishment is caused by a certain economic specifically by high total volume of trade between Andean Pact members. Andean peso is a counting unit of Latin America that is emitted under real assets provision the same as euro. However in contrast with euro the size of Andean peso emission is more stable because the issuance of collective Andean currency is not linked to market significant fluctuating prices for gold. As for peso rate it is strictly pegged to US dollars what makes it more flexible and therefore less stable than euro rate.

The disadvantage of modern Andean peso in comparison with euro is the absence of independent exchange rate base. However in future management of Andean Pact intends to establish it on its international unit of account. Peso should get a completely original exchange rate basis which is not present by any collective currency. The course of Andean peso should be pegged to basket made up of world price indexes major exports goods of Andean Pact member countries: oil, coffee, bananas, copper and tin. That will be a new step of present group of countries to the way of USA influence reduction.

Currency cooperation of Arabic world has a tendency to cover all the countries of the region. However if in Western hemisphere it is based on relatively high level of economic development of participating countries and dominantly base of Arabic states is exchange surplus of some oil-exporting countries. Thanks to these surplus excesses currency cooperation of Arabic countries received rather high level of structural design as Arabic currency fund (ACF) the most demonstrative example and its collective currency – Arabic counting dinar (ACD).

ACF is an intermediate body on the way to establishment of Arabic payment union whose establishment had been made by the decision of political organization of these countries - League Arabic States (LAS). Present currency organization should contribute development of mutual trade through release from limitations established for balance of payments leveling. Besides that Union's objective is the establishment of multilateral system of payments based on automatic balance of mutual lending operations of its members at the expense of own currency.

An important achievement of settlement and credit organization is creation of collective unit of account and fund made great efforts to consolidate Arabic counting dinar rate. As a result ACD equivalent to 3SDR became the most "significant" among regional monetary units none of which contain more than one account unit of ICF. In future it is planned to use ACD in a function of

world money for what it will be turned at first in parallel and then in uniform currency of LAS member-countries that will emit Arabic central bank.

Currency cooperation of remaining Asian continent Free states that foreseen establishment of the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) and Asian Reserve Bank (ARB) contained a solution of three major tasks:

- 1) Assistance in development between participating countries of all kinds of economic relations especially trade relations with the immediate objective of mutual commodity turnover increasing;
- 2) Reserves economy of member-states in free convertible currency;
- 3) Reinforcement of currency and financial cooperation primarily through coordination of joint actions in international payments field.

Therefore all of key contradictions inherent in economy of individual states and world economy as a whole intertwined in currency field. The type of contradictions in the currency field is determined by the interaction of trends. The first one is generated by buildup of internationalization process of international economic life. It consists of moving of global monetary system toward the uniform currency through confrontation of three major currencies: dollar, euro and yen. The second one is opposing tendency based on regionalization and focused on the diversification of international money forms. The interaction of both trends is on one hand the confrontation of different national currencies in performance of world's money functions by them at the dominant role any of them and on the other hand - emergence of artificial regional currency as a promising means of world currency system problems solution as this form of money can be effectively managed considering interests of all countries participating in world economic relations.

Under present conditions coordination of objectives and methods of monetary-credit and currency policies of states of various region of the world will be appropriate. There are examples when almost forty years ago sovereign governments have voluntarily agreed to assign its rights in monetary-credit field to international organizations BCEAO or BEAC for the sake of economic benefits received by their countries from the currency union - franc zone. For similar reasons Government of Western European countries refused from national rights in monetary-credit regulation field in favor of collective emission center - ECB.

Consequently some of coordination ways of monetary-credit and currency policies of developing countries can be a good example for regional action in this area for ECO countries. Collective currency can be an effective means of international cooperation only if it will have the required qualities and first of will not give unilateral advantage to any country or group of country in contrast to key currencies.

6.3 Estimation of prospects of the introduction of a single currency in the ECO

The world economy is gradually moving from the single currency system (peg to the US dollar) to the dominance of several regional reserve currencies. This is due to the gradual destruction of the dollar pyramid scheme, erected by the US government, by increasing the money supply as a means to meet its debt obligations. This will increase the gap between supply and demand of

dollars on it, which will lead to a further weakening of the US dollar and the loss of the monetary unit of popularity as the world's reserve currency.

The transition to a single unit of account would allow the member countries of the ECO region move away from the dollar according to trade with each other. The use of a single currency would boost bilateral trade, promotion of the common market investments and the facilitation of labor migration, reduce transaction costs and the weakening of the exchange rate risk that at home contributing to the economic development of the Member States.

It is worth noting that the real unification of national monetary systems of the member countries of ECO will inevitably face major challenges. They are caused by the presence in each of the countries of their economic interests, which makes the formation of a single monetary policy. Creation of a single currency is a difficult process, and it requires both the development of economic relations between the partner countries and the convergence of economic mechanisms.

The difference in levels of economic development within the ECO countries, the lack of sufficient financial resources for most of them, the weakness of market mechanisms and the lack of development of the private sector in the economic system of a number of member countries, the uniformity of export and import products, excessive red tape, permanent structural changes in the machine ECO impede the process of economic integration. At present, the ECO countries differ significantly in the structure of the economy, as the balance of payments, the structure of foreign trade and dependence on hydrocarbons, conducted by monetary policy. And all these differences should be taken into account when considering the timing of the introduction and establishment of a mechanism common regional currency.

Of course, the future stability of the currencies of the ECO region will largely depend on the level of integration of the economies of the processes belonging to it, and convergence parameters of their performance. Some of the figures for 2010 are as follows.

Table 44 – The external debt of the countries of the ECO region (% of GDP)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan	...	...	...	5.5	8.4	8.4	2.2	19.6	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	22.0	22.3	21.7	21.6	18.3	12.5	9.4	7.4	6.1	7.7	7.3	7.6
Iran	10.1	9.8	10.5	11.9	13.0	11.4	9.1	8.7	5.7	5.5	4.9	...
Kazakhstan	68.0	67.2	73.0	73.8	76.0	75.9	91.5	91.7	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	101.4	93.0	93.9	90.8	87.9	76.5	69.5	54.3	41.4	53.1	54.7	47.2
Pakistan	53.1	53.3	52.8	44.9	38.1	34.3	31.1	29.7	29.1	34.0	33.7	...
Tajikistan	125.6	94.6	82.7	66.3	39.6	37.7	32.2	33.1	...	...	...	...
Turkey	44.7	57.7	56.2	47.3	41.2	35.4	39.6	38.6	37.9	43.7	40.0	39.7
Turkmenistan	16.1	15.4	12.5	7.5	5.9	3.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	...
Uzbekistan	32.2	36.8	44.1	41.9	36.0	29.1	22.7	17.6	...	...	...	...
ECO Region	...	...	...	38.8	35.3	31.4	33.7	32.8	...	...	...	...

Source: ECOSTAT

Azerbaijan's foreign debt amounts to 7.3% of GDP, Iran - 4.9, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan - 54.7 and 33.7, respectively, Turkey - Turkmenistan 40.0 and 0.8% of GDP. Inflation in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan is the highest - 13.7, 12.4 and 14.1%, respectively.

Table 45 – The average annual inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan	...	10.0	9.8	8.6	11.9	9.0	4.4	22.5	4.9	-4.5	13.7	...
Azerbaijan	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.2	6.7	9.6	8.3	16.7	20.8	1.5	5.7	7.9
Iran	12.6	11.3	15.7	15.6	15.3	10.4	11.9	18.4	25.4	10.7	12.4	21.5
Kazakhstan	...	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.5	8.4	18.8	9.5	6.2	7.8	...
Kyrgyzstan	...	6.9	2.1	3.0	4.1	4.3	5.6	10.2	24.5	6.8	8.0	16.6

Pakistan	...	3.5	3.1	4.6	9.3	7.9	7.8	12.0	20.8	11.7	14.1	
Tajikistan	...	-30.0	1.8	-0.7	-7.0	1.3	5.0	6.4	-6.6	-6.1	4.6	-0.5
Turkey	39.0	53.9	44.8	25.2	10.3	10.7	10.8	8.8	10.4	6.3	8.6	6.5
Turkmenistan	8.0	11.6	8.8	5.6	5.9	10.7	8.2	6.3	14.5	-2.7	4.5	6.1
Uzbekistan	28.2	26.6	21.6	3.8	3.7	7.8	6.8	6.8	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.6

Source: ECOSTAT

The lowest inflation rate in 2010 among the countries of the ECO region is in Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan, which is 4.5, 4.6 and 5.7%, respectively.

Table 46 – The current account balance in the ECO region (millions of dollars)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	-182	-379	82	83	-477	-736	...
Azerbaijan	-168	52	-768	-2 021	-2 589	167	3 708	9 019	16 454	10 173	15 040	17 146
Iran	12 500	5 985	3 585	816	1 442	16 637	20 402	32 594	22 837	9 477	25 276	53 082
Kazakhstan	...	-1 390	-1 024	-273	335	-1 056	-1 999	-8 322	6 326	-4 359	4 319	
Kyrgyzstan	-78	-19	-30	-43	28	-37	-263	-226	-703	-106	-188	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	-1 534	-4 990	-6 878	- 13874	-9 261	-3 946	
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	-9 920	3 760	-626	-7 515	- 14431	- 22309	- 32249	- 38434	- 41524	- 13370	- 46643	- 77236
Turkmenistan	412	115	583	304	82	875	3 351	4 037	5 837	8 488	13 933	14 628
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: ECOSTAT

The balance of payments position of the country is characterized by the world market. The current account deficit indicates the low competitiveness of national products, active import of products, overall balance of payments deficit weakens the position of the national currency which leads to an increased inflow of foreign capital. At negative balance there is a possible reduction in official reserves, and in countries with a positive balance of official reserves are growing.

Table 47 – The share of ECO region's GDP in the GDP of ECO region.

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	0.96	0.84	0.76	0.73	0.72	0.80	0.70	0.92	1.00
Azerbaijan	1.33	1.24	1.17	1.47	2.00	2.54	3.20	3.17	3.23
Iran	25.35	24.30	24.02	23.76	24.67	25.20	24.70	28.24	27.71
Kazakhstan	5.25	5.24	5.83	6.32	7.74	8.04	8.74	8.25	8.98
Kyrgyzstan	0.34	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.34	0.33	0.29
Pakistan	14.38	13.18	12.33	11.42	11.42	10.42	10.39	11.01	10.13
Tajikistan	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.34	0.36	0.34
Turkey	49.11	51.86	52.76	53.30	50.29	49.77	48.61	44.11	44.71
Turkmenistan	0.95	1.02	0.92	0.90	0.98	0.97	1.26	1.33	1.22
Uzbekistan	2.06	1.72	1.62	1.57	1.62	1.68	1.72	2.28	2.38

Source: ECOSTAT, ERI Calculations

The major share in GDP among the countries of the ECO region is occupied by Turkey - 44.7% in 2010, Iran - 27.7%, and Pakistan - 10.1%. In countries such as Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan share in GDP is about 1%. It should be noted that the contribution of each country's GDP in the ECO region is notable for heterogeneity of different levels of economic development of the region.

For the introduction of a single currency in the region participating countries need to equalize their economic performance, to develop a mechanism for the coordination of fiscal policies, etc.,

that is they need to create a single system of economic management, otherwise the problem of one country is immediately reflected in the other. In their transactions ECO countries need to adopt policies displace the dollar and the euro by defining certain averaged currency. Another important factor is the legal base of currency area, the principle of construction, coordination of the financial system, so that inflation of one country does not have harmful effects on partners in the region.

Buying and selling of foreign exchange reserves by central banks is closely related to their exchange rate policies. In particular, if the central bank of any country intends to prevent the appreciation of the national currency, it starts buying foreign currency, increasing its reserves. The guarantee of the demand for foreign exchange reserves in this case can only serve to store them in the most liquid and stable in value currencies. Consequently, the reserves accumulated in the currencies that are in demand in the foreign exchange market.

The main factors determining the need for a reserve is to cover the current account deficit, the deficit of the financial account in the event of capital outflows and returns of investing in the reserves of the risk. The influence of the first two factors determined by the composition of foreign trade partners of the country and the currency structure of its debt. Overall demand for the reserve currency made up of several components: the demand of trade transactions for the supply and demand on the part of the international financial markets. The main factors that positively affect the use of the reserve currency in the international markets are the stability of the currency against other currencies, the degree of competitiveness of the country of issue and the elasticity of demand for its imported goods, the value of the costs of conducting foreign exchange transactions in that currency, and as the currency structure of foreign trade and capital flows, countries invest in assets in that currency.

At present, the central banks publish the data on the currency composition of international reserves on a voluntary basis, or the information is disclosed in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard IMF (Special Data Dissemination Standard - SDDS) for a limited number of currencies. The data on the currency composition of official reserves of the countries are strictly confidential. Information can be obtained only on aggregated data in the following categories: all over the world, in developed countries and the developing countries.

Table 48 – Currency Composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves (COFER) (mln. of US dollars)

World	Quarters							
	2011				2012			
	I	II	III	IV	I ^p	II ^p	III ^p	IV ^p
Total foreign exchange holdings	9706020	10088599	10168669	10201832	10437262	10525575	10782611	10936323
Allocated reserves I/	5346807	5509359	5599919	5643222	5708530	5843762	6012457	6082826
Claims in US dollars	3261137	3330965	3451619	3517598	3555501	3630630	3733018	3764488
Claims in pounds sterling	217520	223401	218349	216622	228496	223376	246014	243307
Claims in Deutsche mark								
Claims in French francs								
Claims in Japanese yen	193512	205002	206574	203880	214509	224782	248202	239760
Claims in Swiss francs	6311	6785	17025	4369	5054	4928	8310	7704
Claims in Netherlands guilder								
Claims in ECUs								

Claims in Euros	1415160	1472934	1432470	1393909	1400648	1446052	1434558	1455137
Claims in Other Currencies	253167	270270	273882	306844	304322	313994	342355	372430
Unallocated reserves 2/	4359213	4579241	4568750	4558610	4728731	4681813	4770154	4853497

Source: IMF

Note: p = Preliminary

Broadly speaking, the use of a regional reserve currency is not limited to storing it in reserves by central banks. Regional currency should be actively applied in trade between the neighboring countries, as well as economic agents used for transactions in countries with unstable situation in the monetary area. Package of measures aimed at increasing the attractiveness of using national currencies in transactions can be divided into three components: measures to strengthen the status of currency in international trade transactions involving national economic agents, measures to facilitate the exchange as an intermediate (the indirect exchange of two currencies to each other on the other), and measures to promote for use in other countries.

Border transactions involving residents. The main motive of the use in international trade transactions of foreign exchange is the need to achieve a balance between the two most important factors in the profitability of the company, between stable demand in setting prices in the currency of the importer and stable revenues in setting prices in the currency of the exporter. Therefore, we can distinguish two aspects of the use of the national currency: to set prices in the import and export operations. The value of imports paid in local currency, total imports are usually higher, the market is more important to the country as the destination of trade diversion, the smaller the share of imported goods in the raw materials, and the higher the possibility of exporting to obtain commercial credit or bank guarantee is. In addition, the share of the national currency in trade is high when the currency is freely convertible.

In export transactions role of the national currency is high if the exports are shipped to the high-tech, unique products, and if the markets of the exported goods are differentiated, in particular, there is a large domestic market. In addition, an important factor is the size of the exporting firm and its share in the market of the product: as higher the monopoly power of the firm so greater its ability to set prices in local currency.

The growth of the role of the national currency in import operations can be achieved by the following measures:

1. Expanding capacity to attract commercial credit and bank guarantees for the financing of import operations.
2. Simplification of currency regulation and currency control, the transition to a freely convertible currency.

Increasing the share of the national currency in export operations can be done by implementing the following measures:

1. Reducing dependence on exports of raw materials will go on the prices denominated in US dollars, made for most items of this group, and focus on exports of products with high added value will strengthen the ability of exporters to set prices in local currency.
2. Expanding markets, increasing demand from domestic consumers will reduce the dependence on a limited number of customers and will provide an opportunity to strengthen the application pricing in local currency.

3. Development of the foreign exchange forward and swap contracts will increase the capacity of insurance exchange risk.

4. In order to create advanced tools to manage currency risk in addition to forwards and swaps is also necessary to promote trade in other currency derivatives varying urgency for the currencies of major trading partners.

Interim currency. Use of the reserve currency as an intermediate tool in the exchange of other currencies to each other is greater, the lower the transaction costs of operations with the currency are. The costs in the form of a spread between the buying and the selling price are reduced when the currency market is growing. Thus, the basic steps to promote the use of an intermediate regional currencies should be aimed at reducing the cost of initiating transactions on its buying and selling. The potential list of measures to reduce the cost of foreign exchange transactions may include the following.

1. The expansion of market liquidity at the expense of regional currency swap arrangements with the central banks of neighboring countries will reduce the costs of exchange between national currencies and the currencies of the partner countries.

2. Creating a full-fledged system of exchange clearing will significantly simplify and speed up the calculations, reducing transaction costs.

3. The development of transmission systems of financial information and electronic documents and their approach to international standards. The largest systems of international exchange of financial information are SWIFT^{1, 2} (the exchange between banks) and FIX³ (exchange between brokers, dealers and other securities market participants). Therefore it is necessary, in particular, to unify the standards of banking electronic payments (BESP) standards of accounting and other operations adopted SWIFT.

4. Promote expansion of the list of participants in the foreign exchange market with a regional currency.

The use of non-residents. The use of a regional currency by citizens of neighboring countries in the implementation of internal transactions is usually the result of instability of monetary policy in these countries. Promotion of regional currency as a means of payment in these countries should obviously be based on meeting the demand for a stable currency. This can be achieved through the following activities:

- To ensure the stability of the exchange rate against the major reserve currencies (at least more stability than other currencies in the region);

- The achievement of low inflation will allow the national currency to serve as an anchor in setting exchange rates by central banks in neighboring countries.

The task of improving the status of currency to the level of regional reserve requires the allocation of the factors that contribute to this. Demand for reserves in a particular currency by the central bank are active international trade with the country issuing the currency, the value of external debt denominated in this currency, as well as the return on assets of the central bank in the currency.

To achieve the status of a regional reserve currencies must ensure that the economic development of the country issuing the currency in which it will be the main end-users of the goods and services produced in neighboring countries, will invest in the assets of the partner countries, as well as be able to provide an acceptable rate of return on assets denominated in

your own currency. The achievement of these goals will contribute to the economic policy measures:

1. It is necessary to increase the openness of the economy of the country issuing currency, while ensuring competition among importers. This will make the country attractive for suppliers of imports and thus independent of imports from a single source.
2. It is necessary seek to reduce or cancel trade restrictions in trading partners, including non-tariff measures. This will enhance the role of exports from the country of the issuing currency in the economies of the partner countries.
3. Inside the issuing country there should be no obstacles for investment abroad. The accumulation of the agents of the issuing country assets in partner countries creates a possibility of an outflow of capital from these countries. As a result, they will have incentives to insure the risk of capital flight, accumulating reserves in the currency of the issuer.
4. An important factor in the conversion of currency reserve may be to limit currency controls and move to convertibility of the partner countries. This will reduce the risks associated with investing in foreign assets and the ability to repatriate income from those assets. As a result, the volume of exports and imports of capital in the region should grow significantly.

The package of measures aimed at implementing strategies to improve the attractiveness of the assets in a regional reserve currency, includes the following activities.

1. Creating a liquid market for high-quality government securities is one of the key measures to improve the status of the national currency. The availability of reliable assets with acceptable yields attracted institutional investors and increases the demand for a regional reserve currency. Moreover, the basis of the financial market in the form of government securities stimulate its further development, allows to create a full term structure of interest rates, and increase the overall stability of the financial system by increasing the capacity for lending and refinancing transactions on securities.
2. Ensuring the stability of the revenue side of the budget, serving as collateral for the national debt, as well as predictable costs budget. Comprehensible to foreign investors' fiscal policy will help to reduce the perception of risk by investing in government securities. The consequence of this will increase the demand for government bonds denominated in including in the national currency.
3. Low inflation. Achieving low and predictable inflation would ensure a stable real return debt instruments denominated in regional currencies.
4. Economic activity is providing increasing the attractiveness of the market of the country of the issuing currency.
5. Ensure the convertibility of the national currency, which can reduce the foreign exchange risk. As a result, the attractiveness of currency as a reserve currency will rise.
6. The stability of the exchange rate will reduce currency risks for foreign investors.
7. To promote recognition of the currency reserve it is necessary to develop special financial services for assets denominated in that currency for foreign central banks. A set of standard

services may include, in particular, depository and settlement services for securities, deposit, investment and foreign exchange transactions as well as transactions with cash.

One can expect to have a single regional currency when there would be a great volume of mutual trade and investment. If such a decision would be taken in the future, then not only already existing national currency of any country can act as a single currency, but a new supranational currency that will symbolize and carry the traits of each of the participants, reflecting the principle of equal integration. The stability of a single regional currency will depend on the level of the integration process of the economies of the Member States and the convergence parameters of their performance. The transition to a single regional currency is the question of the long-term prospects. Thus, we can talk about the possibility of the use of monetary units of the ECO region as a single regional currency within the organization only in the long term.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ECO EXECUTIVE BODY ON INTRA-REGIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY FOR THE PERIOD OF 2020-2030

The ECO system management measures to counter the trade risks are divided into 2 groups:

- Preparatory measures to create conditions to mitigate future impacts of external risks and threats to develop mechanisms to counter systemic risks in the trading ECO countries
- Responding to neutralize the consequences of the risks and threats.

Preparatory measures:

1. The stabilization of the financial sector: the creation of conditions for the expansion of lending to the real sector, the activation of external borrowing.
2. The stabilization of the fiscal sector: legislative consolidation of the state budget deficit at 5.3% of GDP (fiscal rule).

Fiscal discipline (budgetary rules)

From the analysis, it became clear that the ECO countries revenues from foreign trade are an important source of income for the budget. Given that deficit reduction is possible trend towards further strengthening of tariff protection, type and budget constraints to fiscal consolidation, consolidate the budget rules.

In our view, the steady growth of budget revenues, growing comparable rates compared with growth of expenditure, allows to introduce the practice of legislative consolidation of the budget deficit within the target band (3-5% of GDP). In response to external challenges and risks suggests a set of monetary, fiscal, structural, investment, trade policy (Table 49).

Table 49 – Economic policy measures to mitigate external risks and threats to the economies of the ECO in 2013-2015.²⁰

The risks for the economies of the ECO	Kinds of policies	Offered measures
<i>Decline in exports, trade balance, current account deficit, a reduction in international reserves</i>	Tax-budget policy	Selective tax incentives in various spheres, optimization of public spending, fiscal rules
	Trade policy	Lower tariffs for ECO countries, the strengthening of non-tariff barriers, raising restrictions on exports, lower interest rates on loans to export-oriented industries
	Structure policy	Diversification of exports, import substitution
	Monetary-credit policy	The devaluation of the exchange rate (with the introduction of the single currency)
<i>Loss of tax revenue, rising budget deficits, public debt</i>	Monetary-credit policy	Selective reduction of interest rates on loans, an additional issue of government securities (GS)
	Monetary-credit policy	Interest rate reduction and the minimum reserve requirements of national banks. Stimulation of lending sectors of industry, construction, promotion of financial activities
<i>Reduce the flow of foreign direct</i>	Investment policy	Further implementation of infrastructure projects, public-private partnerships, incentives to attract FDI (benefits, joint venture, etc.),

²⁰ External risks and threats include the decline in world prices of exported goods ECO, the decline in oil exports and foreign direct investment, the tightening of monetary policy of the USA, the European debt crisis, overheating in China, a slowdown in Russia and Japan.

<i>investment (FDI), the real GDP decline, the slow growth of prices</i>		mutual investment agreements (bilateral investment agreements)
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Respond measures:

Monetary-credit policy

ECO countries possess significant (about 10% of GDP), foreign exchange reserves, gold reserves represented national banks and sovereign funds. Gross reserve assets could be used to finance the current account deficit and support the controlled floating exchange rate.

If it turns out that the lack of a protracted, require corrective action (external borrowing, the devaluation of the exchange rate). The current and prospective value of the current account balance is the main criterion for determining the correct exchange rate.

The most effective tool that the National Bank may apply at lower export volumes, the threat of international reserves is devaluation. As the practice of devaluations in the IPS, the reduction of international reserves and it is necessary to weaken the exchange rate on a comparable scale. The main trigger for the devaluation in both cases was the strengthening of the currencies against the currencies of major trading partners, the deterioration of terms of trade with main partner and the trade balance.

Present reasons which will require a devaluation of the exchange rate could be: the deterioration of terms of trade partners for exports and imports, the deterioration of the trade balance, the pressure on the nominal exchange rate.

In order to stimulate economic activity, monetary policy can be based on the following measures:

1. Interest rate reduction and the minimum reserve requirements of National Banks. These measures have been applied in the past crisis. In addition, a decrease in interest rates on reserves, stored in the NB of STB. These measures are of general economic effect, freeing up liquidity, creating price incentives for producers.
2. Stimulation of lending sectors of industry, construction, promotion of financial activities. These three sectors will be most vulnerable to external challenges and risks. We offer the use of selective sectoral measures to stimulate demand: when buying real estate in investing in the production of building materials, the refinancing rate loan.

Tax-budget policy

When world price of ECO exported goods declines, exports and foreign direct investment decline, the budget deficit could rise. It is advisable to release the GS of the Ministry of Finance in the amount equivalent to a deficit of 3% of GDP. To cover the rest the following actions are recommended:

1. Optimization of public spending, the elimination of inefficient budget programmes.
2. Funding earmarked transfers from sovereign wealth funds.
3. Alternative sources: external borrowing, the possibility of expanding the domestic capital market.

When these measures will not be enough funding of the state budget deficit, which may increase as a result of the reduction of the revenue associated with a decrease in exports, lower tax revenues, can be done from four sources:

1. Borrowing from the National Bank - issuance of money. In many countries in transition, a significant percentage of the state budget deficit is converted into cash, and thus serves as an additional source of inflation.
2. Borrowing from the rest of the banking system. Meeting the demand from the government for loans can be achieved by adjusting reserve requirements and interest rates on loans.
3. Borrowing in the non-bank institutions. The acquisition of pension and insurance funds, government securities shall be conducted within controlled limits. Similarly, bank loans, these loans lead to higher interest rates, the reduction in lending to the private sector, inflation.
4. External borrowing. At the moment, the external debt of the public sector, the ECO is at a safe level and assumes no risk of capital flight, the negative impact on the exchange rate of national currencies.

Trade policy

The following measures are offered:

1. Reduced rates within the ECO countries of duty for meat and dairy products, other sensitive sectors in the IPS.
2. Increased import duties on third parties for the ECO on sensitive positions.
3. Strengthening the non-tariff barriers to third countries and the elimination of those in the ECO.
4. Removal of restrictions on exports.
5. Mutual investment treaties (bilateral investment agreements).
6. Promotion of trade in services.
7. The decrease in interest rates on loans to export-oriented industries (subsidies).
8. Creating a free trade area in the ECO.
9. The Customs Union of the ECO.
10. Establishment of the Common Market in the ECO.

Recommendations for a free trade area

1. Completion of the full-scale introduction of free trade.
2. The liberalization of the conditions and the further development of bilateral trade, the abolition of existing restrictions and exceptions to free trade, including the import of raw materials and export of finished products to ensure the free access of goods of domestic producers to the markets of the ECO members.

3. Development of a coherent line on the use of energy resources and transport services, the development of common markets for certain products, particularly agricultural products.
4. The development of cooperation in the field of transport, including the formation of a network of international transport corridors in the ECO.
5. Improving the efficiency of the tariff policy and elimination of influence at the national level, fiscal and administrative barriers to international transport of goods, etc.

However, even countries that joined the WTO practice the serious trade policy measures to protect domestic producers and subsidizing exporters. Accordingly, prior to the entry into the WTO, the current crisis can use the period to strengthen safeguards policies.

In case of deterioration in the balance of payments, allowed the use of tariff quotas.

In conducting trade policy it is necessary to study the weak positions for which imported products dominate the market. First of all protective measures are required in relation to goods which have significant potential for the replacement.

Trade policy can address these issues through the following actions:

1. Stimulating investment through the establishment of branches of foreign companies. Easing access for foreign capital into financial (banking, insurance) services to the ECO.
2. Increasing rates of import duties and non-tariff barriers to third countries affect the growth of prices.
3. Improvement in the trade balance by protective trade policies affect the growth of GDP by end-use.

Organizational and investment policy

Organizational and investment policy has long-term character that is why measures of their implementation will only partially promote export restoration and balance of trade.

1. New organizational and investment policies should set production diversification in “traditional industries” as a goal, branches development on the basis of internal demand and support of branches with export potential are targeted at development of sectors of “future economy”.
2. Investment financing into priority branches of economy should be supported by mechanisms of public and private partnership. Taking into account potential reduction of FDI, present channel is alternative.
3. Tax support of projects, started up with participation of foreign capital, is one of forms of promotion.

Institutional environment improvement

1. Foundation of Mutual Settlements Bank in ECO. Similar to plan of Keins, present bank will inter-repay oncoming trade balances of ECO countries. Disbalance of trade in ECO will be removed because countries with profit will credit countries with trade deficit on preferential terms. In future, debts can be repaid by new incomings from new competitive advantages.

2. Foundation of Anti-crisis Export-Import Fund is necessary in ECO, and countries with profit will deduct percent from export income into it.

Food security

Main task includes development of political strategies and principles, which are stable outside predictable situation in nearest years and usage of opportunities, which can appear. Paying priority attention to policy, leading to long-term development objects and avoidance of policy, which contradict to long-term development should be guiding principle.

1. Economical usage of limited budgetary resources.

Financial crisis exposes governments' budgets for agriculture to a risk because of reduction of state incomes due to reduction of tax incomes and increase of social payments. However financial crisis had increased necessity in state investments in agriculture sector. Agriculture has large unused potential in many countries and it can be still economic growth engine in next decade.

2. Food assistance and early warning.

Governments and international institutions should enhance food assistance where is necessary, and create social protection systems and early warning, and also mechanism of fast response and to combine systems of food security with measures on improvement of access to food by means of usual channels of the market in order to use limited resources of food assistance efficiently. Early warning systems, including with the assistance of FAO, should be developed on the level of farm/farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture for combining of market research with statistical methods and assessment for notification of authorities and international organizations about urgent necessity in measures of food assistance.

3. Economic growth stimulation.

Best strategy on poverty reduction, improvement of food security and increase of agriculture productivity, was economic growth increase in the past. According to FAO research on increase of hunger and malnutrition, economic crisis had worsened problem of hunger more than crisis of prices on food. Furthermore, duration of economic slump is longer than rise of prices on food in most countries. Agriculture sector will win from growth of non-agriculture economy, because it reduces unemployment in sector and so increase labor productivity. Economic growth recovery should be priority, as it reduces unemployment level, increases population incomes and improves resources of state budget for social protection programs, and also supports economic development.

4. Support of investments (state and private) and researches and developments in the area of agriculture in ECO.

Countries' governments and international organizations and donated programs should pay priority attention to investments into agriculture, which was forgotten, at least, for two decades. Role of the government includes execution of researches and developments, investments into infrastructure and improvement of business environment for private sector investments. Favourable institutional and regulatory-normative climate is very important for foreign investors, as direct foreign investments are engine of productivity and competitiveness development in agriculture and production branches of transition economies. Inquiries show that volatility of

political and economic environment, ambiguities of legislative system and corruption are the most important engine of productivity development for direct foreign investments in region.

Investments into public goods in ECO, such as irrigation and roads, make large deposit into growth of agriculture than other state expenses (for example, agriculture subsidies). Investments in agriculture infrastructure have two important effects. Firstly, they connect farmers with markets due to reduction of transport expenses; integrate small farmers into modern supply chain. Investments in agriculture infrastructure reduce restrictions for farmers in provision of quality, required by modern supply chains. Secondly, investments in agriculture infrastructure improve access of rural workers to cities and attract more labor resources, and also foreign investors.

5. Increase of agriculture development and investments into agriculture infrastructure in ECO.

Underrun of incomes of rural population need special attention. Rural and agricultural economies are interrelated in many ratios, but they are not equal, and rural policy should accept this. It is necessary to pay target attention to development of village, including social infrastructure, including schools and childish institutions, hospitals and clinics, public centers with libraries, internet-connections and centers for adult education. Present measures of support are territorial, but not industry-specific, and improve rural business environment, and also give opportunity to rural residents to develop human capital and to increase economic opportunities and to increase quality of life.

Support of international investments and trade in ECO

Task-oriented policy for correction of disbalance in world trade due to reasonable currency rates and stabilization of domestic savings is required.

World disbalance has considerably straightened with collapse of external trade during crisis, but it began to grow again in 2010 year. On positive side – China, Japan, EU, forming markets and oil-producing countries. On negative – preferably USA and other world countries. In relation to net external assets – similar picture, except Europe, which was shifted in to negative zone.

Unfortunately, reasons of disbalance are the same as reasons before crisis: reduced exchange rates in forming markets and insufficient domestic savings in developed countries with deficit. New markets refuse to allow increase of currency rates in spite of rapid-growing economy, and USA is ready to undertake larger amounts of debts, and this all created inter-supporting, though totally unacceptable disbalance cycle. One of the following steps of development or their combination can lead to correcting: delay of consumption and attendant growth of saving rate in USA and also increase of demand on new Asian markets, especially in China and India.

1. Means of state investment funds and FDI should promote production in countries with low incomes.

Especially China developed as new financial heavy-weight, stated in 2008 about two billion dollars in currency reserves²¹, and in April 2011 – about three. Fast-growing countries, including China and Russia, created state investment funds²² for achievement of more substantial gain in

²¹ World after crisis: Global trends to 2025. Report of National reconnaissance board of the USA, Moscow - Europe, 2009, p. 36

²² State investment funds (SIF) is capital, received from governmental profit and invested into private markets abroad. Quantity of states with SIF had grown from three to forty since 2005, and total amount, controlled by them, had grown from about seven hundred milliard dollars to three trillion dollars. Variety of SIF activity has also

order to help them to manage with economic storms. But most of present funds will return on West in form of investments, promoting so higher productivity and economic competitiveness. However, direct foreign investments are considerably increasing from the side of new forces in developing world.

2. Fiscal consolidation for support of investments by tax incentives.

Stimulation of flows of foreign investments requires existence of tax incentives among other measures. Taking into account that budget deficit has slightly reduced, but nevertheless, they are high (5.6% by the whole world and 7.8 % in developed countries), burden of national debt can constantly keep leadership from reduction of tax take. Accordingly, budget consolidation is necessary, which will release budget reserves for foreign investments attracting.

3. Internal economy policy (including tax-budget and measures on financial market promotion) should not have negative influence on external trade and investments.

To regulate foreign investments so as internal, i.e. to avoid discrimination towards FDI. Creation of international legislative base, supporting Investments' protection system is required. Present law of WTO does not provide universal obligation to provide non-discriminated access even for organization's members – only multilateral arrangement works.

3. ECO countries should develop measures of long-term promotion of incomes of population and companies of their countries.

Sharp fall of population incomes in the result of world crisis lead to reduction of consumer demand on long-lived goods, such as cars²³, and also forced companies to review their spending targets on investment goods, such as industrial equipment (reduction on 29% in 2009). Acquisition of such goods is easily reserved and also it most sensitive to credit terms in comparison with other goods.

Reduction of such demand reduces trade with iron and steel, which suffer from slump of demand and prices on real estate.

Totally, main and durable consumer goods take relatively small share in world GDP, however – sufficient share in world trade. Accordingly, slump of demand on present goods has more devastating effect on world trade, than production. Therefore it is necessary to preserve measures on promotion of population incomes (credit terms, support of salary level) and companies (tax incentives and liquidity).

4. Investments into social protection and measures on social support.

Social support includes target programmes for distribution of foods for protection of vulnerable populations in medium-term and long-term perspective, and also target schemes of money transfers, programmes for nutrition and provision of employment. Social protection for mitigation of the most serious consequences of market and financial turmoil in order to restrict long-term consequences. For example, when unemployment is increased, then incomes are

increased, as many states, in which funds were created recently, made it in order to preserve current money profit or to encourage transfer of savings across generations, than in order to create buffer from fluctuation of goods market. If present trends are preserved, SIF will increase to six and half trillion dollars and more during five years and to twelve-fifteen trillion dollars during ten years, having exceeded total budget reserves and included twenty percents of all world population.

²³ Trade with products of world motor industry has reduced on 32 % in 2009, World Trade Report 2010.

reduced, and prices on products and deficit put at threat vital activities of population, forcing them to get rid of valuable assets, to interrupt education of their children or to suffer from hunger. Measures on social protection are temporary and targeted on mitigation of the worst consequences of financial and food crisis.

Crisis demonstrated transfer of new economic system on new level of globalization, accompanying with increase of disbalance in world trade, in the area of tax investments' promotion, increase of influence of State investment funds, market monopolization by national states.

In present terms it is necessary to focus forces on systematization of measures of global order for support of international investments and trade, taking into account challenges of the last crisis.

1. Closer control over rebalancing of rights and obligations of investors and state is necessary. Nowadays wealth is not only drawing from West to East, but concentrates under state control. With the exception of some countries, such as India, state-addressees, in which wealth is drawing so massively, are China, Russia and Persian Gulf countries. Present countries do not follow to west liberal model of self-development, but use another – “state capitalism”.

2. According to present reason, ECO countries should control process of privatization recession and renewal of public enterprises (PE).

At the beginning of nineteenth years many economists predicted that public enterprises would be vestige of XX century. They made an error. Public enterprises did not disappear, they flourish and in many case they try to escape their own borders, especially in goods and energy sectors. State enterprises, especially state oil companies, will attract investments from surplus of ready capital, which is accumulated by present states. As SIF, public enterprises play secondary role of pressure valve, helping to facilitate inflation and increase of currency rate.

3. ECO countries should control that growing trend of selective industry policy in their countries will not become barrier for external trade and investments.

Renewal of steps in industry policy is going: government, which intensely manages with economy of their countries, often is interested in participation in industrial policy. China, Russia and Persian Gulf countries have state plans on increase of their economy and surge by added value to high technologies and area of services. However substantial difference between present steps and steps of the previous periods is that present state nowadays directly possess economic funds for implementation of their plans, they should not rely on interested parties or attract foreign capital.

4. Improvement of international legislation in the area of competition development for the avoidance of unproven formation of monopolies.

Economic powerhouses Asia-China and India return their positions, which they took two hundred years ago, when China produced about thirty percents and India about fifteen percents of world material assets. China and India, for the first time since XVIII century, are ready to become the largest participants of world economic growth. Generation of companies, executing control around the world appears in states, which are growing in strength; in Russia – in energy and metallurgy, Brasilia – AIC and shelf development, India – in services of information technologies area, pharmacy and details, China – in steel making, household appliances and telecommunication equipment²⁴.

5. To pay attention on tendency of accelerating resource locking.

²⁴ World after crisis Global trends to 2025. Report of National reconnaissance board of the USA, Moscow - Europe, 2009, p. 37.

New states will have more facilities for production of raw materials in order to provide continuous development. Russia, China and India connected with energy sources their national security in order to strengthen national control over energy resources and markets, and also access to them due to their energy companies, which belong to state. Persian Gulf countries are interested in lease of land and its acquisition anywhere in order to provide reasonable provision of food.

6. Non-admission of protectionism in trade and investments.

More aggressive merger by corporations, settled down in quickly incipient economies (many of them will belong to states) of foreign countries will increase political tension and can be reason of negative social demonstrations against foreign trade and investments.

7. To support ECO countries with the smallest incomes in formation of favourable conditions for foreign investments attracting.

To strengthen interaction between ECO countries for increase of international investment agreements.

8. It is necessary to develop special protection system from slump of world prices of their export and sharp increase of import, worsening of payment balance for ECO countries.

Exchange commodities are subject to excessive volatility and often they are reasons of worsening of external positions of countries with middle and low incomes. Drop of prices on coffee, grain, metals and other goods from present groups can lead to chronic deficit of payment balance of some countries. Probably, interventions, special procurement of present goods for support of demand and prices will be necessary. Creation of special cash fund is possible for this purpose (trade support in developing countries). Sources of means should be SIF of countries with profit in trade, and also contribution of developed countries.

9. To create international investment-ecological committee ECO, responsible for expertise of large international investments on threat of ecological security in country-recipient, and also external effects. For example, events in Japan: consequences of earthquake, emergency of APS in Japan became reasons of prohibition of separate goods import from Japan. Threat of environmental accident is preserved.

10. To strengthen interrelation between the requirements of WTO regulations and multilateral agreements in the area of environment protection (for example, Kyoto Protocol).

11. To introduce mechanisms of investments promotion into agriculture production.

12. Fiscal consolidation for investments' support by tax incentives. Promotion of flows of foreign investments requires existence of tax incentives among other measures. Taking into account that budget deficit has slightly reduced, but nevertheless, they are high (5.6% by the whole world and 7.8 % in developed countries, to 6.8% in ECO countries), burden of national debt can constantly keep leadership from reduction of tax take. Accordingly, budget consolidation is necessary, which will release budget reserves for foreign investments attracting.

13. To develop system of regional monitoring over investment processes in ECO.

14. To develop system of economic indexes, quantitatively controlling effect from private investments for creation of chains of value added and creation of working places in ECO.

15. To regulate foreign investments so as internal, i.e. to avoid discrimination towards FDI. Investments protection system.

16. Internal economic policy (including tax-budget and measures on financial market promotion) should not have negative influence on external trade and investments.

Nontariff measures

Reduction of documental requirements

1. To reorganize information management systems so that trade subjects submit information only one time and that it will be possible to avoid duplicating of actions or, at least, keep to a minimum.

2. Bringing of trade documents to conformity with international standards.
3. It is necessary to review all trade procedures with the purpose of gradual refusal from normative and administrative procedures, which do not influence on business processes.
4. Modernization of information management system by means of creation of single window, which allows to all parties, participating in trade and transport operations, to submit standardized information and documents with usage of single entry.
5. Assistance to trustee cooperation between trade and customs associations.
6. Further improvement of normative and administrative procedures related to reception of trade documents.
7. Further development of existing mechanisms of disputes settlement.
8. Increase of assortment of customs-broker services by prices, accessible for trade subjects.

Conclusion

ECO countries strengthened measures of tariff protection because of world crisis. For example, if in 2006 tariff of Tajikistan by position “live animals” (HS Rev. 2007 code 01) was 0% for Afghanistan, as LDC, in 2012 present tariff is equal to 2.3%.

Level of goods turnover and interregional trade in ECO countries does not differ from level before foundation of organization because of such reasons as unsafe situation in Afghanistan, underdeveloped infrastructure, low institutional mechanism, low level of perception of regional cooperation between countries-members of ECO and low political motivation.

However political will and nationality will play important role for preservation of ECO status by Center of regional cooperation and development. Political quarters attach common efforts on preservation of positions in agreements TTFA, TTA and ECOTA.

Some clear and confirmed in written form reasons of trade reduction in common analysis of trade policy are given below:

- Political instability;
- Technologies absence;
- Absence of sequence in economic policy ;
- Low quality of products;
- Low demand on export;
- Concentration on several markets;
- Tariff barriers for export;
- Non-tariff barriers for export.

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- 36 ECOTA Agreement, (Accessed on the 20/07/212 at: <http://www.worldtradelaw.net/fta/agreements/ecota.pdf>)
- 37 International Monetary Fund <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/cofer/eng/cofer.pdf>
- 38 Economic Cooperation Organization <http://www.ecosecretariat.org/>
- 39 United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database <http://comtrade.un.org/>
- 40 International Trade Centre www.intracen.org www.investmentmap.org, www.trademap.org, www.macmap.org
- 41 UNCTAD www.unctad.org/
- 42 World Bank <http://www.worldbank.org/>

Appendix 1

Rates of import duties of ECO countries

Description of goods	Afghanistan	Azerbaijan	Iran	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan	Tajikistan	Turkey	Uzbekistan
Live animals; animal products	3,8%	12,3%	18,1%	7,0%	2,1%	14,7%	5,6%	99,1%	28,1%
Vegetable products	3,4%	7,8%	31,9%	1,3%	0,7%	7,6%	3,8%	40,7%	21,3%
Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	2,3%	8,3%	9,2%	6,2%	0,9%	24,8%	3,1%	18,6%	7,8%
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	8,7%	12,0%	26,0%	20,2%	0,7%	16,7%	3,6%	28,4%	33,5%
Mineral products	8,3%	4,3%	10,5%	2,4%	0,6%	5,9%	1,8%	0,0%	36,0%
Products of the chemical or allied industries	3,9%	3,9%	16,5%	5,2%	0,5%	9,5%	2,1%	0,1%	15,1%
Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	5,8%	6,4%	17,8%	7,4%	0,3%	13,5%	4,3%	0,2%	21,8%
Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm gut)	6,2%	12,0%	72,8%	12,6%	0,1%	11,8%	3,6%	0,1%	33,1%
Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	5,3%	9,2%	14,7%	13,2%	0,0%	7,7%	4,0%	0,1%	11,7%
Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	4,0%	10,0%	15,7%	8,0%	0,0%	14,7%	2,6%	0,0%	21,5%
Textiles and textile articles	5,9%	11,9%	66,4%	13,8%	2,3%	16,8%	5,0%	1,0%	44,0%
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	6,5%	11,4%	104,1%	19,7%	0,2%	23,5%	6,0%	0,0%	43,7%
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	8,2%	11,6%	51,9%	12,1%	1,4%	20,1%	6,2%	0,2%	43,7%
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	8,2%	12,9%	7,0%	13,9%	1,2%	3,3%	6,3%	0,0%	44,1%
Base metals and articles of base metal	4,0%	5,2%	13,2%	6,0%	0,1%	11,7%	2,9%	1,2%	15,4%
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical	5,0%	6,3%	19,7%	4,2%	0,3%	10,9%	2,5%	0,0%	17,5%

equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles									
Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	15,9%	2,6%	55,7%	11,6%	1,2%	50,8%	2,4%	0,6%	33,9%
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	5,0%	3,2%	14,1%	4,1%	0,4%	6,6%	2,8%	0,0%	15,8%
Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	14,8%	0,5%	20,0%	14,3%	0,0%	20,3%	1,3%	1,0%	8,7%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,0%	12,1%	41,0%	19,4%	1,0%	17,4%	6,2%	0,0%	39,4%
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	16,0%	0,3%	4,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,2%	0,0%	0,0%	29,8%

Table 1-10:
Features of the ECO countries' foreign trade in 2011, thousands of U.S. dollars

Afghanistan										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	12569	164	12405	2,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	-1	0	97,4
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	27854	1264	2659	5,9	0,0	0,4	0,0	12	11	91,3
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	5481	474	5007	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	29	121	84,1
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	3596	778	2818	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	-14	-8	64,4
52 Cotton	31929	10679	2125	6,7	0,1	0,0	0,0	23	18	49,9
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1E+05	10743	33506	29,8	1,0	0,2	0,1	10	103	13,5
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	2556	2494	62	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	282	34	1,2
72 Iron and steel	7072	79062	-8342	14,9	0,8	0,0	0,0	33	-3	-5,6
05 Products of animal origin, nes	58	80	-22	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-40	151	-15,9
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	9867	26336	-16469	2,1	0,3	0,1	0,2	5	56	-45,5
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	7838	24444	-16606	1,7	0,2	0,0	0,0	-14	60	-51,4
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	36	143	-107	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	46	2	-59,8
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	2177	8911	-6734	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	-30	-8	-60,7
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	246	106	-814	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	-7	19	-62,3
80 Tin and articles thereof	21	98	-77	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-64	-47	-64,7
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	817	4469	-3652	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	-30	46	-69,1
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	29183	2E+05	-1E+05	6,2	1,7	0,1	0,3	11	103	-71,3
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	6431	42825	-36394	1,4	0,4	0,0	0,0	50	122	-73,9
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	14793	1E+05	-1E+05	3,1	1,2	0,0	0,1	128	4	-79
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	18348	2E+05	-2E+05	3,9	2,4	0,0	0,5	107	25	-86,1
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	344	6598	-6254	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	53	-12	-90,1
75 Nickel and articles thereof	10	205	-195	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		52	-90,7
00 All industries	5E+05	1E+07	-1E+07	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,1	10	33	-91,2
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	8	193	-185	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	68	22	-92
84 Boilers, machinery; nuclear reactors, etc	16893	4E+05	-4E+05	3,6	4,3	0,0	0,0	58	26	-92,6
55 Manmade staple fibres	423	12596	-12173	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	68	10	-93,5
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	17	503	-486	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	103	27	-93,5
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	3581	1E+05	-1E+05	0,8	1,3	0,0	0,1	-20	21	-94,6
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	654	23549	-22895	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	139	13	-94,6
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	17928	8E+05	-8E+05	3,8	7,8	0,0	0,2	-29	78	-95,7

68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	190	10179	-9989	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	68	40	-96,3
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	36884	2E+06	-2E+06	7,8	20,1	0,0	0,1	593	45	-96,5
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	268	17388	-1712	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	3	11	-97
26 Ores, slag and ash	3	296	-293	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-28	-36	-98
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	96	11667	-11571	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-28	-3	-98,4
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	57	7039	-6982	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	37	-1	-98,4
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	4845	7E+05	-7E+05	1,0	6,7	0,0	0,0	12	20	-98,6
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	54	7913	-7859	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	2	40	-98,6
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	178	26711	-26533	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	7	16	-98,7
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	264	4625	-45986	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	-2	67	-98,9
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	1	177	-176	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		11	-98,9
01 Live animals	100	1953	-1943	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	44	182	-99
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	194	43201	-43007	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	-20	39	-99,1
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	72	15926	-15854	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-14	23	-99,1
74 Copper and articles thereof	18	3969	-3951	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-33	-4	-99,1
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	54	13333	-13279	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-12	24	-99,2
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	173	51056	-50883	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	132	6	-99,3
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	38	11511	-11473	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	12	38	-99,3
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	1819	6E+05	-6E+05	0,4	5,7	0,0	0,1	34	82	-99,4
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	291	90858	-90567	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,1	-2	18	-99,4
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs.pigments etc	97	30539	-30442	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	47	28	-99,4
69 Ceramic products	25	8277	-8252	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-18	0	-99,4
15 Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	624	25761	-3E+05	0,1	2,5	0,0	0,2	75	18	-99,5
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	196	74964	-74768	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	15	10	-99,5
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	192	70381	-70189	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	0	36	-99,5
70 Glass and glassware	89	3456	-34471	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	12	25	-99,5
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	19	7366	-7347	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	76	8	-99,5
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	8	3138	-313	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-11	5	-99,5
65 Headgear and parts thereof	7	265	-2643	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9	1	-99,5
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	6	2609	-2603	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	57	-38	-99,5
39 Plastics and articles thereof	288	1E+05	-1E+05	0,1	1,4	0,0	0,0	23	26	-99,6
29 Organic chemicals	12	5743	-5731	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-41	14	-99,6
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	6	335	-3344	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-12	2	-99,6
73 Articles of iron or steel	305	2E+05	-2E+05	0,1	2,2	0,0	0,1	-24	20	-99,7
02 Meat and edible meat offal	146	8695	-86804	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,1	-6	37	-99,7
30 Pharmaceutical products	113	1E+05	-11187	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	30	11	-99,8
31 Fertilizers	10	8494	-8484	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		-3	-99,8
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	3	301	-3007	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-7	45	-99,8
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	87	15284	-2E+05	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,3	-37	14	-99,9
40 Rubber and articles	40	58372	-58332	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	-42	-5	-99,9

thereof										
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	28	50311	-50283	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	-38	25	-99,9
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	19	38691	-38672	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	-30	19	-99,9
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	10	2103	-2102	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-57	17	-99,9
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	9	22999	-2299	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-50	11	-99,9
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	211	2E+06	-2E+06	0,0	18,4	0,0	0,2	-25	46	-100
10 Cereals	36	2E+05	-2189	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,2	-68	49	-100
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	12	50058	-50046	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	19	15	-100
54 Manmade filaments	10	2E+05	-2E+05	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,4	-49	30	-100
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	3	69223	-6922	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1	-12	44	-100
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	2	12354	-12352	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-41	19	-100
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1	5991	-599	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-59	23	-100
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	0	3E+05	-3E+05	0,0	3,3	0,0	#####		24	-100
93 Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0	84374	-84374	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,9		32	-100
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	0	9921	-9921	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2		10	-100
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	0	9599	-9599	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		57	-100
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	0	5106	-5106	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		31	-100
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	0	3184	-3184	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		49	-100
50 Silk	0	1312	-1312	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		3	-100
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	0	1238	-1238	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-2	-100
81 Other base metals, cermet, articles thereof	0	1052	-1052	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		303	-100
79 Zinc and articles thereof	0	326	-326	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		13	-100
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	0	248	-248	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		95	-100
45 Cork and articles of cork	0	230	-230	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		57	-100
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	188	-188	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		19	-100
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	0	179	-179	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		93	-100
06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	0	140	-140	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-19	-100
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	0	111	-111	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-39	-100
78 Lead and articles thereof	0	27	-27	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		97	-100

Azerbaijan										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	11,011	6	11,005	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3	-10	99,9
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	25,089,289	84,793	25,004,496	94,8	0,9	0,8	0,0	50	-12	99,3
52 Cotton	20,735	1,609	19,126	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-15	9	85,6
78 Lead and articles thereof	3,342	366	2,976	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	49	14	80,3
05 Products of animal origin, nes	391	84	307	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	45	-22	64,6
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	152,963	44,941	108,022	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,1	5	46	54,6
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric	71	21	50	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-37	54,4

thereof										
50 Silk	1,918	650	1,268	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	31	-28	49,4
00 All industries	26,480,139	9,732,534	16,747,605	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,1	45	14	46,3
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	78,305	34,702	43,603	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	19	14	38,6
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	22,319	11,214	11,105	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	16	5	33,1
15 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	173,759	95,064	78,695	0,7	1,0	0,2	0,1	20	18	29,3
29 Organic chemicals	53,223	33,395	19,828	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	26	-1	22,9
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	32,444	21,392	11,052	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	15	8	20,5
26 Ores, slag and ash	11,767	9,035	2,732	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	226	-38	13,1
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	14,775	12,683	2,092	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	-9	-32	7,6
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	5,542	4,775	767	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	128	17	7,4
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	21,363	19,533	1,83	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	-7	-10	4,5
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	199,184	197,1	2,084	0,8	2,0	0,4	0,4	7	12	0,5
54 Manmade filaments	5,488	7,688	-2,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-5	18	-16,7
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	7,231	14,252	-7,021	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-2	5	-32,7
39 Plastics and articles thereof	123,893	292,509	-168,62	0,5	3,0	0,0	0,1	15	24	-40,5
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	4,836	11,41	-6,574	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-1	15	-40,5
74 Copper and articles thereof	10,511	26,128	-15,617	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	-3	69	-42,6
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	7,797	20,253	-12,456	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-8	11	-44,4
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	15,726	47,323	-31,597	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,1	-7	17	-50,1
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	166	567	-401	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	-9	37	-54,7
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	96	332	-236	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17	33	-55,1
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	134	470	-336	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-4	16	-55,6
72 Iron and steel	94,314	416,047	-321,73	0,4	4,3	0,0	0,1	20	36	-63,0
30 Pharmaceutical products	55,105	243,03	-187,93	0,2	2,5	0,0	0,1	226	28	-63,0
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	7,923	34,94	-27,017	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	41	13	-63,0
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	12,688	57,273	-44,585	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,0	-39	8	-63,7
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	1,384	6,4	-5,016	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0			-64,4
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	860	4,944	-4,084	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		1	-70,4
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	6,058	36,326	-30,268	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	-45	-2	-71,4
73 Articles of iron or steel	109,819	755,872	-646,05	0,4	7,8	0,0	0,3	36	11	-74,6
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	13,936	98,032	-84,096	0,1	1,0	0,0	0,1	74	15	-75,1
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	4	36	-32	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		11	-80,0
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	3,91	44,506	-40,596	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	43	17	-83,9
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	11,442	143,992	-132,55	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,3	36	9	-85,3
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	438	6,939	-6,501	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	24	-14	-88,1
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	19	347	-328	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-15	56	-89,6
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	383	7,123	-6,74	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	129	16	-89,8
95 Toys, games, sports	231	4,839	-4,608	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	71	4	-90,9

requisites										
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	1,402	33,177	-31,775	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	7	25	-91,9
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	1,291	32,023	-30,732	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	10	0	-92,3
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	4,453	117,168	-112,72	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,1	3	14	-92,7
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	9,308	248,652	-239,34	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,6	6	9	-92,8
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	7,138	193,504	-186,37	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	-14	3	-92,9
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	25,601	888,896	-863,3	0,1	9,1	0,0	0,0	33	15	-94,4
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	3,419	142,967	-139,55	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,1	-23	25	-95,3
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	2,179	90,127	-87,948	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,2	42	17	-95,3
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	119	4,932	-4,813	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-21	14	-95,3
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	426	20,354	-19,928	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-25	9	-95,9
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	595	33,089	-32,494	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	-16	-4	-96,5
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	80	4,714	-4,634	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-25	260	-96,7
70 Glass and glassware	1,439	88,751	-87,312	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,1	68	13	-96,8
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	444	28,039	-27,595	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	27	10	-96,9
79 Zinc and articles thereof	92	6,006	-5,914	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		61	-97,0
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	664	45,441	-44,777	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	23	11	-97,1
84 Boilers, machinery, nuclear reactors, etc	26,398	2,146,204	-2,119,806	0,1	22,1	0,0	0,1	-10	15	-97,6
55 Manmade staple fibres	33	2,674	-2,641	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-40	-14	-97,6
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	65	5,909	-5,844	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-49	31	-97,8
31 Fertilizers	415	39,124	-38,709	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	98	28	-97,9
01 Live animals	141	13,79	-13,649	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	53	76	-98,0
69 Ceramic products	354	36,394	-36,04	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	45	4	-98,1
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	5	562	-557	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		6	-98,2
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	39	4,569	-4,53	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-27	10	-98,3
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	154	21,679	-21,525	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-15	14	-98,6
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30	4,19	-4,16	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-28	9	-98,6
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	20	3,706	-3,686	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-28	18	-98,9
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	174	34,993	-34,819	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	-79	-11	-99,0
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	16	3,601	-3,585	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-39	18	-99,1
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	2,935	695,155	-692,22	0,0	7,1	0,0	0,1	-10	1	-99,2
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	256	76,995	-76,739	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,1	19	22	-99,3
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	837	257,799	-256,96	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,2	-15	38	-99,4
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2,424	927,628	-925,2	0,0	9,5	0,0	0,5	-3	63	-99,5
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	112	46,456	-46,344	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	-29	15	-99,5
40 Rubber and articles thereof	128	65,974	-65,846	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	-31	4	-99,6
02 Meat and edible meat offal	44	22,512	-22,468	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	12	6	-99,6
06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	37	16,52	-16,483	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	-52	36	-99,6
11 Milling products, malt,	29	74,374	-74,345	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,4	-72	74	-99,9

starches, inulin, wheat gluten										
10 Cereals	35	315,382	-315,35	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,3	-43	0	-100,0
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	15	76,38	-76,365	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,1	-60	30	-100,0
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	0	2,813	-2,813	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		11	-100,0
75 Nickel and articles thereof	0	2,015	-2,015	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		25	-100,0
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	0	950	-950	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-19	-100,0
65 Headgear and parts thereof	0	827	-827	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-14	-100,0
81 Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	0	646	-646	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		21	-100,0
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	0	638	-638	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		48	-100,0
45 Cork and articles of cork	0	494	-494	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-23	-100,0
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	0	318	-318	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		76	-100,0
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts	0	294	-294	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		15	-100,0
53 Vegetable textile fibres, paper yarn, woven fabric	0	140	-140	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-26	-100,0
80 Tin and articles thereof	0	43	-43	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		26	-100,0
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	0	5	-5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		50	-100,0

Iran										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	85,523,570	798,54	84,725,030	75,99	1,35		0,02	6	-19	98,2
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	113,527	1,74	111,787	0,1	0	0,35	0,01	-1	-12	97
26 Ores, slag and ash	3,015,781	78,444	2,937,337	2,68	0,13		0,03	31	-23	94,9
79 Zinc and articles thereof	154,208	7,96	146,248	0,14	0,01	1,01	0,05	5	-13	90,2
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	10,982,699	918,025	10,064,674	9,76	1,55		0,17	56	5	84,6
74 Copper and articles thereof	676,202	77,226	598,976	0,6	0,13	0,37	0,04	-1	-3	79,5
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	509,304	65,519	443,785	0,45	0,11	1,13	0,12	13	-3	77,2
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	24,03	3,504	20,526	0,02	0,01	0,12	0,02	-1	15	74,6
05 Products of animal origin, nes	77,543	12,691	64,852	0,07	0,02	0,87	0,14	18	5	71,9
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	142,589	28,819	113,77	0,13	0,05	0,23	0,05	31	-10	66,4
29 Organic chemicals	4,507,595	924,074	3,583,521	4,01	1,56	1,02	0,2	31	5	66
78 Lead and articles thereof	34,755	7,493	27,262	0,03	0,01	0,44	0,09	-4	16	64,5
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	5,017	1,128	3,889	0	0	0,58	0,1	28	16	63,3
31 Fertilizers	844,364	238,709	605,655	0,75	0,4	1,14	0,3	347	-11	55,9
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	185,919	70,263	115,656	0,17	0,12		0,52	-15	24	45,2
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	979,759	428,65	551,109	0,87	0,72	1,14	0,46	2	38	39,1
00 All industries	112,538,811	59,304,476	53,234,335	100	100	0,62	0,32	10	9	31
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	565,094	418,521	146,573	0,5	0,71	0,43	0,28	39	10	14,9
39 Plastics and articles thereof	2,394,639	2,504,862	-110,22	2,13	4,22	0,43	0,44	47	13	-2,3

76 Aluminium and articles thereof	325,652	382,247	-56,595	0,29	0,64	0,19	0,23	21	2	-8
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	39,305	48,011	-8,706	0,03	0,08	0,03	0,03	44	-28	-10
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	29,071	43,323	-14,252	0,03	0,07	0,39	0,61	6	36	-19,7
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	42,799	64,839	-22,04	0,04	0,11	0,08	0,11	57	2	-20,5
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	20,446	38,917	-18,471	0,02	0,07	0,13	0,26	-10	1	-31,1
01 Live animals	11,582	22,076	-10,494	0,01	0,04	0,06	0,11	-19	25	-31,2
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	5,865	13,738	-7,873	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,03	-30	96	-40,2
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	102,769	267,253	-164,48	0,09	0,45	0,2	0,53	10	14	-44,5
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	28,056	77,905	-49,849	0,02	0,13	0,03	0,08	11	34	-47
06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	2,508	8,746	-6,238	0	0,01	0,01	0,05	9	13	-55,4
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	47	170	-123	0	0	0	0	16	13	-56,7
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	39,214	159,32	-120,11	0,03	0,27	0,07	0,29	-25	40	-60,5
50 Silk		1,039	4,418	-3,379	0	0,01	0,03	0,16	6	12
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	114,596	690,541	-575,95	0,1	1,16	0,06	0,36	31	9	-71,5
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	22,897	152,759	-129,86	0,02	0,26	0,04	0,28	27	19	-73,9
75 Nickel and articles thereof	2,086	14,956	-12,87	0	0,03	0,01	0,04	-13	-31	-75,5
81 Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	1,933	14,808	-12,875	0	0,02	0,01	0,07	49	3	-76,9
52 Cotton		12,845	106,757	93,912	0,01	0,18	0,02	0,16	-1	39
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	17,63	152,542	-134,91	0,02	0,26	0,03	0,27	28	22	-79,3
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	3,496	33,616	-30,12	0	0,06	0,01	0,07	25	-10	-81,2
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	6,81	68,443	-61,633	0,01	0,12	0,03	0,32	-11	25	-81,9
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	219	2,5	-2,281	0	0	0,01	0,06	-31	2	-83,9
70 Glass and glassware	36,943	442,432	-405,49	0,03	0,75	0,05	0,61	-6	15	-84,6
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	18,389	227,559	-209,17	0,02	0,38	0,04	0,54	-16	22	-85,1
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	6,144	76,839	-70,695	0,01	0,13	0	0,01	-36	38	-85,2
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	496	8,262	-7,766	0	0,01	0	0,04	-2	11	-88,7
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	4,365	76,633	-72,268	0	0,13	0	0,07	13	42	-89,2
72 Iron and steel	346,098	6,408,194	-6,062,096	0,31	10,81	0,07		-14	-3	-89,8
40 Rubber and articles thereof	46,436	928,279	-881,84	0,04	1,57	0,02	0,41	18	18	-90,5
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	8,588	177,75	-169,16	0,01	0,3	0,02	0,34	-13	43	-90,8
30 Pharmaceutical products	62,464	1,347,468	-1,285,004	0,06	2,27	0,01	0,29	13	15	-91,1
69 Ceramic products	12,515	327,799	-315,28	0,01	0,55	0,03	0,76	-13	23	-92,7
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	3,19	92,78	-89,59	0	0,16	0,01	0,38	78	46	-93,4
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	52,23	1,718,424	-1,666,194	0,05	2,9	0,01	0,33	16	15	-94,1
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	12,798	421,785	-408,99	0,01	0,71	0,02	0,53	9	11	-94,1
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	10,277	352,678	-342,4	0,01	0,59	0,01	0,34	32	57	-94,3
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous	2,878	103,562	-100,68	0	0,17	0,01	0,18	-11	13	-94,6

cellulosic material, waste etc										
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	8,026	403,345	-395,32	0,01	0,68	0,01	0,45	-2	8	-96,1
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	7,473	384,5	-377,03	0,01	0,65	0,01	0,4	16	20	-96,2
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	2,252	130,376	-128,12	0	0,22	0,01	0,48	-15	24	-96,6
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	4,783	294,518	-289,74	0	0,5	0,01	0,37	-18	24	-96,8
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	1,59	100,634	-99,044	0	0,17	0	0,09	8	27	-96,9
73 Articles of iron or steel	42,582	2,754,364	-2,711,782	0,04	4,64	0,01	0,93	-14	11	-97
54 Manmade filaments	7,296	530,559	-523,26	0,01	0,89	0,02		9	12	-97,3
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	1,908	151,918	-150,01	0	0,26	0	0,14	13	23	-97,5
55 Manmade staple fibres	6,763	546,11	-539,35	0,01	0,92	0,02		-6	1	-97,6
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	6,705	608,897	-602,19	0,01	1,03	0,01	1,09	15	10	-97,8
84 Boilers, machinery, nuclear reactors, etc	116,252	10,738,019	-10,621,767	0,1	18,11	0,01	0,51	-4	8	-97,9
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	3,292	321,341	-318,05	0	0,54	0,01	0,53	3	14	-98
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	47,888	4,942,666	-4,894,778	0,04	8,33	0	0,21	-18	11	-98,1
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	7,336	770,625	-763,29	0,01	1,3	0,01	0,62	37	22	-98,1
93 Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	110	11,51	-11,4	0	0,02	0	0,12	-30	60	-98,1
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	1,106	128,236	-127,13	0	0,22	0,01		14	0	-98,3
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	798	91,796	-90,998	0	0,15	0	0,2	11	26	-98,3
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	50	5,662	-5,612	0	0,01	0	0,27	40	21	-98,3
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	2,672	323,137	-320,47	0	0,54	0	0,55	24	23	-98,4
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,877	228,919	-227,04	0	0,39	0,01	0,8	3	25	-98,4
80 Tin and articles thereof	197	24,99	-24,793	0	0,04	0	0,26	165	21	-98,4
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	188	23,4	-23,212	0	0,04	0	0,59	-10	19	-98,4
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	39,927	5,212,736	-5,172,809	0,04	8,79	0	0,42	-38	11	-98,5
02 Meat and edible meat offal	6,918	925,165	-918,25	0,01	1,56	0,01	0,83	11	42	-98,5
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	4,68	631,716	-627,04	0	1,07	0	0,34	-5	28	-98,5
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	2,579	391,737	-389,16	0	0,66	0	0,2	-17	21	-98,7
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	1,272	215,872	-214,6	0	0,36	0	0,97	30	19	-98,8
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	6,107	1,072,854	-1,066,747	0,01	1,81	0	0,57	-3	7	-98,9
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	607	106,412	-105,81	0	0,18	0	0,23	-22	21	-98,9
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,213	267,1	-265,89	0	0,45	0	0,59	-12	0	-99,1
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	632	163,208	-162,58	0	0,28	0	0,08	-32	41	-99,2
15 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	5,251	1,431,380	-1,426,129	0	2,41	0		-10	10	-99,3
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	195	64,993	-64,798	0	0,11	0	0,35	-19	1	-99,4
10 Cereals	5,163	2,050,418	-2,045,255	0	3,46	0		-49	23	-99,5

42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	206	128,9	-128,69	0	0,22	0	0,2	-5	43	-99,7
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	95	53,702	-53,607	0	0,09	0	1,05	23	44	-99,7
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	843	709,981	-709,14	0	1,2	0	1,05	-13	26	-99,8
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	683	645,142	-644,46	0	1,09	0	2,06	-48	40	-99,8
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	13	12,333	-12,32	0	0,02	0	0,18	-22	18	-99,8
65 Headgear and parts thereof	12	18,748	-18,736	0	0,03	0	0,24	0	44	-99,9
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	0	21,178	-21,178	0	ϕ	0	0,68		71	-100
45 Cork and articles of cork	0	882	-882	0	0	0	0,05		8	-100

Kazakhstan										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
79 Zinc and articles thereof	768,47	2,801	765,67	0,9	0,0	5,0	0,0	-13	-60	99,3
78 Lead and articles thereof	359	2,681	356,32	0,4	0,0	01,04,2000	0,0	4	-47	98,5
74 Copper and articles thereof	3,294,368	65,159	3,229,209	3,7	0,2	01,01,2000	0,0	2	-19	96,1
26 Ores, slag and ash	4,428,113	195,85	4,232,264	5,0	0,5	01,01,2000	0,1	0	-33	91,5
10 Cereals	759,49	47,014	712,48	0,9	0,1	0,7	0,0	-13	-16	88,3
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	63,456,288	4,878,644	58,577,644	72,0	12,8	2,0	0,2	20	-45	85,7
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	565,78	45,329	520,45	0,6	0,1	01,03,2000	0,2	13	-19	85,2
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	1,649,618	133,33	1,516,288	1,9	0,4	0,3	0,0	11	17	85
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	3,011,871	397,73	2,614,139	3,4	1,1	01,02,2000	0,3	17	-13	76,7
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	32,69	4,7	27,99	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	-9	-10	74,9
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	2,701	433	2,268	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	12	50	72,4
72 Iron and steel	6,122,334	1,082,117	5,040,217	7,0	2,9	01,01,2000	0,2	-9	-36	70
81 Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	272,73	49,818	222,91	0,3	0,1	01,01,2000	0,3	-3	1	69,1
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	711,17	171,13	540,04	0,8	0,5	01,01,2000	0,3	30	-56	61,2
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	557,2	189,22	367,98	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,1	84	-20	49,3
52 Cotton	82,118	33,709	48,409	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	-24	51	41,8
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	12,139	5,081	7,058	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	-7	-20	41
00 All industries	88,107,567	38,009,539	50,098,028	100,0	100,0	0,5	0,2	14	-6	39,7
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	91,856	41,926	49,93	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	57	-10	37,3
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	79,646	47,581	32,065	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	3	0	25,2
05 Products of animal origin, nes	2,821	2,609	212	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	23	58	3,9
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	46,818	48,164	-1,346	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	-9	-13	-1,4
31 Fertilizers	70,637	104,35	-33,71	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	-2	-49	-19,3
80 Tin and articles thereof	10,543	30,659	-20,12	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3		4	-48,8

24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	49,199	181	-131,8	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,4	-1	-28	-57,3
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	39,961	178,23	-138,3	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,2	-1	17	-63,4
75 Nickel and articles thereof	5,172	24,065	-18,89	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	-20	-15	-64,6
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	62,945	297,12	-234,2	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,3	-96	-16	-65
15 Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	43,788	218,97	-175,2	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,2	8	-10	-66,7
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	1,077	6,901	-5,824	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	241	18	-73
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	34,339	238,08	-203,7	0,0	0,6	0,1	0,6	24	-30	-74,8
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	59,344	424,8	-365,5	0,1	1,1	0,1	0,9	-20	-17	-75,5
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	33,455	254,99	-221,5	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,3	11	-19	-76,8
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	35,316	276,55	-241,2	0,0	0,7	0,1	0,5	-15	-13	-77,4
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	7,808	64,289	-56,48	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0	13	-78,3
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	19,893	169,81	-149,9	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	-29	12	-79
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	501	4,296	-3,795	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		59	-79,1
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	258	2,225	-1,967	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		-15	-79,2
29 Organic chemicals	25,133	218,63	-193,5	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	-11	-5	-79,4
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	12,628	111,42	-98,79	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	-43	3	-79,6
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	67,718	601,13	-533,4	0,1	1,6	0,0	0,4	23	35	-79,8
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	25,619	229,07	-203,5	0,0	0,6	0,1	0,5	29	-15	-79,9
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,699	15,326	-13,63	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	95	11	-80
54 Manmade filaments	2,481	24,708	-22,23	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	-10	4	-81,8
73 Articles of iron or steel	191,28	2,005,037	-1,813,757	0,2	5,3	0,1	0,7	-17	-11	-82,6
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	29,705	323,85	-294,1	0,0	0,9	0,1	0,6	38	-15	-83,2
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	21,199	276,19	-255	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,5	33	-12	-85,7
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	32,159	428,12	-396	0,0	1,1	0,1	0,8	-28	-2	-86
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	2,789	39,432	-36,64	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	-24	10	-86,8
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	210	3,099	-2,889	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-42	-1	-87,3
84 Boilers, machinery; nuclear reactors, etc	367,69	5,579,727	-5,212,035	0,4	14,7	0,0	0,3	-16	-5	-87,6
39 Plastics and articles thereof	82,523	1,249,338	-1,166,815	0,1	3,3	0,0	0,2	28	-5	-87,6
65 Headgear and parts thereof	623	9,704	-9,081	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	-35	-1	-87,9
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs.pigments etc	12,54	208,54	-196	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,3	2	-8	-88,7
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	49	835	-786	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	43	25	-88,9
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	19,521	362,92	-343,4	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,4	16	-4	-89,8
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	420	8,362	-7,942	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-30	-90,4
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	27,438	596,2	-568,8	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,3	-26	-10	-91,2
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	4,555	102,17	-97,62	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	-4	15	-91,5
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	5,211	121,71	-116,5	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2	29	6	-91,8

40 Rubber and articles thereof	25,612	605,92	-580,3	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,3	-20	-8	-91,9
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	2,009	52,902	-50,89	0,0	0,1	0,1	01,01,2000	5	-33	-92,7
55 Manmade staple fibres	1,316	34,503	-33,19	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	-73	-13	-92,7
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	518	14,454	-13,94	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	1	-2	-93,1
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	132,43	3,793,329	-3,660,899	0,2	10,0	0,0	0,2	-24	1	-93,3
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	7,333	214,35	-207	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,4	-77	46	-93,4
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	49,439	1,475,970	-1,426,531	0,1	3,9	0,1	01,04,2000	-27	18	-93,5
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	6,275	190,37	-184,1	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,3	0	5	-93,6
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	4,295	132	-127,7	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,3	16	26	-93,7
01 Live animals	2,354	72,733	-70,38	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,4	-15	42	-93,7
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	28	991	-963	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		25	-94,5
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	1,309	50,892	-49,58	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	-19	-8	-95
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	3,16	127,42	-124,3	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,3	8	-36	-95,2
30 Pharmaceutical products	23,106	984,36	-961,3	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,2	10	12	-95,4
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	52	2,21	-2,158	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		23	-95,4
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	9,779	430,76	-421	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,5	-68	20	-95,6
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	42,921	1,972,301	-1,929,380	0,1	5,2	0,0	0,4	-15	1	-95,7
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	40,777	1,871,703	-1,830,926	0,1	4,9	0,0	0,2	-38	-12	-95,7
70 Glass and glassware	7,372	331,75	-324,4	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,5	-36	-9	-95,7
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	1,624	73,636	-72,01	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	-21	14	-95,7
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	8,014	450,57	-442,6	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,2	-20	-2	-96,5
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	943	59,327	-58,38	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	-18	8	-96,9
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	2,964	205,79	-202,8	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,4	9	-2	-97,2
02 Meat and edible meat offal	3,25	254,91	-251,7	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,2	7	20	-97,5
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	447	39,667	-39,22	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	10	1	-97,8
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products nes	4,072	377,87	-373,8	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,5	-27	-4	-97,9
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	8,189	792,54	-784,3	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,4	-26	-13	-98
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	498	50,584	-50,09	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	-34	-9	-98,1
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	355	43,037	-42,68	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	-27	1	-98,4
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	109	18,15	-18,04	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	-57	6	-98,8
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,862	503,91	-502,1	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,4	-5	-25	-99,3
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	15	5,492	-5,477	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		4	-99,5
69 Ceramic products	473	296,76	-296,3	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,7	-33	-9	-99,7
06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	27	35,942	-35,92	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2		14	-99,9
45 Cork and articles of cork	0	2,3	-2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		0	-100
50 Silk	0	1,801	-1,801	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		-2	-100
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	0	1,493	-1,493	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		23	-100

Kyrgyzstan										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	1,017,084	5,841	1,011,243	51,4	0,1	0,2	0,0	45	40	98,9
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	95,242	3,327	91,915	4,8	0,1	0,2	0,0	19	17	93,3
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	27	1	26	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-22	-71	92,9
01 Live animals	7,703	351	7,352	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	16	16	91,3
05 Products of animal origin, nes	1,431	65	1,366	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	17	-10	91,3
52 Cotton	33,05	5,943	27,107	1,7	0,1	0,1	0,0	1	53	69,5
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	10,885	2,719	8,166	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,0	-9	11	60
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	60,092	24,099	35,993	3,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	29	29	42,8
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	27	12	15	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	57	38,5
50 Silk	15	8	7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-42	12	30,4
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	39,197	21,256	17,941	2,0	0,5	0,1	0,0	7	15	29,7
26 Ores, slag and ash	17,335	9,494	7,841	0,9	0,2	0,0	0,0	31	-2	29,2
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products nes	28,703	17,504	11,199	1,5	0,4	0,0	0,0	3	3	24,2
78 Lead and articles thereof	1,764	1,161	603	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	24	16	20,6
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	1,48	1,1	380	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-29	-15	14,7
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	17	13	4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-17	-14	13,3
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	447	427	20	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16	4	2,3
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	105,205	106,785	-1,58	5,3	2,5	0,1	0,1	9	115	-0,8
74 Copper and articles thereof	7,417	8,198	-781	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	-6	-12	-5
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	940	1,231	-291	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	42	46	-13,4
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	14,872	20,878	-6,006	0,8	0,5	0,0	0,0	-24	-9	-16,8
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	7,668	13,314	-5,646	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,0	-8	8	-26,9
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	1,526	2,917	-1,391	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	16	27	-31,3
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	36,67	71,964	-35,294	1,9	1,7	0,0	0,0	60	124	-32,5
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	4,925	9,895	-4,97	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	-20	-8	-33,5
00 All industries	1,978,879	4,260,274	-2,281,395	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	15	15	-36,6
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	96	219	-123	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	121	-18	-39,1
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	11,527	28,145	-16,618	0,6	0,7	0,0	0,1	54	0	-41,9
75 Nickel and articles thereof	132	382	-250	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	4	-48,6
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	15,677	45,398	-29,721	0,8	1,1	0,0	0,1	3	10	-48,7
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	1,923	6,96	-5,037	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	36	30	-56,7

72 Iron and steel	29,989	111,602	-81,613	1,5	2,6	0,0	0,0	21	16	-57,6
65 Headgear and parts thereof	498	2,377	-1,879	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	10	84	-65,4
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	7,204	34,876	-27,672	0,4	0,8	0,0	0,1	11	44	-65,8
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	6,53	33,537	-27,007	0,3	0,8	0,0	0,0	16	0	-67,4
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	3,347	17,269	-13,922	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,0	-7	38	-67,5
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	184,334	971,819	787,485	9,3	22,8	0,0	0,0	-10	7	-68,1
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	10,096	61,234	-51,138	0,5	1,4	0,0	0,1	45	11	-71,7
40 Rubber and articles thereof	10,65	64,821	-54,171	0,5	1,5	0,0	0,0	37	7	-71,8
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	267	1,692	-1,425	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	240	56	-72,7
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	1,165	7,403	-6,238	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	52	18	-72,8
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	31,002	204,88	173,878	1,6	4,8	0,0	0,0	-1	10	-73,7
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	65,665	439,799	374,134	3,3	10,3	0,0	0,0	14	40	-74
55 Manmade staple fibres	7,078	47,603	-40,525	0,4	1,1	0,0	0,1	96	21	-74,1
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	9,193	63,448	-54,255	0,5	1,5	0,0	0,0	18	17	-74,7
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	3,389	24,182	-20,793	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,0	7	-2	-75,4
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	4,256	32,69	-28,434	0,2	0,8	0,0	0,0	-1	3	-77
06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	73	580	-507	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7	19	-77,6
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	782	6,458	-5,676	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-25	-24	-78,4
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	5,387	44,885	-39,498	0,3	1,1	0,0	0,1	18	24	-78,6
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	486	4,06	-3,574	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0	6	-78,6
39 Plastics and articles thereof	12,317	107,461	-95,144	0,6	2,5	0,0	0,0	-6	18	-79,4
31 Fertilizers	4,594	42,833	-38,239	0,2	1,0	0,0	0,1	58	18	-80,6
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	1,506	13,978	-12,472	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	-11	14	-80,6
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs.pigments etc	2,079	22,805	-20,726	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	18	10	-83,3
84 Boilers, machinery, nuclear reactors, etc	24,673	280,715	256,042	1,3	6,6	0,0	0,0	-10	8	-83,8
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2,856	35,483	-32,627	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,0	31	40	-85,1
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	21	301	-280	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-44	25	-87
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	490	7,117	-6,627	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	15	16	-87,1
70 Glass and glassware	2,211	33,1	-30,889	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,1	-52	45	-87,5
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	3,254	53,256	-50,002	0,2	1,3	0,0	0,1	20	59	-88,5
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	1,358	25,297	-23,939	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,0	-25	14	-89,8
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	3,388	68,654	-65,266	0,2	1,6	0,0	0,2	4	21	-90,6
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	1,113	22,455	-21,342	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	29	17	-90,6
73 Articles of iron or steel	4,609	100,065	-95,456	0,2	2,4	0,0	0,0	-3	23	-91,2
54 Manmade filaments	1,071	24,749	-23,678	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,1	266	146	-91,7
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	41	1,009	-968	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	36	36	-92,2
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	179	4,844	-4,665	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	5	22	-92,9

23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	114	4,036	-3,922	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	53	9	-94,5
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	146	5,412	-5,266	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-14	4	-94,8
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	1	47	-46	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-58	-23	-95,8
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	820	41,976	-41,156	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,1	54	17	-96,2
30 Pharmaceutical products	2,941	163,274	160,333	0,2	3,8	0,0	0,0	20	19	-96,5
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	132	7,651	-7,519	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-8	81	-96,6
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	237	14,947	-14,71	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	16	16	-96,9
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	25	1,695	-1,67	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-24	47	-97,1
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	678	51,315	-50,637	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,3	33	27	-97,4
29 Organic chemicals	109	8,192	-8,083	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-37	9	-97,4
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	1,008	96,319	-95,311	0,1	2,3	0,0	0,2	-40	23	-97,9
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	80	8,194	-8,114	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	-10	20	-98,1
02 Meat and edible meat offal	652	69,909	-69,257	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,1	86	34	-98,2
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	369	40,997	-40,628	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	13	26	-98,2
69 Ceramic products	325	37,123	-36,798	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,1	-46	19	-98,3
10 Cereals	597	79,208	-78,611	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,1	-2	0	-98,5
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	31	4,328	-4,297	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-32	25	-98,6
81 Other base metals, cermet, articles thereof	9	1,813	-1,804	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-33	-12	-99
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	1	225	-224	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-16	16	-99,1
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	327	100,709	100,382	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,1	-18	17	-99,4
15 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	46	72,663	-72,617	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,1	-73	24	-99,9
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	1	2,036	-2,035	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-29	95	-99,9
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	2	7,582	-7,58	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-69	27	-100
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	0	8,373	-8,373	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2		11	-100
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	0	2,005	-2,005	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		10	-100
80 Tin and articles thereof	0	793	-793	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		148	-100
79 Zinc and articles thereof	0	337	-337	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		8	-100
45 Cork and articles of cork	0	169	-169	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		13	-100
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	0	2	-2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-50	-100

Pakistan										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	2,238,810	29,916	2,208,894	8,8	0,1	1,1	0,0	5	4	97,4
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	261,04	3,879	257,161	1,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	13	23	97,1
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	1,774,654	27,29	1,747,364	7,0	0,1	0,9	0,0	7	2	97
10 Cereals	2,807,32	96,4	2,710,92	11,1	0,2	36557,	0,1	23	-3	93,4

	9		9			0				
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	272,75	10,364	262,386	1,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	15	-2	92,7
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	681,321	26,496	654,825	2,7	0,1	1,0	0,0	0	23	92,5
02 Meat and edible meat offal	167,273	6,845	160,428	0,7	0,0	0,2	0,0	38	-10	92,1
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	55,903	2,702	53,201	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	28	-4	90,8
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	3,570,338	200,783	3,369,555	14,1	0,5	36678,0	0,4	3	21	89,4
05 Products of animal origin, nes	54,645	3,057	51,588	0,2	0,0	0,6	0,0	34	27	89,4
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	367,513	28,225	339,288	1,5	0,1	2,2	0,2	35	52	85,7
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	3,586	303	3,283	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	1	13	84,4
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	21,405	2,728	18,677	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,1	-4	-6	77,4
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	75,749	9,995	65,754	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,1	22	8	76,7
52 Cotton	5,097,119	909,277	4,187,842	20,1	2,1	7,1	36526,0	10	0	69,7
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	570,618	111,593	459,025	2,3	0,3	36526,0	0,2	23	17	67,3
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	131,099	27,253	103,846	0,5	0,1	0,9	0,2	-12	7	65,6
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	225,092	50,203	174,889	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,0	2	25	63,5
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	467,879	111,675	356,204	1,9	0,3	36526,0	0,4	5	11	61,5
26 Ores, slag and ash	118,782	45,88	72,902	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,0	5	-18	44,3
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	310,933	121,075	189,858	1,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	26	1	44
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	56,024	31,868	24,156	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	26	17	27,5
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	95,926	57,568	38,358	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	11	2	25
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	33,216	19,942	13,274	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	33	13	25
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	112,254	74,776	37,478	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0	21	20
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	316	214	102	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	31	-2	19,3
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	97,579	67,861	29,718	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,0	29	0	18
01 Live animals	22,94	15,986	6,954	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	207	17	17,9
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	469,312	336,151	133,161	1,9	0,8	0,1	0,1	41	35	16,5
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	53,458	43,012	10,446	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	-5	33	10,8
06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	1,144	1,236	-92	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	23	-2	-3,9
55 Manmade staple fibres	605,985	680,852	-74,867	2,4	1,6	36526,0	36526,0	12	25	-5,8
74 Copper and articles thereof	126,629	143,127	-16,498	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,1	28	-2	-6,1
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	26,988	34,213	-7,225	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	2	-18	-11,8
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	66,649	106,719	-40,07	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	2	28	-23,1
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	302,455	487,789	-185,334	1,2	1,1	0,1	0,1	6	1	-23,5
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	75,372	124,241	-48,869	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,2	22	17	-24,5
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	11,271	19,115	-7,844	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	15	5	-25,8

66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	336	573	-237	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	21	-7	-26,1
00 All industries	25,343,266	43,577,581	-18,234,315	100,0	100,0	0,1	0,2	9	8	-26,5
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	49,783	87,914	-38,131	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	36	16	-27,7
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	28,979	52,883	-23,904	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	1	24	-29,2
73 Articles of iron or steel	200,462	387,109	-186,647	0,8	0,9	0,1	0,1	22	0	-31,8
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	258,91	562,148	-303,238	1,0	1,3	0,4	0,9	37	18	-36,9
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	51,35	119,083	-67,733	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	50	11	-39,7
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	633	1,499	-866	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	44	16	-40,6
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	17,478	45,19	-27,712	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	-16	19	-44,2
93 Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	5,717	15,737	-10,02	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	61	18	-46,7
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	19,126	54,031	-34,905	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	15	15	-47,7
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	6,065	17,434	-11,369	0,0	0,0	0,7	36526,0	14	2	-48,4
39 Plastics and articles thereof	543,874	1,680,669	-1,136,795	2,2	3,9	0,1	0,3	31	7	-51,1
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	11,767	36,388	-24,621	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	361	274	-51,1
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	2,132	7,11	-4,978	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	18	-39	-53,9
30 Pharmaceutical products	150,575	533,203	-382,628	0,6	1,2	0,0	0,1	8	9	-56
78 Lead and articles thereof	17,307	70,993	-53,686	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,9	-9	19	-60,8
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	8,954	40,622	-31,668	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	9	12	-63,9
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21,911	112,671	-90,76	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,4	-5	10	-67,4
70 Glass and glassware	16,274	89,833	-73,559	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	-5	9	-69,3
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	36,281	225,226	-188,945	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,3	46	23	-72,3
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	32,423	205,211	-172,788	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,1	16	-4	-72,7
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	4,998	32,809	-27,811	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	8	-6	-73,6
45 Cork and articles of cork	38	265	-227	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13	7	-74,9
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	3,604	26,175	-22,571	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	68	0	-75,8
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	10,619	80,019	-69,4	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,4	9	13	-76,6
69 Ceramic products	11,783	90,739	-78,956	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,2	-1	-4	-77
65 Headgear and parts thereof	1,645	12,768	-11,123	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	2	59	-77,2
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	56,461	450,296	-393,835	0,2	1,0	0,1	0,9	21	15	-77,7
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	16,948	147,994	-131,046	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,3	40	0	-79,5
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	36,906	327,018	-290,112	0,2	0,8	0,1	0,4	27	6	-79,7
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	10,353	110,623	-100,27	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	-1	8	-82,9
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	1,312,447	14,860,432	-13,547,985	5,2	34,1	0,0	0,5	7	15	-83,8
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	61,032	690,941	-629,909	0,2	1,6	0,1	0,8	9	8	-83,8
84 Boilers, machinery; nuclear reactors, etc	236,426	2,978,106	-2,741,680	0,9	6,8	0,0	0,1	11	-2	-85,3
15 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	192,508	2,588,843	-2,396,335	0,8	5,9	0,2	36557,0	15	19	-86,2
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound,	37,676	509,325	-471,649	0,2	1,2	0,0	0,3	34	19	-86,2

isotopes										
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	29,771	527,534	-497,763	0,1	1,2	0,0	0,3	19	7	-89,3
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	4,174	75,197	-71,023	0,0	0,2	0,1	36526,0	-16	11	-89,5
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	81,772	1,502,280	-1,420,508	0,3	3,5	0,0	0,1	13	1	-89,7
54 Manmade filaments	37,981	703,109	-665,128	0,2	1,6	0,1	36526,0	-27	22	-89,8
80 Tin and articles thereof	156	2,961	-2,805	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-11	-10	-90
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	112,709	2,401,783	-2,289,074	0,4	5,5	0,0	0,1	-3	-5	-91
79 Zinc and articles thereof	1,053	28,788	-27,735	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	2	-20	-92,9
29 Organic chemicals	74,941	2,213,159	-2,138,218	0,3	5,1	0,0	0,5	53	9	-93,5
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	5,478	168,476	-162,998	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	-41	-29	-93,7
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	1,603	53,926	-52,323	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	-7	11	-94,2
72 Iron and steel	47,084	1,680,463	-1,633,379	0,2	3,9	0,0	0,4	17	2	-94,6
40 Rubber and articles thereof	14,984	536,358	-521,374	0,1	1,2	0,0	0,2	-2	12	-94,6
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	14,414	588,08	-573,666	0,1	1,4	0,0	0,3	16	11	-95,2
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	10,33	526,921	-516,591	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,5	-61	-2	-96,2
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	324	18,111	-17,787	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-70	-58	-96,5
81 Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	165	10,733	-10,568	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	-31	19	-97
50 Silk	395	35,627	-35,232	0,0	0,1	0,0	36526,0	-16	6	-97,8
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	20	1,773	-1,753	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-33	13	-97,8
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	81	13,532	-13,451	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-24	0	-98,8
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	96	23,067	-22,971	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	-37	21	-99,2
75 Nickel and articles thereof	60	17,472	-17,412	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	50	-3	-99,3
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	319	97,665	-97,346	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	-17	9	-99,4
31 Fertilizers	219	1,028,077	-1,027,858	0,0	2,4	0,0	36526,0	18	8	-100

Tajikistan										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	2	0	2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			100
26 Ores, slag and ash	76,323	70	76,253	8,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	73	-74	99,8
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	9,804	42	9,762	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	31	80	99,2
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	1,218	8	1,21	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0		68	98,7
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	1,134	19	1,115	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	80	59	96,7
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	554,053	16,344	537,709	59,4	0,4	0,3	0,0	-7	28	94,3
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	48,728	2,229	46,499	5,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	-23	76	91,3

07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	22,529	2,443	20,086	2,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	-16	0	80,4
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	7,897	1,205	6,692	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	6	36	73,5
52 Cotton	139,499	91,85	47,649	14,9	2,4	0,2	0,1	2	204	20,6
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	2,41	1,79	620	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	-22	61	14,8
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	358	490	-132	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4	52	-15,6
78 Lead and articles thereof	164	245	-81	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		133	-19,8
01 Live animals	1,282	3,115	-1,833	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	139	42	-41,7
05 Products of animal origin, nes	111	273	-162	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	55	1	-42,2
50 Silk	141	369	-228	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-1	193	-44,7
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	1,792	5,247	-3,455	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	-16	42	-49,1
00 All industries	933,511	3,883,446	-2,949,935	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	-4	20	-61,2
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	24,181	118,807	-94,626	2,6	3,1	0,0	0,1	11	39	-66,2
73 Articles of iron or steel	6,52	66,201	-59,681	0,7	1,7	0,0	0,0	66	7	-82,1
39 Plastics and articles thereof	8,328	85,165	-76,837	0,9	2,2	0,0	0,0	2	16	-82,2
30 Pharmaceutical products	4,428	47,883	-43,455	0,5	1,2	0,0	0,0	385	8	-83,1
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	227	2,934	-2,707	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-12	18	-85,6
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	786	10,189	-9,403	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	46	21	-85,7
40 Rubber and articles thereof	943	14,121	-13,178	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	11	0	-87,5
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	134	2,284	-2,15	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	-1	10	-88,9
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	1,235	25,015	-23,78	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,0	-2	13	-90,6
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	725	14,845	-14,12	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,1	23	119	-90,7
70 Glass and glassware	2,206	58,479	-56,273	0,2	1,5	0,0	0,1	71	18	-92,7
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	357	13,465	-13,108	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	65	-9	-94,8
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	3,76	162,616	-158,86	0,4	4,2	0,0	0,0	41	-8	-95,5
10 Cereals	2,16	109,768	-107,61	0,2	2,8	0,0	0,1	12	19	-96,1
84 Boilers, machinery; nuclear reactors, etc	3,299	170,264	-166,97	0,4	4,4	0,0	0,0	-7	7	-96,2
74 Copper and articles thereof	16	881	-865	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-76	-8	-96,4
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	300	16,914	-16,614	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	34	-12	-96,5
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	955	56,716	-55,761	0,1	1,5	0,0	0,1	29	4	-96,7
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	87	5,112	-5,025	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-38	46	-96,7
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	131	8,269	-8,138	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-43	3	-96,9
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	25	1,841	-1,816	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-15	43	-97,3
55 Manmade staple fibres	570	43,579	-43,009	0,1	1,1	0,0	0,1	53	61	-97,4
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	91	7,02	-6,929	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-24	8	-97,4
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	328	25,873	-25,545	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	10	-22	-97,5
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	159	15,541	-15,382	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	41	11	-98
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	25	2,461	-2,436	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1		137	-98
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	274	29,049	-28,775	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,1	-28	42	-98,1
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	3	393	-390	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	32	-5	-98,5
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	83	11,715	-11,632	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	39	17	-98,6
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	95	14,486	-14,391	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	30	48	-98,7
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	11	2,503	-2,492	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-10	-11	-99,1
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	633	160,202	-159,57	0,1	4,1	0,0	0,0	-27	5	-99,2
54 Manmade filaments	86	20,98	-20,894	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	-34	20	-99,2
99 Commodities not elsewhere	656	174,876	-174,22	0,1	4,5	0,0	0,0	-7	49	-99,3

specified										
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	82	24,699	-24,617	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	56	9	-99,3
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	39	10,589	-10,55	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	90	92	-99,3
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	426	153,423	-153	0,1	4,0	0,0	0,3	35	108	-99,5
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	29	14,042	-14,013	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	16	65	-99,6
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	16	8,506	-8,49	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-2	6	-99,6
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	889	519,802	-518,91	0,1	13,4	0,0	0,3	42	59	-99,7
72 Iron and steel	134	91,858	-91,724	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	-64	11	-99,7
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	58	33,61	-33,552	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,1	132	13	-99,7
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	23	16,229	-16,206	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	38	19	-99,7
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	40	46,355	-46,315	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,1	-22	8	-99,8
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	31	39,161	-39,13	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	36	18	-99,8
15 Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	31	36,269	-36,238	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0		20	-99,8
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	31	25,176	-25,145	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,2	70	-4	-99,8
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	3	2,853	-2,85	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-41	58	-99,8
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	141	267,495	-267,35	0,0	6,9	0,0	0,2	65	66	-99,9
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	127	389,632	-389,51	0,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	-44	7	-99,9
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	48	67,093	-67,045	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,0	-38	31	-99,9
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	28	71,281	-71,253	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,1	26	80	-99,9
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	9	14,135	-14,126	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0	15	-99,9
65 Headgear and parts thereof	2	3,154	-3,152	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-39	40	-99,9
29 Organic chemicals	1	2,428	-2,427	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-57	23	-99,9
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	34	124,998	-124,96	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,1	-7	12	-100
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	22	105,335	-105,31	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,6		-13	-100
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	2	43,261	-43,259	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,2	-63	166	-100
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	2	26,146	-26,144	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	-35	37	-100
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1	4,59	-4,589	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-53	25	-100
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0	40,987	-40,987	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,1		21	-100
02 Meat and edible meat offal	0	27,895	-27,895	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0		7	-100
69 Ceramic products	0	25,995	-25,995	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1		21	-100
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	0	5,437	-5,437	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2		158	-100
31 Fertilizers	0	4,553	-4,553	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		108	-100
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	0	4,478	-4,478	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		92	-100
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	0	2,535	-2,535	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		16	-100
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	0	922	-922	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		101	-100
06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	0	845	-845	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		61	-100
75 Nickel and articles thereof	0	567	-567	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		13	-100
93 Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0	432	-432	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		47	-100
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	0	165	-165	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			-100
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	151	-151	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		134	-100
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	0	91	-91	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-4	-100
79 Zinc and articles thereof	0	40	-40	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		55	-100
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	0	34	-34	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-58	-100

46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	0	8	-8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			-100
81 Other base metals, cermet, articles thereof	0	3	-3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			-100
45 Cork and articles of cork	0	2	-2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0	-100

Turkmenistan										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	12,12	23	12,1	0,2	0,0	####	0,0	35	-28	99,6
52 Cotton	373,2	1,277	371,9	5,4	0,0	0,5	0,0	10	43	99,3
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	6,299,317	45,6	6,253,715	90,9	0,8	0,2	0,0	3	32	98,6
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	6,937	88	6,849	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-4	-23	97,5
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	3,781	181	3,6	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	-14	64	90,9
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	907	130	777	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	42	38	74,9
50 Silk	375	62	313	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	19	58	71,6
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	4,791	1,063	3,728	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	36	-13	63,7
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	44,47	10,94	33,53	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,0	9	44	60,5
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	5,542	1,374	4,168	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-3	106	60,3
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	6,307	2,016	4,291	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	24	84	51,6
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	4,766	1,979	2,787	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	19	41	41,3
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	20,12	9,981	10,14	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	10	13	33,7
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	24,89	16,28	8,61	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,0	8	-4	20,9
00 All industries	6,928,928	6,084,404	844,5	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	3	29	6,5
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	8,471	10,11	-1,64	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	-13	31	-8,8
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	2,287	3,358	-1,071	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-18	15	-19
39 Plastics and articles thereof	73,96	141,2	-67,2	1,1	2,3	0,0	0,0	0	30	-31,2
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	2,532	5,481	-2,949	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-16	222	-36,8
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	10	22	-12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-7	-37,5
55 Manmade staple fibres	2,196	5,667	-3,471	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	138	1	-44,1
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	2	5,319	-3,319	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	6	65	-45,4
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	2,389	11,76	-9,369	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-18	0	-66,2
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	472	4,72	-4,248	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		48	-81,8
15 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	1,339	29,96	-28,62	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	152	26	-91,4
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	14,57	409,7	-395,1	0,2	6,7	0,0	0,1	48	143	-93,1
05 Products of animal origin, nes	27	767	-740	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20	36	-93,2
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	551	25,48	-24,93	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,2	-23	39	-95,8
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	258	15,94	-15,68	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	-13	11	-96,8
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	1,972	175,1	-173,2	0,0	2,9	0,0	0,0	11	38	-97,8
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	258	26,04	-25,79	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1		58	-98
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	685	83,84	-83,15	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,3	63	21	-98,4

25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	262	33,6	-33,34	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	-37	22	-98,5
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24	3,439	-3,415	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	86	26	-98,6
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	55	8,832	-8,777	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	3	45	-98,8
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	153	27,59	-27,44	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	1	0	-98,9
74 Copper and articles thereof	30	6,545	-6,515	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-24	64	-99,1
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	78	26,85	-26,77	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	5	34	-99,4
84 Boilers, machinery; nuclear reactors, etc	3,12	1,267,461	-1,264,341	0,1	20,8	0,0	0,1	-11	25	-99,5
54 Manmade filaments	13	4,809	-4,796	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-45	15	-99,5
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	1,465	663,5	-662	0,0	10,9	0,0	0,0	-10	44	-99,6
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	237	168,1	-167,9	0,0	2,8	0,0	0,1	88	3	-99,7
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	42	28,65	-28,61	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	32	30	-99,7
69 Ceramic products	41	24,24	-24,2	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	17	52	-99,7
10 Cereals	36	23,71	-23,68	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	-34	89	-99,7
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	8	4,703	-4,695	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	68	60	-99,7
73 Articles of iron or steel	1,108	895,4	-894,3	0,0	14,7	0,0	0,3	79	22	-99,8
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	471	417,2	-416,7	0,0	6,9	0,0	0,0	-49	21	-99,8
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	32	27,49	-27,46	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0		47	-99,8
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	19	15,03	-15,01	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0		78	-99,8
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	81	194,2	-194,1	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,1	11	51	-99,9
40 Rubber and articles thereof	32	71,98	-71,95	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	-7	24	-99,9
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	25	51,51	-51,49	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,1		35	-99,9
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	13	29,3	-29,28	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0		37	-99,9
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, dyes, pigments etc	12	36,34	-36,32	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	-43	36	-99,9
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	11	18,91	-18,9	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0		72	-99,9
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	2	6,432	-6,43	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		28	-99,9
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	2	5,838	-5,836	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-24	25	-99,9
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	18	104,9	-104,9	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,1		59	-100
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	16	106,1	-106	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,1	-30	47	-100
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	7	70,31	-70,3	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,2		29	-100
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	4	17,89	-17,89	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	-39	70	-100
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	3	26,09	-26,09	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0	7	-100
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	2	84,95	-84,95	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0		12	-100
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	2	9,42	-9,418	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-10	9	-100
29 Organic chemicals	1	11,03	-11,02	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-47	35	-100
72 Iron and steel	0	206,2	-206,2	0,0	3,4	0,0	0,0		25	-100
30 Pharmaceutical products	0	71,2	-71,2	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0		25	-100
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	0	43,58	-43,58	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1		41	-100
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	0	41,2	-41,2	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1		13	-100
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0	40,23	-40,23	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0		33	-100
70 Glass and glassware	0	30,53	-30,53	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0		32	-100
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	0	29,47	-29,47	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1		29	-100
31 Fertilizers	0	20,55	-20,55	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0		166	-100

06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	0	17,96	-17,96	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1		71	-100
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	0	10,81	-10,81	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0		74	-100
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0	7,518	-7,518	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		-5	-100
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	0	6,305	-6,305	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2		11	-100
02 Meat and edible meat offal	0	5,319	-5,319	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		4	-100
93 Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0	2,692	-2,692	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		65	-100
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	0	2,674	-2,674	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		59	-100
75 Nickel and articles thereof	0	2,197	-2,197	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		17	-100
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	0	1,638	-1,638	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		15	-100
65 Headgear and parts thereof	0	1,317	-1,317	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		43	-100
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	0	1,058	-1,058	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		49	-100
81 Other base metals, cermet, articles thereof	0	956	-956	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		120	-100
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0	732	-732	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		57	-100
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	0	640	-640	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		64	-100
80 Tin and articles thereof	0	578	-578	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		132	-100
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	0	373	-373	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		81	-100
78 Lead and articles thereof	0	293	-293	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		113	-100
26 Ores, slag and ash	0	161	-161	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-31	-100
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	0	122	-122	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		122	-100
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	0	115	-115	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		42	-100
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	0	90	-90	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-5	-100
79 Zinc and articles thereof	0	60	-60	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		50	-100
01 Live animals	0	43	-43	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		1	-100
45 Cork and articles of cork	0	27	-27	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-16	-100

Turkey										
Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	65,452	2,886	62,566	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	15	13	91,6
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	1,653,760	90,355	1,563,405	1,2	0,0	36557,0	0,2	6	4	89,6
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	1,098,776	67,457	1,031,319	0,8	0,0	36678,0	0,4	21	34	88,4
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	2,138,669	206,769	1,931,900	1,6	0,1	36586,0	0,4	0	14	82,4
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	3,908,977	393,506	3,515,471	2,9	0,2	36617,0	0,4	10	12	81,7
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	1,601,805	194,092	1,407,713	1,2	0,1	11,1	36526,0	13	0	78,4

61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	8,387,282	1,084,845	7,302,437	6,2	0,5	36586,0	0,6	1	19	77,1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	474,161	63,458	410,703	0,4	0,0	0,9	0,1	12	3	76,4
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	1,037,165	198,329	838,836	0,8	0,1	36526,0	0,3	18	14	67,9
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	2,265,245	442,077	1,823,168	1,7	0,2	5,0	0,8	15	3	67,3
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	484,049	105,212	378,837	0,4	0,0	0,6	0,1	30	-1	64,3
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products	32,853	8,393	24,46	0,0	0,0	36586,0	0,8	16	23	59,3
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1,070,686	368,252	702,434	0,8	0,2	36526,0	0,6	6	31	48,8
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	5,125,299	1,874,252	3,251,047	3,8	0,8	36557,0	1,0	-2	22	46,5
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	1,483,238	559,097	924,141	1,1	0,2	36617,0	36557,0	10	26	45,3
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	528,828	198,868	329,96	0,4	0,1	4,1	36526,0	-5	-4	45,3
93 Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	134,088	53,061	81,027	0,1	0,0	36526,0	0,6	0	10	43,3
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	261,901	105,348	156,553	0,2	0,0	36557,0	36526,0	11	-3	42,6
73 Articles of iron or steel	5,747,718	2,521,127	3,226,591	4,3	1,1	36526,0	0,9	9	8	39
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates	395,302	173,885	221,417	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,2	10	16	38,9
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	1,119,857	541,501	578,356	0,8	0,2	36557,0	36526,0	2	10	34,8
69 Ceramic products	882,741	451,898	430,843	0,7	0,2	36526,0	1,1	2	4	32,3
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	670,656	400,492	270,164	0,5	0,2	36526,0	0,9	1	7	25,2
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	2,110,183	1,389,294	720,889	1,6	0,6	1,1	0,7	9	9	20,6
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	715,741	478,56	237,181	0,5	0,2	36526,0	0,8	13	7	19,9
70 Glass and glassware	977,721	704,791	272,93	0,7	0,3	36526,0	1,0	4	3	16,2
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	258,715	212,98	45,735	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,2	10	23	9,6

06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	75,944	67,583	8,361	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,4	13	7	5,8
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	509,908	489,528	20,38	0,4	0,2	1,2	1,1	9	20	2
26 Ores, slag and ash	1,254,678	1,265,615	-10,937	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,4	9	15	-0,4
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	352,823	362,462	-9,639	0,3	0,2	36526,0	36526,0	3	13	-1,4
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	406,616	419,172	-12,556	0,3	0,2	36526,0	36526,0	19	3	-1,5
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	767,767	813,395	-45,628	0,6	0,3	36526,0	36526,0	10	12	-2,9
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	110,482	118,021	-7,539	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	4	15	-3,3
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	15,659,644	17,176,951	-1,517,307	11,6	7,1	36526,0	36526,0	0	9	-4,6
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	695,693	793,857	-98,164	0,5	0,3	36526,0	36526,0	7	5	-6,6
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	419,876	479,327	-59,451	0,3	0,2	0,6	0,7	1	0	-6,6
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	1,273,912	1,507,039	-233,127	0,9	0,6	0,7	36526,0	-9	24	-8,4
05 Products of animal origin, nes	45,897	56,549	-10,652	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,6	7	15	-10,4
40 Rubber and articles thereof	2,592,921	3,361,736	-768,815	1,9	1,4	1,1	36526,0	13	16	-12,9
02 Meat and edible meat offal	390,275	513,599	-123,324	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,5	70	753	-13,6
54 Manmade filaments	1,446,902	2,007,437	-560,535	1,1	0,8	36557,0	36617,0	4	6	-16,2
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	2,231,722	3,258,822	-1,027,100	1,7	1,4	36526,0	36526,0	8	8	-18,7
15 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	1,026,162	1,602,437	-576,275	0,8	0,7	0,9	36526,0	26	19	-21,9
00 All industries	134,913,587	240,838,023	-105,924,436	100,0	100,0	0,7	36526,0	6	9	-28,2
72 Iron and steel	11,225,351	20,424,243	-9,198,892	8,3	8,5	36557,0	36617,0	8	6	-29,1
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	3,738,812	7,022,386	-3,283,574	2,8	2,9	0,6	36526,0	9	4	-30,5
52 Cotton	1,922,108	3,608,855	-1,686,747	1,4	1,5	36557,0	36647,0	5	6	-30,5
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	8,883,640	16,855,678	-7,972,038	6,6	7,0	0,4	0,7	5	7	-31
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	89,748	170,931	-81,183	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	5	3	-31,1
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	558,724	1,071,436	-512,712	0,4	0,4	0,6	1,1	12	9	-31,5
64 Footwear, gaiters and the	441,223	871,452	-430,229	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,8	9	11	-32,8

like, parts thereof										
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	1,427,236	3,109,900	-1,682,664	1,1	1,3	0,8	36526,0	13	6	-37,1
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	652,907	1,427,783	-774,876	0,5	0,6	0,5	1,1	9	5	-37,2
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	204,252	458,35	-254,098	0,2	0,2	36526,0	3,0	-3	-1	-38,4
84 Boilers, machinery; nuclear reactors, etc	11,549,404	27,082,508	-15,533,104	8,6	11,3	0,6	36526,0	7	4	-40,2
55 Manmade staple fibres	1,003,704	2,467,113	-1,463,409	0,7	1,0	36557,0	6,0	7	7	-42,2
39 Plastics and articles thereof	4,581,933	12,591,138	-8,009,205	3,4	5,2	0,8	36557,0	11	9	-46,6
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	18,308	52,848	-34,54	0,0	0,0	0,5	36526,0	13	17	-48,5
74 Copper and articles thereof	1,391,376	4,118,803	-2,727,427	1,0	1,7	0,8	36557,0	12	7	-49,5
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	6,412,666	19,725,253	-13,312,587	4,8	8,2	0,2	0,6	6	-5	-50,9
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	611,649	1,884,490	-1,272,841	0,5	0,8	0,8	36557,0	14	5	-51
65 Headgear and parts thereof	16,951	52,784	-35,833	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,7	10	13	-51,4
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	128,392	444,604	-316,212	0,1	0,2	0,4	36526,0	3	5	-55,2
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	135,57	492,769	-357,199	0,1	0,2	0,5	36526,0	25	11	-56,9
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	12,419	48,864	-36,445	0,0	0,0	0,3	36526,0	-8	26	-59,5
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	179,582	787,121	-607,539	0,1	0,3	0,3	36526,0	9	12	-62,9
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	9,089	41,115	-32,026	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,6	3	11	-63,8
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	453,43	2,206,508	-1,753,078	0,3	0,9	0,3	1,2	13	9	-65,9
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	138,605	722,186	-583,581	0,1	0,3	0,4	36557,0	4	4	-67,8
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	6,636	36,698	-30,062	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,5	5	14	-69,4
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	283,893	1,721,664	-1,437,771	0,2	0,7	0,2	1,2	11	12	-71,7
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock,	115,131	746,301	-631,17	0,1	0,3	0,3	36557,0	55	45	-73,3

equipment										
31 Fertilizers	200,595	1,374,401	-1,173,806	0,2	0,6	0,3	36526,0	24	8	-74,5
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	229,71	1,697,099	-1,467,389	0,2	0,7	0,3	36526,0	15	14	-76,2
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	81,256	654,165	-572,909	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,6	11	15	-77,9
81 Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	13,335	108,227	-94,892	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,5	33	10	-78,1
30 Pharmaceutical products	565,018	4,687,981	-4,122,963	0,4	2,0	0,1	1,0	12	7	-78,5
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	4,596	41,547	-36,951	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	55	21	-80,1
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	448,114	4,116,393	-3,668,279	0,3	1,7	0,1	0,8	10	8	-80,4
29 Organic chemicals	528,676	5,032,247	-4,503,571	0,4	2,1	0,1	1,1	11	8	-81
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	24,785	260,726	-235,941	0,0	0,1	0,6	36678,0	-6	8	-82,6
45 Cork and articles of cork	716	7,498	-6,782	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	12	3	-82,6
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	343,617	3,923,609	-3,579,992	0,3	1,6	0,2	36557,0	-10	36	-83,9
50 Silk	3,531	44,645	-41,114	0,0	0,0	0,1	36526,0	2	3	-85,3
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	17,485	239,761	-222,276	0,0	0,1	0,1	36526,0	12	0	-86,4
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	2,115,189	35,423,238	-33,308,049	1,6	14,7	0,3	36678,0	16	34	-88,7
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	51,07	856,292	-805,222	0,0	0,4	0,1	36526,0	46	12	-88,7
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	18,923	315,033	-296,11	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,7	9	12	-88,7
10 Cereals	110,102	1,931,751	-1,821,649	0,1	0,8	0,1	36526,0	13	19	-89,2
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	722	14,218	-13,496	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	9	8	-90,3
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	27,793	602,628	-574,835	0,0	0,3	0,1	1,1	109	10	-91,2
75 Nickel and articles thereof	9,677	215,884	-206,207	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	-6	-2	-91,4
79 Zinc and articles thereof	16,807	493,544	-476,737	0,0	0,2	0,1	36586,0	7	-1	-93,4
78 Lead and articles thereof	7,662	226,384	-218,722	0,0	0,1	0,1	36557,0	15	-1	-93,5
80 Tin and articles thereof	2,16	76,95	-74,79	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	-12	14	-94,5
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	1,002	37,588	-36,586	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	5	2	-94,8
01 Live animals	6,217	1,028,118	-1,021,901	0,0	0,4	0,0	36647,0	-3	156	-98,8

Uzbekistan

Industry	Exports in value	Imports in value	Net trade in value	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Imports as a share of total imports (%)	Exports as a share of world exports (%)	Imports as a share of world imports (%)	Growth of exports in value (% p.a.)	Growth of imports in value (% p.a.)	Net Trade (X-M)/(X+M) * 100
14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	18,792	33	18,759	0,3	0,0	2,2	0,0	1	12	99,7
52 Cotton	1,127,021	2,943	1,124,078	18,8	0,0	36526,0	0,0	6	4	99,5
79 Zinc and articles thereof	111,065	649	110,416	1,9	0,0	0,7	0,0	-8	6	98,8
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	504,459	3,983	500,476	8,4	0,0	0,6	0,0	1	26	98,4
50 Silk	5,081	57	5,024	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	-2	94	97,8
74 Copper and articles thereof	699,186	10,505	688,681	11,6	0,1	0,4	0,0	8	36	97
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	10,63	281	10,349	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	22	3	94,9
81 Other base metals, cermetes, articles thereof	17,224	510	16,714	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	-9	-19	94,3
31 Fertilizers	198,329	5,915	192,414	3,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	18	6	94,2
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	212,814	9,568	203,246	3,5	0,1	0,4	0,0	-7	-3	91,4
97 Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	1,287	59	1,228	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-6	17	91,2
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	442,932	46,298	396,634	7,4	0,5	0,3	0,0	-2	20	81,1
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	157,356	21,554	135,802	2,6	0,2	0,1	0,0	25	-22	75,9
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	201,42	39,88	161,54	3,4	0,4	0,0	0,0	-2	-4	67
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	4,065	873	3,192	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	8	51	64,6
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	17,58	4,489	13,091	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	85	8	59,3
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	25,342	7,777	17,565	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	-9	61	53
47 Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	8,194	2,806	5,388	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	24	-23	49
46 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	104	55	49	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-21	-9	30,8
56 Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	23,361	12,723	10,638	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	9	2	29,5
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	3,482	1,949	1,533	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-1	42	28,2
13 Lac, gums,	2,225	1,265	960	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	56	22	27,5

resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes											
67 Bird skin, feathers, artificial hair	1,093	643	450	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	53	85	25,9	
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	993,082	588,288	404,794	16,5	6,1	0,0	0,0	1	30	25,6	
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	2,079	1,34	739	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10	71	21,6	
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	43,178	42,156	1,022	0,7	0,4	0,1	0,1	-21	19	1,2	
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	20,707	20,444	263	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	23	-1	0,6	
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	7,542	8,8	-1,258	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	-2	44	-7,7	
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	7,882	9,333	-1,451	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	-18	22	-8,4	
12 Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	15,429	19,097	-3,668	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	-16	7	-10,6	
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,672	8,029	-2,357	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	-7	29	-17,2	
05 Products of animal origin, nes	1,172	1,855	-683	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-14	8	-22,6	
00 All industries	6,009,207	9,656,237	-3,647,030	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,1	-1	12	-23,3	
87 Vehicles other than railway, tramway	711,865	1,149,630	-437,765	11,9	11,9	0,1	0,1	-3	9	-23,5	
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	31,259	61,097	-29,838	0,5	0,6	0,1	0,3	40	25	-32,3	
70 Glass and glassware	11,875	33,425	-21,55	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,1	16	9	-47,6	
10 Cereals	34,884	110,448	-75,564	0,6	1,1	0,0	0,1	110	43	-52	
06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	2,647	8,654	-6,007	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	24	70	-53,2	
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	6,113	22,431	-16,318	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	118	19	-57,2	
39 Plastics and articles thereof	85,473	333,803	-248,33	1,4	3,5	0,0	0,1	-10	14	-59,2	
65 Headgear and parts thereof	186	971	-785	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	106	16	-67,9	
85 Electrical, electronic equipment	116,132	627,699	-511,567	1,9	6,5	0,0	0,0	19	17	-68,8	
68 Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	4,842	27,094	-22,252	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	1	8	-69,7	
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	4,474	25,164	-20,69	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	-7	4	-69,8	
29 Organic chemicals	12,426	73,23	-60,804	0,2	0,8	0,0	0,0	38	14	-71	
36 Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	1,835	10,885	-9,05	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3		13	-71,2	
76 Aluminium	11,6	79,959	-68,359	0,2	0,8	0,0	0,1	49	-1	-74,7	

and articles thereof										
01 Live animals	2,968	20,501	-17,533	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	20	34	-74,7
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	5,664	41,036	-35,372	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,1	15	18	-75,7
69 Ceramic products	5,432	40,412	-34,98	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,1	17	14	-76,3
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,384	13,129	-11,745	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	5	12	-80,9
55 Manmade staple fibres	3,67	34,929	-31,259	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,1	-12	17	-81
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	647	6,422	-5,775	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	34	0	-81,7
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	5,283	95,854	-90,571	0,1	1,0	0,0	0,0	-70	2	-89,6
78 Lead and articles thereof	506	10,15	-9,644	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1		28	-90,5
48 Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	6,71	152,762	-146,052	0,1	1,6	0,0	0,1	65	17	-91,6
95 Toys, games, sports requisites	451	11,45	-10,999	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-15	55	-92,4
89 Ships, boats and other floating structures	23	733	-710	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-33	-93,9
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	927	33,432	-32,505	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	142	5	-94,6
94 Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	2,022	83,847	-81,825	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	18	10	-95,3
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	1,26	55,069	-53,809	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	-75	4	-95,5
90 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,956	179,133	-175,177	0,1	1,9	0,0	0,0	-12	5	-95,7
34 Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	782	37,702	-36,92	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	201	21	-95,9
59 Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	271	13,446	-13,175	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	19	11	-96,1
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	246	16,704	-16,458	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	-37	9	-97,1
84 Boilers, machinery; nuclear reactors, etc	21,856	1,705,357	1,683,501	0,4	17,7	0,0	0,1	7	11	-97,5
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2,556	219,807	-217,251	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,1	-32	124	-97,7
26 Ores, slag and ash	1,482	127,9	-126,418	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	-37	190	-97,7
72 Iron and steel	5,666	572,907	-567,241	0,1	5,9	0,0	0,1	-36	14	-98
32 Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	829	87,633	-86,804	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,1	39	14	-98,1
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	57	6,039	-5,982	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	145	15	-98,1
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	280	30,844	-30,564	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	38	29	-98,2
30	3,434	387,977	-384,543	0,1	4,0	0,0	0,1	45	17	-98,3

Pharmaceutical products										
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	675	84,975	-84,3	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	-31	10	-98,4
16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	38	5,08	-5,042	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	-79	9	-98,5
73 Articles of iron or steel	2,328	354,222	-351,894	0,0	3,7	0,0	0,1	32	-13	-98,7
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	161	31,491	-31,33	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	-42	26	-99
23 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	101	20,173	-20,072	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	59	47	-99
33 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	185	54,873	-54,688	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	-29	11	-99,3
44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,219	466,162	-464,943	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,4	-14	11	-99,5
54 Manmade filaments	71	30,558	-30,487	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	47	-2	-99,5
92 Musical instruments, parts and accessories	16	5,765	-5,749	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1		87	-99,5
86 Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	254	152,156	-151,902	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,5	7	36	-99,7
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	86	65,383	-65,297	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1	-9	25	-99,7
19 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	53	31,252	-31,199	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	95	29	-99,7
35 Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	17	19,738	-19,721	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1		13	-99,8
15 Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	142	284,719	-284,577	0,0	3,0	0,0	0,3	-51	47	-99,9
40 Rubber and articles thereof	99	202,679	-202,58	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,1	-43	16	-99,9
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	4	351,854	-351,85	0,0	3,6	0,0	36526,0	-70	27	-100
02 Meat and edible meat offal	0	36,403	-36,403	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0		34	-100
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0	23,594	-23,594	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1		39	-100
53 Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	0	4,094	-4,094	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		-6	-100
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	0	3,713	-3,713	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		-6	-100
75 Nickel and articles thereof	0	1,517	-1,517	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		10	-100
80 Tin and articles thereof	0	1,078	-1,078	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		7	-100
45 Cork and	0	360	-360	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		7	-100

articles of cork										
66 Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	0	324	-324	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		8	-100
93 Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0	252	-252	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		21	-100

Trade in ECO countries in 2000-2011s (Import)

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afg	Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	0,9	10,3	4,0	1,0	6,1	8,0	71,0
	Iran	5,0	37,0	116,0	108,0	123,0	194,1	189,1	138,0	200,3	177,3	386,0	582,0
	Kazakhstan	16,0	20,0	22,0	7,0	13,4	49,3	85,0	74,1	165,0	291,0	208,0	333,0
	Kyrgyzstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Pakistan	135,0	157,0	207,0	181,0	326,2	394,0	419,0	431,0	489,1	307,0	598,0	878,0
	Tajikistan	3,0	2,0	2,0	4,0	2,0	32,4	9,0	18,5	40,0	69,0	98,0	227,0
	Turkey	11,0	15,0	17,0	14,0	12,0	30,1	43,0	43,0	51,0	71,0	109,0	138,0
	Turkmenistan	42,0	46,0	50,0	14,0	26,3	30,3	29,0	58,1	81,0	76,0	117,0	353,0
	Uzbekistan	0,0	2,0	88,0	25,0	95,0	204,0	114,1	167,0	501,0	876,0	1 088,0	732,0

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Azer	Afghanistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Iran	56,8	55,4	57,9	50,6	45,3	76,3	85,9	105,3	97,2	78,7	118,2	160,5
	Kazakhstan	57,6	99,5	149,8	138,7	236,7	95,3	127,2	222,3	200,1	63,6	293,6	217,3
	Kyrgyzstan	3,2	1,3	0,7	0,8	1,4	1,5	0,5	0,9	1,3	0,8	1,0	0,9
	Pakistan	1,6	0,8	1,1	1,1	1,6	2,3	1,5	2,5	6,3	5,9	2,5	3,0
	Tajikistan	0,1	0,9	0,4	1,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,7	1,3	2,8
	Turkey	128,5	148,2	156,2	195,2	225,0	313,0	385,0	624,6	807,2	907,0	771,4	1 302,4
	Turkmenistan	9,6	135,2	119,8	188,4	114,5	243,0	369,0	40,3	51,6	26,2	13,9	12,9
	Uzbekistan	0,8	6,1	1,4	2,1	79,7	99,8	27,5	19,1	22,4	12,4	12,3	50,6

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Iran *	Afghanistan	1,0	0,7	0,5	1,8	3,6	6,3	8,9	8,9	11,2	15,5	11,9	10,3
	Azerbaijan	24,0	21,0	25,3	96,5	128,8	163,9	281,7	322,2	240,0	171,7	111,5	37,5
	Kazakhstan	345,0	270,0	262,1	284,6	230,5	255,2	280,5	340,7	295,4	222,8	124,0	135,7
	Kyrgyzstan	21,0	12,0	8,7	7,6	4,6	6,7	16,3	19,8	18,1	13,0	12,1	4,8
	Pakistan	41,0	61,0	88,0	88,5	95,4	138,2	169,3	154,8	282,6	382,9	381,8	272,6
	Tajikistan	2,0	1,0	8,2	13,7	4,1	6,0	7,4	25,6	39,4	49,7	28,7	18,9
	Turkey	233,0	291,0	368,8	517,5	723,7	867,2	889,5	1 246,5	1 508,1	2 024,8	3 995,8	3 313,6
	Turkmenistan	10,0	16,0	19,1	52,7	168,7	153,0	286,6	213,6	368,0	403,7	150,4	136,4
	Uzbekistan	50,0	44,0	57,2	96,0	158,8	133,2	183,6	130,8	109,9	140,8	97,0	137,9

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Kaz	Afghanistan	62,3	74,2	97,4	99,2	147,1	157	348,2	934,4	1903,8	791,8	1234,8	
	Azerbaijan	7,1	14,2	15,5	37,2	26,1	17,3	20,7	77,9	217,6	109	91,6	
	Iran	133,5	150,2	101,0	137,8	201,7	242,6	384,6	871,7	1272,0	891,8	1101,2	
	Kyrgyzstan	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,9	4,0	6,7	1,2	1,2	
	Pakistan	9,9	10,7	15,5	13,7	16,1	21,3	70,9	86,6	256,7	145,4	102,6	
	Tajikistan	13,3	11	12,4	12,8	13	15	21,6	44,4	58,9	24,1	26,4	
	Turkey	30,1	33,5	31,8	54,8	911,4	118,6	138,9	175,9	171,2	116,5	165,7	
	Turkmenistan	2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	7,2	12,1	11,8	9	15,4	16,5	
	Uzbekistan	4,4	2,3	3	7,3	3,8	17	27,7	25,0	8,7	14,8	16,6	

Million US\$	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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Kyrg	Afghanistan	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,6	0,3	1,4	0,0
	Azerbaijan	2,4	0,4	2,4	0,4	0,4	1,9	7,7	2,0	10,5	3,9	4,2	11,2
	Iran	8,7	6,7	4,3	5,9	7,0	5,6	8,1	5,7	9,7	6,2	7,0	10,2
	Kazakhstan	57,4	81,8	123,9	170,9	202,9	174,4	199,8	312,4	376,6	339,9	385,6	411,4
	Pakistan		0,2	0,3	0,5	0,4	1,3	0,9	3,0	1,9	2,8	4,5	3,5
	Tajikistan	1,9	1,5	3,5	3,1	2,4	2,0	2,8	2,3	3,5	3,7	2,7	1,0
	Turkey	26,8	15,8	17,0	26,0	33,2	33,4	39,5	50,9	91,1	72,8	84,7	117,1
	Turkmenistan	18,7	9,0	1,7	0,4	1,4	13,0	1,8	1,3	2,2	1,1	1,1	2,5
	Uzbekistan	74,6	66,7	60,1	39,2	51,9	60,1	65,0	120,9	160,1	111,7	93,8	84,3

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pak	Afghanistan	...	26,1	30,6	31,2	48,9	53,1	47,5	76,3	90,9	93,1	139,3	171,9
	Azerbaijan	...	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Iran	...	218,4	204,7	301,4	271,7	362,7	450,0	405,8	554,1	922,0	961,5	572,4
	Kazakhstan	...	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,7	1,0	3,0	47,8	2,2	25,1	17,4
	Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,4	...	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,1
	Tajikistan	...	0,6	0,1	0,1	7,5	7,4	5,0	2,3	11,9	4,7	6,7	2,5
	Turkey	...	38,0	106,8	66,4	89,2	186,0	188,9	153,0	155,8	129,0	158,2	176,2
	Turkmenistan	...	1,3	0,9	0,1	9,3	11,5	6,6	9,9	22,5	9,6	13,5	41,5
	Uzbekistan	...	5,5	4,2	1,3	6,3	11,6	10,7	23,0	18,1	12,7	10,5	10,5

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Taj	Afghanistan	0,1	0,1	0,3	1,6	4,0	3,4	6,5	27,1	67,1	44,2	39,8	39,0
	Azerbaijan	63,1	33,5	41,1	62,3	86,0	114,9	138,2	74,1	69,5	29,1	8,1	22,0
	Iran	7,6	10,0	15,6	23,7	26,3	30,9	34,2	60,9	120,6	78,9	141,6	162,0
	Kazakhstan	82,4	89,1	72,2	95,8	152,6	168,3	186,7	332,8	285,6	279,1	293,0	123,0
	Kyrgyzstan	7,5	5,7	5,2	27,5	17,6	20,6	28,2	58,6	37,4	20,9	15,3	64,0
	Pakistan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,3	1,7	0,3	0,8	1,3	1,9	6,1	12,0
	Turkey	4,0	9,3	10,5	29,5	37,9	21,9	36,6	72,9	118,1	58,9	60,0	75,0
	Turkmenistan	29,3	62,3	47,1	31,6	33,7	53,8	60,3	38,2	68,3	63,4	83,5	113,0
	Uzbekistan	185,6	150,7	132,4	132,7	168,8	152,9	176,4	213,9	153,7	126,3	71,6	64,0

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Turkey	Afghanistan	0,5	0,4	1,1	2,7	6,8	8,3	9,6	12,5	8,5	4,6	5,1	4,8
	Azerbaijan	95,6	78,1	64,6	122,6	135,5	208,3	296,6	185,5	362,8	140,6	252,5	262,3
	Iran	815,7	839,8	921,0	1 860,7	1 962,1	3 469,7	5 626,6	6 615,4	8 199,7	3 406,0	7 645,0	12 461,5
	Kazakhstan	346,4	90,3	203,9	266,6	442,2	558,9	993,7	1 284,0	1 861,1	959,5	1 392,5	1 995,5
	Kyrgyzstan	2,3	6,3	17,6	10,9	13,4	14,1	27,5	45,0	48,0	31,4	30,9	52,1
	Pakistan	82,2	101,3	117,7	192,0	240,7	315,5	379,6	531,6	586,2	619,2	749,9	873,1
	Tajikistan	16,5	13,7	40,7	57,0	62,8	47,3	118,4	143,4	147,7	107,3	283,7	324,3
	Turkmenistan	97,9	71,7	106,3	123,7	175,8	160,7	189,9	396,7	389,3	327,6	386,3	392,7
	Uzbekistan	85,8	36,0	75,3	99,5	178,7	261,5	415,8	613,8	580,8	413,1	861,4	939,9

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Turkm	Afghanistan	1,1								10,8	5,8	8,6	
	Azerbaijan	36,6	12,1	8,7	5,8	143,4	273,6	9,5	13,6	21,2	37,5	200,7	43,9
	Iran	90,9	73,1	88,5	129,5	98,9	126,8	151,3				413,7	
	Kazakhstan	19,7	14,2	15,3	37,2	26,1	17,3	20,7	77,9	217,6	109	91,6	
	Kyrgyzstan	4,6	1,5	2,4	2,4	4,0	2,8	2,1	1,9	4,3	4,2	4,7	7,6

	Pakistan	2,2	2,8	2,1	1,6	0,9	0,1	0,8	1,4	0,6	0,6	1,5	1,1
	Tajikistan	6,7											
	Turkey	253,2	105,3	118,5	170,3	214,8	180,6	281,3	339,9	663	945	1139,2	
	Uzbekistan	35,3											

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Uzb	Afghanistan									1,5	0,7	0,4	
	Azerbaijan	1,1	3,1	3,8	1,5	2,8	2,8	6,9	4,5	7,5	5,8	20,3	21,9
	Iran	73,8	81,7	76,5	69,6	73	68	70				62	
	Kazakhstan	133	150	101	137	201	242	384	871	1272	891	1101	
	Kyrgyzstan	89	48	27	16	15	17	28	86	2326	1667	40	124
	Pakistan	10	5	7	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
	Tajikistan	98											
	Turkey	6											
	Turkmenistan	828	89	93	138	145	151	176	225	337	279	283	

Source: ECOSTAT (<http://www.ecosecretariat.org/>)

Trade in ECO countries in 2000-2011. (Export)

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afg	Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Iran	0,0	0,0	1,0	2,0	4,0	3,0	5,0	9,0	18,0	41,0	42,0	20,0
	Kazakhstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,0	1,0
	Kyrgyzstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,7	0,5	2,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
	Pakistan	52,0	26,0	26,0	99,0	258,0	298,0	265,0	301,0	264,0	191,0	193,7	181,0
	Tajikistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,5	0,6	7,3	6,3	5,8	5,0	5,0
	Turkey	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,0	5,8	4,8	11,6	17,9	16,0	12,0	11,0
	Turkmenistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	1,8	5,8	4,0	4,0
	Uzbekistan	0,0	1,0	4,0	5,0	5,0	1,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,0	2,0	0,0

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Azer	Afghanistan	0,7	0,2	0,7	0,6	2,2	11,7	32,2	47,6	81,2	57,6	69,4	100,2
	Iran	7,7	9,1	29,9	49,1	153,6	166,5	295,9	434,7	355,6	90,1	125,0	144,8
	Kazakhstan	6,7	6,6	11,6	10,1	9,4	17,2	105,7	127,6	290,2	142,1	44,6	58,3
	Kyrgyzstan	1,9	0,3	1,1	0,2	0,3	1,8	7,0	2,7	3,6	4,6	40,5	21,2
	Pakistan	0,3	3,6	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,9	1,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Tajikistan	19,6	12,1	28,0	34,5	46,5	78,9	130,9	51,6	45,6	8,1	8,2	13,2
	Turkey	105,0	67,4	83,4	107,0	182,6	276,0	388,1	1 056,3	626,2	107,6	170,9	455,8
	Turkmenistan	8,2	12,0	8,6	5,8	143,4	273,6	9,5	13,6	21,0	37,5	200,7	43,9
	Uzbekistan	1,0	3,1	3,8	1,5	2,8	2,8	6,9	4,5	7,5	5,8	20,3	21,9

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Iran *	Afghanistan	41,0	52,0	150,1	259,9	222,0	497,1	514,6	542,9	632,8	1 047,0	1 378,1	2 253,1
	Azerbaijan	249,0	314,0	250,1	307,4	256,2	330,5	343,2	350,0	368,8	373,8	375,1	464,4
	Kazakhstan	33,0	34,0	50,8	47,7	37,8	56,8	72,6	78,7	69,4	57,8	68,5	84,5
	Kyrgyzstan	20,0	17,0	22,6	30,1	27,9	31,6	46,7	47,1	45,5	46,0	40,2	40,1
	Pakistan	65,0	87,0	141,9	138,0	132,4	294,7	307,2	273,6	295,7	435,0	550,9	659,5
	Tajikistan	33,0	39,0	61,0	77,5	72,1	109,2	128,9	170,5	186,9	163,5	189,9	195,0
	Turkey	165,0	58,0	102,7	110,6	127,8	204,7	326,1	565,7	530,1	593,0	1 055,8	1 431,1
	Turkmenistan	87,0	76,0	88,4	135,6	94,3	141,2	144,1	189,0	248,8	357,8	415,3	532,4
	Uzbekistan	81,0	83,0	69,6	76,3	70,9	70,1	67,7	58,8	69,3	66,0	67,5	76,3

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Kaz	Afghanistan	57,9	18,2	31,1	49,4	86,9	163,9	178,5	192,5	617,1	408,5	362,8	
	Azerbaijan	46,8	69,3	112,7	113,6	287,2	129,1	226,4	318,9	208,9	91,5	342,0	
	Iran	203,3	208,9	309,9	411,1	712,0	886,1	2077,6	2451,4	26039,6	1279,0	1093,9	
	Kyrgyzstan	57,2	83,8	108,5	156,3	219,6	225,3	267,6	354,5	436,8	390,5	424,2	
	Pakistan	1,5	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,7	2,1	1,7	13,7	25,2	22,6	16,0	
	Tajikistan	52,6	61,2	45,8	75,7	136,1	150,6	157,4	278,5	268,5	240,3	259,7	
	Turkey	62,3	74,2	97,5	99,2	147,1	157,0	348,2	934,4	1903,8	791,8	1234,8	
	Turkmenistan	7,1	14,2	15,3	37,2	26,1	17,3	20,7	77,9	217,6	109,0	91,6	
	Uzbekistan	133,5	150,2	101,0	137,8	201,7	242,6	384,6	871,7	1272,0	891,8	1101,2	

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Kyrg	Afghanistan	4,5	1,6	4,4	6,1	8,0	12,4	74,8	118,8	45,9	18,8	9,0	23,5
	Azerbaijan	4,0	2,1	5,6	2,0	1,8	1,9	1,9	2,7	2,6	1,3	1,6	1,9

	Iran	6,7	8,2	4,7	2,1	3,5	3,9	7,3	11,0	12,0	7,4	10,3	7,0
	Kazakhstan	33,4	39,0	36,8	57,1	87,3	116,1	162,6	204,2	184,1	140,6	181,7	289,7
	Pakistan		0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,6
	Tajikistan	7,5	6,7	10,2	18,9	22,1	22,9	23,9	28,1	27,0	15,8	16,5	36,3
	Turkey	7,2	13,8	16,4	11,0	17,0	18,2	27,2	43,0	44,9	36,7	37,2	54,5
	Turkmenistan	2,7	1,5	2,4	2,3	4,0	2,8	2,1	1,9	4,3	4,3	4,7	7,6
	Uzbekistan	89,4	48,0	27,8	16,3	14,7	17,1	27,9	85,7	232,1	167,6	41,3	124,4

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pak	Afghanistan	...	143,0	223,4	408,5	465,3	1 036,5	1 063,5	753,9	1 150,7	1 397,6	1 571,1	2 335,0
	Azerbaijan	...	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Iran	...	28,9	41,9	82,2	102,2	177,9	188,1	167,5	219,5	399,7	207,0	162,0
	Kazakhstan	...	7,1	11,1	10,0	8,7	9,9	9,3	8,0	8,4	2,9	3,7	8,1
	Kyrgyzstan	...	1,3	1,1	2,8	5,4	2,0	1,7	0,8	1,8	1,2	1,1	0,7
	Tajikistan	...	2,0	0,6	0,2	0,3	1,9	1,1	0,4	0,2	0,4	1,0	0,7
	Turkey	...	87,2	109,8	199,0	217,4	299,0	304,5	389,9	435,6	403,3	504,3	906,2
	Turkmenistan	...	2,9	2,1	1,6	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,7	0,7	1,9
	Uzbekistan	...	5,7	7,6	3,3	3,1	2,3	2,5	2,1	2,8	2,1	2,8	3,5

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Taj	Afghanistan	2,6	3,1	6,3	5,8	7,7	12,1	18,6	12,1	25,4	26,9	52,1	94,0
	Azerbaijan	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,0	0,6	2,7	0,8	0,6	0,8	1,4	2,0
	Iran	12,5	29,9	28,4	51,4	29,6	36,7	76,1	75,5	95,6	48,8	60,1	42,0
	Kazakhstan	5,7	3,1	3,5	4,6	3,5	19,7	27,9	24,0	9,8	15,4	19,9	47,0
	Kyrgyzstan	2,7	2,0	3,7	3,7	4,4	3,2	11,2	3,3	5,8	5,7	6,7	3,0
	Pakistan	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,4	4,7	15,5	3,0
	Turkey	58,4	75,1	118,5	193,2	139,7	143,4	442,8	477,6	382,4	152,1	376,8	544,0
	Turkmenistan	4,7	9,7	10,0	2,2	7,6	0,0	0,1	4,3	1,6	0,5	1,2	3,0
	Uzbekistan	97,8	87,2	72,9	67,1	65,9	66,5	67,4	87,0	75,3	71,8	8,6	4,0

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Turkey	Afghanistan	8,1	7,0	20,2	36,5	70,9	113,4	91,1	109,3	137,0	235,2	259,8	276,0
	Azerbaijan	230,4	225,2	231,4	315,5	403,9	528,1	695,3	1 047,7	1 667,5	1 400,4	1 550,5	2 064,9
	Iran	235,8	360,5	334,0	533,8	813,0	912,9	1 066,9	1 441,2	2 029,8	2 024,5	3 044,2	3 590,5
	Kazakhstan	118,7	119,8	160,2	234,0	355,6	459,9	696,8	1 079,9	890,6	633,4	818,9	948,3
	Kyrgyzstan	20,6	17,4	24,0	40,9	74,7	89,5	132,2	181,3	191,4	140,0	129,2	180,6
	Pakistan	52,9	31,2	57,5	70,4	86,4	187,6	129,6	157,0	155,1	162,5	248,1	213,7
	Tajikistan	4,5	15,6	10,9	29,5	41,6	46,7	71,8	118,1	176,4	126,4	143,9	172,7
	Turkmenistan	120,2	105,3	110,0	170,3	214,8	180,6	281,3	340,0	662,9	945,7	1 139,8	1 494,0
	Uzbekistan	82,6	89,7	93,7	138,4	145,2	151,1	176,0	225,6	337,1	280,0	282,7	354,7

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Turkm	Afghanistan	38								12	75	117	
	Azerbaijan	37	1356	119	188	114	242	369	40	516	26	13	
	Iran	242	116	20	38	144	153					89	
	Kazakhstan	5	776	74	49	75	50	132	142	220	61	9	
	Kyrgyzstan	23	9	1	04	1	13	1	1	2	1	1	
	Pakistan	0,0	19	01	0,0	9	11	8	10	25	22	31	
	Tajikistan	29,1											

	Turkey	186	72	99	123	175	160	189	396	389	330	386	
	Uzbekistan	6											

Million US\$		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Uzb	Afghanistan									169	876	1087	
	Azerbaijan	0,7	6,1	1	2	79	99	27	19	22	12	12	51
	Iran	41,9	51,2	40	108	129	136					104	
	Kazakhstan	70,50	81,1	86	89	227	254	319	538	516	304	473	
	Kyrgyzstan	74,6	66,7	600	39	52	60	65	120	160	114	93	84
	Pakistan	6,1	5,4	4,2	1	6	11	18	24	20	1	19	11
	Tajikistan	185,20											
	Turkey	85,8	36,0	75,2	99	179	261	415	613	580	413	861	
Turkmenistan	35,3												
* Exports of Iran to ECO countries is excluding oil and gas													
Source: ECOSTAT (http://www.ecosecretariat.org/)													

Forecast of total and intraregional exports of ECO countries

Table 5.1 - Exports of ECO countries in the world, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
World	403 740,7	429 810,2	463 997,0	501 681,0	549 584,3	602 769,4	653 187,0	715 276,9	782 486,6	841 364,3	907 618,3	980 532,9	1 060 732,3	1 148 872,7	1 237 849,7	1 336 768,6	1 448 472,7	1 572 859,6	1 711 453,7
Kazakhstan	85 447,8	92 668,7	94 800,5	96 981,3	379,3	504,6	420,0	194,1	901,1	634,2	367,9	102,0	836,6	571,7	218,2	236,3	607,0	312,6	336,1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100 126,5	106 303,9	112 862,4	119 825,6	127 218,4	135 067,3	143 400,4	152 247,7	161 640,8	171 613,4	182 201,3	193 442,4	205 377,0	218 048,0	231 500,7	245 783,5	260 947,3	277 046,8	294 139,5
Pakistan	25 224,6	27 489,2	29 957,2	32 646,7	35 577,6	771,8	252,6	46 046,0	179,9	685,0	594,6	64 944,9	70 775,6	77 129,7	84 054,3	600,6	99 824,3	786,4	553,1
Turkey	152 560,8	159 238,0	177 423,5	197 685,9	220 262,3	245 417,0	273 444,5	304 672,8	339 467,5	378 235,9	421 431,7	469 560,7	523 186,1	582 935,8	649 509,1	723 685,2	806 332,6	898 418,6	1 001 021,1
Afghanistan	721,9	777,8	863,8	961,8	1 102,4	1 254,6	1 409,3	1 333,3	1 454,3	1 621,4	1 763,1	1 919,2	2 087,5	2 267,4	2 438,6	2 616,9	2 803,4	3 056,6	3 342,1
Azerbaijan	19 967,5	22 539,3	25 816,9	29 753,7	34 472,4	462,3	182,4	43 296,6	661,5	252,2	046,5	59 162,8	64 555,4	70 117,6	75 315,1	400,4	87 144,4	94 563,6	989,3
Kyrgyzstan	1 795,1	1 1 881,1	2 014,0	2 224,6	2 490,4	2 745,3	2 982,5	3 277,7	3 566,7	3 775,9	4 077,4	4 417,6	4 798,3	5 208,4	5 612,1	6 057,5	6 558,1	7 111,7	7 731,4
Tajikistan	1 527,3	1 1 570,6	1 666,8	1 771,8	1 910,0	2 048,2	2 253,9	2 472,0	2 676,8	2 969,2	3 177,5	3 416,0	3 682,6	3 981,0	4 287,9	4 640,4	5 031,5	5 466,7	5 958,8
Turkmenistan	8 124,1	8 495,0	8 986,7	9 395,9	9 947,1	469,8	791,7	12 459,4	408,0	500,3	549,6	17 712,4	19 007,4	20 483,4	22 032,7	857,2	26 064,0	28 402,8	30 838,0
Uzbekistan	8 245,3	8 846,7	9 605,2	10 433,8	11 224,3	028,6	049,7	14 277,4	530,0	076,8	408,8	19 855,0	21 425,7	23 129,7	24 881,0	890,8	29 160,0	31 694,0	34 544,4

Table 5.2 - Intraregional exports in the ECO countries, millions US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	32 732,7	32 812,7	36 148,7	39 903,7	44 283,6	49 212,6	55 081,2	62 086,8	69 895,5	79 597,2	90 117,2	102 289,4	116 502,5	133 159,6	152 700,3	175 716,2	202 811,6	234 675,1	272 332,1
Kazakhstan	7 312,9	7 220,3	7 916,7	8 693,4	9 560,9	531,3	618,2	12 837,4	207,0	14 747,5	15 482,6	17 19 439,4	17 21 649,1	17 24 147,3	17 26 975,3	30 180,2	33 816,5	37 946,6	42 642,7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 823,9	5 040,4	5 256,3	5 483,9	5 724,1	5 977,5	6 245,1	6 527,7	6 826,2	7 141,7	7 475,1	7 827,7	8 200,7	8 595,2	9 012,7	9 454,7	9 922,7	10 418,3	10 943,4
Pakistan	3 455,9	3 877,5	4 352,3	4 887,0	5 489,6	6 168,9	6 934,7	7 798,4	8 772,8	9 872,3	11 113,4	12 514,5	14 096,8	15 884,0	17 903,3	20 185,1	22 764,3	25 680,1	28 977,1
Turkey	10 237,3	9 699,2	11 109,5	12 755,6	14 681,7	16 940,7	19 596,1	22 724,7	26 418,8	30 790,0	35 972,7	42 129,9	49 458,5	58 197,2	68 634,9	81 122,3	96 084,8	114 039,1	135 612,5
Afghanistan	500,6	536,6	600,1	620,7	652,3	719,0	798,1	885,4	1 017,6	1 206,8	1 365,0	1 535,6	1 728,5	1 964,9	2 253,7	2 596,3	3 003,1	3 489,2	4 058,5
Azerbaijan	1 865,6	1 936,9	2 081,3	2 202,3	2 359,6	2 373,9	2 539,7	3 013,9	3 536,2	4 205,9	4 720,2	5 282,1	5 939,2	6 726,1	7 666,1	8 859,9	10 323,3	12 006,7	13 950,6

Kyrgyzstan	698,1	699,3	771,1	863,3	945,0	1 013,1	1 100,5	1 242,4	1 450,7	1 665,1	1 881,1	2 130,2	2 419,7	2 752,8	3 145,5	3 619,9	4 192,1	4 867,9	5 648,6
Tajikistan	408,8	398,9	440,4	503,7	564,1	639,9	732,3	842,5	895,8	1 016,0	1 153,0	1 316,0	1 507,7	1 728,0	1 985,6	2 284,8	2 630,6	3 028,2	3 516,8
Turkmenistan	837,3	746,1	728,5	694,3	669,4	766,1	862,8	1 019,3	1 184,7	1 464,4	1 586,1	1 741,9	1 943,6	2 210,9	2 560,5	2 969,9	3 455,7	4 014,8	4 663,9
Uzbekistan	592,4	2 657,6	2 892,5	3 199,4	3 636,9	4 082,3	4 653,6	5 194,9	5 585,5	6 487,5	7 368,0	8 371,9	9 558,9	10 953,2	12 562,7	14 443,0	16 618,5	19 184,3	22 318,2

Table 5.3 - The structure of exports of ECO countries into the world, %

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Kazakhstan	21,2	21,6	20,4	19,3	19,2	19,0	19,0	18,9	18,8	17,4	16,1	14,9	13,7	12,7	11,2	9,8	8,6	7,5	6,6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24,8	24,7	24,3	23,9	23,1	22,4	22,0	21,3	20,7	20,4	20,1	19,7	19,4	19,0	18,7	18,4	18,0	17,6	17,2
Pakistan	6,2	6,4	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,4	6,5	6,4	6,4	6,5	6,6	6,6	6,7	6,7	6,8	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9
Turkey	37,8	37,0	38,2	39,4	40,1	40,7	41,9	42,6	43,4	45,0	46,4	47,9	49,3	50,7	52,5	54,1	55,7	57,1	58,5
Afghanistan	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Azerbaijan	4,9	5,2	5,6	5,9	6,3	6,7	6,0	6,1	6,0	5,9	6,0	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,0
Kyrgyzstan	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Tajikistan	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Turkmenistan	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
Uzbekistan	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0

Table 5.4 - The structure of intraregional exports in the ECO countries, %

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate										Forecast								
ECO	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Kazakhstan	22,3	22,0	21,9	21,8	21,6	21,4	21,1	20,7	20,3	19,8	19,4	19,0	18,6	18,1	17,7	17,2	16,7	16,2	15,7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14,7	15,4	14,5	13,7	12,9	12,1	11,3	10,5	9,8	9,0	8,3	7,7	7,0	6,5	5,9	5,4	4,9	4,4	4,0
Pakistan	10,6	11,8	12,0	12,2	12,4	12,5	12,6	12,6	12,6	12,4	12,3	12,2	12,1	11,9	11,7	11,5	11,2	10,9	10,6
Turkey	31,3	29,6	30,7	32,0	33,2	34,4	35,6	36,6	37,8	38,7	39,9	41,2	42,5	43,7	44,9	46,2	47,4	48,6	49,8
Afghanistan	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
Azerbaijan	5,7	5,9	5,8	5,5	5,3	4,8	4,6	4,9	5,1	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,1	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,1	5,1
Kyrgyzstan	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1

Tajikistan	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3
Turkmenistan	2,6	2,3	2,0	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7
Uzbekistan	7,9	8,1	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,3	8,4	8,4	8,0	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2
Table 5.5 - The share of regional exports of the ECO countries in the gross exports,%																			
Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate										Forecast								
World	8,1	7,6	7,8	8,0	8,1	8,2	8,4	8,7	8,9	9,5	9,9	10,4	11,0	11,6	12,3	13,1	14,0	14,9	15,9
Kazakhstan	8,6	7,8	8,4	9,0	9,1	9,2	9,3	9,5	9,7	10,7	11,9	13,3	14,8	16,6	19,5	23,0	27,1	32,1	38,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,7
Pakistan	13,7	14,1	14,5	15,0	15,4	15,9	16,4	16,9	17,5	18,1	18,6	19,3	19,9	20,6	21,3	22,0	22,8	23,6	24,4
Turkey	6,7	6,1	6,3	6,5	6,7	6,9	7,2	7,5	7,8	8,1	8,5	9,0	9,5	10,0	10,6	11,2	11,9	12,7	13,5
Afghanistan	69,3	69,0	69,5	64,5	59,2	57,3	56,6	66,4	70,0	74,4	77,4	80,0	82,8	86,7	92,4	99,2	107,1	114,2	121,4
Azerbaijan	9,3	8,6	8,1	7,4	6,8	5,9	6,5	7,0	7,6	8,5	8,7	8,9	9,2	9,6	10,2	11,0	11,8	12,7	13,5
Kyrgyzstan	38,9	37,2	38,3	38,8	37,9	36,9	36,9	37,9	40,7	44,1	46,1	48,2	50,4	52,9	56,0	59,8	63,9	68,4	73,1
Tajikistan	26,8	25,4	26,4	28,4	29,5	31,2	32,5	34,1	33,5	34,2	36,3	38,5	40,9	43,4	46,3	49,2	52,3	55,4	59,0
Turkmenistan	10,3	8,8	8,1	7,4	6,7	7,3	8,0	8,2	8,2	9,4	9,6	9,8	10,2	10,8	11,6	12,4	13,3	14,1	15,1
Uzbekistan	31,4	30,0	30,1	30,7	32,4	33,9	35,7	36,4	36,0	38,0	40,0	42,2	44,6	47,4	50,5	53,7	57,0	60,5	64,6

Forecast of total and intraregional imports of ECO countries

Table 6.1 - Imports of ECO countries in the world, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
World	415 978,4	303 630,0	329 112,4	356 209,1	387 313,7	422 399,5	462 945,2	508 809,1	556 468,1	615 187,3	673 576,8	739 270,9	813 464,3	897 329,1	991 910,7	1 097 017	1 216 497	1 352 052	1 507 496
Kazakhstan	26 752,0	37 985,6	40 091,9	40 703,2	41 323,7	43 671,1	46 151,8	48 773,3	51 543,9	54 471,7	54 405,9	54 340,1	54 274,4	54 208,8	54 143,3	52 308,1	50 535,0	48 822,1	47 167,2
Afghanistan	10 851,9	13 551,5	14 969,4	16 705,5	18 678,2	21 061,7	23 751,5	26 762,3	28 539,7	31 907,6	35 892,1	40 071,9	44 789,6	50 092,2	56 044,6	62 570,3	69 869,5	78 020,6	87 670,9
Azerbaijan	9 641,7	9 747,2	10 048,2	10 396,6	10 773,6	11 179,2	11 637,9	11 544,4	11 837,4	12 061,9	12 226,7	12 515,1	12 802,5	13 085,9	13 360,3	13 602,3	13 827,2	14 109,6	14 402,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	47 255,1	52 988,1	56 315,8	59 852,4	63 611,2	67 606,0	71 851,7	76 364,0	81 159,7	86 256,6	91 673,5	97 430,7	103 549,4	110 052,3	116 963,6	124 309,0	132 115,7	140 412,6	149 230,6
Kyrgyzstan	6 848,5	5 819,9	6 292,6	7 052,5	8 325,6	10 051,9	11 827,2	13 581,6	15 899,1	18 308,0	20 134,6	22 889,6	26 165,5	30 037,1	34 443,9	39 014,3	44 318,6	50 599,8	57 929,0
Pakistan	57 742,1	57 387,6	64 208,8	71 840,8	80 379,9	89 933,9	100 623,6	112 583,9	125 965,8	140 938,3	157 690,5	176 433,8	197 405,0	220 868,8	247 121,7	276 494,9	309 359,5	346 130,5	387 272,1
Tajikistan	3 601,9	3 740,6	3 996,3	4 271,4	4 567,3	4 877,4	5 225,9	5 631,7	6 088,7	6 592,2	7 122,6	7 704,7	8 347,7	9 060,6	10 9 854,2	11 745,0	12 745,0	14 861,3	14 104,7
Turkey	236 536,9	102 898,0	111 209,6	120 593,7	131 665,9	142 448,8	156 155,3	172 968,1	189 198,1	211 960,4	234 451,5	259 553,3	288 207,9	320 981,0	358 359,9	401 732,3	451 625,6	508 593,4	574 899,3
Turkmenistan	6 887,9	7 344,4	8 047,3	8 820,1	9 684,4	10 622,1	11 691,5	12 930,8	14 313,3	15 871,7	17 569,8	19 462,8	21 581,3	23 957,1	26 622,3	29 624,9	33 003,1	36 789,0	41 033,3
Uzbekistan	9 860,3	12 167,1	13 932,6	15 972,9	18 303,8	20 947,3	24 028,8	27 668,9	31 922,3	36 818,8	42 409,8	48 869,0	56 340,9	64 985,1	74 997,0	86 616,1	100 097,2	115 713,5	133 786,9

Table 6.2 - Intraregional imports in the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	45 041,3	32 593,1	35 933,0	39 696,3	44 082,0	48 982,9	54 823,0	61 782,6	69 541,9	79 161,9	89 644,6	101 769,5	115 921,8	132 499,0	151 935,9	174 829,9	201 780,6	233 477,4	270 940,8
Kazakhstan	2 557,0	3 317,2	3 596,9	3 925,0	4 328,3	4 813,9	5 397,8	6 083,7	6 773,1	7 798,4	8 748,9	9 836,8	11 106,1	12 588,8	14 315,4	16 321,6	18 645,7	21 334,6	24 490,4
Afghanistan	5 323,2	5 941,2	6 547,4	7 219,2	7 970,4	8 789,6	9 723,0	10 802,6	12 012,0	13 375,7	14 875,3	16 555,7	18 445,0	20 572,3	22 969,6	25 681,8	28 748,0	32 203,7	36 100,8
Azerbaijan	2 081,9	3 141,7	3 356,1	3 586,5	3 838,5	4 123,3	4 431,4	4 767,4	5 123,0	5 531,1	5 947,1	6 399,4	6 893,5	7 434,7	8 028,0	8 675,1	9 381,9	10 153,9	11 001,8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11 038,7	4 647,6	5 463,1	6 431,4	7 606,4	9 005,4	10 727,9	12 864,9	15 458,2	18 622,2	22 410,0	27 007,8	32 601,7	39 416,8	47 722,1	57 857,2	70 220,0	85 285,5	103 648,7
Kyrgyzstan	1 181,9	1 248,9	1 338,0	1 436,1	1 547,7	1 663,7	1 797,3	1 946,2	2 099,1	2 290,0	2 488,0	2 706,2	2 949,7	3 222,0	3 525,8	3 868,0	4 252,1	4 683,8	5 174,7

Pakistan	1 215,3	1 276,8	1 377,5	1 451,3	1 539,3	1 659,6	1 796,3	1 946,4	2 137,5	2 383,2	2 615,7	2 869,5	3 153,6	3 485,7	3 873,9	4 321,5	4 838,6	5 439,2	6 130,0
Tajikistan	1 030,5	1 070,2	1 143,3	1 222,0	1 306,7	1 395,4	1 495,1	1 611,2	1 741,9	1 886,0	2 037,7	2 204,3	2 388,2	2 592,2	2 819,2	3 074,1	3 360,2	3 679,5	4 035,3
Turkey	16 429,0	7 146,9	7 724,2	8 376,0	9 145,0	9 894,0	10 846,0	12 013,7	13 141,0	14 722,0	16 284,1	18 027,6	20 017,8	22 294,1	24 890,3	27 902,8	31 368,2	35 325,0	39 930,3
Turkmenistan	2 146,6	2 288,9	2 507,9	2 748,8	3 018,2	3 310,4	3 643,7	4 029,9	4 460,8	4 946,5	5 475,7	6 065,6	6 725,9	7 466,3	8 296,9	9 232,7	10 285,5	11 465,3	12 788,1
Uzbekistan	2 037,2	2 513,8	2 878,5	3 300,1	3 781,6	4 327,8	4 964,4	5 716,5	6 595,3	7 606,9	8 762,0	10 096,5	11 640,2	13 426,2	15 494,6	17 895,2	20 680,5	23 906,8	27 640,9

Table 6.3 - The structure of imports of ECO countries into the world, %

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Kazakhstan	6,4	12,5	12,2	11,4	10,7	10,3	10,0	9,6	9,3	8,9	8,1	7,4	6,7	6,0	5,5	4,8	4,2	3,6	3,1
Afghanistan	2,6	4,5	4,5	4,7	4,8	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,6	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,8	5,8
Azerbaijan	2,3	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11,4	17,5	17,1	16,8	16,4	16,0	15,5	15,0	14,6	14,0	13,6	13,2	12,7	12,3	11,8	11,3	10,9	10,4	9,9
Kyrgyzstan	1,6	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,4	2,6	2,7	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,8
Pakistan	13,9	18,9	19,5	20,2	20,8	21,3	21,7	22,1	22,6	22,9	23,4	23,9	24,3	24,6	24,9	25,2	25,4	25,6	25,7
Tajikistan	0,9	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9
Turkey	56,9	33,9	33,8	33,9	34,0	33,7	33,7	34,0	34,0	34,5	34,8	35,1	35,4	35,8	36,1	36,6	37,1	37,6	38,1
Turkmenistan	1,7	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7
Uzbekistan	2,4	4,0	4,2	4,5	4,7	5,0	5,2	5,4	5,7	6,0	6,3	6,6	6,9	7,2	7,6	7,9	8,2	8,6	8,9

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Kazakhstan	5,7	10,2	10,0	9,9	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,7	9,9	9,8	9,7	9,6	9,5	9,4	9,3	9,2	9,1	9,0
Afghanistan	11,8	18,2	18,2	18,2	18,1	17,9	17,7	17,5	17,3	16,9	16,6	16,3	15,9	15,5	15,1	14,7	14,2	13,8	13,3
Azerbaijan	4,6	9,6	9,3	9,0	8,7	8,4	8,1	7,7	7,4	7,0	6,6	6,3	5,9	5,6	5,3	5,0	4,6	4,3	4,1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24,5	14,3	15,2	16,2	17,3	18,4	19,6	20,8	22,2	23,5	25,0	26,5	28,1	29,7	31,4	33,1	34,8	36,5	38,3
Kyrgyzstan	2,6	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,9
Pakistan	2,7	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,3
Tajikistan	2,3	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,0	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5
Turkey	36,5	21,9	21,5	21,1	20,7	20,2	19,8	19,4	18,9	18,6	18,2	17,7	17,3	16,8	16,4	16,0	15,5	15,1	14,7
Turkmenistan	4,8	7,0	7,0	6,9	6,8	6,8	6,6	6,5	6,4	6,2	6,1	6,0	5,8	5,6	5,5	5,3	5,1	4,9	4,7
Uzbekistan	4,5	7,7	8,0	8,3	8,6	8,8	9,1	9,3	9,5	9,6	9,8	9,9	10,0	10,1	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
World	10,8	10,7	10,9	11,1	11,4	11,6	11,8	12,1	12,5	12,9	13,3	13,8	14,3	14,8	15,3	15,9	16,6	17,3	18,0
Kazakhstan	9,6	8,7	9,0	9,6	10,5	11,0	11,7	12,5	13,1	14,3	16,1	18,1	20,5	23,2	26,4	31,2	36,9	43,7	51,9
Afghanistan	49,1	43,8	43,7	43,2	42,7	41,7	40,9	40,4	42,1	41,9	41,4	41,3	41,2	41,1	41,0	41,0	41,1	41,3	41,2
Azerbaijan	21,6	32,2	33,4	34,5	35,6	36,9	38,1	41,3	43,3	45,9	48,6	51,1	53,8	56,8	60,1	63,8	67,9	72,0	76,4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23,4	8,8	9,7	10,7	12,0	13,3	14,9	16,8	19,0	21,6	24,4	27,7	31,5	35,8	40,8	46,5	53,2	60,7	69,5
Kyrgyzstan	17,3	21,5	21,3	20,4	18,6	16,6	15,2	14,3	13,2	12,5	12,4	11,8	11,3	10,7	10,2	9,9	9,6	9,3	8,9
Pakistan	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6
Tajikistan	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6	28,6
Turkey	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9
Turkmenistan	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2	31,2
Uzbekistan	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7	20,7

Forecast of the gross and intraregional trade turnover of the ECO countries

Table 7.1 - The gross trade turnover of the ECO countries in the world, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
World	819 719,2	733 440,2	793 109,3	857 890,1	936 898,0	1 025 168,8	1 116 132,3	1 224 086,0	1 338 954,7	1 456 551,7	1 581 195,1	1 719 803,8	1 874 196,5	2 046 201,7	2 229 760,4	2 433 785,7	2 664 969,2	2 924 911,9	3 218 949,8
Kazakhstan	112 199,8	130 654,2	134 892,4	137 684,5	146 703,1	158 175,6	170 571,8	183 967,4	198 444,9	201 106,0	200 773,8	200 442,1	200 111,0	199 780,5	192 361,5	183 544,3	175 142,0	167 134,7	159 503,4
Afghanistan	11 573,8	14 329,3	15 833,1	17 667,3	19 780,7	22 316,3	25 160,8	28 095,5	29 994,0	33 529,0	37 655,2	41 991,1	46 877,1	52 359,6	58 483,1	65 187,2	72 672,9	81 077,2	91 012,9
Azerbaijan	29 609,2	32 286,5	35 865,1	40 150,3	45 246,0	51 641,4	50 820,3	54 841,0	58 499,0	61 314,1	66 273,2	71 677,9	77 357,9	83 203,5	88 675,4	94 002,7	100 971,6	108 673,2	117 391,3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	147 381,6	159 292,0	169 178,2	179 678,0	190 829,6	202 673,3	215 252,1	228 611,7	242 800,5	257 870,0	273 874,8	290 873,0	308 926,4	328 100,3	348 464,4	370 092,5	393 063,0	417 459,4	443 370,1
Kyrgyzstan	8 643,6	7 700,9	8 306,6	9 277,1	8 16,0	12 797,2	14 809,7	16 859,3	19 465,9	22 083,9	24 212,0	27 307,2	30 963,8	35 245,6	40 056,0	45 071,7	50 876,7	57 711,5	65 660,4
Pakistan	82 966,7	84 876,8	94 166,0	104 487,4	115 957,5	128 705,7	142 876,3	158 629,9	176 145,8	195 623,3	217 285,0	241 378,7	268 180,5	297 998,5	331 175,9	368 095,5	409 183,9	454 916,9	505 825,2
Tajikistan	5 129,2	5 311,2	5 663,1	6 043,2	6 477,3	6 925,6	7 479,8	8 103,6	8 765,5	9 561,5	300,0	120,7	030,4	041,6	142,1	15 385,4	16 776,5	18 327,9	20 063,5
Turkey	389 097,7	262 136,1	288 633,1	318 279,6	351 928,2	387 865,9	429 599,8	477 640,9	528 665,6	590 196,2	655 883,3	729 114,0	811 394,0	903 916,8	1 007 869,0	1 125 417,6	1 257 958,2	1 407 011,9	1 575 920,4
Turkmenistan	15 012,0	15 839,4	17 034,0	18 216,0	19 631,5	21 091,8	22 483,2	25 390,2	28 721,3	31 372,1	34 119,3	37 175,2	40 588,7	44 440,5	48 655,0	53 482,1	59 067,2	65 191,7	71 871,3
Uzbekistan	18 105,6	21 013,8	23 537,8	26 406,6	29 528,2	32 975,9	37 078,5	41 946,4	47 452,3	53 895,6	60 818,6	68 724,1	77 766,7	88 114,8	99 878,0	113 506,8	129 257,2	147 407,5	168 331,4

Table 7.2 - The gross trade turnover of the ECO countries in the ECO region, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	77 774,1	65 405,8	72 081,7	79 599,9	88 365,7	98 195,5	109 904,2	123 869,4	139 437,4	158 759,1	179 761,7	204 058,9	232 424,2	265 658,6	304 636,2	350 546,1	404 592,1	468 152,5	543 273,0
Kazakhstan	9 870,0	10 537,5	11 513,6	12 618,4	13 889,2	15 345,1	17 016,0	18 921,2	20 980,1	23 545,9	26 231,5	29 276,2	32 755,2	36 736,1	41 290,7	46 501,8	52 462,2	59 281,2	67 133,1
Afghanistan	5 823,8	6 477,8	7 147,5	7 839,9	8 622,7	9 508,6	10 521,1	11 688,0	13 029,7	14 582,5	16 240,3	18 091,4	20 173,4	22 537,2	25 223,4	28 278,2	31 751,1	35 693,0	40 159,2
Azerbaijan	3 947,5	5 078,6	5 437,4	5 788,9	6 198,1	6 497,1	6 971,2	7 781,3	8 659,2	9 737,0	10 667,2	11 681,6	12 832,7	14 160,8	15 694,1	17 535,1	19 705,2	22 160,6	24 952,3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15 862,5	9 688,0	10 719,4	11 915,3	13 330,4	14 982,9	16 973,0	19 392,6	22 284,4	25 763,9	29 885,2	34 835,5	40 802,3	48 012,0	56 734,8	67 311,9	80 142,7	95 703,8	114 592,1
Kyrgyzstan	1 880,0	1 948,1	2 109,1	2 299,3	2 492,7	2 676,8	2 897,8	3 188,6	3 549,8	3 955,1	4 369,2	4 836,4	5 369,4	5 974,9	6 671,3	7 487,8	8 444,2	9 551,6	10 823,3

Pakistan	4 671,3	5 154,3	5 729,7	6 338,3	7 028,9	7 828,4	8 731,0	9 744,9	10 910,3	12 255,6	13 729,1	15 384,1	17 250,4	19 369,7	21 777,1	24 506,6	27 602,8	31 119,3	35 107,1
Tajikistan	1 439,3	1 469,0	1 583,7	1 725,7	1 870,8	2 035,3	2 227,4	2 453,7	2 637,8	2 902,0	3 190,7	3 520,3	3 895,9	4 320,1	4 804,8	5 358,9	5 990,7	6 707,7	7 552,1
Turkey	26 666,2	16 846,1	18 833,7	21 131,6	23 826,7	26 834,6	30 442,1	34 738,4	39 559,8	45 511,9	52 256,8	60 157,5	69 476,4	80 491,3	93 525,2	109 025,1	127 453,0	149 364,0	175 542,8
Turkmenistan	2 983,9	3 035,0	3 236,4	3 443,1	3 687,6	4 076,5	4 506,5	5 049,2	5 645,5	6 410,9	7 061,7	7 807,6	8 669,4	9 677,1	10 857,4	12 202,5	13 741,2	15 480,2	17 452,0
Uzbekistan	4 629,6	5 171,4	5 771,0	6 499,5	7 418,6	8 410,0	9 618,0	10 911,4	12 180,8	14 094,4	16 130,0	18 468,4	21 199,1	24 379,4	28 057,4	32 338,2	37 298,9	43 091,1	49 959,0

Table 7.3 - The structure of the gross trade turnover of the ECO countries in the world, %

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Kazakhstan	13,7	17,8	17,0	16,0	15,7	15,4	15,3	15,0	14,8	13,8	12,7	11,7	10,7	9,8	8,6	7,5	6,6	5,7	5,0
Afghanistan	1,4	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,8
Azerbaijan	3,6	4,4	4,5	4,7	4,8	5,0	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18,0	21,7	21,3	20,9	20,4	19,8	19,3	18,7	18,1	17,7	17,3	16,9	16,5	16,0	15,6	15,2	14,7	14,3	13,8
Kyrgyzstan	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,0
Pakistan	10,1	11,6	11,9	12,2	12,4	12,6	12,8	13,0	13,2	13,4	13,7	14,0	14,3	14,6	14,9	15,1	15,4	15,6	15,7
Tajikistan	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Turkey	47,5	35,7	36,4	37,1	37,6	37,8	38,5	39,0	39,5	40,5	41,5	42,4	43,3	44,2	45,2	46,2	47,2	48,1	49,0
Turkmenistan	1,8	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2
Uzbekistan	2,2	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,7	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,9	5,0	5,2

Table 7.4 - The structure of the gross trade turnover of the ECO countries in the ECO region, %																			
Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Kazakhstan	12,7	16,1	16,0	15,9	15,7	15,6	15,5	15,3	15,0	14,8	14,6	14,3	14,1	13,8	13,6	13,3	13,0	12,7	12,4
Afghanistan	7,5	9,9	9,9	9,8	9,8	9,7	9,6	9,4	9,3	9,2	9,0	8,9	8,7	8,5	8,3	8,1	7,8	7,6	7,4
Azerbaijan	5,1	7,8	7,5	7,3	7,0	6,6	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,1	5,9	5,7	5,5	5,3	5,2	5,0	4,9	4,7	4,6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20,4	14,8	14,9	15,0	15,1	15,3	15,4	15,7	16,0	16,2	16,6	17,1	17,6	18,1	18,6	19,2	19,8	20,4	21,1
Kyrgyzstan	2,4	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0
Pakistan	6,0	7,9	7,9	8,0	8,0	8,0	7,9	7,9	7,8	7,7	7,6	7,5	7,4	7,3	7,1	7,0	6,8	6,6	6,5
Tajikistan	1,9	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4
Turkey	34,3	25,8	26,1	26,5	27,0	27,3	27,7	28,0	28,4	28,7	29,1	29,5	29,9	30,3	30,7	31,1	31,5	31,9	32,3
Turkmenistan	3,8	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,0	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,2
Uzbekistan	6,0	7,9	8,0	8,2	8,4	8,6	8,8	8,8	8,7	8,9	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2

Table 7.5 - The share of the intraregional trade turnover of the ECO countries in the gross trade turnover, %																			
Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
World	9,5	8,9	9,1	9,3	9,4	9,6	9,8	10,1	10,4	10,9	11,4	11,9	12,4	13,0	13,7	14,4	15,2	16,0	16,9
Kazakhstan	8,8	8,1	8,5	9,2	9,5	9,7	10,0	10,3	10,6	11,7	13,1	14,6	16,4	18,4	21,5	25,3	30,0	35,5	42,1
Afghanistan	50,3	45,2	45,1	44,4	43,6	42,6	41,8	41,6	43,4	43,5	43,1	43,1	43,0	43,0	43,1	43,4	43,7	44,0	44,1
Azerbaijan	13,3	15,7	15,2	14,4	13,7	12,6	13,7	14,2	14,8	15,9	16,1	16,3	16,6	17,0	17,7	18,7	19,5	20,4	21,3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10,8	6,1	6,3	6,6	7,0	7,4	7,9	8,5	9,2	10,0	10,9	12,0	13,2	14,6	16,3	18,2	20,4	22,9	25,8
Kyrgyzstan	21,7	25,3	25,4	24,8	23,0	20,9	19,6	18,9	18,2	17,9	18,0	17,7	17,3	17,0	16,7	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,5
Pakistan	5,6	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,5	6,6	6,7	6,7	6,8	6,9
Tajikistan	28,1	27,7	28,0	28,6	28,9	29,4	29,8	30,3	30,1	30,4	31,0	31,7	32,4	33,1	34,0	34,8	35,7	36,6	37,6
Turkey	6,9	6,4	6,5	6,6	6,8	6,9	7,1	7,3	7,5	7,7	8,0	8,3	8,6	8,9	9,3	9,7	10,1	10,6	11,1
Turkmenistan	19,9	19,2	19,0	18,9	18,8	19,3	20,0	19,9	19,7	20,4	20,7	21,0	21,4	21,8	22,3	22,8	23,3	23,7	24,3
Uzbekistan	25,6	24,6	24,5	24,6	25,1	25,5	25,9	26,0	25,7	26,2	26,5	26,9	27,3	27,7	28,1	28,5	28,9	29,2	29,7

Forecast of the intraregional exports of the ECO countries

Table 8.1 - Kazakhstan's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	7 312,9	7 220,3	7 916,7	8 693,4	9 560,9	10 531,3	11 618,2	12 837,4	14 207,0	15 747,5	17 482,6	19 439,4	21 649,1	24 147,3	26 975,3	30 180,2	33 816,5	37 946,6	42 642,7
Turkey	3 229,0	2 542,8	2 800,1	3 083,4	3 395,4	3 738,9	4 117,2	4 533,8	4 992,6	5 497,7	6 054,0	6 666,6	7 341,1	8 083,9	8 901,9	9 802,6	10 794,5	11 886,7	13 089,5
Uzbekistan	1 343,7	1 756,4	2 040,8	2 371,3	2 755,3	3 201,5	3 720,0	4 322,4	5 022,4	5 835,8	6 780,9	7 879,0	9 155,0	10 637,6	12 360,3	14 362,0	16 687,9	19 390,4	22 530,6
Kyrgyzstan	725,9	773,9	814,8	858,0	903,4	951,2	1 001,6	1 054,7	1 110,5	1 169,3	1 231,2	1 296,4	1 365,1	1 437,3	1 513,5	1 593,6	1 678,0	1 766,8	1 860,4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	626,9	668,3	703,7	741,0	780,2	821,5	865,0	910,8	959,1	1 009,8	1 063,3	1 119,6	1 178,9	1 241,3	1 307,1	1 376,3	1 449,2	1 525,9	1 606,7
Tajikistan	536,5	571,9	602,2	634,1	667,7	703,0	740,2	779,4	820,7	864,2	909,9	958,1	1 008,8	1 062,2	1 118,5	1 177,7	1 240,1	1 305,7	1 374,9
Azerbaijan	349,1	372,1	391,8	412,6	434,4	457,4	481,7	507,2	534,0	562,3	592,1	623,4	656,4	691,2	727,8	766,3	806,9	849,7	894,6
Afghanistan	321,0	342,2	360,3	379,3	399,4	420,6	442,9	466,3	491,0	517,0	544,4	573,2	603,5	635,5	669,2	704,6	741,9	781,2	822,5
Pakistan	15,3	16,3	17,1	18,0	19,0	20,0	21,1	22,2	23,4	24,6	25,9	27,3	28,7	30,2	31,8	33,5	35,3	37,2	39,1
Turkmenistan	165,6	176,5	185,9	195,7	206,1	217,0	228,5	240,6	253,3	266,8	280,9	295,8	311,4	327,9	345,3	363,5	382,8	403,1	424,4

Table 8.2 - Iran's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	4 823,9	5 040,4	5 256,3	5 483,9	5 724,1	5 977,5	6 245,1	6 527,7	6 826,2	7 141,7	7 475,1	7 827,7	8 200,7	8 595,2	9 012,7	9 454,7	9 922,7	10 418,3	10 943,4
Afghanistan	2 111,9	2 253,8	2 405,3	2 567,0	2 739,6	2 923,8	3 120,3	3 330,1	3 553,9	3 792,9	4 047,8	4 319,9	4 610,3	4 920,3	5 251,0	5 604,0	5 980,7	6 382,8	6 811,9
Turkey	1 053,7	1 069,0	1 084,5	1 100,2	1 116,1	1 132,3	1 148,7	1 165,3	1 182,2	1 199,4	1 216,7	1 234,4	1 252,2	1 270,4	1 288,8	1 307,5	1 326,4	1 345,6	1 365,1
Azerbaijan	375,3	388,7	399,7	411,1	422,8	434,8	447,2	459,9	473,0	486,4	500,2	514,5	529,1	544,1	559,6	575,5	591,9	608,7	626,0
Kazakhstan	68,3	70,7	72,7	74,8	76,9	79,1	81,4	83,7	86,1	88,5	91,0	93,6	96,3	99,0	101,8	104,7	107,7	110,8	113,9
Kyrgyzstan	32,4	33,6	34,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	38,6	39,7	40,8	42,0	43,2	44,4	45,7	47,0	48,3	49,7	51,1	52,6	54,1
Pakistan	532,9	552,0	567,7	583,8	600,4	617,5	635,0	653,1	671,7	690,8	710,4	730,6	751,4	772,7	794,7	817,3	840,5	864,4	889,0
Tajikistan	157,6	163,2	167,8	172,6	177,5	182,6	187,8	193,1	198,6	204,2	210,0	216,0	222,2	228,5	235,0	241,7	248,5	255,6	262,9
Turkmenistan	430,2	445,6	458,3	471,3	484,7	498,5	512,7	527,2	542,2	557,6	573,5	589,8	606,6	623,8	641,5	659,8	678,5	697,8	717,7
Uzbekistan	61,7	63,9	65,7	67,5	69,5	71,4	73,5	75,6	77,7	79,9	82,2	84,5	86,9	89,4	91,9	94,6	97,2	100,0	102,9

Table 8.3 - Pakistan's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	3 455,9	3 877,5	4 352,3	4 887,0	5 489,6	6 168,9	6 934,7	7 798,4	8 772,8	9 872,3	11 113,4	12 514,5	14 096,8	15 884,0	17 903,3	20 185,1	22 764,3	25 680,1	28 977,1
Afghanistan	2 450,3	2 784,5	3 164,2	3 595,8	4 086,1	4 643,4	5 276,6	5 996,3	6 814,0	7 743,3	8 799,3	9 999,3	11 363,0	12 912,6	14 673,6	16 674,7	18 948,8	21 533,0	24 469,6
Turkey	665,4	723,4	786,3	854,8	929,2	1 010,1	1 098,0	1 193,6	1 297,5	1 410,5	1 533,3	1 666,7	1 811,8	1 969,5	2 141,0	2 327,4	2 530,0	2 750,2	2 989,6
Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Iran	311,5	338,5	367,8	399,7	434,4	472,0	512,9	557,3	605,6	658,1	715,1	777,0	844,3	917,5	997,0	1 083,4	1 177,2	1 279,2	1 390,0
Kazakhstan	15,6	16,9	18,4	20,0	21,7	23,6	25,6	27,9	30,3	32,9	35,8	38,9	42,2	45,9	49,8	54,2	58,9	64,0	69,5
Kyrgyzstan	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,8	3,1	3,4	3,6	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,1	5,5	6,0
Tajikistan	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,8	3,1	3,4	3,6	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,1	5,5	6,0
Turkmenistan	3,7	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,1	5,5	6,0	6,5	7,1	7,7	8,4	9,1	9,9	10,8	11,7	12,7	13,8	15,0	16,3
Uzbekistan	6,7	7,3	7,9	8,6	9,4	10,2	11,1	12,0	13,1	14,2	15,4	16,8	18,2	19,8	21,5	23,4	25,4	27,6	30,0

Table 8.4 - Turkey's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	10 237,3	9 699,2	11 109,5	12 755,6	14 681,7	16 940,7	19 596,1	22 724,7	26 418,8	30 790,0	35 972,7	42 129,9	49 458,5	58 197,2	68 634,9	81 122,3	96 084,8	114 039,1	135 612,5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3 590,5	3 218,2	3 933,4	4 807,6	5 876,1	7 182,0	8 778,2	10 729,1	13 113,7	16 028,1	19 590,3	23 944,2	29 265,8	35 770,0	43 719,7	53 436,3	65 312,4	79 827,9	97 569,3
Azerbaijan	2 587,5	2 216,1	2 394,9	2 588,0	2 796,7	3 022,3	3 266,0	3 529,4	3 814,1	4 121,7	4 454,1	4 813,3	5 201,5	5 621,0	6 074,4	6 564,3	7 093,7	7 665,8	8 284,0
Turkmenistan	1 480,5	1 555,5	1 743,8	1 954,9	2 191,6	2 456,9	2 754,3	3 087,8	3 461,6	3 880,7	4 350,5	4 877,2	5 467,7	6 129,6	6 871,7	7 703,6	8 636,2	9 681,7	10 853,8
Kazakhstan	1 069,4	1 123,5	1 259,5	1 412,0	1 583,0	1 774,6	1 989,4	2 230,3	2 500,3	2 803,0	3 142,3	3 522,8	3 949,2	4 427,4	4 963,4	5 564,2	6 237,9	6 993,0	7 839,7
Uzbekistan	450,4	473,2	530,5	594,8	666,8	747,5	838,0	939,4	1 053,2	1 180,7	1 323,6	1 483,8	1 663,5	1 864,9	2 090,6	2 343,7	2 627,5	2 945,6	3 302,2
Afghanistan	290,0	304,7	341,6	383,0	429,3	481,3	539,6	604,9	678,1	760,2	852,3	955,5	1 071,1	1 200,8	1 346,2	1 509,2	1 691,9	1 896,7	2 126,3
Pakistan	276,5	290,5	325,6	365,0	409,2	458,8	514,3	576,6	646,4	724,7	812,4	910,7	1 021,0	1 144,6	1 283,2	1 438,5	1 612,7	1 807,9	2 026,8
Kyrgyzstan	257,4	270,5	303,2	339,9	381,1	427,2	478,9	536,9	601,9	674,8	756,5	848,1	950,7	1 065,8	1 194,9	1 339,5	1 501,7	1 683,5	1 887,3
Tajikistan	235,0	246,9	276,8	310,3	347,9	390,0	437,3	490,2	549,5	616,1	690,7	774,3	868,0	973,1	1 090,9	1 223,0	1 371,0	1 537,0	1 723,1

Table 8.5 - Afghanistan's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	500,6	536,6	600,1	620,7	652,3	719,0	798,1	885,4	1 017,6	1 206,8	1 365,0	1 535,6	1 728,5	1 964,9	2 253,7	2 596,3	3 003,1	3 489,2	4 058,5
Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Iran	81,3	87,1	97,4	100,8	105,9	116,7	129,6	143,7	165,2	195,9	221,6	249,3	280,6	319,0	365,9	421,5	487,6	566,5	658,9
Kazakhstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kyrgyzstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pakistan	374,8	401,8	449,3	464,8	488,4	538,4	597,6	662,9	762,0	903,6	1 022,0	1 149,8	1 294,2	1 471,2	1 687,5	1 944,0	2 248,6	2 612,5	3 038,8
Tajikistan	9,7	10,4	11,6	12,0	12,6	13,9	15,4	17,1	19,7	23,3	26,4	29,7	33,4	38,0	43,6	50,2	58,0	67,4	78,4
Turkey	23,2	24,9	27,8	28,8	30,3	33,4	37,0	41,1	47,2	56,0	63,3	71,2	80,2	91,1	104,5	120,4	139,3	161,9	188,3
Turkmenistan	7,7	8,3	9,3	9,6	10,1	11,1	12,3	13,7	15,7	18,7	21,1	23,7	26,7	30,4	34,8	40,1	46,4	54,0	62,8
Uzbekistan	3,9	4,1	4,6	4,8	5,0	5,6	6,2	6,8	7,9	9,3	10,6	11,9	13,4	15,2	17,4	20,1	23,2	27,0	31,4

Table 8.6 - Azerbaijan's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	1 865,6	1 936,9	2 081,3	2 202,3	2 359,6	2 373,9	2 539,7	3 013,9	3 536,2	4 205,9	4 720,2	5 282,1	5 939,2	6 726,1	7 666,1	8 859,9	10 323,3	12 006,7	13 950,6
Turkey	989,6	1 027,4	1 104,0	1 168,2	1 251,6	1 259,2	1 347,1	1 598,7	1 875,7	2 230,9	2 503,7	2 801,8	3 150,3	3 567,7	4 066,3	4 699,5	5 475,7	6 368,6	7 399,7
Afghanistan	217,5	225,9	242,7	256,8	275,1	276,8	296,2	351,4	412,3	490,4	550,4	615,9	692,6	784,3	893,9	1 033,1	1 203,8	1 400,1	1 626,7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	314,5	326,5	350,8	371,2	397,7	400,1	428,1	508,0	596,0	708,9	795,6	890,3	1 001,1	1 133,7	1 292,2	1 493,4	1 740,0	2 023,8	2 351,4
Turkmenistan	95,4	99,0	106,4	112,6	120,6	121,3	129,8	154,1	180,8	215,0	241,3	270,0	303,6	343,8	391,9	452,9	527,7	613,7	713,1
Kazakhstan	126,5	131,4	141,2	149,4	160,0	161,0	172,3	204,4	239,9	285,3	320,2	358,3	402,8	456,2	520,0	601,0	700,2	814,4	946,2
Tajikistan	28,7	29,8	32,0	33,9	36,3	36,5	39,1	46,3	54,4	64,7	72,6	81,2	91,3	103,4	117,9	136,2	158,7	184,6	214,5
Kyrgyzstan	45,9	47,7	51,2	54,2	58,1	58,4	62,5	74,2	87,0	103,5	116,2	130,0	146,2	165,6	188,7	218,1	254,1	295,6	343,4
Uzbekistan	47,5	49,3	53,0	56,1	60,1	60,5	64,7	76,8	90,1	107,1	120,2	134,5	151,3	171,3	195,2	225,6	262,9	305,8	355,3
Pakistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1

Table 8.7 - Kyrgyzstan's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	698,1	699,3	771,1	863,3	945,0	1 013,1	1 100,5	1 242,4	1 450,7	1 665,1	1 881,1	2 130,2	2 419,7	2 752,8	3 145,5	3 619,9	4 192,1	4 867,9	5 648,6

Kazakhstan	370,7	371,4	409,6	458,5	501,9	538,1	584,5	659,9	770,5	884,3	999,1	1 131,4	1 285,1	1 462,0	1 670,6	1 922,5	2 226,4	2 585,3	3 000,0
Uzbekistan	159,2	159,5	175,9	196,9	215,6	231,1	251,0	283,4	330,9	379,9	429,1	486,0	552,0	628,0	717,6	825,8	956,3	1 110,5	1 288,6
Turkey	69,7	69,9	77,0	86,2	94,4	101,2	109,9	124,1	144,9	166,3	187,9	212,8	241,7	275,0	314,2	361,6	418,8	486,3	564,3
Tajikistan	46,4	46,5	51,3	57,4	62,8	67,3	73,2	82,6	96,4	110,7	125,0	141,6	160,8	183,0	209,1	240,6	278,7	323,6	375,5
Afghanistan	30,1	30,2	33,3	37,2	40,8	43,7	47,5	53,6	62,6	71,8	81,2	91,9	104,4	118,8	135,7	156,2	180,9	210,0	243,7
Turkmenistan	9,7	9,7	10,7	12,0	13,1	14,1	15,3	17,3	20,2	23,1	26,1	29,6	33,6	38,2	43,7	50,3	58,2	67,6	78,5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,9	9,0	9,9	11,1	12,1	13,0	14,1	15,9	18,6	21,3	24,1	27,3	31,0	35,2	40,3	46,3	53,7	62,3	72,3
Azerbaijan	2,4	2,4	2,6	3,0	3,2	3,5	3,8	4,2	5,0	5,7	6,4	7,3	8,3	9,4	10,8	12,4	14,3	16,6	19,3
Pakistan	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,7	1,9	2,2	2,4	2,8	3,2	3,6	4,1	4,8	5,6	6,5

Table 8.8 - Tajikistan's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	408,8	398,9	440,4	503,7	564,1	639,9	732,3	842,5	895,8	1 016,0	1 153,0	1 316,0	1 507,7	1 728,0	1 985,6	2 284,8	2 630,6	3 028,2	3 516,8
Turkey	352,4	343,9	379,7	434,2	486,4	551,7	631,3	726,4	772,3	875,9	994,0	1 134,6	1 299,8	1 489,7	1 711,8	1 969,8	2 267,9	2 610,7	3 031,9
Kazakhstan	52,0	50,7	56,0	64,0	71,7	81,3	93,1	107,1	113,9	129,1	146,6	167,3	191,6	219,6	252,4	290,4	334,4	384,9	447,0
Azerbaijan	3,0	2,9	3,2	3,7	4,2	4,7	5,4	6,2	6,6	7,5	8,5	9,7	11,1	12,7	14,6	16,8	19,4	22,3	25,9
Afghanistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pakistan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kyrgyzstan	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,3	2,5	2,8	3,2	3,6	4,1	4,7	5,4	6,3	7,2	8,3	9,6
Pakistan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,2

Table 8.9 - Turkmenistan's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	837,3	746,1	728,5	694,3	669,4	766,1	862,8	1 019,3	1 184,7	1 464,4	1 586,1	1 741,9	1 943,6	2 210,9	2 560,5	2 969,9	3 455,7	4 014,8	4 663,9
Kazakhstan	504,1	449,2	438,6	418,0	403,1	461,3	519,5	613,8	713,3	881,8	955,0	1 048,9	1 170,3	1 331,2	1 541,8	1 788,3	2 080,8	2 417,4	2 808,2
Azerbaijan	97,7	87,0	85,0	81,0	78,1	89,4	100,6	118,9	138,2	170,8	185,0	203,2	226,7	257,9	298,6	346,4	403,0	468,3	544,0
Afghanistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pakistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kyrgyzstan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Table 8.10 - Uzbekistan's exports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	2 592,4	2 657,6	2 892,5	3 199,4	3 636,9	4 082,3	4 653,6	5 194,9	5 585,5	6 487,5	7 368,0	8 371,9	9 558,9	10 953,2	12 562,7	14 443,0	16 618,5	19 184,3	22 318,2
Kazakhstan	1 076,3	1 103,4	1 200,9	1 328,3	1 509,9	1 694,8	1 932,0	2 156,8	2 319,0	2 693,4	3 059,0	3 475,8	3 968,6	4 547,5	5 215,7	5 996,3	6 899,5	7 964,7	9 265,9
Turkey	1 312,8	1 345,8	1 464,8	1 620,2	1 841,7	2 067,3	2 356,6	2 630,7	2 828,5	3 285,3	3 731,2	4 239,6	4 840,6	5 546,7	6 361,8	7 314,0	8 415,6	9 714,9	11 302,0
Azerbaijan	70,6	72,4	78,8	87,1	99,1	111,2	126,8	141,5	152,1	176,7	200,7	228,0	260,4	298,4	342,2	393,4	452,7	522,6	607,9
Afghanistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kyrgyzstan	117,8	120,7	131,4	145,3	165,2	185,4	211,4	236,0	253,7	294,7	334,7	380,3	434,2	497,6	570,7	656,1	754,9	871,5	1 013,9
Pakistan	14,9	15,3	16,7	18,4	21,0	23,5	26,8	29,9	32,2	37,4	42,4	48,2	55,1	63,1	72,4	83,2	95,7	110,5	128,6

Forecast of the intraregional imports of the ECO countries

Table 9.1 - Kazakhstan's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	2 557,0	3 317,2	3 596,9	3 925,0	4 328,3	4 813,9	5 397,8	6 083,7	6 773,1	7 798,4	8 748,9	9 836,8	11 106,1	12 588,8	14 315,4	16 321,6	18 645,7	21 334,6	24 490,4
Uzbekistan	1 076,3	1 103,4	1 200,9	1 328,3	1 509,9	1 694,8	1 932,0	2 156,8	2 319,0	2 693,4	3 059,0	3 475,8	3 968,6	4 547,5	5 215,7	5 996,3	6 899,5	7 964,7	9 265,9
Turkey	786,1	1 123,5	1 259,5	1 412,0	1 583,0	1 774,6	1 989,4	2 230,3	2 500,3	2 803,0	3 142,3	3 522,8	3 949,2	4 427,4	4 963,4	5 564,2	6 237,9	6 993,0	7 839,7
Kyrgyzstan	333,0	371,4	409,6	458,5	501,9	538,1	584,5	659,9	770,5	884,3	999,1	1 131,4	1 285,1	1 462,0	1 670,6	1 922,5	2 226,4	2 585,3	3 000,0
Turkmenistan	179,0	449,2	438,6	418,0	403,1	461,3	519,5	613,8	713,3	881,8	955,0	1 048,9	1 170,3	1 331,2	1 541,8	1 788,3	2 080,8	2 417,4	2 808,2
Tajikistan	68,2	50,7	56,0	64,0	71,7	81,3	93,1	107,1	113,9	129,1	146,6	167,3	191,6	219,6	252,4	290,4	334,4	384,9	447,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	51,2	70,7	72,7	74,8	76,9	79,1	81,4	83,7	86,1	88,5	91,0	93,6	96,3	99,0	101,8	104,7	107,7	110,8	113,9
Azerbaijan	41,6	131,4	141,2	149,4	160,0	161,0	172,3	204,4	239,9	285,3	320,2	358,3	402,8	456,2	520,0	601,0	700,2	814,4	946,2
Afghanistan	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pakistan	21,0	16,9	18,4	20,0	21,7	23,6	25,6	27,9	30,3	32,9	35,8	38,9	42,2	45,9	49,8	54,2	58,9	64,0	69,5

Table 9.2 - Afghanistan's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	5 323,2	5 941,2	6 547,4	7 219,2	7 970,4	8 789,6	9 723,0	10 802,6	12 012,0	13 375,7	14 875,3	16 555,7	18 445,0	20 572,3	22 969,6	25 681,8	28 748,0	32 203,7	36 100,8
Kazakhstan	321,0	342,2	360,3	379,3	399,4	420,6	442,9	466,3	491,0	517,0	544,4	573,2	603,5	635,5	669,2	704,6	741,9	781,2	822,5
Turkey	290,0	304,7	341,6	383,0	429,3	481,3	539,6	604,9	678,1	760,2	852,3	955,5	1 071,1	1 200,8	1 346,2	1 509,2	1 691,9	1 896,7	2 126,3
Azerbaijan	119,9	225,9	242,7	256,8	275,1	276,8	296,2	351,4	412,3	490,4	550,4	615,9	692,6	784,3	893,9	1 033,1	1 203,8	1 400,1	1 626,7
Pakistan	2 450,3	2 784,5	3 164,2	3 595,8	4 086,1	4 643,4	5 276,6	5 996,3	6 814,0	7 743,3	8 799,3	9 999,3	11 363,0	12 912,6	14 673,6	16 674,7	18 948,8	21 533,0	24 469,6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 111,9	2 253,8	2 405,3	2 567,0	2 739,6	2 923,8	3 120,3	3 330,1	3 553,9	3 792,9	4 047,8	4 319,9	4 610,3	4 920,3	5 251,0	5 604,0	5 980,7	6 382,8	6 811,9
Kyrgyzstan	30,1	30,2	33,3	37,2	40,8	43,7	47,5	53,6	62,6	71,8	81,2	91,9	104,4	118,8	135,7	156,2	180,9	210,0	243,7

Table 9.3 - Azerbaijan's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	2 081,9	3 141,7	3 356,1	3 586,5	3 838,5	4 123,3	4 431,4	4 767,4	5 123,0	5 531,1	5 947,1	6 399,4	6 893,5	7 434,7	8 028,0	8 675,1	9 381,9	10 153,9	11 001,8

Turkey	1 520,4	2 216,1	2 394,9	2 588,0	2 796,7	3 022,3	3 266,0	3 529,4	3 814,1	4 121,7	4 454,1	4 813,3	5 201,5	5 621,0	6 074,4	6 564,3	7 093,7	7 665,8	8 284,0
Kazakhstan	340,6	372,1	391,8	412,6	434,4	457,4	481,7	507,2	534,0	562,3	592,1	623,4	656,4	691,2	727,8	766,3	806,9	849,7	894,6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	176,4	388,7	399,7	411,1	422,8	434,8	447,2	459,9	473,0	486,4	500,2	514,5	529,1	544,1	559,6	575,5	591,9	608,7	626,0
Turkmenistan	32,7	87,0	85,0	81,0	78,1	89,4	100,6	118,9	138,2	170,8	185,0	203,2	226,7	257,9	298,6	346,4	403,0	468,3	544,0
Uzbekistan	8,0	72,4	78,8	87,1	99,1	111,2	126,8	141,5	152,1	176,7	200,7	228,0	260,4	298,4	342,2	393,4	452,7	522,6	607,9
Kyrgyzstan	2,2	2,4	2,6	3,0	3,2	3,5	3,8	4,2	5,0	5,7	6,4	7,3	8,3	9,4	10,8	12,4	14,3	16,6	19,3
Tajikistan	0,2	2,9	3,2	3,7	4,2	4,7	5,4	6,2	6,6	7,5	8,5	9,7	11,1	12,7	14,6	16,8	19,4	22,3	25,9
Afghanistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pakistan	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Table 9.4 - Iran's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	11 038,7	4 647,6	5 463,1	6 431,4	7 606,4	9 005,4	10 727,9	12 864,9	15 458,2	18 622,2	22 410,0	27 007,8	32 601,7	39 416,8	47 722,1	57 857,2	70 220,0	85 285,5	103 648,7
Turkey	9 922,7	3 218,2	3 933,4	4 807,6	5 876,1	7 182,0	8 778,2	10 729,1	13 113,7	16 028,1	19 590,3	23 944,2	29 265,8	35 770,0	43 719,7	53 436,3	65 312,4	79 827,9	97 569,3
Kazakhstan	626,9	668,3	703,7	741,0	780,2	821,5	865,0	910,8	959,1	1 009,8	1 063,3	1 119,6	1 178,9	1 241,3	1 307,1	1 376,3	1 449,2	1 525,9	1 606,7
Azerbaijan	87,3	326,5	350,8	371,2	397,7	400,1	428,1	508,0	596,0	708,9	795,6	890,3	1 001,1	1 133,7	1 292,2	1 493,4	1 740,0	2 023,8	2 351,4
Afghanistan	81,3	87,1	97,4	100,8	105,9	116,7	129,6	143,7	165,2	195,9	221,6	249,3	280,6	319,0	365,9	421,5	487,6	566,5	658,9
Pakistan	311,5	338,5	367,8	399,7	434,4	472,0	512,9	557,3	605,6	658,1	715,1	777,0	844,3	917,5	997,0	1 083,4	1 177,2	1 279,2	1 390,0
Kyrgyzstan	8,9	9,0	9,9	11,1	12,1	13,0	14,1	15,9	18,6	21,3	24,1	27,3	31,0	35,2	40,3	46,3	53,7	62,3	72,3

Table 9.5 - Kyrgyzstan's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	1 181,9	1 248,9	1 338,0	1 436,1	1 547,7	1 663,7	1 797,3	1 946,2	2 099,1	2 290,0	2 488,0	2 706,2	2 949,7	3 222,0	3 525,8	3 868,0	4 252,1	4 683,8	5 174,7
Kazakhstan	725,9	773,9	814,8	858,0	903,4	951,2	1 001,6	1 054,7	1 110,5	1 169,3	1 231,2	1 296,4	1 365,1	1 437,3	1 513,5	1 593,6	1 678,0	1 766,8	1 860,4
Turkey	257,4	270,5	303,2	339,9	381,1	427,2	478,9	536,9	601,9	674,8	756,5	848,1	950,7	1 065,8	1 194,9	1 339,5	1 501,7	1 683,5	1 887,3
Azerbaijan	45,9	47,7	51,2	54,2	58,1	58,4	62,5	74,2	87,0	103,5	116,2	130,0	146,2	165,6	188,7	218,1	254,1	295,6	343,4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	32,4	33,6	34,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	38,6	39,7	40,8	42,0	43,2	44,4	45,7	47,0	48,3	49,7	51,1	52,6	54,1
Turkmenistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Tajikistan	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,3	2,5	2,8	3,2	3,6	4,1	4,7	5,4	6,3	7,2	8,3	9,6
Afghanistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pakistan	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,8	3,1	3,4	3,6	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,1	5,5	6,0
Uzbekistan	117,8	120,7	131,4	145,3	165,2	185,4	211,4	236,0	253,7	294,7	334,7	380,3	434,2	497,6	570,7	656,1	754,9	871,5	1 013,9

Table 9.6 - Pakistan's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	1 215,3	1 276,8	1 377,5	1 451,3	1 539,3	1 659,6	1 796,3	1 946,4	2 137,5	2 383,2	2 615,7	2 869,5	3 153,6	3 485,7	3 873,9	4 321,5	4 838,6	5 439,2	6 130,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	532,9	552,0	567,7	583,8	600,4	617,5	635,0	653,1	671,7	690,8	710,4	730,6	751,4	772,7	794,7	817,3	840,5	864,4	889,0
Afghanistan	374,8	401,8	449,3	464,8	488,4	538,4	597,6	662,9	762,0	903,6	1 022,0	1 149,8	1 294,2	1 471,2	1 687,5	1 944,0	2 248,6	2 612,5	3 038,8
Turkey	276,5	290,5	325,6	365,0	409,2	458,8	514,3	576,6	646,4	724,7	812,4	910,7	1 021,0	1 144,6	1 283,2	1 438,5	1 612,7	1 807,9	2 026,8
Turkmenistan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kazakhstan	15,3	16,3	17,1	18,0	19,0	20,0	21,1	22,2	23,4	24,6	25,9	27,3	28,7	30,2	31,8	33,5	35,3	37,2	39,1
Tajikistan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,2
Kyrgyzstan	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,7	1,9	2,2	2,4	2,8	3,2	3,6	4,1	4,8	5,6	6,5
Azerbaijan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Uzbekistan	14,9	15,3	16,7	18,4	21,0	23,5	26,8	29,9	32,2	37,4	42,4	48,2	55,1	63,1	72,4	83,2	95,7	110,5	128,6

Table 9.7 - Tajikistan's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	1 030,5	1 070,2	1 143,3	1 222,0	1 306,7	1 395,4	1 495,1	1 611,2	1 741,9	1 886,0	2 037,7	2 204,3	2 388,2	2 592,2	2 819,2	3 074,1	3 360,2	3 679,5	4 035,3

Kazakhstan	536,5	571,9	602,2	634,1	667,7	703,0	740,2	779,4	820,7	864,2	909,9	958,1	1 008,8	1 062,2	1 118,5	1 177,7	1 240,1	1 305,7	1 374,9
Turkey	235,0	246,9	276,8	310,3	347,9	390,0	437,3	490,2	549,5	616,1	690,7	774,3	868,0	973,1	1 090,9	1 223,0	1 371,0	1 537,0	1 723,1
Azerbaijan	44,0	29,8	32,0	33,9	36,3	36,5	39,1	46,3	54,4	64,7	72,6	81,2	91,3	103,4	117,9	136,2	158,7	184,6	214,5
Afghanistan	9,7	10,4	11,6	12,0	12,6	13,9	15,4	17,1	19,7	23,3	26,4	29,7	33,4	38,0	43,6	50,2	58,0	67,4	78,4
Pakistan	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,8	3,1	3,4	3,6	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,1	5,5	6,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	157,6	163,2	167,8	172,6	177,5	182,6	187,8	193,1	198,6	204,2	210,0	216,0	222,2	228,5	235,0	241,7	248,5	255,6	262,9
Kyrgyzstan	46,4	46,5	51,3	57,4	62,8	67,3	73,2	82,6	96,4	110,7	125,0	141,6	160,8	183,0	209,1	240,6	278,7	323,6	375,5

Table 9.8 - Turkey's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	16 429,0	7 146,9	7 724,2	8 376,0	9 145,0	9 894,0	10 846,0	12 013,7	13 141,0	14 722,0	16 284,1	18 027,6	20 017,8	22 294,1	24 890,3	27 902,8	31 368,2	35 325,0	39 930,3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11 964,6	1 069,0	1 084,5	1 100,2	1 116,1	1 132,3	1 148,7	1 165,3	1 182,2	1 199,4	1 216,7	1 234,4	1 252,2	1 270,4	1 288,8	1 307,5	1 326,4	1 345,6	1 365,1
Kazakhstan	2 055,7	2 542,8	2 800,1	3 083,4	3 395,4	3 738,9	4 117,2	4 533,8	4 992,6	5 497,7	6 054,0	6 666,6	7 341,1	8 083,9	8 901,9	9 802,6	10 794,5	11 886,7	13 089,5
Uzbekistan	813,3	1 345,8	1 464,8	1 620,2	1 841,7	2 067,3	2 356,6	2 630,7	2 828,5	3 285,3	3 731,2	4 239,6	4 840,6	5 546,7	6 361,8	7 314,0	8 415,6	9 714,9	11 302,0
Pakistan	555,1	723,4	786,3	854,8	929,2	1 010,1	1 098,0	1 193,6	1 297,5	1 410,5	1 533,3	1 666,7	1 811,8	1 969,5	2 141,0	2 327,4	2 530,0	2 750,2	2 989,6
Tajikistan	345,2	343,9	379,7	434,2	486,4	551,7	631,3	726,4	772,3	875,9	994,0	1 134,6	1 299,8	1 489,7	1 711,8	1 969,8	2 267,9	2 610,7	3 031,9
Azerbaijan	339,9	1 027,4	1 104,0	1 168,2	1 251,6	1 259,2	1 347,1	1 598,7	1 875,7	2 230,9	2 503,7	2 801,8	3 150,3	3 567,7	4 066,3	4 699,5	5 475,7	6 368,6	7 399,7
Turkmenistan	303,5																		
Kyrgyzstan	45,2	69,9	77,0	86,2	94,4	101,2	109,9	124,1	144,9	166,3	187,9	212,8	241,7	275,0	314,2	361,6	418,8	486,3	564,3
Afghanistan	6,5	24,9	27,8	28,8	30,3	33,4	37,0	41,1	47,2	56,0	63,3	71,2	80,2	91,1	104,5	120,4	139,3	161,9	188,3

Table 9.9 - Turkmenistan's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	2 146,6	2 288,9	2 507,9	2 748,8	3 018,2	3 310,4	3 643,7	4 029,9	4 460,8	4 946,5	5 475,7	6 065,6	6 725,9	7 466,3	8 296,9	9 232,7	10 285,5	11 465,3	12 788,1
Turkey	1 480,5	1 555,5	1 743,8	1 954,9	2 191,6	2 456,9	2 754,3	3 087,8	3 461,6	3 880,7	4 350,5	4 877,2	5 467,7	6 129,6	6 871,7	7 703,6	8 636,2	9 681,7	10 853,8
Kazakhstan	165,6	176,5	185,9	195,7	206,1	217,0	228,5	240,6	253,3	266,8	280,9	295,8	311,4	327,9	345,3	363,5	382,8	403,1	424,4
Azerbaijan	58,9	99,0	106,4	112,6	120,6	121,3	129,8	154,1	180,8	215,0	241,3	270,0	303,6	343,8	391,9	452,9	527,7	613,7	713,1
Afghanistan	7,7	8,3	9,3	9,6	10,1	11,1	12,3	13,7	15,7	18,7	21,1	23,7	26,7	30,4	34,8	40,1	46,4	54,0	62,8
Pakistan	3,7	4,0	4,3	4,7	5,1	5,5	6,0	6,5	7,1	7,7	8,4	9,1	9,9	10,8	11,7	12,7	13,8	15,0	16,3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	430,2	445,6	458,3	471,3	484,7	498,5	512,7	527,2	542,2	557,6	573,5	589,8	606,6	623,8	641,5	659,8	678,5	697,8	717,7

Republic of)																			
Kyrgyzstan	9,7	9,7	10,7	12,0	13,1	14,1	15,3	17,3	20,2	23,1	26,1	29,6	33,6	38,2	43,7	50,3	58,2	67,6	78,5

Table 9.10 - Uzbekistan's imports to the ECO countries, millions of US dollars

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Estimate	Forecast																	
ECO	2 037,2	2 513,8	2 878,5	3 300,1	3 781,6	4 327,8	4 964,4	5 716,5	6 595,3	7 606,9	8 762,0	10 096,5	11 640,2	13 426,2	15 494,6	17 895,2	20 680,5	23 906,8	27 640,9
Kazakhstan	1 343,7	1 756,4	2 040,8	2 371,3	2 755,3	3 201,5	3 720,0	4 322,4	5 022,4	5 835,8	6 780,9	7 879,0	9 155,0	10 637,6	12 360,3	14 362,0	16 687,9	19 390,4	22 530,6
Turkey	450,4	473,2	530,5	594,8	666,8	747,5	838,0	939,4	1 053,2	1 180,7	1 323,6	1 483,8	1 663,5	1 864,9	2 090,6	2 343,7	2 627,5	2 945,6	3 302,2
Azerbaijan	11,5	49,3	53,0	56,1	60,1	60,5	64,7	76,8	90,1	107,1	120,2	134,5	151,3	171,3	195,2	225,6	262,9	305,8	355,3
Afghanistan	3,9	4,1	4,6	4,8	5,0	5,6	6,2	6,8	7,9	9,3	10,6	11,9	13,4	15,2	17,4	20,1	23,2	27,0	31,4
Pakistan	6,7	7,3	7,9	8,6	9,4	10,2	11,1	12,0	13,1	14,2	15,4	16,8	18,2	19,8	21,5	23,4	25,4	27,6	30,0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	61,7	63,9	65,7	67,5	69,5	71,4	73,5	75,6	77,7	79,9	82,2	84,5	86,9	89,4	91,9	94,6	97,2	100,0	102,9
Kyrgyzstan	159,2	159,5	175,9	196,9	215,6	231,1	251,0	283,4	330,9	379,9	429,1	486,0	552,0	628,0	717,6	825,8	956,3	1 110,5	1 288,6

Table 1-10. Competitiveness of the mutual trade in the ECO

Azerbaijan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
USD mln.			Total X-M	Total X+M	Total Exports to ECO	Total imports from ECO	
			-891	2 610	859	1 750	
Key trade partner	SITC-3	Commodity	Exports to ECO	Imports	Net exports	X+M	LFI within ECO region
Turkey	333	Petroleum oils, crude	99,0	0,0	99,0	99,0	5,09
Turkey	334	Petroleum oils, other than crude	248,5	7,7	240,8	256,1	12,58
Kazakhstan	041	Wheat and meslin	0,0	190,9	-190,9	190,9	-4,82
Kazakhstan	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	60,3	0,0	60,3	60,3	3,10
Turkey	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	31,3	23,5	7,8	54,9	1,02
Turkey	581	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	0,2	42,7	-42,5	42,9	-1,07
Turkey	642	Paper and paperboard	0,1	35,2	-35,1	35,4	-0,88
Iran	661	Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials	0,2	67,9	-67,7	68,1	-1,70
Iran	672	Semi-finished products of iron or steel	92,6	0,1	92,6	92,7	4,76
Turkey	691	Structures and parts of structures	0,4	121,0	-120,6	121,5	-3,03
Turkey	554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	0,0	47,0	-47,0	47,0	-1,19
Turkey	581	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	0,0	42,7	-42,7	42,7	-1,08
Turkey	772	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits	0,0	42,6	-42,5	42,6	-1,07

Afghanistan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
USD mln.			Total X-M	Total X+M	Total Exports to ECO	Total imports from ECO	
			-3 091,7	3 535,8	222,1	3 313,7	
Key trade partner	SITC-3	Commodity	Exports to ECO	Imports	Net exports	X+M	LFI within ECO region
Pakistan	659	Floor coverings, etc.	45,0	0,0	45,0	45,0	2,38
Pakistan	931	Special transactions and n.e.s. commodities	99,4	681,2	-581,8	780,5	2,85
Uzbekistan	334	Petroleum oils, other than crude	36,8	1 218,1	-1 181,3	1 254,9	-2,38
Pakistan	661	Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials	0,0	169,5	-169,5	169,5	-0,60
Turkmenistan	343	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	0,0	79,5	-79,5	79,5	-0,28
ECO	'72	Iron and steel	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,00
ECO	'52	Cotton	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,00
ECO	'08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	0,0	0,1	-0,1	0,1	0,00

Iran: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
USD mln.			Total X-M	Total X+M	Total Exports to ECO	Total imports from ECO	
			1 408,7	8 881,3	5 145,0	3 736,3	
Key trade partner	SITC-3	Commodity	Exports to ECO	Imports	Net exports	X+M	LFI within ECO region
Turkey	682	Copper	412,6	3,3	409,2	415,9	3,87
Turkey	057	Fruit and nuts	448,3	74,6	373,7	522,8	3,27

Afghanistan	334	Petroleum oils, other than crude	218,7	41,8	176,9	260,5	1,53
Turkey	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	260,6	7,6	253,0	268,2	2,37
Afghanistan	659	Floor coverings, etc.	268,9	14,3	254,6	283,2	2,36
Afghanistan, Turkey	676	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles	167,2	172,6	-5,5	339,8	-0,67
Turkey	072	Cocoa	78,5	304,8	-226,3	383,4	-3,23
Turkey	672	Semi-finished products of iron or steel	5,1	244,8	-239,7	249,9	-3,14
Turkey	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and other wood	1,6	159,3	-157,7	161,0	-2,06
Turkey	737	Metalworking machinery	1,7	90,1	-88,4	91,8	-1,16

Kazakhstan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
<i>USD mln.</i>			<i>Total X-M</i>	<i>Total X+M</i>	<i>Total Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Total imports from ECO</i>	
			4 400,3	8 373,1	6 386,7	1 986,4	
<i>Key trade partner</i>	<i>SITC-3</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Net exports</i>	<i>X+M</i>	<i>LFI within ECO region</i>
Turkey	333	Petroleum oils	1 333,9	0,0	1 333,9	1 333,9	7,56
Iran	673	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel	851,9	0,0	851,9	851,9	4,83
Turkey	342	Liquefied propane and butane	546,9	0,0	546,9	546,9	3,10
Turkey	682	Copper	294,5	1,2	293,2	295,7	1,65
Turkey	686	Zinc	284,7	0,0	284,7	284,7	1,61
Uzbekistan	343	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	0,0	235,8	-235,8	235,8	-4,30
Uzbekistan	287	Ores and concentrates of base metals	81,2	11,4	69,8	92,6	0,25
Turkey	54	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	3,8	17,4	-13,6	21,2	-0,30
Turkey	57	Fruit and nuts	7,3	23,4	-16,1	30,7	-0,39
Turkey	684	Aluminium	160,0	8,7	151,3	168,7	0,75

Kyrgyzstan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
<i>USD mln.</i>			<i>Total X-M</i>	<i>Total X+M</i>	<i>Total Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Total imports from ECO</i>	
			-95,3	1 186,2	545,5	640,7	
<i>Key trade partner</i>	<i>SITC-3</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Net exports</i>	<i>X+M</i>	<i>LFI within ECO region</i>
Tajikistan, Kazakhstan	111	Non-alcoholic beverages	8,5	14,8	-6,3	23,4	-0,38
Kazakhstan	351	Electric current	80,3	0,0	80,3	80,4	7,32
Afghanistan, Kazakhstan	334	Petroleum oils, other than crude	48,1	35,2	12,9	83,3	1,66
Uzbekistan	782	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	22,0	0,5	21,5	22,5	1,97
Kazakhstan	931	Special transactions and n.e.s. commodities	27,9	21,8	6,0	49,7	0,85
Uzbekistan	562	Fertilizers	4,0	19,6	-15,6	23,6	-1,16
Kazakhstan	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	2,8	9,5	-6,7	12,3	-0,48
Uzbekistan	057	Fruit and nuts	1,6	5,1	-3,5	6,8	-0,25
Kazakhstan	022	Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	0,1	1,0	-0,9	1,1	-0,07
Uzbekistan	343	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	0,0	69,2	-69,2	69,2	-5,37
Kazakhstan	321	Coal	0,6	32,5	-31,8	33,1	-2,46

Kazakhstan	122	Tobacco, manufactured	1,7	28,5	-26,8	30,1	-2,06
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Pakistan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
<i>USD mln.</i>			<i>Total X-M</i>	<i>Total X+M</i>	<i>Total Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Total imports from ECO</i>	
<i>Key trade partner</i>	<i>SITC-3</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Net exports</i>	<i>X+M</i>	<i>LFI within ECO region</i>
			2 885,6	4 306,8	3 596,2	710,6	
Afghanistan	334	Petroleum oils, other than crude	776,4	1,0	775,4	777,4	5,91
Turkey	652	Cotton fabrics, woven	312,9	0,1	312,8	313,0	2,39
Afghanistan	661	Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials	247,0	0,2	246,8	247,2	1,89
Turkey	057	Fruit and nuts	128,4	66,8	61,6	195,2	-1,61
Afghanistan	431	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	188,7	0,0	188,6	188,7	1,44
Afghanistan	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved	36,9	1,3	35,6	38,2	0,23
Turkey	574	Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins	112,6	1,1	111,5	113,7	0,82
Iran	511	Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., and their derivatives	0,2	71,7	-71,5	71,9	-2,78
Afghanistan	282	Ferrous waste and scrap	0,0	99,7	-99,7	99,7	-3,87
Iran	281	Iron ore and concentrates	0,0	38,2	-38,2	38,2	-1,48
Turkey	691	Structures and parts of structures	59,3	4,4	54,9	63,7	0,28

Tajikistan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
<i>USD mln.</i>			<i>Total X-M</i>	<i>Total X+M</i>	<i>Total Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Total imports from ECO</i>	
<i>Key trade partner</i>	<i>HS-2007</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Net exports</i>	<i>X+M</i>	<i>LFI within ECO region</i>
			-204,1	956,1	376,0	580,1	
ECO	076	Aluminium and articles thereof	278,2	4,4	273,8	282,6	34,95
ECO	'52	Cotton	42,6	0,4	42,2	43,0	5,37
ECO	'08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	26,9	0,2	26,7	27,0	3,39
ECO	'26	Ores, slag and ash	11,0	0,0	10,9	11,0	1,39
ECO	'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	8,1	0,0	8,0	8,1	1,02
ECO	'10	Cereals	0,0	102,6	-102,6	102,6	-8,44
ECO	'11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	0,0	92,3	-92,3	92,3	-7,59
ECO	'27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	0,1	82,9	-82,9	83,0	-6,81
ECO	'25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	0,0	26,9	-26,9	26,9	-2,21
ECO	'57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0,0	23,1	-23,1	23,1	-1,90

Turkey: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
<i>USD mln.</i>			<i>Total X-M</i>	<i>Total X+M</i>	<i>Total Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Total imports from ECO</i>	
<i>Key trade partner</i>	<i>SITC-3</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Net exports</i>	<i>X+M</i>	<i>LFI within ECO region</i>
			-8 013,5	26 598,1	9 292,3	17 305,8	
Turkmenistan	691	Structures and parts of structures	381,5	0,2	381,3	381,8	1,87
Iran	676	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles	331,1	10,0	321,1	341,0	1,59
Iran	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and other wood	225,3	0,0	225,2	225,3	1,10

Iran	672	Semi-finished products of iron or steel	167,0	5,5	161,5	172,5	0,80
Iran	784	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	207,9	8,1	199,8	215,9	1,00
Iran	931	Special transactions and n.e.s. commodities	128,8	10 959,6	-10 830,9	11 088,4	-28,16
Kazakhstan	682	Copper	25,2	1 973,6	-1 948,4	1 998,8	-5,06
Kazakhstan	344	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	0,0	622,0	-622,0	622,1	-1,63
Tajikistan	684	Aluminium	86,5	508,5	-422,1	595,0	-0,91
Iran	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	10,2	325,3	-315,2	335,5	-0,80

Turkmenistan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
<i>USD mln.</i>			<i>Total X-M</i>	<i>Total X+M</i>	<i>Total Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Total imports from ECO</i>	
			-1 158,8	2 165,7	503,4	1 662,3	
<i>Key trade partner</i>	<i>HS-2007</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Net exports</i>	<i>X+M</i>	<i>LFI within ECO region</i>
ECO	'85	Electrical, electronic equipment	0,1	314,0	-314,0	314,1	-6,74
ECO	'73	Articles of iron or steel	0,2	231,0	-230,8	231,2	-4,94
ECO	'84	Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, etc	0,1	145,7	-145,6	145,8	-3,12
ECO	'94	Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	0,0	125,7	-125,7	125,7	-2,70
ECO	'72	Iron and steel	0,0	106,5	-106,5	106,5	-2,29
ECO	'52	Cotton	252,0	0,3	251,6	252,3	17,85
ECO	'27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	194,8	19,1	175,7	214,0	13,40
ECO	'39	Plastics and articles thereof	24,6	92,3	-67,7	116,8	-0,24
ECO	'63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	6,6	6,0	0,6	12,6	0,34
ECO	'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	6,5	0,0	6,4	6,5	0,46

Uzbekistan: competitiveness vs. ECO countries in 2011							
<i>USD mln.</i>			<i>Total X-M</i>	<i>Total X+M</i>	<i>Total Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Total imports from ECO</i>	
			172,2	3 539,8	1 856,0	1 683,8	
<i>Key trade partner</i>	<i>HS-2007</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Exports to ECO</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Net exports</i>	<i>X+M</i>	<i>LFI within ECO region</i>
ECO	'27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	346,2	434,3	-88,1	780,5	-3,56
ECO	'11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	0,0	319,1	-319,0	319,1	-9,45
ECO	'72	Iron and steel	5,6	123,6	-118,0	129,1	-3,51
ECO	'26	Ores, slag and ash	0,0	103,1	-103,1	103,1	-3,05
ECO	'10	Cereals	34,9	94,7	-59,8	129,6	-1,87
ECO	'74	Copper and articles thereof	634,9	1,1	633,8	635,9	17,03
ECO	'08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	219,3	3,0	216,4	222,3	5,81
ECO	'52	Cotton	120,3	1,3	119,0	121,6	3,20
ECO	'07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	112,3	2,2	110,1	114,5	2,95

Appendix 11.1
Table 11.1 - Exports of goods of Afghanistan, millions of US dollars

Code	Commodity	2008	2009	2010
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	0,2	0,2	0,0
05	Vegetables and fruit	277,3	182,1	110,1
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	1,8	6,9	16,7
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,0	17,1	4,1
22	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	3,4	14,3	24,6
27	Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	0,0	0,6	1,1
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	27,2	30,5	41,8
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	149,6	67,9	70,0
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	4,5	4,8	6,2
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,9	0,2	0,0
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	29,9	0,0	0,0
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	42,3	79,0	113,8

Appendix 11.2
Table 11.2 - Exports of goods of Azerbaijan, millions of US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2 004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Meat and meat preparations	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	1,1	1,8	2,9	4,0	7,6	6,9	7,1
Dairy products and birds' eggs	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,0
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	2,1	0,8	1,1	4,1	4,6	7,3	0,7	6,0	5,9	6,0	1,0	0,2
Cereals and cereal preparations	0,9	0,5	1,1	0,8	0,2	1,7	3,3	5,6	15,7	6,6	4,1	3,9
Vegetables and fruit	26,3	17,3	31,2	61,9	62,1	192,5	152,2	193,8	240,5	213,8	177,0	254,5
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	31,1	149,7	84,7	102,7	146,5	199,2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	2,6	3,1	5,1	3,9	18,7	14,5	19,1	20,8	20,7	29,1	36,5	40,4
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,7	0,6	0,4	0,1	1,3	2,8	7,4	11,1	10,4	10,4	8,6	7,8
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	0,1	0,2	0,6	7,2	8,1	16,6	12,3	17,0	26,1	26,4	34,4	34,4
Beverages	6,2	3,1	2,1	4,0	4,3	9,4	19,0	21,0	18,7	11,3	15,1	15,7
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	11,7	24,6	20,0	8,7	12,4	25,8	19,9	7,4	4,1	5,2	6,8	9,3
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	1,6	1,6	1,6	2,7	2,4	2,1	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,4	4,1	4,7
Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,8	2,1	0,6	1,6	0,3	0,6
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Cork and wood	0,8	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,3	0,9	0,6
Pulp and waste paper	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	37,5	15,6	23,0	33,8	36,4	40,7	39,6	32,1	14,9	17,8	6,0	5,7
Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	0,4	0,8	0,3	0,4	1,2	1,5	2,3	3,3	3,8	4,6	8,2	11,5
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	40,9	17,5	17,0	33,1	50,0	99,1	155,5	63,4	58,0	3,9	2,3	11,7
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,2	1,6	2,0	2,1	2,0	1,7	1,5	2,2	2,1	1,3	1,0	2,9
Coal, coke and briquettes	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1465,6	2108,5	1907,5	2216,7	2966,0	3313,0	5361,5	4895,4	46243,1	13479,8	19790,9	24462,2
Gas, natural and manufactured	0,0	0,6	1,0	1,2	1,8	3,4	9,9	26,3	92,6	131,8	303,9	587,1
Electric current	19,3	4,5	18,9	11,3	4,7	20,8	19,0	9,7	27,4	27,9	15,3	40,1
Animal oils and fats	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	3,3	2,8	3,0	13,4	30,9	20,1	26,5	30,3	45,0	49,2	67,3	63,5
Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,2	0,0	0,8	20,7	9,8	32,1	26,3	36,7	53,8	54,5	87,6	77,3
Organic chemicals	9,9	7,1	11,3	12,2	21,0	25,1	28,3	21,3	36,6	19,6	33,1	52,8
Inorganic chemicals	2,7	2,9	1,9	0,9	1,0	2,5	2,1	1,9	6,0	4,9	6,3	6,1
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,9	1,4	1,8	0,5	0,6	0,4
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	0,3	0,4	3,6	1,3	2,2	0,6	0,6	0,5	1,0	0,4	1,5	55,5
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,2
Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,6	0,0	0,4
Plastics in primary forms	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Plastics in non-primary forms	19,8	13,0	22,1	32,8	64,5	66,8	97,3	69,2	121,8	59,7	82,8	121,8
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	1,2	2,2	1,3	2,1	1,2	3,3	5,3	4,0	6,6	3,8	5,0	4,6
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	6,7	7,8	5,5	7,7	6,3
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,1
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	0,2	0,3	0,4	1,6	1,5	0,8	0,9	1,6	1,4	0,7	0,3	0,3
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,5	2,6	1,5	2,2	1,5	1,7	1,9	3,1	13,9
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	3,3	2,9	3,9	7,6	11,3	16,0	21,0	28,2	28,8	25,7	31,4	46,5
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,9	1,2	0,9	5,1	1,2	1,5	4,0
Iron and steel	1,0	5,5	16,8	26,7	43,0	40,0	35,7	46,7	52,2	26,4	84,7	101,3
Non-ferrous metals	9,6	4,8	0,7	26,4	50,1	58,9	82,6	103,5	130,6	31,6	14,6	28,0
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	2,0	1,8	2,6	1,3	2,6	3,3	13,3	8,9	156,4	74,4	2,9	3,6
Power-generating machinery and equipment	2,3	3,4	3,1	7,7	3,1	4,1	2,8	2,4	4,6	2,7	1,9	2,2
Machinery specialized for particular industries	16,4	21,0	21,9	12,2	11,9	14,5	35,2	48,2	40,1	13,0	37,4	108,8
Metalworking machinery	0,6	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,4	1,2	0,7	1,2	1,4
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	6,3	6,1	3,5	7,6	4,3	5,9	10,1	10,6	14,1	10,8	12,6	14,9
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	1,3	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,5	1,4	0,0	0,1	0,1
Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	1,0	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,3	1,7	1,2	0,5	2,2	0,9	1,0

Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	1,0	2,3	1,1	0,7	0,8	2,6	3,8	5,1	6,4	3,7	7,7	21,8
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	5,1	6,0	2,1	3,5	2,3	3,1	6,9	4,7	3,6	3,1	2,6	2,7
Other transport equipment	29,2	3,2	3,1	5,3	141,6	268,9	77,9	96,6	126,4	168,3	178,3	3,9
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,3
Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	0,8	0,1	0,2	0,4	1,8	2,7	5,2	9,3	9,2	6,5	4,3	3,0
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	2,1	5,5	6,0
Footwear	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,4
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,9	6,3	9,1	1,9	5,3	2,7	4,6	13,1	3,6	5,2	6,9	7,1
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	3,6	6,3	1,4	6,3	3,8	9,9	3,2	5,3	5,7	2,2	5,1	5,4
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	0,0	10,4	17,7	3,1	16,7	1,9	12,4	21,3	3,6	16,1	12,7	14,8
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
TOTAL	1745,3	2314,3	2167,5	2591,7	3615,4	4347,2	6372,2	6058,3	47756,2	14688,7	21278,4	26480,2

Appendix 11.3

Table 11.3 - Exports of goods of Kazakhstan, millions of US dollars											
Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,5	1,7	0,7	0,3	0,4
01 - Meat and meat preparations	1,2	5,1	1,1	0,7	10,8	4,7	0,4	1,7	2,9	0,7	4,3
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	0,4	0,4	1,2	8,5	5,8	19,5	13,8	8,7	8,1	9,9	2,8
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	12,2	18,9	17,7	21,5	33,1	53,6	50,6	79,2	83,4	85,9	93,0
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	542,9	375,2	383,3	627,7	544,6	390,5	750,5	1 654,4	2 519,8	1 268,8	1 567,5
05 - Vegetables and fruit	15,3	16,8	25,5	29,2	92,6	60,9	90,4	118,0	144,5	71,9	27,4
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	2,5	1,6	3,3	39,0	51,0	58,3	48,5	24,0	25,3	13,5	23,9
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	0,7	0,7	0,8	1,1	1,4	3,4	2,9	3,5	6,4	11,4	17,3
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,2	1,3	1,0	3,3	10,2	11,4	18,5	32,2	58,8	36,3	40,1
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	1,4	2,8	3,9	5,1	7,8	8,4	9,8	14,2	21,7	21,3	20,8
11 - Beverages	1,7	1,7	3,1	4,4	5,0	7,8	7,7	11,8	15,8	13,9	22,7
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	17,9	23,9	20,1	20,0	25,6	36,6	39,5	50,4	47,6	39,1	41,2
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	22,7	16,1	16,4	14,8	16,2	9,0	9,2	1,3	1,4	1,8	3,5
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	1,7	1,9	1,4	3,1	5,9	5,6	8,6	15,7	26,9	24,6	31,2

23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0
24 - Cork and wood	7,2	7,9	4,8	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	91,7	89,8	111,4	149,5	181,0	172,6	189,4	186,8	135,3	92,5	94,3
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	42,6	48,2	41,6	58,6	101,8	103,9	122,5	174,1	646,7	193,7	286,3
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	482,9	506,2	503,4	629,3	1 181,5	1 555,3	1 929,6	2 494,4	3 537,3	2 262,8	2 435,6
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,9	2,3	3,5	3,1	3,8	3,3	2,3	6,1	3,5	5,2	8,1
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	165,2	233,8	172,9	250,9	269,5	454,0	488,2	540,9	931,5	551,7	509,5
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	4 361,9	4 395,8	5 156,7	7 278,4	11 867,4	18 341,8	24 850,2	29 778,5	45 965,7	27 632,8	38 836,9
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	39,8	115,5	278,5	339,2	698,1	689,2	898,3	1 149,0	1 978,7	1 802,2	1 677,5
35 - Electric current	0,6	12,5	13,3	38,8	67,0	40,4	42,6	50,1	35,1	40,7	9,0
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	0,9	3,3	2,8	7,1	11,1	8,2	12,9	17,1	8,1	25,3	40,2
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,4	1,5	0,7
51 - Organic chemicals	9,8	0,7	0,7	1,5	0,4	0,8	1,3	5,2	6,5	7,0	11,1
52 - Inorganic chemicals	76,5	91,9	218,2	219,6	310,2	471,0	836,7	1 130,0	1 768,3	1 840,3	2 609,2
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,6	1,7	4,4	7,0	12,6	8,9	6,4
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,9	1,7	1,1	2,4	3,8	5,4	12,1	16,5	20,2	16,5	17,2
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	3,6	6,5	5,3	8,5	11,0	12,5	13,8	17,3	21,6	21,7	26,2
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	1,3	4,4	13,7	17,9	33,5	24,9	14,6	40,9	73,2	16,8	23,4
57 - Plastics in primary forms	0,0	6,0	5,4	0,8	1,3	1,1	1,8	1,4	1,3	2,3	1,7
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	2,1	2,2	5,4	5,9	6,3	5,0	9,6	8,6	11,3	15,8	26,4
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	3,6	5,7	1,2	1,5	2,2	7,9	148,0	98,7	10,1	12,0	8,6
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,2	5,2	16,4	59,6	121,5	245,5	228,4	345,8	449,0	315,7	54,2
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,3	2,9	2,2	6,2	9,5	14,9	21,5	25,1	27,8	23,6	9,0
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	0,2	3,4	1,6	2,8	2,3	0,5	1,7	1,8	2,2	3,2	4,1
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2,5	6,5	5,3	7,1	10,9	15,4	18,0	20,5	28,7	20,5	25,6
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5,0	5,4	3,8	7,7	10,1	39,1	75,8	108,4	97,7	21,5	24,2
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	3,5	4,9	3,5	4,2	6,3	11,1	20,4	22,8	32,3	22,6	37,6
67 - Iron and steel	1 082,4	930,5	1 076,3	1 461,8	2 024,9	2 030,9	2 096,2	3 513,6	5 902,4	2 852,9	3 562,4

68 - Non-ferrous metals	1 217,2	1 163,3	1 163,5	1 140,0	1 774,6	2 242,8	3 982,1	4 537,7	4 507,2	2 598,7	3 671,4
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	17,8	29,1	34,9	38,7	50,4	73,9	61,5	61,2	72,9	55,6	44,5
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	7,7	8,9	4,7	10,5	16,6	15,2	26,4	27,5	41,2	27,3	15,4
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	48,6	50,5	36,6	45,6	36,1	52,1	62,7	75,2	87,2	69,6	41,8
73 - Metalworking machinery	3,0	3,3	4,9	2,3	3,5	5,6	4,0	5,6	6,0	3,9	1,9
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	40,9	38,7	34,6	53,2	86,5	120,1	131,0	153,4	195,2	121,5	84,0
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	1,5	2,7	3,5	2,9	3,4	3,7	2,4	5,0	5,2	10,1	8,4
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	27,0	16,5	14,3	18,5	19,9	12,5	4,7	7,0	12,7	14,0	18,8
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	19,2	17,9	16,6	26,3	32,0	42,3	48,0	82,5	101,5	50,9	39,2
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	15,7	18,4	12,2	24,5	37,1	33,4	18,2	26,5	44,0	37,6	26,2
79 - Other transport equipment	24,8	45,3	39,2	48,7	36,5	54,3	363,0	538,2	753,1	69,8	109,4
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0,5	0,6	0,6	1,5	1,4	1,8	2,5	3,0	3,8	4,4	5,0
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,7	1,6	1,7	2,4	1,4	1,4
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,4
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	3,6	1,8	1,3	2,2	2,1	6,6	2,1	1,9	3,2	5,3	2,1
85 - Footwear	1,5	2,7	0,8	2,9	3,1	5,4	3,1	1,1	1,8	3,4	0,8
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	26,6	16,0	14,5	11,9	28,4	21,5	14,2	15,3	22,9	15,7	26,3
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,9	0,5	0,3
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	12,8	6,8	6,4	9,9	12,9	26,0	22,8	28,0	32,9	28,1	22,8
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	3,6	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	48,2	8,3	4,6
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	167,9	101,9	125,7	134,1	187,3	201,5	403,0	398,9	554,9	660,0	877,6
TOTAL	10 652	10 486	11 645	14 919	22 083	29 851	40 250	49 755	73 180	45 205	59 254

Appendix 11.4

Table 11.4 - Exports of goods of Iran, millions of US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2010
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	1,0	1,7	2,9	3,4	11,1	137,0	35,1	9,4
01 - Meat and meat preparations	2,5	4,4	6,5	8,1	9,6	12,4	19,7	30,2
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	26,3	24,5	13,7	23,8	12,4	39,0	95,3	401,3
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	50,0	46,4	50,8	80,5	76,8	47,7	57,4	153,7

04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	50,9	36,1	22,9	36,1	35,1	96,1	158,1	490,3
05 - Vegetables and fruit	564,3	653,9	777,6	1 048,8	958,5	1 446,3	1 864,1	3 314,8
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	24,2	19,5	19,9	29,0	31,1	52,8	83,0	166,4
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	69,7	72,7	76,9	104,9	119,3	133,6	155,0	442,4
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,1	2,4	4,3	7,7	9,9	12,2	10,4	10,9
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	2,9	3,8	6,7	10,7	10,1	17,3	24,2	53,1
11 - Beverages	2,6	2,2	6,4	17,6	33,9	55,6	81,6	15,4
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	2,5	2,1	0,4	4,9	12,5	5,6	5,4	4,3
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	40,3	41,8	26,5	17,1	4,2	3,6	7,4	15,9
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	1,8	1,8	1,7	2,0	1,0	1,6	2,0	4,7
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	11,7	11,7	13,0	21,0	18,0	16,0	20,7	41,1
24 - Cork and wood	0,2	2,7	4,6	1,5	1,8	12,4	26,6	1,1
25 - Pulp and waste paper	1,3	2,7	5,6	7,6	7,4	11,0	16,5	18,1
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	17,8	23,6	17,4	26,8	30,9	22,4	36,2	40,4
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	41,6	52,0	54,5	87,6	96,7	97,5	137,3	262,7
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	40,0	72,9	35,3	56,7	97,2	193,6	376,7	1 269,4
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	43,4	45,4	46,8	66,7	71,6	105,7	113,6	147,3
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	3,3	1,3	2,7	0,9	14,4	3,7	6,9	4,0
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	24 992,8	19 940,5	19 507,8	26 489,3	34 827,7	49 133,7	51 131,0	56 150,0
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	193,5	425,5	306,4	363,8	395,5	721,1	1 536,6	3 167,3
35 - Electric current	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
41 - Animal oils and fats	1,2	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,3	3,3	3,9	15,0
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	7,8	19,1	34,3	29,6	25,4	27,4	76,8	45,5
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	8,8	13,9	22,6	16,5	14,7	20,3	18,3	20,2
51 - Organic chemicals	142,3	213,4	179,3	269,0	323,0	715,3	651,9	2 964,4
52 - Inorganic chemicals	41,8	50,2	67,3	109,4	132,2	197,0	259,3	566,1
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	34,6	53,5	50,3	86,2	97,6	134,7	175,1	303,6
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	8,7	13,0	23,5	31,6	38,2	66,4	65,8	113,8
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	46,6	66,2	78,0	93,6	71,5	100,9	140,3	193,7
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	0,0	0,1	12,8	16,4	25,8	5,8	1,8	280,2
57 - Plastics in primary forms	38,5	66,5	93,1	65,9	93,8	194,9	479,1	2 412,1
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	9,7	9,3	16,4	33,2	49,0	76,2	157,2	210,1
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	20,9	25,9	42,5	56,9	52,2	101,7	103,6	165,4
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	33,4	32,8	48,9	53,6	85,9	86,5	107,4	143,5
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	25,2	34,6	25,6	33,4	32,8	40,1	35,8	30,3

63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	3,8	4,3	5,5	7,5	7,8	7,1	14,6	20,3
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	4,0	4,2	8,4	16,8	18,4	12,7	27,2	23,2
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	765,7	673,5	725,7	800,0	754,5	781,2	765,7	1 027,4
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	114,3	145,7	138,2	178,4	234,4	378,9	407,5	1 193,9
67 - Iron and steel	247,6	219,3	275,3	181,7	719,5	999,0	1 166,5	710,6
68 - Non-ferrous metals	136,8	122,1	147,7	225,8	262,9	408,7	1 014,4	1 087,5
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	32,7	91,5	76,0	100,5	91,3	147,7	145,2	348,2
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	3,5	5,4	11,8	13,6	15,0	18,5	17,0	155,1
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	12,2	18,1	19,0	41,2	76,5	102,2	191,7	352,4
73 - Metalworking machinery	2,4	4,8	2,1	3,5	3,8	8,4	10,2	23,1
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	24,6	23,1	43,8	45,6	64,4	63,4	91,8	152,8
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	0,8	0,5	0,9	0,6	3,8	1,0	3,2	3,9
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	2,7	7,7	6,5	17,2	7,3	10,8	41,6	22,4
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	15,7	28,1	53,4	68,5	75,8	69,9	104,2	192,4
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	66,2	62,9	54,2	69,5	119,1	178,9	276,8	549,1
79 - Other transport equipment	0,8	31,4	1,2	60,6	2,1	0,4	0,9	67,1
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	8,6	11,6	10,6	14,5	15,1	19,1	38,5	59,5
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	14,9	13,5	12,5	11,8	12,9	12,3	9,7	15,8
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,2	12,5	6,2	7,4	6,5	4,6	3,6	3,3
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	124,7	162,9	183,1	228,4	180,4	164,7	138,2	134,4
85 - Footwear	54,9	101,8	68,7	86,7	57,6	66,7	89,1	126,7
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,7	1,6	5,0	4,5	4,4	7,7	7,0	9,7
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,7	0,7	1,2	3,3	15,2	2,3	2,5	2,5
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	97,4	64,5	90,0	97,9	152,1	226,3	343,5	489,5
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	0,0	0,0	4 530,8	2 088,2	3 796,0	2 171,4	59,3	3 326,2
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,5
TOTAL	28 345	23 904	28 186	33 788	44 628	60 012	63 247	83785

Appendix 11.5

Table 11.5 - Exports of goods of Kyrgyzstan, millions of US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,01	2,49	2,89	2,48	4,28	5,17	4,61	3,55	7,70

01 - Meat and meat preparations	0,04	0,07	0,25	0,52	0,61	0,40	0,55	0,60	1,09	1,30	6,20	2,58
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	1,62	3,75	5,71	9,36	10,54	16,23	23,28	29,33	33,22	24,04	34,90	31,17
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,24	0,36	0,40	0,29	0,00
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	3,50	1,26	0,83	1,64	0,87	1,04	1,48	2,76	4,13	5,96	3,92	5,15
05 - Vegetables and fruit	9,12	10,94	16,25	14,59	21,86	19,71	36,28	80,36	94,99	83,48	101,78	135,92
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	2,14	2,61	5,80	8,67	22,89	11,67	7,28	7,92	2,20	0,60	2,47	2,67
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	0,64	0,52	2,24	2,53	2,88	2,14	1,97	3,28	4,18	3,36	3,16	4,62
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,21	0,09	0,04	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,11
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	0,28	0,03	0,06	0,17	0,18	2,52	9,33	10,53	13,00	9,36	4,43	4,62
11 - Beverages	0,80	0,57	0,37	0,76	4,40	6,12	1,26	2,28	3,03	5,18	6,55	10,05
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	32,97	27,62	20,65	12,83	11,79	12,44	11,58	14,04	16,47	16,22	23,61	15,68
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	6,72	8,42	19,28	8,17	6,27	9,03	11,22	11,84	12,78	2,05	2,03	6,34
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0,68	0,22	0,03	0,06	0,84	0,33	0,22	0,42	0,15	0,53	0,85	0,28
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
24 - Cork and wood	0,53	0,29	0,23	0,26	0,35	0,33	0,55	0,10	0,09	0,02	0,06	0,03
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,02	0,01	0,08	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,03	0,20	0,27	0,00	0,03
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	35,32	24,48	48,13	45,80	45,48	44,14	38,77	31,91	25,49	23,58	29,51	32,32
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2,24	1,65	2,30	1,34	3,27	3,89	4,69	5,13	4,91	6,62	7,59	6,94
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	29,29	9,84	11,01	10,31	19,67	16,50	18,05	29,34	30,31	7,40	11,15	39,01
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,28	1,24	1,39	1,54	1,56	1,49	1,40	1,46	1,93	2,66	2,06	2,79
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	0,29	0,31	0,75	0,23	0,32	0,09	0,29	1,77	2,43	0,63	0,55	2,13
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	2,40	7,36	35,37	47,94	58,80	58,26	123,49	245,42	33,94	2,11	68,52	101,75
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,06
35 - Electric current	79,78	46,82	22,04	19,18	21,90	20,45	25,08	32,46	25,11	37,32	48,38	80,41
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,06	0,01	0,01	0,01
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	0,16	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,05	0,10	0,00	0,14	0,10	0,02	0,00	0,00
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,23	0,01	0,20	0,09	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,05	0,01	0,00	0,07
51 - Organic chemicals	0,09	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,07	0,07	1,47	0,67	0,13	0,03	0,13	0,11
52 - Inorganic chemicals	12,72	16,27	5,69	6,16	19,25	1,79	2,81	2,56	7,23	2,06	1,98	3,39
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0,66	0,14	0,30	0,24	0,79	0,47	0,42	1,07	0,41	0,81	1,25	2,08

54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	0,38	0,10	0,24	0,05	0,50	0,48	0,54	1,40	0,63	0,20	0,96	2,94
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	0,19	0,50	0,37	0,33	0,27	0,28	0,21	0,38	0,47	0,75	1,22	1,12
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,00	0,00	0,05	1,83	0,68	0,32	0,06	0,09	4,25
57 - Plastics in primary forms	0,03	0,05	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,16	0,22	0,11	0,30	0,21	0,39	2,01
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	0,24	0,12	0,29	0,13	0,37	1,12	1,36	0,61	0,40	0,58	0,58	1,12
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	0,45	0,97	0,54	0,61	0,69	2,12	4,23	4,91	8,03	2,24	1,75	1,85
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,85	1,86	4,85	3,27	2,88	3,09	2,95	3,92	4,44	4,21	4,31	4,68
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	0,15	0,15	0,20	0,16	0,67	1,23	1,35	3,04	4,81	7,02	0,93	10,48
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	0,03	0,05	0,12	0,10	0,08	0,05	0,22	0,64	0,74	0,39	0,06	0,30
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0,14	0,09	0,49	1,30	2,41	2,20	2,83	4,75	6,59	6,63	5,86	9,19
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5,10	2,90	6,09	9,50	11,10	10,17	10,51	11,50	10,26	7,09	7,32	14,78
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	6,18	6,73	10,43	32,10	47,56	59,29	65,26	94,82	90,44	7,28	10,68	18,46
67 - Iron and steel	1,14	0,92	0,76	0,70	1,65	1,72	1,26	3,33	2,79	1,07	5,51	17,88
68 - Non-ferrous metals	3,05	3,61	5,07	6,40	8,60	5,00	6,79	11,75	11,93	5,16	8,85	12,22
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	2,14	3,24	6,18	2,67	3,13	3,16	4,86	5,90	8,77	4,80	7,65	16,98
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	7,91	4,55	0,92	0,99	2,34	1,09	2,22	1,58	4,25	4,64	4,82	4,88
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	6,98	3,66	3,40	5,70	4,30	7,43	14,06	19,89	10,22	8,47	6,38	13,02
73 - Metalworking machinery	1,14	0,87	0,57	0,59	0,36	0,51	0,58	1,04	0,90	0,88	0,27	0,22
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	3,30	4,21	4,00	3,65	4,80	3,99	11,30	13,30	9,23	10,54	7,17	8,64
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	0,17	0,18	0,24	0,15	0,08	0,19	0,27	1,84	2,47	0,73	0,81	0,58
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	0,70	0,57	2,46	0,26	0,33	0,39	0,87	5,01	1,91	1,90	7,69	4,01
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	13,96	15,08	16,25	17,78	24,40	19,16	21,52	27,45	26,53	22,31	23,30	26,75
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	13,35	26,35	20,49	12,55	13,77	17,20	16,61	39,44	27,84	27,62	33,10	63,86
79 - Other transport equipment	1,55	0,11	0,50	1,74	1,03	1,27	7,05	2,67	4,45	3,71	3,10	3,09
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0,07	0,09	0,28	0,35	0,51	1,00	0,91	0,75	1,02	1,35	0,48	1,15
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	0,22	0,13	0,23	0,53	1,17	1,55	3,01	4,02	4,00	3,50	3,25	3,33

83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,02	0,05	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,05	0,09	0,19	0,11	0,06	0,03	0,10
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2,58	2,35	5,77	14,87	23,19	23,22	47,72	79,39	98,63	73,12	125,64	143,40
85 - Footwear	0,22	0,47	0,16	0,58	1,06	1,04	1,00	1,54	3,74	2,76	2,02	3,26
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	3,21	1,24	1,48	1,07	1,43	0,88	0,69	3,53	1,37	3,19	1,19	6,49
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,03	0,02	0,32	0,03	0,14	0,29	0,20	0,23	0,15	0,02	0,08	0,03
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	9,78	5,81	5,60	7,55	15,01	17,90	23,71	18,25	24,14	8,22	8,68	13,59
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,40	0,00	21,76	7,81	21,56	458,97	187,09	170,94	60,09
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	195,35	224,57	162,76	260,06	287,39	230,71	205,97	224,77	463,50	529,79	668,30	1 006,19
TOTAL	504	476	460	582	719	672	794	1 134	1 618	1 178	1 488	1 979

Appendix 11.6

Table 11.6 - Exports of goods of Pakistan, millions of US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	4,5	4,5	13,1	16,5	6,7	3,2	0,5	0,3	0,1	14,1	26,4	22,9
01 - Meat and meat preparations	7,0	3,7	6,5	13,9	16,2	19,3	28,8	46,8	61,7	81,1	123,6	167,4
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	1,8	3,1	4,8	8,0	8,1	19,4	25,2	31,4	31,1	40,5	44,3	71,8
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	149,6	129,5	121,3	151,8	142,1	160,1	194,0	182,0	234,2	220,6	261,0	316,8
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	547,2	606,1	658,0	721,9	739,8	1 213,1	1 284,2	1 360,5	2 547,7	1 862,5	2 343,5	3 213,5
05 - Vegetables and fruit	126,5	114,8	118,6	177,7	158,8	230,4	177,9	219,2	214,3	313,6	405,1	626,3
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	58,0	70,6	73,5	88,7	110,5	106,0	100,6	63,6	243,3	115,8	90,4	71,4
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	16,3	12,1	15,3	20,5	17,2	22,7	24,5	27,0	31,9	40,6	47,2	56,7
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,7	1,9	1,6	4,3	6,1	4,4	4,7	9,7	12,3	22,3	39,3	52,4
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	13,8	12,1	12,3	12,2	10,4	15,1	12,6	13,9	16,2	15,0	16,3	24,3
11 - Beverages	0,1	0,0	2,2	7,4	8,8	16,8	23,4	9,6	11,1	13,8	14,7	24,3
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6,1	8,5	6,0	9,1	12,5	10,2	8,2	10,5	8,0	11,3	17,6	33,2
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,9	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,2	2,2	0,9
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	9,1	22,7	13,3	6,1	29,0	15,6	17,7	32,6	40,2	39,9	15,8	27,6
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,5	4,8	4,1	3,9	5,5
24 - Cork and wood	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,7	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,9	0,1	1,3

25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,5	1,6	0,7	1,3	3,4	1,1	0,3
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	215,2	111,8	103,9	137,0	194,3	187,1	151,0	145,4	194,6	243,8	322,3	489,1
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	9,4	8,2	8,6	10,6	13,5	11,9	14,8	20,5	32,8	37,8	64,6	112,0
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	10,1	8,2	10,7	12,3	28,2	45,9	67,9	119,7	186,6	109,5	216,7	210,7
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	53,8	44,8	40,4	50,1	51,5	49,4	54,5	62,9	78,8	68,1	79,2	151,8
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	0,1	0,2	0,2	1,9	2,5	3,5	0,7	1,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,5
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	131,4	196,6	190,3	271,0	359,6	670,7	840,5	992,8	1 226,6	712,6	1 198,8	1 309,5
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,3	3,0	0,1	0,0	1,4
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	2,4	2,2	1,8	1,8	2,8
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	22,8	12,9	17,2	43,8	55,4	97,0	99,5	106,3	166,1	95,6	83,8	189,1
51 - Organic chemicals	29,8	72,3	68,1	68,9	52,9	151,2	156,2	159,9	233,1	160,3	214,6	323,3
52 - Inorganic chemicals	0,6	1,2	1,2	2,7	6,3	7,8	6,1	11,8	13,3	24,6	30,0	37,7
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0,8	1,3	2,6	4,9	9,8	57,2	20,7	14,3	20,5	20,6	28,4	36,8
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	42,0	41,2	38,6	44,7	57,8	77,7	86,6	110,2	119,0	157,1	135,7	150,7
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	5,8	7,8	11,7	13,7	15,8	10,8	10,6	14,8	30,7	36,9	24,9	27,0
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	20,4	0,1	13,5	4,6	8,8	7,8	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,3	0,1
57 - Plastics in primary forms	36,3	26,2	56,8	122,5	116,4	133,3	107,4	121,6	220,1	196,1	306,4	425,9
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	0,5	0,6	2,1	5,2	10,6	20,5	24,5	14,0	17,9	28,7	26,5	36,9
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	9,8	10,6	9,3	14,5	12,7	20,2	21,2	20,4	31,9	24,1	29,7	29,5
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	215,1	258,0	313,3	268,7	304,4	370,7	372,4	402,9	393,8	282,4	427,0	483,0
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,2	2,1	1,9	4,0	5,3	5,2	13,1	6,3	4,7	4,2	6,1	8,8
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	3,3	2,9	5,4	9,5	12,7	13,4	13,0	10,0	17,5	23,6	29,9	50,1
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	1,4	1,8	3,0	3,8	11,6	5,5	12,5	14,0	29,4	21,5	22,5	28,2
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	4 532,1	4 525,3	4 790,0	5 811,1	6 124,6	7 087,5	7 468,6	7 371,4	7 186,2	6 509,6	7 847,7	9 082,1
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	20,3	18,4	28,6	50,4	68,0	145,1	168,2	290,3	630,3	582,0	505,7	518,2
67 - Iron and steel	8,6	8,9	13,1	23,2	39,8	66,9	49,9	68,5	103,1	84,0	99,3	153,3
68 - Non-ferrous metals	0,3	0,6	0,7	1,4	3,1	7,6	13,8	52,2	37,1	35,2	49,6	52,1

69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	37,9	38,6	48,7	70,6	77,4	111,4	102,4	128,7	145,4	164,2	206,2	220,4
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	10,7	4,9	4,1	7,3	12,8	11,0	17,1	42,1	60,9	60,4	133,8	83,2
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	32,7	45,9	39,9	49,6	43,1	61,1	60,8	64,0	211,2	123,0	124,8	92,7
73 - Metalworking machinery	2,1	0,4	1,1	2,8	3,3	2,7	2,4	3,3	4,9	3,8	4,6	13,6
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	9,4	11,6	17,3	27,7	35,2	38,5	38,1	47,4	61,8	78,6	66,4	71,2
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	0,9	1,6	2,0	2,6	3,0	3,7	3,8	6,4	6,8	5,8	6,5	4,0
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5,2	2,4	6,9	4,9	30,6	73,7	90,0	76,3	80,3	27,4	36,2	51,1
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	11,4	15,3	20,2	17,6	21,3	27,0	20,7	38,5	39,9	47,0	51,6	53,6
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	8,9	12,4	11,6	19,2	26,1	30,1	74,2	41,7	78,7	42,5	56,0	57,1
79 - Other transport equipment	14,8	12,6	8,8	23,4	340,7	43,0	16,3	477,1	26,4	21,2	85,8	17,6
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0,5	2,7	6,5	8,1	10,7	11,5	9,0	7,6	12,8	24,1	6,7	6,8
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	5,8	7,8	23,0	32,1	184,6	41,2	65,9	34,6	55,7	80,3	96,2	96,7
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,2	3,1	6,0	4,9	7,4	7,5	6,4	13,8	13,0	13,9	14,9	16,5
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2 144,2	2 136,4	2 228,4	2 710,2	3 025,7		3 906,9	3 806,4	3 906,0	3 357,5	3 930,2	4 549,6
85 - Footwear	41,2	45,3	71,3	90,2	105,4	154,5	135,2	113,2	133,2	117,3	92,7	112,3
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	135,6	136,9	152,4	152,5	162,2	183,9	168,4	239,9	279,2	254,2	257,6	301,9
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,9	0,6	1,2	1,9	2,6	3,5	3,4	0,9	0,9	2,6	1,8	4,1
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	408,6	398,7	468,9	479,0	448,4	540,0	520,5	513,8	719,7	868,8	1 036,1	963,4
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	15,0	17,1	2,8	5,0	4,3	9,8	11,2	38,5	3,7	1,6	1,0	0,3
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
TOTAL	9 201	9 246	9 900	11 930	13 379	12 447	16 933	17 838	20 279	17 555	21 413	25 344

Appendix 11.7

Table 11.7 - Exports of goods of Tajikistan, millions of US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,01	0,11	0,03	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,06	0,04	0,06	0,24
01 - Meat and meat preparations	0,00	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,12	0,00
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,10	0,07	0,98	5,17	6,61	6,36	11,03	23,69	3,48
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	0,01	0,59	4,44	0,33	2,13	2,16	1,28	1,37	77,03	33,99	12,23	2,18
05 - Vegetables and fruit	22,07	33,71	38,54	34,59	39,91	47,53	68,29	104,91	127,17	156,67	161,05	41,34
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	0,05	0,01	2,53	0,31	0,09	0,04	0,04	0,37	1,97	0,49	0,16	1,04
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,06	0,10	0,10	0,43	0,70	1,96	0,01
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,00	0,09	0,48	0,29	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	0,05	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,02
11 - Beverages	0,06	0,32	0,14	0,02	0,01	0,05	0,08	0,03	0,48	0,05	0,09	0,09
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	5,82	2,39	1,15	1,01	0,65	0,67	0,23	0,38	0,43	0,04	0,10	0,23
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,10	0,17	1,75	0,69	1,23	1,33	1,88	3,31	5,04	4,83	5,33	0,09
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	1,12	2,13	0,56	1,86	3,43	2,44	3,84	3,10	4,82	9,02	5,53	0,64
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,00	0,04	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,24	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00
24 - Cork and wood	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,03
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,04	0,00	0,04	0,02	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,00	0,00
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	83,54	85,29	90,10	145,59	195,37	154,09	153,98	138,78	127,55	79,61	145,16	87,23
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	0,77	0,15	0,03	0,05	0,18	0,18	0,84	0,39	0,40	0,32	0,04	0,01
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0,52	2,53	18,31	8,74	5,21	7,39	5,82	19,19	10,68	9,97	28,77	65,34
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	0,45	0,28	0,14	0,13	0,18	0,07	0,08	0,10	0,09	0,61	1,15	0,39
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	10,57	19,46	0,00
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	0,20	0,04	0,86	0,67	1,53	1,13	1,63	1,29	1,02	0,10	0,09	0,09
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,73	2,11	1,46	0,00
35 - Electric current	91,93	1,24	2,57	6,16	0,44	0,46	0,02	0,00	0,74	5,66	0,44	0,00
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,13	0,01	0,03
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,15	0,15	0,00	0,00
51 - Organic chemicals	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,09	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00

52 - Inorganic chemicals	1,24	0,41	0,43	0,39	0,41	0,57	0,69	0,26	0,47	0,20	0,42	0,33
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0,00	0,01	0,06	0,05	0,04	0,19	0,00	0,01	0,18	0,05	0,02	0,01
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,04	0,01	0,78	1,94	3,66	4,40
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	0,01	0,18	0,12	0,14	0,15	0,09	0,04	0,05	0,52	0,54	0,31	0,44
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,92	0,00	0,69	2,86	0,00	0,00	0,00
57 - Plastics in primary forms	0,00	1,09	3,38	4,12	4,72	9,57	3,52	7,62	9,04	7,07	3,44	8,18
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,15	0,11	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,08	0,02	0,11	0,01
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	8,21	0,08	0,13	0,24	0,31	0,17	0,31	0,16	0,29	0,56	0,57	0,17
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,00	0,08	0,05	0,01	0,13	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,29	0,27	2,43	1,70
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	0,02	0,03	0,27	0,49	0,62	0,58	0,27	0,29	1,22	0,76	1,03	0,94
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,08	0,02	0,02	0,18	0,10	0,05	0,01
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0,01	0,08	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,33	0,00	0,04	0,03
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	18,42	32,94	26,50	31,57	30,90	24,63	23,43	20,17	15,00	10,08	9,53	9,73
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	0,01	0,51	0,14	0,16	0,71	0,48	0,63	1,47	1,60	1,84	2,08	2,76
67 - Iron and steel	0,01	0,21	0,57	1,60	13,31	11,94	1,34	8,33	11,19	0,40	4,89	5,16
68 - Non-ferrous metals	372,07	167,89	242,68	303,37	301,00	476,85	586,00	745,67	577,92	498,22	602,13	172,69
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	0,94	5,75	3,84	0,91	1,28	0,78	0,73	1,72	4,41	0,52	0,32	1,52
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	11,43	0,42	0,14	0,07	3,72	0,07	5,61	0,12	0,11	0,13	10,57	0,08
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	0,48	0,31	0,17	0,18	2,31	0,38	0,42	0,44	1,04	0,58	1,93	0,28
73 - Metalworking machinery	0,04	0,07	0,00	0,04	0,17	0,05	0,03	0,11	0,05	0,09	0,07	0,00
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	0,88	0,85	1,17	0,96	2,88	1,31	0,53	2,88	1,74	0,64	1,32	0,63
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	0,02	0,61	0,64	0,89	0,93	2,50	0,56	0,80	1,20	0,81	0,87	1,83
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	0,15	0,39	1,90	0,19	1,48	2,49	1,04	0,45	1,44	0,32	0,95	2,33
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	0,11	5,11	0,45	0,21	1,04	1,76	0,61	0,52	0,81	0,78	3,18	1,64
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	3,19	1,20	0,73	1,56	5,78	11,61	9,29	2,22	5,58	3,52	2,75	0,56
79 - Other transport equipment	38,03	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,48	0,05	0,03	0,33	0,01	0,02
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0,11	0,08	0,06	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,08	0,02	0,16	0,05	0,02	0,01

82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	0,09	0,12	0,03	0,20	0,04	0,02	0,23	0,32	0,31	0,10	0,05	0,04
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,03
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	5,31	7,04	6,61	15,64	14,86	15,98	19,66	16,44	16,27	16,60	20,24	24,98
85 - Footwear	0,03	0,12	0,02	0,03	0,14	0,51	0,04	0,02	0,14	0,16	1,51	0,14
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	0,05	0,11	0,01	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,03	0,44	0,09	0,34	1,56	0,20
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,02	0,01	0,55	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,30	0,09	0,06	0,01	0,74	0,26
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	0,07	0,54	2,35	1,00	6,83	5,20	1,02	1,41	12,67	2,22	1,21	1,70
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	0,46	0,01	0,51	1,36	0,10	1,18	0,29	0,89	18,01	23,66	60,59	0,65
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	24,17	1,03	0,00	2,44	0,00	0,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL	692,3	356,6	455,4	568,8	644,8	791,5	901,0	1 094,1	1 051,3	899,4	1 145,5	445,9

Appendix 11.8

Table 11.8 - Exports of goods of Turkey, millions of US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	2,2	43,6	31,3	8,2	7,3	5,2	8,5	7,1	12,9	24,4	7,3
01 - Meat and meat preparations	13,2	19,1	16,4	23,1	26,8	41,3	36,1	54,1	102,7	173,8	236,7
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	21,5	41,8	34,3	49,1	54,3	80,8	107,4	179,0	254,6	267,7	324,2
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	88,2	73,1	112,9	152,1	211,7	243,2	258,6	302,7	408,3	339,0	340,0
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	404,0	327,4	296,4	409,0	520,2	891,9	876,1	1 036,8	1 385,1	1 481,9	1 785,7
05 - Vegetables and fruit	1 804,7	2 142,1	2 030,5	2 568,1	3 405,5	4 373,6	4 260,9	4 901,7	5 305,3	5 352,4	6 155,3
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	237,0	342,6	181,0	225,9	236,7	211,4	282,7	304,1	352,3	301,2	395,7
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	138,1	149,5	170,6	243,1	296,7	309,4	344,8	463,0	501,3	473,3	539,7
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	10,5	25,4	12,8	14,4	11,6	17,6	10,4	12,4	68,2	74,8	31,3
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	150,0	151,7	184,9	250,9	273,5	338,0	409,1	560,9	763,0	637,9	691,5
11 - Beverages	37,2	35,7	40,6	69,8	113,1	146,4	135,1	160,8	186,1	175,9	201,1
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	491,4	435,4	385,0	418,8	477,8	590,0	684,9	643,8	704,5	757,1	697,0
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	25,1	30,5	34,3	34,0	30,4	24,7	18,9	16,4	10,7	6,0	5,5
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	22,8	29,4	26,4	48,0	50,9	59,6	79,5	90,8	89,4	95,4	126,0

23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	9,6	5,3	4,7	5,0	8,4	7,2	13,2	15,3	30,9	20,6	35,2
24 - Cork and wood	16,2	40,5	36,6	21,2	21,2	25,2	28,8	32,9	30,6	37,2	41,3
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,6	0,1	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,9	1,2	1,5	7,4	5,7	14,6
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	192,9	135,3	140,0	219,3	245,3	219,9	272,0	306,8	302,8	192,4	263,8
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	160,9	178,7	215,5	308,0	408,8	485,3	610,6	734,4	956,9	860,2	1 216,8
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	179,0	131,5	153,4	182,4	300,5	411,1	764,6	1 207,4	1 316,9	891,3	1 557,1
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	63,5	56,2	73,8	98,0	106,9	100,9	98,7	108,2	117,6	114,4	132,4
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	2,0	3,9	1,5	1,5	2,6	4,9	2,6	12,7	32,4	1,9	7,0
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	256,8	399,0	643,0	819,5	1 111,3	2 027,4	3 260,1	4 836,2	7 166,8	3 557,9	4 062,2
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	14,5	21,2	22,7	139,1	255,1	505,3	179,9	130,2	258,7	201,7	155,1
35 - Electric current	20,4	20,5	15,8	20,1	60,2	103,4	123,6	168,8	73,3	139,7	181,1
41 - Animal oils and fats	1,6	0,4	3,3	5,0	0,7	0,1	0,0	0,1	26,5	2,8	13,4
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	72,1	165,4	75,0	225,6	174,6	358,9	307,5	205,6	269,3	240,3	215,5
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	26,1	14,7	18,1	24,2	30,2	46,3	130,0	84,3	274,5	184,1	117,2
51 - Organic chemicals	119,5	134,0	149,2	171,9	264,1	230,6	310,3	333,5	444,2	311,4	496,4
52 - Inorganic chemicals	31,7	108,2	59,2	62,1	83,4	107,0	131,3	176,4	232,6	164,1	237,3
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	89,7	93,1	114,0	136,7	180,5	238,4	292,3	364,1	462,9	438,0	540,5
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	147,7	152,8	164,6	219,6	289,2	316,7	354,5	401,9	469,2	473,2	610,7
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	302,0	312,1	354,6	464,6	571,8	658,0	774,9	848,0	1 074,8	1 030,7	1 136,1
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	6,0	18,7	34,9	20,3	39,2	37,5	37,5	84,2	216,8	83,2	203,9
57 - Plastics in primary forms	97,8	134,9	120,9	155,3	214,6	254,6	397,3	489,0	614,0	521,5	705,1
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	198,2	248,1	281,2	389,2	565,7	783,6	1 046,4	1 372,9	1 751,5	1 461,5	1 723,4
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	70,6	70,0	91,5	105,3	133,9	174,8	241,9	315,0	397,9	353,3	447,2
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	48,1	52,2	46,8	68,8	84,2	102,7	144,3	164,9	150,8	116,2	159,4
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	371,6	453,2	509,0	678,4	832,4	1 000,6	1 178,1	1 572,4	1 775,2	1 445,9	1 858,3
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	45,4	69,2	80,5	124,4	182,2	224,6	307,1	423,3	503,8	472,7	532,3
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	164,5	242,2	305,8	373,8	462,4	560,4	600,2	831,6	1 043,4	974,7	1 179,3
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	3 672,2	3 942,7	4 244,1	5 261,7	6 428,5	7 075,5	7 584,7	8 942,1	9 399,3	7 723,8	8 963,7
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	1 006,8	1 097,1	1 300,7	1 602,5	2 049,5	2 390,1	2 477,2	3 064,2	3 987,7	3 510,7	3 708,5
67 - Iron and steel	1 842,0	2 499,7	2 781,2	3 342,4	6 003,5	5 827,0	7 239,3	9 585,8	16 841,6	9 081,2	10 224,9
68 - Non-ferrous metals	371,3	385,6	349,4	457,6	664,4	917,0	1 447,7	1 778,4	2 094,7	1 377,6	2 152,2
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	623,8	711,2	878,3	1 295,1	1 879,5	2 311,0	2 876,3	3 620,1	4 798,1	3 897,9	4 435,2

71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	409,5	587,6	632,4	794,5	1 088,4	1 377,8	1 693,8	2 278,6	2 499,0	1 711,4	2 111,1
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	318,1	357,3	381,7	604,8	818,0	1 089,1	1 311,5	1 797,1	2 273,7	1 709,4	1 987,2
73 - Metalworking machinery	89,2	108,9	115,0	149,7	220,0	308,2	420,4	593,7	748,4	502,9	500,1
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	423,0	497,9	606,2	843,4	1 149,7	1 394,5	1 716,8	2 386,9	3 072,8	2 455,0	2 907,5
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	63,0	52,4	39,6	40,8	52,1	69,5	88,8	137,5	151,4	103,8	138,7
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	933,6	987,3	1 543,3	1 924,3	2 858,6	3 118,8	3 036,8	2 695,5	2 202,4	1 887,4	1 895,3
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	1 133,0	1 426,1	1 673,9	2 162,6	2 756,2	3 292,2	4 569,6	6 302,3	7 277,7	6 347,1	7 340,4
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	1 505,4	2 296,7	3 165,7	4 946,3	8 147,9	9 428,9	11 730,3	15 701,1	17 991,2	11 897,3	13 524,1
79 - Other transport equipment	792,3	838,1	429,7	903,8	1 184,4	1 429,7	1 816,2	2 358,0	2 905,3	2 189,3	1 419,8
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	165,4	184,6	268,5	528,1	740,0	833,9	1 003,1	1 223,9	1 388,0	1 129,2	1 183,7
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	177,2	196,8	287,1	451,7	604,6	706,9	788,2	1 067,5	1 367,0	1 180,4	1 393,5
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	33,7	39,5	42,6	45,8	60,4	81,4	96,3	121,5	141,1	111,1	140,7
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	6 533,1	6 661,1	8 056,6	9 961,7	11 193,4	11 833,1	12 051,9	13 886,3	13 590,7	11 555,9	12 760,2
85 - Footwear	113,7	126,1	131,4	183,8	204,9	215,8	237,1	316,7	344,9	289,6	395,7
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	52,4	59,3	64,5	101,5	135,2	151,9	195,4	271,7	327,5	287,2	319,1
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	16,0	16,3	18,6	19,2	19,9	20,8	25,0	35,4	40,2	38,6	45,3
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	737,0	815,6	1 008,9	1 367,0	1 799,3	2 176,9	2 300,1	3 022,7	3 427,2	2 785,7	3 380,0
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	318,5	310,7	414,8	633,6	624,4	970,3	1 067,0	1 150,2	1 355,1	1 267,5	1 599,9
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,0	26,3	53,6	76,5	91,4	136,5	639,4	979,1	3 631,1	4 641,4	2 072,8
TOTAL	27 485	31 334	35 762	47 253	63 121	73 476	85 535	107 272	132 002	102 139	113 979

Appendix 11.9

Table 11.9 - Exports of goods of Turkmenistan, millions of US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
01 - Meat and meat preparations	0,21	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,06	0,05	0,00
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,06	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,03

03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,46	0,20	0,20	0,02	0,23	0,12	0,01	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00	0,00
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	0,22	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,01	0,21	1,75	0,24	0,60	0,09
05 - Vegetables and fruit	2,26	2,09	1,04	1,59	3,38	4,23	6,52	3,58	4,18	1,58	2,03	1,60
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	0,82	0,01	0,04	0,01	0,04	0,10	0,04	0,06	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	0,08	0,10	0,03	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,24	0,49	0,64	0,03
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,28	0,35	0,14	0,00	0,12	0,09	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,34	13,48	0,00
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,12	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
11 - Beverages	0,10	0,00	0,16	0,35	0,21	0,34	0,44	1,65	1,43	0,05	0,03	0,00
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,09	0,00
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	5,01	1,42	4,12	0,16	1,45	1,68	3,96	8,29	3,04	1,45	5,16	0,17
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0,33	0,59	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,36	0,13	0,17	0,00
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
24 - Cork and wood	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,00
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	240,17	115,48	59,87	54,29	110,05	96,83	131,80	203,78	132,40	97,54	275,04	97,39
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	1,99	0,76	0,94	1,51	1,64	1,51	1,43	0,18	0,71	0,46	0,02	0,01
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	6,81	10,81	14,42	9,09	16,99	4,21	3,27	5,41	0,30	6,06	2,58	2,05
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,81	3,37	3,20	1,84	3,70	5,37	6,73	9,40	16,03	20,67	9,92	8,42
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	62,57	101,57	0,00
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	764,41	208,30	289,78	316,40	542,82	886,77	696,85	1 072,59	1 421,55	679,81	716,30	815,12
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	1 248,88	1 848,14	2 071,80	2 062,58	2 587,10	3 470,84	4 004,43	4 826,38	6 035,44	862,44	1 011,92	5 270,29
35 - Electric current	16,44	0,57	0,00	0,87	15,68	18,21	18,20	21,52	15,49	17,25	18,37	0,00
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	2,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	1,16	0,06	0,42	1,34
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,18	0,52	0,36	0,41	0,67	0,69	0,15	0,14	0,73	1,00	1,44	0,00
51 - Organic chemicals	0,00	0,01	0,02	1,51	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
52 - Inorganic chemicals	8,18	4,21	4,87	6,61	7,02	7,36	9,16	14,20	15,12	8,72	15,42	11,98
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,05	0,00	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,01
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	0,00	0,01	0,05	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00

55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	0,09	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,13	0,01	0,11	0,04
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	2,77	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	6,05	2,51	0,00	0,00
57 - Plastics in primary forms	0,00	0,00	22,14	38,18	47,40	62,99	65,49	70,52	89,61	72,60	96,31	62,85
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	0,00	0,12	0,01	0,02	0,05	0,60	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,00
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	0,22	0,03	0,03	0,23	0,05	0,14	0,22	0,15	0,22	0,19	0,17	0,00
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,46	0,46	0,15	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,23	0,79	0,22
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	0,13	0,12	0,23	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,05	0,08	0,19	0,45	0,01
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,15	0,08	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,02
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,01
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	102,69	61,41	84,26	110,90	158,36	157,56	163,23	171,45	158,37	128,92	248,82	107,45
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	0,88	0,33	0,23	0,02	0,02	0,22	0,46	1,11	4,80	1,37	0,44	0,52
67 - Iron and steel	0,22	0,45	1,96	0,43	1,10	1,85	0,43	0,62	1,30	0,34	0,13	0,32
68 - Non-ferrous metals	1,20	0,71	2,05	0,75	0,90	0,01	0,10	0,00	0,34	0,00	0,00	0,04
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	1,41	2,35	0,54	0,06	0,46	0,56	1,10	0,61	0,38	0,45	0,18	0,56
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	0,03	0,16	0,28	0,71	0,29	0,86	0,74	0,24	0,73	14,54	0,51	0,31
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	0,14	1,08	5,32	0,49	2,93	1,48	12,66	4,64	1,09	1,44	7,96	0,62
73 - Metalworking machinery	0,00	0,26	0,03	0,03	0,12	0,06	0,05	0,29	0,08	0,00	0,07	0,03
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	0,34	0,75	0,52	0,35	0,91	0,47	2,03	1,73	1,23	2,30	7,48	1,40
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	0,14	0,10	0,10	0,05	0,40	0,23	0,16	0,07	0,04	0,03	0,14	0,91
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	0,16	0,09	0,35	0,20	0,10	0,45	0,14	0,75	0,27	0,21	0,49	0,56
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	0,51	1,20	0,13	0,38	0,32	0,64	0,18	2,26	0,43	5,95	1,56	1,01
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	0,23	0,43	1,40	0,52	0,65	0,69	0,64	7,50	0,67	0,76	8,17	0,18
79 - Other transport equipment	13,98	13,68	14,06	2,82	10,35	39,30	269,74	0,54	8,49	3,75	4,57	1,17
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0,19	0,08	1,19	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	1,50	0,12	0,01	0,10	0,05
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	0,02	0,26	0,09	0,13	0,42	0,08	0,03	0,05	0,04	0,00	0,02	0,01
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01

84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	39,32	35,96	47,64	57,07	56,24	47,88	41,23	33,20	34,59	39,91	34,07	19,30
85 - Footwear	0,00	0,03	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,07	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	0,25	0,23	1,51	0,46	0,56	0,71	2,35	3,21	1,26	2,52	1,32	1,39
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,38	0,04	0,51
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	0,04	0,61	2,82	2,49	0,54	0,38	0,52	0,77	7,87	3,41	0,33	0,96
91 - Postal packages not classified according to kind	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	38,03	0,52	0,51	0,93	2,37	4,68	3,26	3,10	1 108,14	212,40	35,81	14,55
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL	2 506	2 319	2 639	2 675	3 576	4 821	5 448	6 472	9 077	2 257	2 626	6 424

Appendix 11.10

Table 11.10 - Exports of goods of Uzbekistan, millions of US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,47	0,86	1,02	1,46	1,01	1,07	1,50	1,33	1,61	1,83	2,80	2,57
01 - Meat and meat preparations	0,30	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,06	0,05	0,01	0,22	0,01	0,00
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	0,19	0,28	0,11	0,05	0,08	0,03	0,00	1,20	0,88	2,73	0,41	0,00
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,00	0,07	0,11	0,01	0,05	0,37	0,76	3,61	3,38	3,66	5,41	1,76
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	3,31	0,24	0,16	0,49	56,19	8,83	1,82	2,52	14,22	24,97	29,54	34,93
05 - Vegetables and fruit	144,30	124,00	98,90	150,34	258,90	358,36	518,29	452,47	308,18	332,89	582,01	391,85
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	2,88	1,60	0,43	0,33	0,79	0,27	0,53	0,50	0,44	3,84	2,16	0,07
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	0,76	1,18	1,96	2,23	1,35	1,74	2,24	3,04	2,27	3,00	15,27	4,75
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	9,54	11,58	9,30	7,52	5,41	5,01	0,00	0,01	0,61	0,04	0,52	0,00
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	0,88	0,22	0,30	0,06	0,02	0,08	0,07	0,12	0,32	0,05	0,07	0,13
11 - Beverages	4,76	4,85	5,23	4,21	2,25	6,37	9,22	14,62	10,95	2,71	11,02	6,61
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	29,48	9,92	8,03	8,36	8,93	10,74	10,01	9,05	12,70	19,15	17,59	19,01
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,56	0,23	1,32	0,10	0,02	0,07	1,20	0,39	0,36	0,35	0,18	0,07
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	11,12	11,16	2,43	4,92	9,92	10,51	13,95	12,95	7,88	13,60	12,91	1,60
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,84	0,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
24 - Cork and wood	1,15	0,26	0,26	0,40	0,55	2,13	7,72	1,10	0,77	0,47	0,65	0,58

25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,04	0,03	0,28	0,48	0,90	1,37	1,95	3,48	5,22	3,79	5,15	8,19
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	912,87	788,33	570,44	785,51	1 038,14	1 055,43	1 258,91	1 219,30	610,56	323,59	999,65	721,83
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	0,79	1,42	1,52	1,48	1,48	1,50	1,16	1,35	23,90	1,51	4,12	4,14
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	29,53	21,90	31,01	43,42	65,92	38,49	17,23	53,50	46,95	21,99	50,20	43,71
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	13,58	17,89	10,92	8,82	11,10	12,53	11,41	8,34	9,79	8,62	10,24	8,46
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,08	0,74	652,68	788,68	0,00
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	78,99	44,21	19,61	20,78	54,38	77,65	109,59	149,03	226,60	129,81	198,15	50,47
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	262,06	303,87	122,15	207,79	262,31	539,51	735,05	800,38	2 319,63	1 843,73	295,21	579,04
35 - Electric current	108,50	9,68	9,05	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	4,55	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,01	2,69	4,17	3,00	0,00	2,32	0,01	0,11
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,71	0,82	0,55	0,16	0,04	1,12	2,69	2,86	4,76	3,29	1,72	0,00
51 - Organic chemicals	4,23	3,65	2,00	1,97	2,09	3,60	1,86	3,86	4,44	1,47	2,50	1,24
52 - Inorganic chemicals	31,23	73,27	18,59	55,60	86,72	179,76	266,18	482,92	563,30	403,56	655,73	426,38
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,78	2,33	1,12	0,30	0,19	0,31	0,21	0,36	0,75	0,76	0,70	0,62
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,50	1,04	2,16	3,44	1,71	1,15	1,48	1,76	4,65	6,13	9,19	12,56
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	0,50	0,64	1,10	1,14	1,06	0,02	0,13	0,04	4,22	0,77	1,14	0,00
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	32,21	14,35	1,27	18,26	25,12	52,64	34,58	94,49	355,31	58,86	182,80	134,82
57 - Plastics in primary forms	0,66	1,06	0,57	12,67	59,86	86,22	106,55	114,14	99,79	62,07	80,50	66,19
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	0,18	1,14	0,86	2,33	2,39	3,11	1,21	1,74	2,50	4,38	6,77	1,99
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	0,63	0,50	0,14	0,13	0,15	0,08	0,79	2,52	4,59	4,98	4,05	0,83
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,33	1,69	0,77	0,89	0,58	1,24	2,36	5,67	5,79	6,94	13,38	7,43
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	0,09	0,13	0,14	0,08	0,20	0,27	0,46	0,30	0,11	0,09	0,26	0,03
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	0,09	0,04	0,08	0,01	0,08	0,23	0,45	1,05	0,29	0,05	0,15	0,06
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0,92	0,67	1,73	2,56	1,97	1,21	0,65	0,76	3,08	1,88	5,20	5,26
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	184,34	211,65	196,24	238,65	243,69	204,74	234,78	283,03	275,32	296,31	480,30	357,60
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	12,30	3,46	4,37	5,91	16,72	23,41	51,66	138,20	109,26	56,16	39,10	3,13
67 - Iron and steel	23,29	18,84	14,93	21,64	45,40	46,78	44,75	89,32	89,25	23,00	24,52	0,05

68 - Non-ferrous metals	105,34	123,67	119,65	181,77	277,13	363,51	501,76	692,78	582,83	365,13	680,56	151,14
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	5,55	3,19	1,28	1,61	1,67	4,53	6,19	8,47	7,97	8,83	14,40	15,64
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	6,87	3,38	6,39	7,77	6,77	6,40	8,22	7,00	6,38	3,73	4,65	8,36
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	12,85	5,50	3,52	3,38	3,30	3,04	5,60	5,47	3,02	9,30	37,05	0,87
73 - Metalworking machinery	0,76	5,11	3,45	7,52	6,19	0,42	0,10	0,17	0,15	1,34	0,54	0,22
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	6,70	7,37	3,86	3,55	5,79	6,92	8,99	8,08	9,82	4,88	11,36	8,02
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	0,80	0,62	0,67	0,16	0,67	0,29	0,57	0,46	0,38	0,50	1,71	0,24
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	2,68	1,38	0,75	0,87	0,64	0,47	5,40	2,51	6,63	2,24	1,86	2,25
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	11,10	7,35	5,72	10,39	20,76	23,67	48,17	69,16	74,75	43,58	76,12	100,75
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	67,74	65,31	62,17	104,46	187,71	315,68	499,09	791,78	770,10	230,13	509,10	661,48
79 - Other transport equipment	31,63	7,60	3,92	5,89	6,65	21,29	5,87	12,59	9,11	9,32	6,88	2,72
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0,04	0,31	1,08	0,08	0,07	0,16	0,66	1,15	0,28	0,17	0,82	0,12
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	1,07	0,46	0,22	0,17	0,09	0,52	0,49	0,65	0,64	0,32	1,31	0,28
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,10	0,13	0,11	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,01
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	17,71	24,23	30,22	38,60	25,93	28,31	43,98	68,97	75,27	58,81	122,25	159,57
85 - Footwear	0,67	1,01	0,18	0,16	0,09	0,04	0,12	0,14	0,21	0,98	2,52	2,84
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	0,57	0,49	0,69	0,58	1,80	2,30	3,41	6,40	3,46	8,41	10,96	3,62
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,06	0,07	0,65	0,80	1,26	2,34	0,60	1,14	0,43	0,37	3,27	1,49
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	3,65	4,77	6,67	3,73	6,79	13,49	9,13	11,14	25,37	21,04	44,19	14,48
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	3,88	3,77	1,08	12,31	15,42	2,72	597,68	651,50	124,21	166,27	226,09	5,21
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	163,11	141,60	155,72	108,40	134,79	215,62	166,99	164,33	340,42	111,70	179,42	125,94
TOTAL	2 358	2 096	1 549	2 107	2 971	3 753	5 371	6 468	7 177	5 375	6 475	4 163

Table 12.1 - Imports of goods of Afghanistan, millions of US dollars

Code	Commodity	2008	2009	2010
00	Live animals other than animals of division 03	1,0	0,0	0,0
01	Meat and meat preparations	0,0	0,0	0,0
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	18,9	20,3	33,5
03	Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,0	0,0	0,0
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	162,4	359,9	229,6
05	Vegetables and fruit	6,9	12,7	18,1
06	Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	23,4	33,0	68,5
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	96,3	87,8	145,7
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,5	0,0	0,5
11	Beverages	18,1	4,1	31,0
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	33,6	49,9	59,6
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	0,1	0,0	0,0
27	Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	0,1	0,0	0,2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,4	1,2	4,1
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0,0	740,1	998,7
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	25,4	48,1	76,4
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	19,7	0,0	0,0
55	Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	24,1	11,1	22,9
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	0,0	16,6	40,7
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	117,9	40,6	49,3
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	14,2	15,2	18,3
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	69,9	108,6	117,8
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	28,9	38,3	179,0
67	Iron and steel	28,0	22,1	42,0
68	Non-ferrous metals	10,5	6,0	10,3
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	414,7	13,1	16,6
71	Power-generating machinery and equipment	1,1	0,0	0,0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	41,6	44,0	89,4
73	Metalworking machinery	0,0	4,7	10,8
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	6,0	7,2	15,3
76	Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	14,7	11,3	19,3
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	17,7	31,5	28,6
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	95,1	106,2	176,0
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,2	2,9	2,8
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	3,2	5,2	12,0
85	Footwear	8,0	6,9	22,7
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	44,1	55,6	85,7
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,2	0,2	0,6
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	19,4	8,5	23,7
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	1 484,7	1 374,7	2 375,2

Appendix 12.2

Table 12.2 - Imports of goods of Azerbaijan, millions of US dollars												
Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2 004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,3	0,6	1,0	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,2	1,4	2,5	5,1	4,0	13,7
01 - Meat and meat preparations	20,1	18,9	16,0	20,1	19,0	25,4	20,4	24,6	25,6	20,9	24,7	29,6
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	12,0	14,9	18,0	20,3	18,4	20,3	23,0	26,7	26,1	41,8	59,0	76,3
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	1,4	1,3	2,0	2,1	2,3	4,8	2,9	6,0	11,1	16,1	11,4	11,8
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	105,6	86,8	85,6	131,7	212,1	146,8	174,0	340,1	492,2	264,9	357,6	432,1
05 - Vegetables and fruit	12,5	15,1	16,2	19,4	20,3	26,8	35,9	60,5	42,7	59,4	90,0	99,1
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	20,8	23,3	27,6	29,8	30,5	33,9	83,2	127,2	121,6	133,2	208,4	197,2
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	7,8	25,2	21,6	20,3	29,9	31,0	37,7	37,9	47,2	45,7	49,5	57,4
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,4	1,1	5,1	8,5	8,0	6,8	6,6	13,2	19,3	18,4	17,8	20,8
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	9,6	6,9	5,6	6,5	7,4	10,0	13,8	18,0	31,3	33,9	41,6	50,2
11 - Beverages	7,5	1,9	3,5	4,8	7,1	13,9	19,2	23,4	27,5	25,9	36,7	46,2
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	10,7	22,6	19,2	18,3	23,8	81,9	92,5	173,8	199,5	222,7	228,1	248,7
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,7	3,6	4,0	5,0	3,7	7,0	8,3	9,0
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,7	4,8	6,4	5,2	2,4	3,3	1,4	1,3	2,2
24 - Cork and wood	15,1	13,5	14,6	16,4	18,6	28,7	29,8	40,2	42,1	48,7	97,7	170,5
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,3
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	2,0	4,4	3,6	6,9	4,5	3,2	12,0	9,5	7,1	3,0	2,9	2,8
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	11,2	11,7	10,8	18,1	18,2	17,2	21,6	27,3	52,3	36,2	49,9	51,7
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	28,1	8,3	10,9	24,9	54,0	68,9	75,6	59,2	86,4	0,6	8,1	8,8
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,8	1,9	0,9	1,0	1,9	4,7	5,0	6,8	10,0	8,2	9,5	19,1
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	0,0	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,9	3,0	4,1	3,6	5,1	2,9	2,9	2,4
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	17,4	16,0	11,5	22,3	90,4	164,0	89,9	65,3	101,8	57,9	71,2	82,8
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	4,6	172,4	214,1	215,6	252,6	277,3	465,4	52,1	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,2
35 - Electric current	35,6	27,6	67,1	58,9	59,0	57,1	56,1	23,4	10,5	5,1	3,7	7,3
41 - Animal oils and fats	1,6	2,0	1,3	0,9	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,9	1,2
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	7,1	10,2	12,1	24,1	29,0	32,0	35,1	43,9	66,1	65,5	83,8	78,5
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,6	2,1	0,6	0,9	1,1	1,3	1,0	0,9

51 - Organic chemicals	5,9	4,9	4,7	7,8	6,6	23,8	27,9	35,5	41,9	29,5	31,3	33,7
52 - Inorganic chemicals	6,6	3,9	4,9	12,9	16,4	22,8	30,2	39,9	43,3	29,6	28,6	36,3
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4,5	4,9	7,1	9,8	12,8	15,1	14,3	14,3	17,5	20,5	15,9	20,0
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	39,8	23,5	22,9	32,0	27,9	32,8	49,2	92,6	109,7	144,1	153,8	243,9
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	10,5	15,2	17,9	22,2	28,9	34,2	47,2	59,8	88,3	91,0	108,3	114,3
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	3,7	4,2	4,1	4,4	9,5	14,3	16,1	14,5	64,9	23,7	19,9	39,1
57 - Plastics in primary forms	3,1	2,2	3,2	1,4	2,4	1,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	7,6	10,4	12,4	31,4	38,6	47,6	63,5	95,4	158,8	96,5	141,0	207,7
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	10,1	8,6	17,1	17,0	25,3	34,0	54,6	69,9	58,3	53,6	68,7	116,6
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,2	1,2	0,3	3,7	4,5	1,3	0,5	0,4	0,2
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	6,7	11,3	14,2	21,4	23,5	29,7	41,5	53,3	39,7	39,1	43,7	62,5
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	8,5	6,2	9,9	37,6	129,4	140,5	68,1	34,9	79,1	38,3	79,4	109,7
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	17,0	16,9	19,3	20,2	32,2	36,1	46,3	56,3	84,1	82,4	93,9	112,0
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	15,8	16,2	13,2	15,7	21,8	25,6	25,9	46,4	61,6	34,1	100,8	42,8
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	36,3	32,7	36,2	54,0	84,3	133,9	150,6	187,8	223,7	216,7	212,1	308,4
67 - Iron and steel	54,2	57,3	177,5	331,8	387,4	272,1	381,8	469,8	475,5	344,3	445,7	841,5
68 - Non-ferrous metals	3,5	4,4	6,4	7,9	8,9	8,3	25,8	28,6	19,6	34,0	52,9	54,4
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	49,2	40,7	80,9	118,0	164,7	153,0	176,3	170,1	218,8	201,8	364,5	360,6
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	59,2	104,5	72,4	76,2	109,0	132,0	284,4	254,7	347,6	411,0	257,3	434,1
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	89,5	117,2	111,9	224,9	391,3	704,3	484,3	612,0	782,9	540,4	540,3	818,7
73 - Metalworking machinery	3,9	4,4	5,1	12,7	14,0	11,0	8,7	18,2	80,9	98,3	120,5	179,7
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	69,8	34,3	90,2	205,2	334,2	259,0	352,6	345,7	466,9	369,6	540,2	872,9
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	17,9	15,1	20,4	21,3	29,1	42,6	51,1	59,1	78,4	71,9	69,6	98,8
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	77,0	63,4	53,3	65,3	89,7	150,3	180,8	184,3	178,0	320,5	181,9	239,9
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	67,5	44,1	58,4	117,3	169,9	173,2	227,0	312,1	326,9	427,6	271,3	477,8
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	48,4	42,3	66,5	111,9	166,6	274,3	393,6	643,3	959,4	553,5	591,3	677,5
79 - Other transport equipment	48,2	154,2	55,8	219,1	70,0	135,0	470,2	217,9	230,7	204,7	170,1	994,3
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3,3	3,2	3,8	8,2	8,9	11,1	10,2	23,5	24,6	19,2	17,8	41,1
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	10,0	12,2	13,1	23,1	29,7	30,1	25,7	35,6	41,2	43,9	53,3	75,3

83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,0	1,1	1,6	2,7	1,9	2,7	2,7	2,3	3,4
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	8,3	13,2	10,9	16,7	32,5	37,5	27,9	24,3	25,2	26,0	27,9	36,1
85 - Footwear	3,7	9,6	10,1	9,8	14,0	15,7	11,5	8,1	7,9	6,5	6,2	6,8
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	25,7	32,5	25,1	45,3	61,5	62,2	95,6	143,9	176,1	153,6	152,4	167,0
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	4,3	2,9	2,0	8,3	5,9	9,9	18,5	9,2	11,5	13,2	11,0	14,0
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	17,4	23,3	37,9	39,3	47,3	57,7	72,1	93,1	118,8	133,0	108,1	156,6
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	0,0	2,2	5,6	1,6	3,2	6,8	11,3	58,3	77,9	110,2	38,4	12,7
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	1,2	1,8	1,4
TOTAL	1 172,0	1 430,8	1 665,5	2 626,4	3 515,8	4 211,2	5 266,6	5 712,1	7 161,8	6 114,1	6 593,5	9 732,8

Appendix 12.3

Table 12.3 - Imports of goods of Kazakhstan, millions US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	1,0	1,6	1,9	2,5	2,8	4,1	5,2	13,5	11,9	14,5	21,2
01 - Meat and meat preparations	26,5	31,2	32,2	39,6	59,8	96,4	136,4	166,7	197,3	161,5	186,5
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	40,7	45,0	37,2	61,9	86,0	139,0	175,4	267,0	381,3	294,9	236,1
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	19,3	15,7	11,9	14,2	15,4	23,3	31,8	54,3	75,2	63,2	54,2
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	36,2	39,9	49,8	57,9	82,8	105,9	146,4	203,2	254,9	223,5	169,1
05 - Vegetables and fruit	23,8	23,5	31,0	46,4	71,1	97,9	134,3	209,7	293,1	288,9	418,0
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	109,7	143,5	118,0	156,5	187,4	231,2	282,3	242,5	344,2	259,4	340,6
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	55,6	63,9	73,7	92,5	128,3	130,8	183,7	263,6	313,6	287,3	267,9
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	2,1	4,8	6,3	7,9	12,1	16,2	20,1	27,9	36,3	40,9	32,3
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	35,2	29,9	33,4	44,2	80,1	142,7	206,4	288,4	357,8	284,0	188,8
11 - Beverages	21,1	21,2	28,0	39,3	76,6	113,6	154,1	254,0	261,7	172,8	137,6
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	44,1	44,7	49,1	41,4	58,0	77,7	86,1	128,0	169,7	164,6	104,1
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,1	0,4	0,4	1,8	6,7	0,9	0,5	0,3	0,7	0,5	0,0
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	5,0	4,8	3,6	21,3	8,4	16,6	20,2	33,8	15,6	30,7	15,0
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	1,5	1,6	1,9	4,0	4,6	12,4	8,5	8,2	11,5	8,5	7,5
24 - Cork and wood	27,4	32,1	20,7	40,1	50,7	80,2	107,7	166,6	147,5	110,7	66,7
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,6	1,5	3,6	4,2	5,9	5,6	4,1
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	9,9	14,2	14,4	17,4	16,5	44,9	67,8	72,1	25,3	20,6	19,0

27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	18,7	26,3	18,3	24,2	40,3	42,0	51,3	64,0	51,2	42,6	40,5
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	70,3	69,8	47,0	46,0	102,5	130,6	114,2	230,6	254,6	69,8	112,8
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	7,2	8,7	8,6	13,4	13,5	10,3	16,3	29,4	44,9	38,5	49,7
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	56,5	55,9	51,0	68,9	193,5	204,3	130,7	158,9	288,7	128,3	145,4
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	352,1	553,4	441,1	565,0	1 069,5	1 426,0	2 398,2	3 028,2	4 547,4	2 363,8	1 905,5
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	125,0	147,7	241,9	255,0	371,9	383,1	471,6	380,8	489,7	285,1	278,2
35 - Electric current	39,7	43,0	28,5	42,6	70,4	62,2	70,6	95,9	134,6	80,3	74,2
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,7	1,2	2,2	4,2	4,3	4,8
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	32,6	42,1	43,8	35,6	28,3	50,9	46,2	73,0	189,8	97,7	78,5
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	6,4	7,7	13,1	9,8	14,1	15,4	13,9	12,5	30,7	26,5	25,2
51 - Organic chemicals	26,7	30,9	29,0	34,2	35,4	61,8	67,6	92,7	131,4	83,4	92,1
52 - Inorganic chemicals	61,6	67,0	192,0	233,7	224,3	183,4	200,0	239,8	314,3	273,0	235,4
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	34,0	39,6	47,7	56,8	73,8	88,7	128,8	159,7	149,6	135,5	133,7
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	89,7	122,1	162,0	219,4	314,1	421,1	501,3	618,9	733,1	770,0	939,5
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	73,5	85,8	99,9	151,1	188,8	242,6	302,4	439,6	520,5	467,7	418,2
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	8,1	14,1	12,8	16,2	27,5	30,1	36,2	50,7	91,3	63,2	47,3
57 - Plastics in primary forms	36,5	33,2	31,1	26,7	27,8	28,2	31,4	40,6	53,0	52,4	27,9
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	59,1	68,5	88,1	143,0	198,1	258,3	376,3	556,1	607,2	499,8	472,6
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	91,1	114,8	116,7	137,3	203,9	240,6	311,0	415,7	498,7	404,3	375,0
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	1,4	2,3	2,2	2,9	2,5	3,1	3,7	5,8	5,4	4,1	4,8
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	84,8	111,8	107,2	134,4	180,5	218,1	299,5	443,6	464,2	343,7	315,8
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	19,4	64,1	58,1	97,0	129,3	193,2	269,7	386,9	215,0	326,2	490,4
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	107,4	125,5	133,4	178,0	243,2	309,2	394,0	511,0	476,0	470,4	405,7
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	42,3	44,9	59,6	95,5	114,1	119,9	156,9	186,1	225,1	171,9	175,8
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	118,8	121,9	145,9	195,1	345,7	442,5	701,8	1 143,2	997,2	673,1	629,6
67 - Iron and steel	312,0	493,4	327,6	540,8	913,9	1 472,5	1 651,6	2 372,5	3 736,2	3 582,4	1 442,0
68 - Non-ferrous metals	60,3	70,5	52,4	62,4	85,4	111,1	182,8	317,6	285,1	182,4	123,0
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	142,6	209,2	235,0	287,4	473,0	698,5	968,5	1 262,0	1 857,2	1 594,2	1 114,6
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	115,1	124,5	133,3	147,6	278,8	449,5	572,9	745,4	564,0	550,2	544,8
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	407,1	615,5	669,7	641,8	1 089,8	1 695,5	1 712,8	2 607,6	3 068,1	2 044,9	1 590,4
73 - Metalworking machinery	40,0	79,4	84,4	46,9	185,4	178,8	616,6	338,2	242,2	153,3	120,4
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	394,4	538,3	454,3	595,9	906,5	1 341,1	1 957,3	2 493,2	3 778,2	2 974,4	1 802,9

75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	67,6	109,1	105,3	115,7	153,6	196,8	231,5	442,5	354,8	266,8	344,6
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	169,3	192,0	189,7	288,2	334,2	446,0	548,0	811,1	390,9	561,2	721,2
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	239,9	298,9	329,0	390,9	645,7	883,4	1 236,0	1 835,1	1 861,6	1 585,4	1 732,5
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	438,6	508,5	493,1	692,8	1 099,6	1 605,1	2 587,2	4 311,2	2 438,1	1 444,1	984,8
79 - Other transport equipment	113,4	98,3	297,5	502,9	608,3	623,1	1 030,2	1 232,8	1 891,2	1 264,1	1 694,2
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	19,6	26,0	31,7	38,3	71,3	72,6	113,5	156,2	167,1	127,9	133,1
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	47,9	59,5	76,6	88,5	132,9	179,0	270,2	400,4	385,1	279,1	234,3
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,0	1,2	2,5	3,9	4,3	9,1	10,0	15,5	19,2	16,1	18,5
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	17,1	20,7	34,0	40,7	48,2	77,4	83,1	129,7	149,1	137,8	161,4
85 - Footwear	21,5	13,4	21,1	20,5	20,1	41,2	38,0	41,8	53,6	36,8	45,9
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	111,5	132,8	133,7	168,5	211,3	269,5	376,3	555,2	636,3	489,8	607,6
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	14,7	15,5	24,7	26,8	27,2	36,9	40,3	56,7	70,6	48,9	44,2
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	100,3	149,0	191,5	226,9	319,2	435,7	567,7	792,0	654,4	715,1	766,5
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	63,8	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	781,9	42,6	48,1
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	6,2	3,5	1,2	3,3	3,2	8,8	1,1	0,1	2,5	3,5	1,2
TOTAL	4 927	6 280	6 581	8 402	12 773	17 333	23 661	32 687	37 808	28 408	24 023

Appendix 12.4

Table 12.4 - Imports of goods of Iran, millions US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2010
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	2,5	2,2	2,3	4,4	7,1	9,0	2,6	60,5
01 - Meat and meat preparations	35,5	77,7	15,8	60,7	106,3	51,8	10,0	890,9
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	50,8	42,5	52,7	72,0	89,3	131,3	61,5	319,3
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	6,0	3,2	7,0	26,8	13,5	16,8	8,7	63,9
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	1 502,1	1 445,1	902,4	878,4	808,0	962,8	282,5	2 297,6
05 - Vegetables and fruit	12,5	37,1	57,8	99,9	109,1	184,4	124,1	735,6

06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	239,2	187,0	189,6	84,7	40,6	138,8	11,3	793,7
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	67,5	66,7	18,0	23,7	67,7	126,2	34,1	284,3
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	125,4	202,9	215,7	227,6	350,4	108,7	18,7	843,5
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	6,4	3,6	9,3	13,9	23,8	33,1	5,3	205,8
11 - Beverages	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	3,4	5,6	1,7	33,8
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	16,0	14,3	80,1	263,5	334,8	370,5	16,3	200,8
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,6	1,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,3	0,3
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	157,0	120,7	88,9	234,7	311,3	252,6	70,8	459,2
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	64,3	76,4	76,0	109,1	162,8	159,7	104,3	295,1
24 - Cork and wood	24,9	34,0	32,8	44,8	63,5	79,2	14,8	155,6
25 - Pulp and waste paper	31,6	34,5	31,3	38,1	58,5	59,7	3,2	122,3
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	216,6	198,0	185,8	296,4	389,4	377,6	119,3	572,1
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	59,2	62,9	58,2	78,8	74,2	97,5	25,8	122,0
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	157,5	113,9	127,0	175,7	345,2	154,8	34,1	160,2
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	19,9	25,1	27,2	35,7	48,5	66,0	18,6	133,9
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	75,5	60,8	32,3	119,5	172,4	216,8	29,3	408,7
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	235,6	499,7	509,6	1 349,3	2 381,0	3 533,0	1 596,7	1 046,5
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	0,0	1,2	2,9	0,0	2,4	0,3	0,0	17,3
41 - Animal oils and fats	11,3	7,1	5,8	9,4	4,0	4,6	1,4	3,7
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	340,9	379,0	361,4	672,0	654,8	631,5	95,7	1 096,6
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	12,0	9,7	9,5	17,3	22,2	23,9	12,9	40,0
51 - Organic chemicals	291,4	314,2	365,2	602,6	631,6	616,8	209,2	927,6
52 - Inorganic chemicals	160,3	171,8	153,2	181,9	221,8	255,3	143,1	358,5
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	116,2	155,3	159,9	198,8	224,0	236,3	56,0	310,2
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	386,6	484,6	447,2	642,4	715,6	755,9	293,8	1 533,4
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	42,7	46,3	43,4	50,6	82,8	84,0	19,4	261,3
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	154,0	164,1	125,4	183,3	371,0	376,9	59,3	497,6
57 - Plastics in primary forms	344,0	423,4	501,3	720,5	986,1	1 166,7	140,3	1 636,5
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	81,7	86,3	95,5	158,7	183,2	200,3	43,2	360,6
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	397,9	433,9	415,0	459,3	469,9	466,8	145,8	764,7
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,1	0,1	2,2	19,3	0,7	0,1	0,3	1,6
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	181,8	136,6	137,2	171,6	197,8	221,0	72,2	470,9

63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	12,4	20,1	35,7	63,8	206,4	117,8	22,9	159,5
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	417,4	372,3	367,0	412,1	509,3	717,5	84,9	1 145,3
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	298,1	315,9	238,7	316,8	400,4	430,3	98,2	626,3
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	120,4	150,5	154,6	222,2	286,4	334,8	121,2	520,4
67 - Iron and steel	1 595,3	1 886,4	1 626,7	3 028,6	4 199,5	5 017,5	1 308,8	8 967,2
68 - Non-ferrous metals	118,6	186,8	202,3	346,4	436,5	546,3	95,1	637,7
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	156,9	218,1	222,0	292,4	442,9	411,3	156,5	885,7
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	735,5	942,5	1 175,2	1 762,6	1 955,2	2 461,3	342,3	2 925,9
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	681,2	977,4	1 432,8	1 934,5	2 922,8	3 338,2	475,8	3 163,4
73 - Metalworking machinery	417,1	390,1	408,3	650,3	597,0	800,4	72,6	741,1
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	1 010,8	1 302,5	1 492,0	1 877,1	2 330,4	2 548,9	582,6	3 541,6
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	154,7	290,1	336,9	414,9	466,7	538,1	117,0	1 006,3
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	256,2	502,3	462,5	693,7	720,2	1 410,9	436,5	762,3
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	589,3	771,2	969,7	1 130,5	1 384,4	1 340,3	465,3	2 379,0
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	795,3	1 186,5	3 163,3	2 258,1	1 934,8	1 110,2	617,4	2 033,2
79 - Other transport equipment	166,1	42,5	292,5	992,8	447,0	751,3	173,5	280,9
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2,2	7,6	11,5	13,0	23,0	35,0	18,3	100,4
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	0,2	1,3	4,0	7,5	28,9	31,5	16,0	164,0
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,5	0,0	0,1	1,6	3,9	7,2	4,0	22,9
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0,0	2,2	2,9	7,2	18,8	30,5	9,5	33,4
85 - Footwear	223,4	0,3	0,5	1,6	7,9	11,3	2,2	11,9
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	57,0	279,8	340,7	421,8	422,8	490,8	178,5	885,9
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	189,1	78,6	90,2	131,5	156,2	189,2	44,2	209,5
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	0,0	125,1	318,6	157,8	391,8	324,1	99,0	578,2
91 - Postal packages not classified according to kind	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	0,0	0,0	0,0	139,0	1 957,3	3 448,0	31 256,9	3 977,2
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,1	0,0	1 441,2	34,2	17,5	54,9	0,0	452,2

Total	13	16	20	25	32	38	40	54
	625,8	173,1	335,7	638,0	997,1	673,9	685,8	697,2

Appendix 12.5

Table 12.5 - Imports of goods of Kyrgyzstan, millions US dollars												
Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4
01 - Meat and meat preparations	1,7	1,7	1,5	3,7	4,9	7,0	13,4	22,5	36,2	44,6	77,3	72,5
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	1,8	1,0	1,1	1,3	2,1	3,8	8,2	16,0	21,0	18,2	17,6	18,5
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	1,9	1,2	1,2	1,7	2,0	2,0	3,1	4,7	6,6	7,8	9,0	11,7
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	38,2	11,3	20,4	14,8	20,3	35,1	51,3	109,4	169,7	129,9	107,5	158,6
05 - Vegetables and fruit	1,8	1,9	2,8	4,0	7,5	11,7	18,6	22,5	28,8	29,3	35,0	38,5
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4,4	7,6	15,3	14,5	23,2	27,9	51,7	42,1	49,1	60,6	62,2	96,4
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	8,1	8,6	7,3	9,6	12,2	15,1	22,1	37,1	52,5	55,4	60,5	82,3
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,2	0,2	0,4	2,4	1,3	1,5	2,2	2,8	3,1	3,0	3,2	4,0
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	2,4	2,2	3,1	4,3	7,6	10,8	17,0	21,9	33,7	36,1	36,1	57,8
11 - Beverages	3,8	6,1	9,6	14,4	19,3	20,6	24,8	40,2	59,2	47,0	49,2	61,2
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	13,5	12,6	9,5	11,6	15,1	21,2	21,6	30,7	34,8	31,4	36,9	45,4
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	1,8	3,5	2,3	1,1	1,5	2,6	1,3	1,7	1,7	1,1	0,9	2,0
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	1,6	0,5	1,7
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
24 - Cork and wood	3,0	2,0	2,6	4,5	7,8	10,6	13,0	26,3	33,7	32,6	29,4	46,4
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,5	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	5,0	3,1	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5	5,8	7,0	7,9	5,3	6,6	6,1
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	3,5	4,5	5,9	9,4	12,5	15,0	17,4	18,9	21,3	11,1	12,3	18,3
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0,5	3,2	6,3	5,2	2,5	1,6	7,9	19,6	22,1	4,3	4,8	6,7
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,7	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	2,0
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	11,1	6,4	13,9	22,1	18,3	24,8	18,6	17,2	27,9	24,5	38,8	32,9
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	75,8	70,7	85,6	126,1	203,2	262,6	439,8	644,5	83,3	16,1	752,1	864,2
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	34,2	34,1	42,7	31,8	34,5	32,6	43,7	78,7	110,7	71,6	62,7	74,7
35 - Electric current	7,6	9,8	9,7	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,4

42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	3,0	2,9	3,5	6,0	10,7	8,5	11,9	20,3	36,1	35,3	47,6	58,1
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,1	0,1	0,3	3,2	0,6	0,1	0,7	0,7	1,5	1,8	0,4	0,5
51 - Organic chemicals	4,6	3,0	4,5	2,4	2,5	2,9	3,7	6,0	6,0	7,0	6,7	7,4
52 - Inorganic chemicals	9,2	17,5	11,7	10,1	25,0	15,8	21,0	26,1	37,1	19,3	18,8	24,2
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4,9	4,3	5,4	7,0	7,6	8,4	12,5	16,7	20,3	20,3	18,4	23,4
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	22,5	23,1	28,2	37,6	38,4	55,7	50,2	82,1	97,4	88,3	108,7	164,5
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	7,7	10,0	11,7	17,2	20,6	21,2	28,4	34,7	44,3	54,1	64,3	76,9
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	2,8	1,9	2,6	4,7	6,3	11,7	10,9	22,2	25,4	17,4	29,4	42,5
57 - Plastics in primary forms	5,5	5,3	6,3	10,3	17,3	21,2	24,1	26,5	26,3	19,2	26,2	41,3
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	2,9	3,3	2,7	4,5	8,9	7,3	10,5	14,3	15,2	15,8	19,7	30,9
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	6,6	6,6	6,5	9,7	10,9	13,3	16,8	27,7	33,3	29,9	30,0	41,9
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,8
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	9,5	8,0	10,9	17,2	19,2	22,3	35,4	48,1	41,6	41,8	47,3	63,6
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	4,0	3,2	4,0	5,9	9,4	11,0	15,5	28,0	37,0	33,0	35,2	54,4
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	11,7	10,8	10,7	14,8	19,3	20,1	25,4	32,8	41,1	44,6	46,5	63,0
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	19,6	16,0	16,3	22,3	25,8	22,9	30,8	33,4	106,5	80,5	88,6	112,6
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	5,6	5,7	6,9	10,2	14,4	20,6	31,6	48,2	72,5	78,7	60,4	86,3
67 - Iron and steel	9,8	8,7	10,7	17,7	31,9	31,9	43,5	77,9	110,5	101,0	93,5	146,8
68 - Non-ferrous metals	3,3	5,3	6,1	6,3	9,8	6,9	6,9	15,8	14,8	7,8	10,9	15,7
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	14,1	13,2	10,8	17,3	20,8	26,0	47,4	71,7	89,4	74,2	75,4	119,4
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	14,2	3,6	1,8	3,6	2,1	5,2	10,3	12,6	29,3	23,3	20,5	22,9
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	39,3	22,8	50,4	34,7	41,0	64,0	94,0	117,1	148,9	137,0	133,2	128,8
73 - Metalworking machinery	0,8	0,0	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,8	2,2	2,8	3,7	1,7	3,0	3,5
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	13,7	11,6	8,6	13,4	14,3	19,6	32,0	53,6	91,8	50,0	82,4	83,3
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	5,6	5,4	5,8	6,9	9,0	9,6	15,1	16,2	27,7	17,5	21,5	34,8
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	13,8	7,1	11,8	16,1	22,6	26,1	89,5	93,1	99,7	44,9	65,2	125,0
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	16,0	8,5	16,2	17,5	21,5	33,4	34,6	53,1	65,1	64,0	92,4	102,0
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	31,6	29,2	26,0	41,5	64,8	40,3	103,2	116,4	153,2	133,0	269,1	432,4
79 - Other transport equipment	6,9	0,7	1,4	8,4	4,3	0,7	27,1	25,3	27,0	19,5	7,0	38,6
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2,6	0,8	1,6	2,9	2,3	3,7	4,0	8,2	9,4	13,4	9,1	12,6
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	5,0	3,4	3,7	6,2	6,3	7,2	11,0	22,7	20,3	15,3	17,2	24,9
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	4,0	3,2	4,3	7,1
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	11,0	10,1	17,5	20,1	11,9	9,2	15,2	9,2	150,5	107,6	118,6	184,3

85 - Footwear	5,0	4,8	5,6	7,3	5,5	4,9	7,4	8,2	63,7	54,0	39,9	53,3
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	7,9	6,6	9,5	9,1	11,6	18,1	23,3	28,5	19,8	19,9	25,3	25,5
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	1,0	0,6	0,8	1,4	1,4	1,9	1,9	2,5	2,9	2,2	3,4	5,0
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	11,8	9,7	9,6	11,6	19,9	19,5	34,1	38,5	46,0	55,1	55,0	75,1
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,8	0,7	8,7	1 439,7	807,9	21,8	24,1
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,2
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	2,6	1,3	8,2	0,9	0,4	0,5
TOTAL	554	467	579	717	941	1 107	1 718	2 417	4 072	2 974	3 223	4 261

Appendix 12.6

Table 12.6 - Imports of goods of Pakistan, millions US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	1,8	1,3	1,9	2,2	0,7	2,4	3,1	8,7	12,4	7,8	12,4	16,0
01 - Meat and meat preparations	0,7	0,5	0,6	1,4	2,3	4,7	13,7	12,7	8,3	6,7	7,3	9,1
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	17,5	7,7	12,1	12,1	16,6	33,6	52,5	64,8	46,3	59,9	91,6	124,0
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,9	0,9	1,8	1,8	2,4	2,1	1,2	2,9	4,3
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	153,4	33,9	64,4	19,8	266,1	188,8	138,5	116,4	1 701,2	374,7	154,6	148,6
05 - Vegetables and fruit	212,1	190,4	250,0	127,4	165,2	294,9	391,8	422,6	432,2	566,1	651,0	717,8
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	232,1	215,1	7,0	8,9	11,4	461,6	718,1	40,8	28,6	201,3	835,6	107,3
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	247,5	200,8	177,8	225,8	258,0	288,8	286,2	267,7	330,7	311,9	424,0	474,6
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	32,6	15,5	3,0	22,9	27,1	65,3	111,8	97,2	131,7	107,1	161,9	225,9
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	21,2	24,4	26,2	34,0	37,4	49,2	64,8	77,1	75,3	67,7	90,4	128,2
11 - Beverages	3,6	2,4	3,7	5,4	5,5	5,2	4,7	11,4	6,1	6,1	8,1	10,2
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0,3	0,1	1,3	0,7	1,2	5,6	8,3	12,2	10,0	20,6	14,6	19,9
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	11,3	18,2	18,4	15,1	26,3	40,3	31,1	34,5	57,8	41,6	32,9	52,2
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	125,7	129,5	198,4	227,6	244,1	315,3	366,3	434,2	333,6	410,1	569,9	627,0
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	39,1	39,6	42,7	61,2	78,5	95,3	107,2	124,1	163,8	115,9	169,6	211,0
24 - Cork and wood	20,0	15,6	23,3	22,1	30,1	32,6	41,0	51,3	48,7	55,5	56,6	63,7
25 - Pulp and waste paper	27,9	28,0	35,2	39,8	46,2	54,7	57,2	69,7	98,4	88,2	87,8	97,7
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	221,1	301,4	379,5	472,7	806,8	773,0	772,5	1 256,2	1 645,5	965,7	1 411,0	1 630,0
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	29,5	31,8	27,0	31,2	57,6	59,0	43,5	60,7	124,1	65,2	87,9	111,5

28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	104,7	135,5	125,0	157,1	228,7	462,1	461,7	709,1	809,0	769,3	619,9	618,5
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	38,4	34,1	35,7	33,2	42,3	54,0	61,4	93,3	75,0	75,6	85,3	94,9
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	48,7	46,7	73,3	110,9	191,0	268,9	282,6	493,1	917,5	500,7	511,1	550,4
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	3 533,8	2 870,1	2 925,0	2 952,2	3 691,6	5 011,6	7 372,4	7 828,8	13 117,6	8 290,1	10 816,7	14 252,9
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	15,9	0,8	6,2	7,3	20,6	18,6	25,0	28,3	18,8	46,7	54,1	48,5
35 - Electric current	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	16,5	8,4
41 - Animal oils and fats	33,9	19,9	32,1	49,4	62,1	43,8	39,9	42,6	69,6	34,1	47,3	43,7
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	414,3	369,0	501,6	682,6	713,5	801,0	813,7	1 235,0	1 775,3	1 342,6	1 745,5	2 458,9
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	27,1	34,4	39,0	51,1	43,7	43,9	45,5	43,5	50,3	64,7	76,5	87,7
51 - Organic chemicals	627,1	639,1	653,1	846,0	1 200,4	1 162,9	1 079,8	1 461,4	1 648,7	1 382,2	1 586,2	2 058,4
52 - Inorganic chemicals	87,7	97,6	76,8	88,6	180,1	269,2	237,3	256,5	686,0	359,8	421,9	507,8
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	132,0	123,5	137,0	149,4	177,8	205,1	232,3	262,6	308,9	273,7	315,1	326,6
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	245,1	230,5	224,1	250,6	271,5	334,5	350,8	492,8	560,3	687,3	650,3	710,1
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	66,9	72,9	74,9	88,3	116,1	137,8	151,7	192,2	231,1	184,6	196,4	207,1
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	202,3	186,1	218,1	227,8	351,4	644,5	451,4	743,9	726,8	804,7	647,1	1 026,6
57 - Plastics in primary forms	305,0	303,5	345,0	401,9	587,7	822,5	932,6	1 064,7	1 127,8	984,1	1 214,2	1 398,1
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	43,4	46,6	49,1	61,7	92,0	116,1	130,7	137,1	151,3	124,7	150,9	194,5
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	298,3	212,5	229,3	253,3	353,9	398,2	397,7	419,5	489,2	522,9	601,1	638,7
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	10,7	17,6	17,7	16,2	25,6	39,8	45,5	40,1	59,7	33,3	46,3	60,9
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	81,0	74,5	97,6	107,5	138,5	197,8	202,3	214,4	197,8	172,8	238,1	318,9
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	10,1	9,0	10,5	14,3	23,8	30,4	40,9	28,0	48,1	40,9	42,7	55,6
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	118,2	139,5	145,6	181,6	219,6	283,8	348,1	385,6	425,5	362,9	422,2	511,5
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	129,6	154,3	191,0	256,5	310,4	470,7	550,9	579,0	588,6	590,8	950,2	1 245,0
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	63,2	55,7	70,8	96,1	128,4	187,5	199,1	248,9	267,0	177,0	181,1	217,2
67 - Iron and steel	272,1	323,5	352,3	446,1	645,3	1 216,0	1 271,7	1 166,7	1 409,5	1 321,8	1 305,9	1 287,3
68 - Non-ferrous metals	99,0	105,7	127,2	155,5	213,5	309,1	406,6	444,5	367,4	325,3	394,6	476,2
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	68,8	72,5	72,6	120,3	141,7	232,2	310,8	333,7	383,1	309,9	385,2	396,7

71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	174,3	184,2	268,6	269,5	314,5	461,3	667,0	751,5	1 652,3	1 696,8	1 176,8	1 093,7
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	636,0	720,9	760,4	871,7	1 250,4	1 720,6	1 605,3	1 401,5	1 466,7	1 077,7	1 083,8	1 018,2
73 - Metalworking machinery	21,0	16,1	16,9	24,5	55,8	90,3	87,1	93,7	112,5	65,7	91,1	76,9
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	215,2	220,8	298,9	424,1	631,1	913,6	1 083,9	1 292,6	1 562,2	1 382,0	1 210,8	1 032,7
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	204,2	226,5	218,1	213,7	228,9	291,1	319,2	279,5	290,6	229,2	221,4	250,6
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	158,4	152,1	245,5	326,0	574,9	1 793,1	2 123,8	1 793,4	1 718,0	677,4	919,2	1 184,2
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	153,7	121,9	174,2	235,4	274,0	449,9	601,2	674,5	892,6	704,8	785,5	819,8
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	369,7	292,3	418,4	577,3	743,5	1 397,9	1 636,5	1 280,3	1 106,8	873,1	1 203,5	1 442,7
79 - Other transport equipment	115,8	103,8	184,0	261,3	778,5	267,5	734,8	1 269,7	517,8	541,1	1 004,8	701,7
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	6,4	6,4	9,4	13,0	22,3	33,1	35,6	52,3	83,9	63,8	52,2	46,7
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	1,5	1,6	3,3	6,5	8,7	15,9	21,6	24,3	27,9	22,2	20,6	28,7
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,9	1,2	1,8	2,9	4,1	6,1	7,8	8,7	9,2	11,6	12,3	17,3
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	4,6	5,3	7,9	12,9	13,0	26,7	31,0	61,5	60,9	48,3	72,1	87,2
85 - Footwear	2,7	3,7	6,6	14,8	19,7	23,7	22,7	34,6	41,3	40,2	60,3	74,8
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	97,2	82,0	96,3	139,6	162,3	236,2	293,6	379,8	412,9	323,5	340,6	359,2
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	49,8	47,3	45,4	45,7	46,5	45,9	47,2	48,8	46,8	43,2	49,6	49,7
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	115,3	110,2	155,5	189,9	164,1	287,8	346,8	381,6	526,4	425,7	511,9	545,3
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	37,9	57,2	18,8	20,9	56,8	51,4	35,7	571,3	4,2	12,8	6,8	18,1
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	230,1	213,3	69,4	262,5	346,1	450,4	468,7	84,3	26,5	88,8	121,4	150,5
TOTAL	11 070	10 198	11 103	13 049	17 949	25 097	29 826	32 594	42 327	31 584	37 537	43 578

Table 12.7 - Imports of goods of Tajikistan, millions US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,10	0,06	0,24	0,36	0,78	1,11	0,17	2,46	3,09
01 - Meat and meat preparations	0,14	0,71	1,28	3,38	7,30	4,20	7,36	27,24	40,94	35,82	33,34	21,98
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	0,37	5,01	2,50	4,65	3,66	5,47	13,26	8,28	14,13	9,66	14,79	11,34
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,18	0,51	0,23	0,34	0,40	0,80	0,81	0,92	1,06	1,32	2,71	1,75
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	45,94	64,23	43,45	50,20	60,27	87,43	91,11	171,17	236,51	187,10	202,62	35,77
05 - Vegetables and fruit	0,22	1,70	2,87	3,22	3,88	4,22	9,29	3,74	7,55	6,72	26,50	8,31
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	10,82	6,90	15,89	25,00	25,97	42,31	86,72	47,33	26,54	39,72	89,34	50,26
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	0,62	4,70	5,69	13,69	15,37	18,19	18,89	21,84	34,17	29,82	39,93	31,50
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,07	0,13	0,02	0,27	1,11	0,56	1,51	1,40	3,82	3,73	3,75	1,38
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	0,66	1,39	3,09	3,32	6,65	8,17	11,17	16,42	23,79	21,69	31,95	32,29
11 - Beverages	0,34	0,37	1,58	1,75	3,89	6,53	10,03	9,59	10,57	7,91	11,18	13,08
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0,21	1,75	0,93	0,73	0,52	1,13	1,02	2,97	1,64	1,00	1,10	2,62
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0,00	0,13	0,31	0,09	0,02	0,03	0,05	0,81	0,70	0,78	0,07	0,36
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,07	0,09	0,15	0,30	0,13	0,05	0,01	0,01
24 - Cork and wood	4,06	3,19	4,51	9,42	17,59	29,79	45,39	66,73	102,39	71,61	72,90	93,91
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,06	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,16	0,17
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	0,36	0,44	0,24	0,37	0,65	0,46	0,38	0,35	1,10	0,86	0,62	0,55
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	0,36	0,24	0,45	0,54	0,90	1,14	1,29	1,80	1,51	1,82	2,50	1,85
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0,00	54,84	57,81	100,11	97,06	137,58	166,47	117,05	67,37	30,81	34,49	0,45
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	0,04	0,33	0,42	0,40	0,65	0,22	0,21	0,45	1,78	0,99	1,06	1,01
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	0,11	0,32	0,32	0,48	0,14	0,54	0,24	1,84	3,50	0,49	1,01	2,13
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	87,03	26,15	28,21	84,06	128,52	114,30	150,40	278,76	431,87	247,92	347,64	318,05
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	35,31	0,03	0,06	0,03	0,23	0,00	1,92	6,44	9,41	10,08	15,52	0,10
35 - Electric current	118,81	1,72	1,14	2,06	2,53	1,90	4,05	3,94	0,92	2,73	0,00	0,00
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,04	0,11	0,16	0,17	0,21	0,30	0,67	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,92	0,12
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or	6,12	9,52	8,91	13,79	15,95	11,82	13,62	12,48	13,46	14,32	22,84	19,52

fractionated													
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,01	1,57	2,39	2,20	1,22	1,31	0,66	0,18	0,11	0,11	0,73	0,18	
51 - Organic chemicals	0,97	0,54	0,60	0,33	0,50	0,29	0,47	0,99	0,70	0,95	2,22	2,08	
52 - Inorganic chemicals	212,77	9,41	8,41	10,78	12,58	17,07	22,34	19,56	27,99	15,77	22,14	24,92	
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2,52	3,52	5,42	7,94	9,90	11,69	15,19	8,33	11,62	7,95	26,92	8,79	
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	0,51	3,75	2,58	6,71	6,79	10,21	16,93	38,42	40,21	43,98	67,02	34,96	
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	0,41	6,42	10,01	17,09	18,19	26,01	31,76	31,45	39,84	38,70	47,56	18,36	
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	9,99	3,56	5,20	4,74	3,06	3,09	5,34	0,85	1,32	4,74	0,94	4,25	
57 - Plastics in primary forms	0,18	1,07	1,05	1,32	1,77	2,93	3,35	3,77	8,67	8,41	15,57	15,42	
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	0,14	1,23	1,64	4,55	5,27	9,25	11,86	11,90	18,44	21,52	32,78	20,47	
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	6,69	4,23	4,07	6,08	4,31	8,28	11,97	9,83	10,52	6,72	11,03	11,08	
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,06	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2,33	5,54	4,17	6,11	6,42	9,99	9,19	14,27	15,95	12,72	16,10	13,13	
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	1,77	1,91	1,49	3,59	5,61	6,33	8,80	12,05	22,84	14,71	19,60	30,04	
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	1,21	2,05	1,99	3,04	4,23	10,16	15,21	20,25	28,84	32,53	32,53	25,08	
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	4,89	11,37	15,59	27,50	30,22	40,66	61,85	64,04	196,94	209,92	301,57	384,51	
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	7,31	4,13	5,31	10,19	19,05	41,52	68,13	79,90	104,12	120,18	146,06	124,05	
67 - Iron and steel	6,47	10,42	3,70	14,05	18,08	20,65	47,97	74,35	81,52	101,55	83,45	98,97	
68 - Non-ferrous metals	0,29	1,22	5,08	3,67	5,81	2,51	3,81	3,62	11,93	7,36	6,46	11,21	
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	2,34	4,53	6,62	8,93	19,66	24,23	44,27	50,53	105,84	123,65	100,22	87,80	
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	3,30	2,74	4,25	4,90	6,39	8,67	9,02	79,45	55,72	14,34	23,67	21,99	
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	14,33	8,36	9,32	20,38	23,60	25,11	34,58	49,81	70,88	69,58	90,60	77,34	
73 - Metalworking machinery	0,48	0,10	0,47	0,46	1,35	1,71	1,61	1,25	3,42	1,71	6,43	1,70	
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	5,25	3,80	5,65	7,81	16,71	18,72	21,76	35,36	47,93	42,59	38,83	48,54	
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	1,55	0,70	2,03	2,25	3,56	3,29	4,35	5,22	8,39	11,59	9,19	11,79	
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	3,24	4,28	10,40	14,66	23,84	58,42	81,13	90,35	56,36	30,90	40,38	50,95	

77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	10,62	5,53	7,49	14,62	33,69	30,91	52,00	97,21	132,17	72,25	69,78	96,33
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	17,12	6,14	8,46	21,67	44,53	54,80	77,82	148,70	182,71	135,36	148,39	141,76
79 - Other transport equipment	5,97	0,76	0,86	5,75	0,47	8,56	1,34	4,03	22,72	14,54	7,36	3,96
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	1,12	0,98	0,75	1,56	22,53	4,78	9,46	9,60	11,18	30,92	28,60	29,35
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	0,62	2,80	3,47	6,61	6,39	10,80	18,37	18,35	35,39	45,15	29,26	36,03
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,10	0,29	0,26	0,16	0,27	1,54	1,07	5,58	34,15	11,16	21,69	69,31
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0,78	6,36	12,85	12,61	22,43	29,47	53,30	116,03	619,56	318,02	461,44	630,43
85 - Footwear	0,96	4,73	5,89	8,69	9,02	11,58	18,06	35,08	186,89	145,83	142,61	264,46
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	0,20	1,38	2,93	4,96	9,13	5,93	8,91	10,69	18,50	11,29	0,25	17,49
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	0,12	0,26	0,66	0,35	0,88	1,16	2,11	3,36	0,66	2,32	2,96	4,34
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	4,04	9,00	7,34	9,98	21,52	31,46	49,69	59,89	86,01	94,56	80,11	70,28
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	1,47	8,81	22,97	35,60	17,34	19,54	36,11	35,54	58,31	40,86	52,17	168,03
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,56	0,00	0,07	1,84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,26
TOTAL	644,0	328,3	371,6	630,1	830,5	1 050,1	1 496,3	2 054,3	3 394,4	2 591,6	3 146,0	3 311,2

Appendix 12.8

Table 12.8 - Imports of goods of Turkey, millions US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	33,5	22,8	15,9	11,8	9,8	14,1	15,5	23,9	41,4	33,7	333,3
01 - Meat and meat preparations	1,8	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,9	0,8	0,6	1,4	4,1	2,5	251,2
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	36,8	23,8	39,0	52,6	70,8	78,4	84,6	119,3	132,5	119,9	139,5
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	37,3	11,6	19,1	33,1	54,7	69,2	84,6	97,1	119,1	107,9	137,0
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	407,8	192,5	389,6	721,5	557,6	226,3	211,8	1 023,7	2 207,6	1 284,6	1 169,8
05 - Vegetables and fruit	192,1	118,1	140,5	131,5	161,7	284,1	347,8	456,4	805,8	617,4	697,0
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	15,5	12,3	20,4	35,5	38,6	46,0	40,4	57,2	92,1	56,6	52,9
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	123,1	122,5	152,0	254,7	291,1	275,4	296,8	373,6	445,2	444,4	580,0

08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	206,0	136,1	144,1	199,9	401,5	341,5	316,5	550,2	773,0	556,4	741,3
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	101,4	95,4	126,7	162,8	231,0	280,1	331,1	380,8	403,3	365,8	403,0
11 - Beverages	14,5	13,3	10,1	15,4	30,7	23,4	39,6	51,0	64,6	79,1	81,8
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	350,0	283,2	207,9	234,9	239,3	275,5	256,3	302,1	391,7	399,8	368,3
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	217,7	274,8	451,2	440,6	396,8	293,3	336,8	327,3	236,2	122,6	225,9
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	233,4	133,6	223,3	425,0	470,2	624,8	527,8	901,8	1 320,1	914,3	1 410,7
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	158,3	130,3	182,4	256,4	343,8	445,8	614,6	723,5	945,3	568,2	1 016,1
24 - Cork and wood	182,1	99,5	120,9	165,5	287,4	361,6	475,7	540,4	548,5	359,7	462,1
25 - Pulp and waste paper	236,6	149,0	191,1	187,3	221,4	278,1	346,3	411,2	473,0	342,5	545,0
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	1 112,9	865,7	1 028,8	1 285,4	1 564,4	1 642,9	1 835,6	2 421,0	2 074,3	1 894,1	2 948,8
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	148,3	100,7	130,4	155,7	179,8	239,1	260,5	303,1	478,9	262,4	315,1
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	896,0	608,4	1 231,3	2 106,4	3 351,1	3 600,7	4 602,6	6 390,1	9 865,7	5 235,3	8 199,9
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	98,1	73,1	103,6	138,1	155,1	174,3	191,0	221,9	257,4	233,5	269,0
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	672,7	348,1	742,0	986,0	1 316,6	1 686,9	2 054,5	2 665,4	3 411,8	3 113,4	3 279,8
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	5 628,2	4 675,1	5 309,4	6 578,9	8 635,9	12 412,5	16 608,3	19 339,4	27 034,4	15 153,7	21 037,2
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	1 082,4	955,4	990,3	977,4	1 164,6	1 646,7	1 664,2	1 857,0	2 349,7	1 640,1	2 366,5
35 - Electric current	131,7	162,3	128,2	43,5	15,7	18,2	18,2	21,5	15,5	17,2	20,5
41 - Animal oils and fats	51,2	33,4	48,8	63,7	60,7	73,1	84,0	109,7	154,2	106,3	136,9
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	291,5	268,9	336,6	409,2	424,9	626,2	792,0	641,3	1 446,5	929,5	794,2
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	31,9	18,8	28,5	39,2	46,3	45,5	56,6	78,0	101,6	86,5	116,0
51 - Organic chemicals	1 745,6	1 312,7	1 546,4	1 952,1	2 608,3	3 020,1	3 142,6	3 507,8	3 880,4	2 941,1	3 787,7
52 - Inorganic chemicals	444,7	352,2	427,5	542,9	695,1	771,9	867,5	1 092,8	1 667,5	1 079,8	1 408,3
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	598,4	485,2	674,7	847,4	1 026,9	1 121,1	1 286,6	1 531,3	1 585,8	1 279,0	1 544,8
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1 344,3	1 345,3	1 718,2	2 302,1	3 035,5	3 183,8	3 343,1	3 838,4	4 738,4	4 419,2	4 778,1
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	389,3	335,8	408,7	510,0	660,7	751,5	882,1	1 064,6	1 244,4	1 190,2	1 414,7
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	374,9	265,5	265,0	392,6	637,6	751,1	780,9	992,9	1 474,6	1 051,7	1 011,3
57 - Plastics in primary forms	1 539,6	1 200,5	1 685,3	2 353,7	3 592,0	4 468,2	5 367,9	6 835,1	7 321,0	5 301,6	7 650,0
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	305,7	281,5	374,3	483,2	634,2	715,7	853,6	1 035,0	1 165,0	939,8	1 221,7
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	609,1	579,4	697,7	893,3	1 158,8	1 383,0	1 591,8	1 922,8	2 176,3	1 867,3	2 245,6
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	227,3	248,6	295,2	295,7	274,8	269,3	346,3	410,6	392,5	231,7	334,1
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	363,5	227,4	329,4	496,7	697,4	736,7	910,2	1 103,1	1 225,7	931,1	1 228,9

63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	146,0	71,3	112,2	177,1	285,7	439,5	464,9	624,9	617,7	376,6	642,7
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	914,8	635,8	831,0	1 140,2	1 498,1	1 737,9	2 011,9	2 429,1	2 564,8	2 175,6	2 780,9
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	2 123,8	1 920,7	2 839,0	3 440,6	4 169,5	4 440,5	4 686,0	6 008,8	5 646,1	4 718,4	6 539,6
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	389,3	287,0	379,3	479,7	686,6	968,6	1 364,6	1 455,5	1 430,8	1 055,0	1 425,7
67 - Iron and steel	2 395,4	1 803,0	2 161,7	3 282,4	5 324,9	6 746,6	8 140,7	11 341,0	15 031,4	7 670,2	9 720,7
68 - Non-ferrous metals	1 096,2	811,1	1 088,7	1 410,9	2 238,7	3 006,2	4 879,6	6 356,5	6 385,8	3 930,6	6 339,8
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	723,9	637,9	729,8	900,2	1 347,3	1 644,2	2 079,8	2 433,7	2 997,9	2 081,6	2 789,5
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	1 416,5	1 957,1	2 030,9	2 031,4	2 929,1	3 647,0	3 960,3	5 067,4	6 236,3	5 585,8	6 716,9
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	2 318,7	1 639,6	2 918,6	3 996,8	4 510,3	5 181,4	5 740,4	6 762,8	5 325,6	3 281,8	5 144,2
73 - Metalworking machinery	376,3	327,2	430,8	580,1	963,9	1 205,3	1 481,2	1 532,4	1 554,9	1 190,4	1 139,9
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	2 160,8	1 809,2	2 140,5	2 723,3	3 760,8	4 469,8	5 619,9	6 970,5	7 899,7	5 846,8	6 873,1
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	1 591,5	781,1	985,4	1 212,5	1 765,5	2 464,7	2 811,7	3 260,0	3 126,3	2 793,8	3 263,3
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	2 993,3	1 206,1	1 087,3	1 529,7	2 501,2	2 970,9	3 390,6	4 263,0	4 046,0	3 698,6	4 431,1
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	2 877,0	2 142,5	2 895,5	3 660,1	5 458,6	6 152,6	6 970,5	7 942,0	8 255,6	6 923,8	8 422,3
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	5 416,2	1 814,3	2 296,6	5 342,0	10 107,9	10 378,8	11 145,2	12 035,4	12 358,3	8 741,8	13 174,4
79 - Other transport equipment	1 197,4	958,5	807,6	433,8	1 706,8	1 338,4	1 833,5	1 946,5	2 769,7	2 984,2	4 714,0
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	205,3	113,2	130,5	201,1	289,6	374,7	522,7	567,5	644,6	406,8	560,2
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	184,7	115,4	125,4	170,4	282,8	365,0	514,2	680,8	733,8	548,2	711,3
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	33,5	27,8	36,8	56,8	122,8	231,8	296,4	390,6	405,6	222,2	264,7
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	263,8	238,9	283,3	422,4	651,3	787,8	1 097,7	1 566,6	2 216,2	2 147,3	2 835,2
85 - Footwear	113,7	84,2	116,2	191,1	303,3	412,8	515,0	569,9	672,9	539,5	659,7
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	832,0	625,3	748,8	945,8	1 304,9	1 681,1	1 800,5	2 098,9	2 406,2	1 985,0	2 451,6
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	364,1	262,7	304,9	388,1	525,1	594,1	608,2	696,3	745,7	606,3	750,8
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	1 312,1	1 065,9	1 223,7	1 419,9	1 874,5	2 167,8	2 473,5	3 088,9	3 389,2	2 651,5	3 269,3
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	2 068,3	2 510,9	2 224,7	3 422,6	3 689,5	6 214,9	9 287,7	10 924,9	16 443,5	10 795,3	12 672,8
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,0	989,4	1 406,2	2 598,4	3 497,5	3 894,8	4 012,7	5 325,1	4 991,0	1 632,4	2 523,5

TOTAL	54 150	41 399	51 270	69 340	97 540	116 774	139 576	170 063	201 961	140 869	185 541
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Appendix 12.9

Table 12.9 - Imports of goods of Turkmenistan, millions US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	1,12	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,08	0,43	0,35	0,15	0,04	0,09	2,01	0,04
01 - Meat and meat preparations	44,60	3,26	6,95	10,33	5,73	4,75	2,89	6,11	12,48	13,67	11,92	5,21
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	32,93	3,79	3,23	5,58	5,22	5,45	5,23	6,29	12,70	13,18	30,23	22,52
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,50	0,19	0,10	0,48	0,86	0,88	0,62	1,07	1,88	1,72	4,27	2,91
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	13,78	10,35	12,11	10,58	7,51	9,54	17,53	56,38	172,80	77,12	80,10	39,85
05 - Vegetables and fruit	8,29	5,45	6,80	12,64	11,08	15,59	21,69	4,42	13,50	10,62	90,35	14,27
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	38,90	10,22	18,79	25,22	30,34	22,75	23,54	25,78	30,24	37,73	67,38	36,34
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	29,01	10,14	10,32	15,06	19,30	22,88	19,89	21,28	34,16	42,83	56,24	48,10
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,78	0,70	0,22	0,28	0,46	0,50	0,80	0,42	0,51	1,28	3,91	0,83
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	10,53	3,21	4,74	8,02	11,06	13,52	13,54	16,67	26,94	27,72	41,55	31,15
11 - Beverages	9,32	1,83	4,15	6,85	7,74	8,79	10,31	7,08	9,79	13,03	19,26	12,35
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	15,96	12,74	20,67	36,01	14,93	14,36	9,40	10,33	9,48	8,82	12,19	4,97
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,00	0,06	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,06
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0,12	0,14	0,07	0,02	0,12	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,14	0,06	0,66	0,00
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,14	0,26	0,16	0,11	0,79	0,41	0,01	0,20	0,86	0,36	0,76	0,05
24 - Cork and wood	2,78	1,20	3,60	4,84	5,95	5,60	6,34	10,52	26,52	40,57	42,20	46,14
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,00	0,03	0,11	0,24	0,48	0,06	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	1,00	0,36
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	0,05	0,26	0,37	0,83	0,42	0,95	0,40	0,28	0,11	1,20	1,19	0,35
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	6,95	4,80	2,98	5,72	7,92	8,71	11,65	15,03	27,97	27,41	26,73	11,25
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	0,15	0,06	1,18	0,24	0,30	0,57	0,68	1,21	1,22	0,41	3,18	0,07
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	4,04	2,61	2,28	2,99	7,41	7,45	4,03	2,73	3,56	9,78	17,49	4,64
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	0,03	0,03	0,05	0,08	0,10	0,10	0,08	0,04	0,08	0,14	0,03	0,16
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	20,90	10,57	9,27	8,85	15,00	9,07	15,33	17,21	24,26	23,21	41,88	23,50
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	0,44	0,01	0,48	0,18	0,06	0,00	0,03	0,05	2,90	0,17	0,15	0,01
35 - Electric current	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,29	0,00
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,00	0,07	0,06	0,37	0,11	0,64	0,17	0,07	0,06	0,04	1,42	0,49

42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	2,86	3,47	9,08	4,46	5,69	3,24	4,13	3,55	6,06	9,45	18,87	10,77
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	0,98	3,58	3,16	2,13	1,42	1,23	0,96	0,52	0,32	0,41	0,93	0,39
51 - Organic chemicals	13,11	6,92	6,33	8,86	10,55	16,86	8,88	8,76	16,21	16,18	17,30	26,89
52 - Inorganic chemicals	11,83	4,60	5,41	4,84	10,34	5,79	7,88	7,19	8,49	16,83	10,85	6,96
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	18,86	8,11	13,27	15,84	20,42	25,30	21,20	13,35	21,68	32,59	60,22	12,95
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	30,41	10,81	9,63	10,41	15,08	16,19	22,93	29,01	36,51	49,49	54,01	50,83
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	27,05	28,32	29,75	36,57	22,89	22,88	27,22	26,70	31,93	31,95	52,55	29,25
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	23,95	7,55	5,13	12,86	12,16	0,55	0,50	0,74	2,10	1,41	0,80	14,78
57 - Plastics in primary forms	2,35	2,89	2,74	3,69	5,83	8,28	13,00	16,88	23,43	22,31	19,72	19,63
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	14,13	5,37	7,66	21,27	16,94	20,64	22,36	17,18	41,50	58,72	99,04	10,64
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	17,33	15,14	25,00	32,17	44,61	40,94	48,23	62,28	79,17	91,25	83,99	61,71
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	0,37	0,46	0,55	0,87	0,24	0,13	0,04	0,29	1,74	0,48	0,58	0,61
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	43,48	13,83	17,40	24,25	24,82	28,66	19,84	31,50	45,60	40,38	55,17	58,60
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	7,46	3,50	5,98	5,85	9,36	11,46	13,95	13,72	23,73	36,88	52,57	11,41
64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	37,94	4,18	7,18	9,29	8,71	6,72	8,43	7,90	20,95	21,19	27,01	15,01
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	40,32	18,82	31,97	41,62	38,30	36,34	48,52	26,88	38,40	51,13	86,52	26,09
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	36,10	25,78	22,05	29,79	40,55	41,50	46,29	44,30	82,95	125,83	226,44	68,59
67 - Iron and steel	147,25	98,94	87,94	160,23	208,16	219,88	215,48	449,08	819,25	938,40	476,74	567,19
68 - Non-ferrous metals	9,96	3,66	2,70	4,05	4,47	4,60	10,67	8,49	13,93	22,56	22,00	17,30
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	59,59	38,60	49,29	62,60	90,01	86,77	76,61	96,03	243,51	424,17	480,04	229,10
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	62,24	31,50	38,43	50,32	46,69	67,69	62,02	61,03	113,01	218,25	85,92	75,21
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	0,00	134,58	172,38	184,66	281,72	244,91	200,71	353,07	618,24	461,96	274,59	349,20
73 - Metalworking machinery	2,59	7,78	3,92	1,74	2,24	3,64	23,02	15,45	29,25	17,87	13,87	14,31
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	153,08	97,16	72,64	169,40	232,62	142,83	152,56	159,04	254,17	647,01	402,99	591,99
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	23,20	9,87	5,93	12,13	9,76	8,15	7,32	15,43	32,16	25,32	47,59	67,46
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	79,77	12,21	25,87	37,12	60,59	48,32	35,67	55,35	120,63	127,21	147,75	148,05
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	72,33	66,45	43,28	81,21	101,11	82,23	86,76	119,02	184,71	395,57	312,20	193,50
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	128,74	38,90	69,83	113,13	161,89	145,12	99,66	194,82	390,15	441,73	312,55	362,56
79 - Other transport equipment	4,94	226,11	63,45	52,37	446,81	439,12	168,81	209,10	51,05	142,75	278,99	239,88
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	21,41	7,73	9,57	9,19	16,96	16,76	12,97	18,63	60,46	71,88	129,07	30,64

82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	11,86	14,24	11,45	15,02	15,34	21,64	18,64	24,25	43,91	71,15	80,82	28,44
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,46	0,30	0,13	0,81	0,39	0,38	0,74	0,39	1,32	0,99	1,22	2,97
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	11,35	5,51	13,34	21,40	15,19	12,30	29,97	25,14	64,23	25,38	33,94	16,34
85 - Footwear	5,86	4,25	8,71	8,31	5,61	8,58	15,08	7,35	6,29	6,15	17,18	2,61
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	13,80	22,09	12,97	24,97	33,90	26,83	31,12	44,09	81,44	105,67	73,21	134,98
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	11,29	2,96	1,66	3,26	2,46	2,98	3,14	3,01	3,31	6,78	8,49	9,51
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	35,08	22,77	18,07	25,49	28,31	40,42	46,83	42,43	84,52	89,01	96,40	63,47
93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	105,27	20,07	80,83	55,56	33,36	33,09	65,24	11,68	21,33	193,57	115,56	394,01
96 - Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,00	0,26	0,16	0,21	0,10	1,20	1,01	1,04	3,26	4,72	5,57	2,38
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,00	0,00	4,87	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
TOTAL	1 530	1 111	1 104	1 514	2 239	2 097	1 848	2 428	4 133	5 396	4 840	4 272

Appendix 12.10

Table 12.10 - Imports of goods of Uzbekistan, millions US dollars

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
00 - Live animals other than animals of division 03	0,29	0,18	0,92	0,46	0,82	1,47	2,85	7,87	19,01	20,51	6,98	19,45
01 - Meat and meat preparations	5,24	2,74	7,11	10,02	19,98	20,62	9,01	10,08	12,20	5,51	7,96	24,76
02 - Dairy products and birds' eggs	9,01	7,76	11,28	18,20	16,23	17,04	13,30	12,48	16,83	18,41	15,65	28,94
03 - Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	0,64	1,17	0,75	0,72	1,32	1,77	1,12	1,77	3,80	1,25	3,30	2,36
04 - Cereals and cereal preparations	80,54	77,86	51,00	32,54	45,27	88,16	101,48	203,26	421,10	297,83	304,90	52,76
05 - Vegetables and fruit	5,54	6,65	5,30	6,10	8,00	7,83	11,39	13,58	12,09	12,70	21,91	10,74
06 - Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	64,37	70,48	36,41	27,53	30,71	50,33	48,45	44,07	66,74	67,24	52,93	45,00
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	16,16	20,64	23,66	23,61	24,84	28,71	23,17	30,33	45,33	46,41	55,16	63,68
08 - Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	0,35	0,76	0,38	0,45	1,00	0,88	1,63	3,24	9,60	10,01	12,24	2,54
09 - Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	8,89	9,44	11,27	8,78	11,43	13,47	16,38	33,49	50,60	56,64	83,13	92,10
11 - Beverages	1,79	2,38	2,41	2,93	3,54	3,55	3,01	4,17	6,14	3,16	4,90	8,34
12 - Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	7,15	11,32	3,03	4,48	5,32	7,55	14,38	18,35	19,63	25,99	21,88	14,95
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,00
22 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits	0,13	15,69	12,49	0,87	3,11	0,42	1,05	5,61	4,23	3,57	13,82	6,04

23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0,53	1,48	1,32	1,72	2,11	2,11	3,19	4,07	5,85	5,20	7,81	11,86
24 - Cork and wood	10,85	13,08	13,66	23,38	47,77	83,18	124,69	205,76	302,95	245,61	237,71	311,02
25 - Pulp and waste paper	0,64	0,69	1,24	1,34	0,74	5,34	3,85	7,86	3,39	1,64	2,36	2,81
26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	2,85	2,69	21,13	2,93	2,75	3,99	9,07	3,05	4,37	5,57	10,20	8,58
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	17,12	16,89	14,19	10,81	17,59	16,81	22,45	31,94	47,21	53,36	53,37	23,33
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	37,42	37,98	28,22	34,95	57,90	39,73	94,86	187,98	88,34	55,17	106,49	34,09
29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	3,21	3,04	3,19	4,67	7,31	9,48	8,88	10,05	13,21	16,90	22,21	13,44
32 - Coal, coke and briquettes	1,66	2,31	3,81	1,97	1,32	1,65	1,50	1,85	2,29	1,42	4,35	6,40
33 - Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	9,51	10,03	8,64	45,60	63,50	91,87	142,60	393,06	552,46	459,71	628,33	164,03
34 - Gas, natural and manufactured	0,00	0,05	1,58	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,02
35 - Electric current	154,67	34,67	17,64	8,60	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	11,49
41 - Animal oils and fats	0,52	1,16	1,41	1,35	2,19	3,15	4,05	3,44	7,53	3,86	3,46	5,35
42 - Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	8,18	7,58	11,18	18,82	10,49	10,75	15,91	38,51	47,17	75,99	135,79	188,60
43 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable	1,14	1,53	2,65	1,13	1,22	2,27	2,18	6,94	8,50	10,65	8,93	14,86
51 - Organic chemicals	17,01	14,35	11,81	15,92	18,90	28,32	35,22	40,79	47,20	46,08	50,42	56,44
52 - Inorganic chemicals	20,77	19,37	18,90	15,03	17,62	21,44	25,86	22,73	33,51	34,27	33,15	35,48
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	22,90	25,43	23,89	25,62	35,71	41,09	45,52	54,79	56,15	48,84	67,29	59,26
54 - Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	30,65	40,83	45,98	75,13	91,73	113,07	160,72	214,92	267,02	285,88	357,98	307,75
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	32,65	30,93	28,03	31,28	38,38	33,96	38,34	51,31	52,49	58,06	74,90	68,68
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	0,86	0,84	3,15	0,38	3,30	4,50	6,30	4,32	4,63	2,84	2,67	5,19
57 - Plastics in primary forms	31,35	36,50	29,96	36,30	46,65	54,36	81,18	112,83	160,10	130,79	204,81	209,29
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms	8,53	15,40	16,13	12,63	18,59	25,52	34,77	43,81	61,03	56,86	53,20	41,61
59 - Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	46,36	45,93	46,75	40,38	35,60	43,09	60,24	72,76	86,98	92,86	97,61	92,98
61 - Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	1,65	0,49	0,47	0,60	0,37	0,13	0,89	0,32	0,44	0,18	0,74	0,14
62 - Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	36,19	46,16	45,04	41,74	68,12	76,28	75,30	111,91	170,36	125,38	139,91	180,17
63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	7,72	10,64	13,58	22,75	39,63	57,32	74,31	106,48	155,71	100,46	107,98	151,56

64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	22,25	25,96	29,14	29,81	37,39	46,29	63,39	78,97	101,25	104,57	135,18	121,66
65 - Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	58,16	59,06	69,37	73,89	78,83	85,45	107,76	125,14	150,14	146,73	178,50	136,43
66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	22,65	23,97	28,05	29,67	44,15	46,19	58,83	73,55	92,16	129,33	98,51	90,90
67 - Iron and steel	125,75	140,43	112,90	137,89	254,94	272,76	392,77	884,06	1 237,78	1 171,01	605,09	640,52
68 - Non-ferrous metals	6,82	12,25	10,83	14,71	23,50	38,38	44,83	61,67	88,45	75,09	83,98	64,46
69 - Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	50,29	68,61	46,57	49,70	70,06	70,00	83,48	141,73	185,72	182,64	142,85	219,59
71 - Power-generating machinery and equipment	85,34	104,48	76,54	89,49	146,53	159,30	205,87	240,99	287,48	278,39	311,97	471,53
72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries	183,98	207,04	244,17	235,55	221,72	272,08	309,19	518,87	726,00	666,36	543,01	486,34
73 - Metalworking machinery	12,57	41,85	7,53	4,28	7,29	20,70	13,26	29,02	54,78	53,09	98,65	153,40
74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	120,46	141,59	128,40	146,79	150,82	189,92	232,56	322,17	514,61	580,19	419,48	506,98
75 - Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	33,46	29,75	24,42	45,95	66,58	66,77	49,91	58,23	48,58	55,02	82,84	45,77
76 - Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	52,23	58,40	52,26	73,50	90,03	127,35	166,71	167,27	290,74	192,90	204,67	201,69
77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	54,62	70,03	52,36	71,43	89,29	94,48	121,34	185,61	286,69	265,53	285,48	297,99
78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	177,54	231,33	181,55	248,32	321,97	447,06	591,50	783,08	1 109,45	952,45	1 059,94	1 097,84
79 - Other transport equipment	55,34	30,84	22,31	168,68	240,01	46,29	55,33	57,64	286,49	39,89	391,37	311,96
81 - Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	5,51	7,21	6,85	8,96	9,92	12,59	17,66	28,76	32,30	36,95	36,86	29,80
82 - Furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	16,46	17,24	17,74	21,25	23,05	32,20	29,55	38,12	54,56	46,67	51,78	57,00
83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0,51	0,47	0,79	0,69	0,92	1,15	2,04	2,55	2,97	2,98	3,20	4,13
84 - Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	20,51	19,19	29,19	22,20	17,63	21,24	27,97	86,06	64,11	55,55	83,09	42,78
85 - Footwear	16,51	14,91	15,73	11,59	7,87	12,36	15,98	12,83	14,46	8,60	17,61	19,55
87 - Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	32,27	44,86	60,18	62,84	91,52	71,56	79,21	121,42	139,12	105,96	145,54	138,52
88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	2,71	4,39	5,29	5,97	9,12	9,97	10,66	15,69	14,57	16,24	18,70	16,10
89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	39,34	43,98	56,44	46,13	46,25	58,50	57,31	115,01	115,07	143,52	189,41	132,02

93 - Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	60,58	51,20	53,24	58,80	41,76	74,59	53,87	89,90	290,13	309,36	84,01	115,21
97 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL	1 961	2 096	1 911	2 270	2 893	3 288	4 110	6 368	9 054	8 106	8 288	7 778

Results of calculations of productivity export basket

Afghanistan

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	5,9	147,0	91396,5	537411,5
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	29,8	63,3	39356,5	1171248,2
43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	2,7	44,2	27481,1	72825,0
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	2,1	26,0	16165,4	33624,0
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	6,2	18,1	11253,6	69322,1
52 Cotton	6,7	17,3	10756,2	72496,7
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	3,9	15,5	9637,0	37295,4

Azerbaijan

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	94,8	5,5	40976,3	3882505,3
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	0,8	2,7	20115,6	15086,7
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	0,6	1,2	8940,3	5185,4
15 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc.	0,7	1,1	8195,3	5408,9
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0,3	0,9	6705,2	2011,6
50 Silk	0,0	0,5	3725,1	37,3
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0,1	0,4	2980,1	357,6
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	0,1	0,3	2235,1	178,8
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	0,1	0,3	2235,1	178,8

Iran

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	76,0	4,4	31729,3	2411106,6
99 Commodities not elsewhere specified	9,8	2,8	20191,3	197067,6
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0,2	2,1	15143,5	2574,4
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	0,9	1,9	13701,3	11920,1
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	0,5	1,8	12980,2	5841,1
31 Fertilizers	0,8	1,8	12980,2	9735,1
79 Zinc and articles thereof	0,1	1,8	12980,2	1817,2
29 Organic chemicals	4,0	1,7	12259,0	49158,7
05 Products of animal origin, nes	0,1	1,4	10095,7	706,7
26 Ores, slag and ash	2,7	1,1	7932,3	21258,6

Kazakhstan

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
79 Zinc and articles thereof	0,9	10,9	128324,7	111642,5
78 Lead and articles thereof	0,4	10,3	121261,0	49717,0
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	0,6	7,1	83587,6	53496,1
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	3,4	4,8	56510,0	193264,1

27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	72,0	4,2	49446,2	3561116,3
74 Copper and articles thereof	3,7	3,7	43559,8	162913,5
26 Ores, slag and ash	5,0	3,6	42382,5	213183,8
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	0,8	3,2	37673,3	30515,4
81 Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	0,3	3,1	36496,0	11313,8
72 Iron and steel	7,0	2,7	31786,9	220918,6
10 Cereals	0,9	1,4	16482,1	14174,6

Kyrgyz Republic

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
71 Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	51,4	15,1	17492,9	899134,1
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	4,8	14,1	16334,4	78568,5
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	2,0	4,2	4865,6	9633,8
52 Cotton	1,7	4,1	4749,7	7932,0
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	5,3	4,1	4749,7	25268,5
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0,8	3,6	4170,5	3294,7
01 Live animals	0,4	3,1	3591,3	1400,6
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	1,5	3,1	3591,3	5207,3
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	0,6	3,1	3591,3	1975,2
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	0,8	3,0	3475,4	2606,6

Pakistan

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
52 Cotton	20,1	51,6	66877,0	1344896,6
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	14,1	45,5	58971,0	830901,4
10 Cereals	11,1	17,9	23199,6	257051,4
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	1,5	16,1	20866,7	30256,7
55 Manmade staple fibres	2,4	10,9	14127,1	33763,8
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	1,9	10,2	13258,8	24528,7
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	2,3	9,0	11664,6	26245,3
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	0,3	7,5	9720,5	2916,1
42 Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	2,7	7,5	9720,5	26148,1
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	8,8	7,5	9720,5	85832,0
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0,5	6,5	8424,4	4380,7
62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	7,0	6,4	8294,8	58063,8

Tajikistan

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	59,4	62,5	59582,2	35362,0
52 Cotton	14,9	38,3	36512,0	5454,9
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	5,2	11,1	10581,8	552,4
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	2,4	7,1	6768,5	163,1
26 Ores, slag and ash	8,2	5,9	5624,6	460,1
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	1,1	5,8	5529,2	58,1
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	0,1	3,3	3145,9	4,1

62 Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	2,6	2,4	2288,0	59,3
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Turkey

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	1,2	14,9	158076,8	188111,3
11 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	0,8	9,0	95482,6	77340,9
25 Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	1,7	6,7	71081,5	119416,9
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	1,1	6,5	68959,7	75855,6
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	2,9	6,2	65776,9	190753,0
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	0,4	5,6	59411,4	23170,4
61 Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	6,2	5,3	56228,6	349742,2
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	1,6	5,1	54106,8	86029,8
20 Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	1,2	4,0	42436,7	52197,2
54 Manmade filaments	1,1	4,0	42436,7	45407,3

Turkmenistan

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
52 Cotton	5,4	13,8	82781,7	4461,9
27 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	90,9	5,3	31793,0	28903,0
63 Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	0,6	2,1	12597,2	80,6
13 Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	0,1	1,3	7798,3	3,9
58 Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	0,1	1,0	5998,7	4,2
51 Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	0,1	0,9	5398,8	4,3
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	0,1	0,6	3599,2	3,6
50 Silk	0,0	0,5	2999,3	0,3
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	0,1	0,5	2999,3	2,7
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	0,3	0,4	2399,5	7,0

Uzbekistan

Industry	Exports as a share of total exports (%)	Specialisation (Balassa Index/RCA Index)	PRDY	EXPY
52 Cotton	18,8	48,1	83573,4	15670,0
79 Zinc and articles thereof	1,9	23,1	40136,1	742,5
08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	8,4	17,9	31101,1	2609,4
74 Copper and articles thereof	11,6	11,4	19807,4	2305,6
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	3,5	10,4	18069,9	639,7
28 Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	7,4	10,2	17722,4	1306,1
31 Fertilizers	3,3	8,0	13899,9	458,7
50 Silk	0,1	4,0	6950,0	5,6
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0,3	3,6	6255,0	18,1
60 Knitted or crocheted fabric	0,5	3,1	5386,2	28,0

Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade

Table 1 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Turkey in 2000 (top and bottom ten items)

Code	Commodity group	Export, thousand USD	Import, thousand USD	Net export, thousand USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantage					
76	Telecommunication and audio equipment	0,0	27415,3	-27415,3	-10,6
6	Sugar, confectionary, honey	0,0	11247,8	-11247,8	-4,3
77	Electrical equipment, devices, repair parts	0,0	11200,9	-11200,9	-4,3
35	Electrical energy	0,0	9234,9	-9234,9	-3,6
72	Industrial equipment of special purpose	131,7	5480,5	-5348,7	-2,0
74	Industrial equipment of general purpose	202,5	4693,1	-4490,6	-1,7
87	Laboratory equipment	130,2	4277,6	-4147,4	-1,6
69	Metal ware, others	0,0	3521,7	-3521,7	-1,4
66	Non-metal, mineral products	0,0	3451,1	-3451,1	-1,3
65	Fabric, textile	541,5	4033,4	-3491,9	-1,3
Goods of competitive advantages					
12	Tobacco and its products	220,0	0,0	220,0	0,1
24	Bark and wood	415,3	0,0	415,3	0,2
51	Products of organic chemistry	630,2	182,5	447,7	0,2
29	Raw materials of animal and plant origin	1082,9	299,8	783,2	0,4
21	Hide, leather, unmanufactured fur	1368,2	0,0	1368,2	0,6
57	Unmanufactured plastic	3353,0	226,9	3126,1	1,5
68	Base metals	4850,4	864,2	3986,3	2,0
28	Metallic mineral, facings	7353,5	0,0	7353,5	3,5
26	Textile fiber	11948,4	0,0	11948,4	5,6
33	Oil and oil products	70004,3	231,7	69772,6	32,9

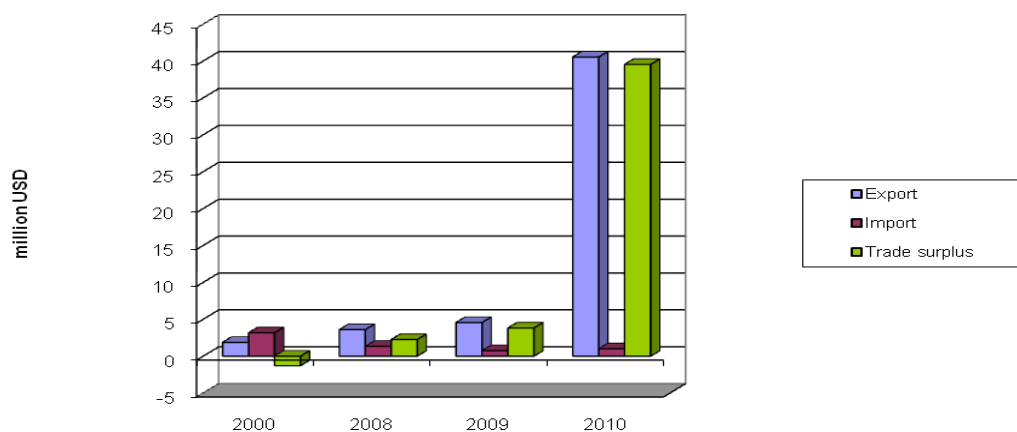
Table 2 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Turkey in 2010 (top and bottom ten items).

Code	Commodity group	Export, thousand USD	Import, thousand USD	Net export, thousand USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantages					
69	Metal products, others	0,0	75 684,0	-75 684,0	-2,9
72	Industrial equipment of special purpose	309,1	63 569,4	-63 260,4	-2,4
74	Industrial equipment of general purpose	161,8	51 522,6	-51 360,9	-2,0
55	Essence, perfumery	0,0	50 552,4	-50 552,4	-1,9
77	Electrical equipment, devices, repair parts	201,1	46 431,4	-46 230,3	-1,8
78	Transport facilities	736,6	38 625,0	-37 888,4	-1,4
64	Paper, cardboard	0,0	34 875,8	-34 875,8	-1,3
66	Non-metal, mineral products	0,0	33 700,7	-33 700,7	-1,3
67	Iron, steel	0,0	29 944,0	-29 944,0	-1,2
89	Other finished products	0,0	29 727,1	-29 727,1	-1,1
Goods of competitive advantages					
24	Bark and wood	490,9	762,5	-271,6	0,1
34	Nature and liquefied gas	1 939,4	0,0	1 939,4	0,3
26	Textile fiber	3 300,6	232,2	3 068,5	0,6
21	Hide, leather, unmanufactured fur	4 003,7	0,0	4 003,7	0,7
35	Electrical energy	5 329,3	0,0	5 329,3	0,9
61	Leather, leather products	7 326,2	0,0	7 326,2	1,3
51	Goods of organic chemistry	9 050,2	4 368,3	4 682,0	1,4
68	Base metals	10 295,9	9 492,3	803,6	1,4

57	Unmanufactured plastic	22 228,0	18 270,0	3 957,9	3,2
33	Oil and oil products	100 588,5	10 638,3	89 950,2	17,1

Trade between Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan

Azerbaijan is the net exporter in foreign trade with Kyrgyz Republic. According to the customs data as of 2008, the export from Azerbaijan exceeded import. The tendency was in process in subsequent years. In 2010 the export from Azerbaijan was increased sharply and exceeded import in 40 times as much. Such a growth led to increase of oil products export to Kyrgyzstan. In comparison with 2009, the export of oil products was increased in 55 times as much, in natural units and became 90% out of the general export value in 2010 (see diagram below).



Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 1 – Dynamics of the foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan, 2000-2010.

Evaluation of technological trade structure

The export structure of Azerbaijan in Kyrgyzstan is characterized with high concentration of metal-intensive products, in particular oil products. The labor-intensive products, such as furniture and bedding items, are less than 1%. The import from Kyrgyzstan is less concentrated. Its structure is exceeded with highly technological products such as agricultural machinery and electronic devices which is more than 60%. Material-intensive products are the quarter of import of Kyrgyzstan. And basically it is vegetables and raw materials of plant origin.

Table 3 – Technological structure of export and import in Azerbaijan, 2010.

Production level *	Share in export structure	Share in import structure	Average index of profit	Export, mln.USD	Import, mln.USD
Material-intensive products	97,19%	25,62%	3,381	39,401	0,258
Capital-intensive products	0%	0%	0	0	
Labor-intensive products	0,47%	0,36%	0,005	0,192	,003
Easy simulated and technology intensive products	2,33%	10,15%	-0,369	0,946	0,102
Complex simulated and technology intensive products	0%	63,87%	-3,017	0	0,642

* *Material intensive products should be understood as agriculture, oar, fertilizers, and oil; capital intensive products - drinks and tobacco products, rubber and technical products, metallurgy; labor intensive products - furniture, clothes and footwear;*

*low tech products - chemical industry, its products;
high tech products -equipment, devices, technics.*

Evaluation of competitive advantages of Azerbaijan

The index calculation of competitive advantages is indicated in Tables 12 and 13. Comparison of advantages and disadvantages for the period of 2000 and 2010 is performed. The content of leading products to be exported has been changed within the period of 10 years. The oil products (No.334) take the leading positions in export. Otherwise, the export of tea and mate (No.74) and vegetable oils, oil (No.421) are the same.

The content of import products from Kyrgyzstan was changed in complete; list of the products to be imported from Kyrgyzstan was enlarged. In 2010 electronic devices and vegetable products tool the leading positions in import.

Table 4 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan in 2000.

Code	Type of products	Export, USD	Import USD	Net export, USD	Index LFI
Goods of competitive disadvantage					
892	Printing materials	0	1055	-1055	-0,016
652	Cotton fabric, fabric	3917	8080	-4163	-0,022
743	Pumps, centrifuges	2677	1112245	-1109568	-16,416
893	Plastic products	0	1834571	-1834571	-27,187
Goods of competitive advantage					
74	Tea and mate	1177918	198560	979358	26,463
422	Vegetable oils, oil and others	380279	0	380279	9,493
421	Vegetable oils, oil, “soft products”	193015	0	193015	4,818
112	Alcohol products	66442	0	66442	1,659
778	Electric machines and equipment	20000	0	20000	0,499
642	Paper and cardboard	11571	0	11571	0,289
533	Pigments, coloring matters and other	9037	0	9037	0,226
727	Equipment for good industry	2239	0	2239	0,056
733	Metal products and others	1048	0	1048	0,026

Table 5 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in the foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan in 2010.

Code	Type of products	Export, USD	Import, USD	Net export, USD	Index with LFI
Goods of competitive disadvantages					
269	Clothes, textile	0	3528	-3528	-0,017
899	Different goods	0	3658	-3658	-0,017
721	Agricultural machinery, except tractors	0	40572	-40572	-0,191
292	Raw vegetable products	0	96799	-96799	-0,455
541	Medical products, (exception - GRP542)	0	102062	-102062	-0,479
54	Vegetables	0	157360	-157360	-0,739
778	Electric machinery, facilities	0	601791	-601791	-2,827
Goods of competitive advantages					
334	Oil products	36662919	0	36662919	4,275
61	Sugar, molasses, honey	2674816	0	2674816	0,312
571	Etherin polymeric materials	946450	0	946450	0,110
821	Furniture, pillows and other	191709	0	191709	0,022
57	Fruits, nuts, except nut oil	30346	0	30346	0,004
73	Chocolate, cacao	25000	0	25000	0,003

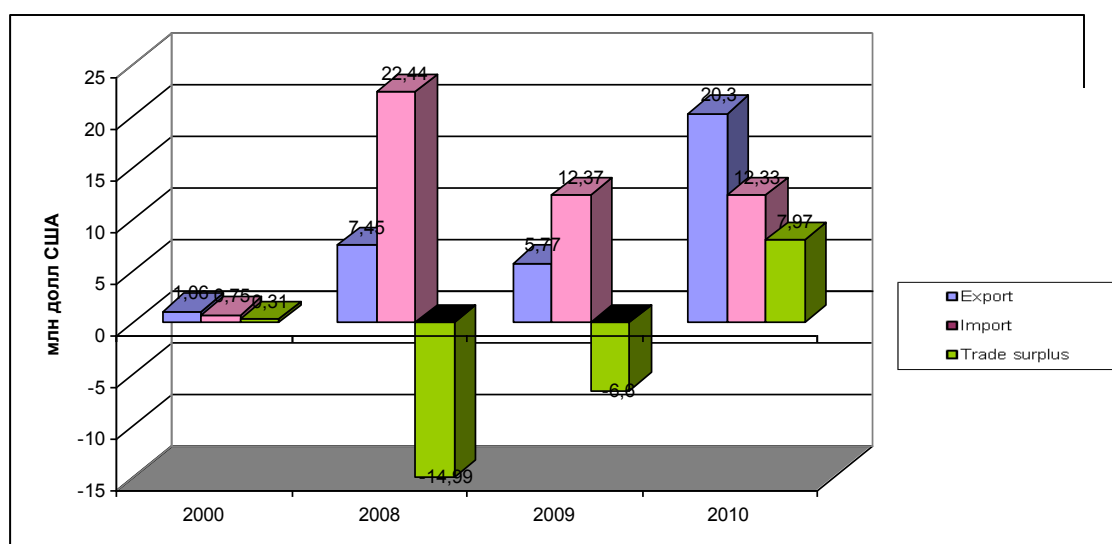
421	Registered vegetable oils, oils.	5040	0	5040	0,001
74	Tea and mate	3230	0	3230	0,000

Trade between Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan

Within the period from 2000 to 2010, the foreign trade of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan has been followed with tendency of export value growth. Starting from 2009, there is an export growth defined with oil products value increase.

However, the import situation on the markets of Uzbekistan was another within 2000 to 2010. In 2009 the import value was decreased in half as against a year before. That was defined with decrease of capital-intensive products delivery (cars and other transport facilities) and cancellation of silk import. Reduction of delivery of the products mentioned above can be defined with falling demand of Azerbaijan because of the crisis in 2008.

In 2010 the import value was at the same level that made possible to get serious trade surplus along with the export growth of Azerbaijan.



Source: UN, Comtrade

Figure 2 – Dynamics of the foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan, 2000-2010.

Evaluation of technological trade structure

The material intensive products i.e. oil products export are prevailed in the export structure of Azerbaijan. The rest part is products of other technical characteristics.

Import from Uzbekistan is less concentrated. The technological trade structure is prevailed with capital intensive and material intensive products. Material intensive products from Uzbekistan are submitted with food industry products. The rest part is products of other technical characteristics.

Table 6 – Technological pattern of export and import of Azerbaijan in 2010.

Production level *	Share in export structure	Share in import structure	Average index of profit	Export, mln.USD	Import, mln.USD
Material intensive products	91,14%	25,37%	30,92	18,50	3,13

Capital intensive products	0,74%	55,61%	-25,80	0,15	6,86
Labor intensive products	0,59%	3,37%	-1,31	0,12	0,42
Easy simulated science intensive products	5,80%	9,75%	-1,86	1,18	1,20
Complex simulated science intensive products	1,74%	5,90%	-1,96	0,35	0,73
*Material intensive products should be understood as agriculture, ore, fertilizers, oil; capital intensive products – drinks and tobacco, technical goods, metallurgy; labor intensive products – furniture, cloth and footwear; low tech products – chemical industry; high tech products – equipment, devices, technical equipment.					

Evaluation of competitive advantages of Azerbaijan

The information on index estimation of the competitive advantages is provided in Tables 1 and 2. There is the comparison of leading and weak positions in 2000 and 2010. For the period of 10 years, the content of leading export products was changed for the benefit of labor intensive products. Export of oil products took the leading position the polymeric materials had had before.

The content of import products was changed as well. In 2000, tractors and agricultural technique took the leading position in import of Uzbekistan. However, in 2010 the leading position was given to cars. This fact proves that Azerbaijan has changed its preferences to the “LUX” class from Uzbekistan.

Table 7 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan in 2000 (top and bottom ten items).

Code	Commodity group	Export, USD	Import, USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantages					
722	TRACTORS	0	295050	-295050	-19,061
721	AGRIC.MACHINES,EX.TRACTR	4644	112200	-107556	-7,036
542	MEDICAMENTS	0	91160	-91160	-5,889
661	LIME,CEMENT,CONSTR.MATRL	0	53961	-53961	-3,486
676	IRON,STL.BAR,SHAPES ETC.	0	45083	-45083	-2,913
292	CRUDE VEG.MATERIALS, NES	0	39301	-39301	-2,539
523	METAL.SALTS,INORGAN.ACID	7200	21598	-14398	-1,066
58	FRUIT,PRESERVED,PREPARED	0	11920	-11920	-0,770
54	VEGETABLES	0	11570	-11570	-0,747
222	OILSEED(SFT.FIX VEG.OIL)	0	11438	-11438	-0,739
Goods of competitive advantages					
571	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	216928	0	216928	9,921
522	INORGANIC CHEM.ELEMENTS	207940	0	207940	9,510
873	METERS,COUNTERS,NES	117222	0	117222	5,361
723	CIVIL ENGINEERING EQUIPT	58600	0	58600	2,680
741	HEATNG,COOLNG EQUIP,PART	52998	0	52998	2,424
874	MEASURE,CONTROL INSTRMNT	47900	0	47900	2,191
516	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS	36150	0	36150	1,653
112	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	28000	0	28000	1,281
334	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	27702	0	27702	1,267
629	ARTICLES OF RUBBER, NES	26630	0	26630	1,218

Table 8 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan in 2010 (top and bottom ten items).

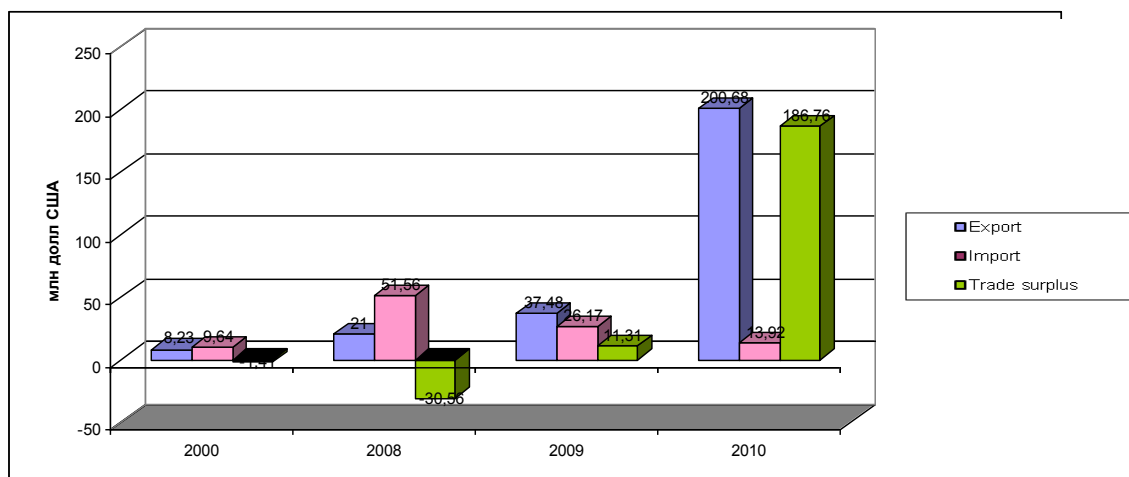
Code	Commodity group	Export, USD	Import, USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantages					

781	PASS.MOTOR VEHCLS.EX.BUS	0	4873916	-4873916	-18,582
41	WHEAT, MESLIN, UNMILLED	0	1154045	-1154045	-4,400
682	COPPER	0	1127743	-1127743	-4,300
57	FRUIT,NUTS EXCL.OIL NUTS	0	1001262	-1001262	-3,817
562	FERTILIZER,EXCEPT GRP272	0	902140	-902140	-3,439
783	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES NES	0	630058	-630058	-2,402
54	VEGETABLES	0	460551	-460551	-1,756
222	OILSEED(SFT.FIX VEG.OIL)	0	419386	-419386	-1,599
721	AGRIC.MACHINES,EX.TRACTR	201500	531916	-330416	-1,561
651	TEXTILE YARN	0	294784	-294784	-1,124
Goods of competitive advantages					
334	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	18443927	0	18443927	42,717
571	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	869800	192998	676802	1,279
597	PREPRD ADDITIVES,LIQUIDS	170652	0	170652	0,395
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, ETC.	142291	0	142291	0,330
727	FOOD-PROCESS.MCH.NON DOM	119400	0	119400	0,277
598	MISC.CHEMICAL PRODTS.NES	118000	2860	115140	0,262
665	GLASSWARE	74750	6122	68628	0,150
658	TEXTILE ARTICLES NES	41360	0	41360	0,096
232	SYNTHETIC RUBBER, ETC.	34700	0	34700	0,080
74	TEA AND MATE	18247	0	18247	0,042

Trade between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan

The Republic of Azerbaijan is the net exporter for Turkmenistan since 2008. Within the periods from 2008 to 2010 the growth tendency was followed with export value increase from Azerbaijan to Turkmenistan. In 2010, the export value was increased more than five times. It was specified with increase of vessels, motor boats/boats export from Azerbaijan.

Within the period from 2008 to 2010, the import situation was quite opposite. In 2009, the decrease of import from Turkmenistan and increase of export from Azerbaijan led to change of trade balance from negative to positive one. Decrease of import value was related to decrease of oil products, cement and construction supplies import.



Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 3 – Dynamics of foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, 2000-2010.

Evaluation of technological trade structure

The export structure of Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan is prevailed with high tech products. The most part of export value is vessels, motor boats/boats. The export of material intensive products consists of food industry products.

The import structure of Turkmenistan prevailed import of low tech products in particular plastic materials, more than 97% out of the general import. The rest share is labor intensive and material intensive products. Import of material intensive products from Turkmenistan to Azerbaijan is defined with fruits and nuts delivery.

Table 8 – Export and import of Azerbaijan, 2010

Production level*	Share in export structure	Share in import structure	Average advantage index	Export, mln, USD	Import, mln, USD
Material intensive products	9,06%	0,28%	1,07	18,18	0,04
Capital intensive products	0,32%	0,00%	0,04	0,64	0,00
Labor intensive products	0,64%	2,44%	-0,22	1,29	0,34
Easy simulated and technology intensive products	0,23%	97,27%	-11,77	0,46	13,54
Complex simulated and technology intensive products	89,75%	0,00%	10,89	180,10	0

* Material intensive products should be understood as agriculture, oar, fertilizers, and oil;
capital intensive products - drinks and tobacco products, technical products, metallurgy;
labor intensive products - furniture, clothes and footwear;
low tech products - chemical industry;
high tech products -equipment, devices, technics.

Evaluation of competitive advantages and disadvantages of Azerbaijan

The information on index of competitive advantages is provided in Tables 1 and 2. There is comparison of leading and weak positions of the years 2000 and 2010. The content of leading export products has been changed since 2000. The following products were included: material intensive, food industry. However, the leading position was given to high tech products. In 2010, such a position was taken with vessels, motor boats/boats. In general, the foreign trade of Azerbaijan with Turkmenistan continues its development and has the most competitive advantages in trade of high tech products.

The content of leading import products from Turkmenistan to Azerbaijan was changed as well since 2000. In 2000, the following products prevailed: material intensive provided with mining industry products. However, in 2010, the import of mining industry products from Uzbekistan has stopped and low tech products take the leading position instead, i.e. plastic in its initial form.

Table 9 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan in 2000 (top and bottom ten items).

Code	Group of products	Export, USD	Import, USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantage					
334	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	6746	5640510	-5633764	-29,020
343	NATURAL GAS	0	2273472	-2273472	-11,713
278	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	0	865712	-865712	-4,460
684	ALUMINIUM	0	591876	-591876	-3,049
652	COTTON FABRICS, WOVEN	0	50003	-50003	-0,258
57	FRUIT,NUTS EXCL.OIL NUTS	0	22513	-22513	-0,116
773	ELECTR DISTRIBT.EQPT NES	0	20188	-20188	-0,104
274	SULPHUR,UNRSTD.IRON PYRS	0	16461	-16461	-0,085
291	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERLS.NES	0	14300	-14300	-0,074

231	NATURAL RUBBER, ETC.	0	5760	-5760	-0,030
Goods of competitive advantages					
782	GOODS, SPCL TRANSPORT VEH	3045610	0	3045610	18,390
522	INORGANIC CHEM.ELEMENTS	983439	0	983439	5,938
723	CIVIL ENGINEERING EQUIPT	974814	1021	973793	5,881
742	PUMPS FOR LIQUIDS,PARTS	807627	0	807627	4,877
699	MANUFACTS.BASE METAL,NES	469021	0	469021	2,832
747	TAPS,COCKS,VALVES,ETC.	439159	0	439159	2,652
744	MECHANICAL HANDLNG EQUIP	352686	0	352686	2,130
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, ETC.	115181	0	115181	0,695
896	WORKS OF ART,ANTIQUE ETC	115005	0	115005	0,694
772	ELEC.SWITCH.RELAY.CIRCUT	82146	0	82146	0,496

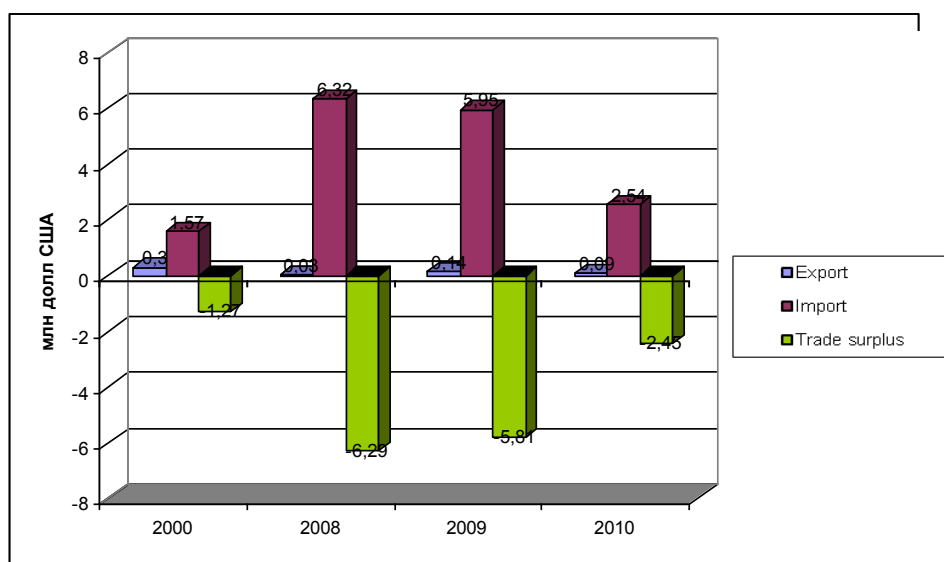
Table 10 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan in 2010

Code	Group of products	Export, USD	Import, USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantage					
575	OTH.PLASTIC,PRIMARY FORM	0	13538755	-13538755	-11,800
661	LIME,CEMENT,CONSTR.MATRL	0	324249	-324249	-0,283
57	FRUIT,NUTS EXCL.OIL NUTS	12000	39543	-27543	-0,034
652	COTTON FABRICS, WOVEN	0	14091	-14091	-0,012
269	WORN CLOTHING,TEXTL.ARTL	0	1719	-1719	-0,001
Goods of competitive advantages					
793	SHIP,BOAT,FLOAT.STRUCTRS	175030456	0	175030456	10,580
61	SUGARS,MOLASSES,HONEY	16665600	0	16665600	1,007
744	MECHANICAL HANDLNG EQUIP	4523700	0	4523700	0,273
658	TEXTILE ARTICLES NES	632597	0	632597	0,038
48	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	530473	0	530473	0,032
893	ARTICLES,NES,OF PLASTICS	384552	0	384552	0,023
59	FRUIT, VEGETABLE JUICES	375024	0	375024	0,023
723	CIVIL ENGINEERING EQUIPT	322045	0	322045	0,019
553	PERFUMERY,COSMETICS,ETC.	275571	0	275571	0,017
679	TUBES,PIPES,ETC.IRON,STL	265914	0	265914	0,016

Trade between Azerbaijan and Pakistan

The Republic of Azerbaijan is net exporter for Pakistan in foreign trade. Within the period of 2008 to 2010 the volatility was seen in export value from Azerbaijan. However, the export index of 2000 had not been exceeded.

Within the period from 2008 to 2010 there was a tendency of decrease of import value of Azerbaijan and Pakistan. In 2010, the import value was reduced in two times. It was defined with decrease of rice import and stopping of oil products import.



Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 4 – Dynamics of foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Pakistan for the period of 2000-2010

Evaluation of technological trade structure

Export from Azerbaijan to Pakistan consists of material intensive, labor intensive and low tech products. At that, the export is focused on material intensive products, i.e. liquid butane, propane.

The import structure from Pakistan is prevailed with material and labor intensive products. Material intensive products consist of more than two thirds out of the general import and provided with food industry products.

Table 11 – Export and import of Azerbaijan in 2010

Production level*	Share in export structure	Share in import structure	Average advantage index	Export, mln. USD	Import, mln. USD
Material intensive products	93,33%	62,80%	1,91	0,08	1,6
Capital intensive products	0%	0,41%	-0,03	0	0,01
Labor intensive products	1,81%	26,54%	-1,57	0,002	0,67
Easy simulated and technology intensive products	4,86%	9,04%	-,027	0,004	0,23
Complex simulated and technology intensive products	0%	1,20%	-0,08	0	0,03

* Material intensive products should be understood as agriculture, oar, fertilizers, and oil;
 capital intensive products - drinks and tobacco products, technical products, metallurgy;
 labor intensive products - furniture, clothes and footwear;
 low tech products - chemical industry;
 high tech products -equipment, devices, technics.

Evaluation of competitive advantages and disadvantages of Azerbaijan

The estimation on competitive advantages and disadvantages index is included. There is comparison of leading and weak position in 2000 and 2010 years. Since 2000, the content of leading exporting products has been changed and reduced. In 2010, the leading position in export

of Azerbaijan was given to mineral fuel products i.e liquid butane and propane. In 2000, the competitive advantage was given to aluminum export.

The content of products to be imported from Pakistan to Azerbaijan has been significantly changed for the period of 10 years. However, the rice still takes the leading position in import of Pakistan.

Table 12 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Pakistan in the year of 2000

Code	Commodity group	Export, USD	Import USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantage					
728	OTH.MACH,PTS,SPCL INDUST	0	1114880	-1114880	-18,959
42	RICE	0	348768	-348768	-5,931
48	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	0	85627	-85627	-1,456
899	MISC MANUFCTRD GOODS NES	0	9664	-9664	-0,164
269	WORN CLOTHING,TEXTL.ARTL	0	5370	-5370	-0,091
658	TEXTILE ARTICLES NES	0	3689	-3689	-0,063
894	BABY CARRIAGE,TOYS,GAMES	0	1478	-1478	-0,025
Goods of competitive advantage					
684	ALUMINIUM	210124	0	210124	18,935
288	NON-FERROUS WASTE,SCRAP	85550	0	85550	7,709

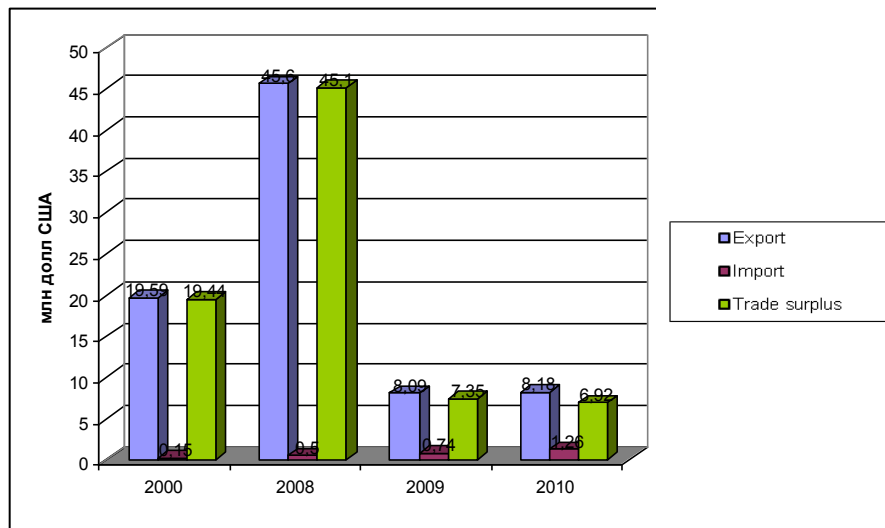
Table 13 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Pakistan in 2010

Code	Commodity group	Export, USD	Import, USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantage					
42	RICE	0	1402815	-1402815	-3,470
642	PAPER,PAPERBOARD,CUT ETC	0	513277	-513277	-1,269
574	POLYACETAL,POLYCARBONATE	0	115797	-115797	-0,286
98	EDIBLE PROD.PREPRTNS,NES	0	109587	-109587	-0,271
542	MEDICAMENTS	0	73982	-73982	-0,183
848	CLOTHNG,NONTXTL;HEADGEAR	0	71645	-71645	-0,177
541	MEDICINES,ETC.EXC.GRP542	0	38519	-38519	-0,095
57	FRUIT,NUTS EXCL.OIL NUTS	0	37948	-37948	-0,094
845	OTHR.TEXTILE APPAREL,NES	0	30001	-30001	-0,074
733	MACH-TOOLS,METAL-WORKING	0	22800	-22800	-0,056
821	FURNITURE,CUSHIONS,ETC.	0	20217	-20217	-0,050
Goods of competitive advantage					
342	LIQUEFIED PROPANE,BUTANE	79763	0	79763	5,871
511	HYDROCARBONS,NES,DERIVTS	4151	0	4151	0,306
269	WORN CLOTHING,TEXTL.ARTL	1550	0	1550	0,114

Trade between Azerbaijan and Tajikistan

The Republic of Azerbaijan is the netto exporter for Tajikistan. The export value of Azerbaijan exceeds the import value. In 2009, the export value was reduced in 6 times. Such a fall relates to reduce of aluminum ore export to Tajikistan.

However, the import of Azerbaijan was more solid. Within the period from 2000 to 2010 the progressive growth of import value from Tajikistan was seen. For such a period, the import value was increased from 0.15 mln. USD to 1.26 mln. USD. That was related to increase of demand for the finished aluminum from Tajikistan.



Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 5 – Dynamics of the foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Tajikistan for the period of 2000-2010 years.

Evaluation of technological trade structure

The export structure from Azerbaijan to Tajikistan is prevailed with material intensive products. The major part of material intensive products export consists of sugar, molasses and honey. Besides, Azerbaijan exports the labor intensive as well as low and high tech products.

The import structure from Tajikistan is prevailed with capital intensive products, i.e. finished aluminum. Its share in the import structure consists of 84%. Material intensive products, in particular, vegetable farming products consists the rest part in the import structure.

Table 14 – Export and Import of Azerbaijan in the year of 2010

Production level *	Share in export structure	Share in import structure	Average advantage index	Export, mln,USD	Import, mln,USD
Material intensive products	95,85%	16,07%	18,41	7,84	0,20
Capital intensive products	0%	83,93%	-19,37	0	1,05
Labor intensive products	1,09%	0%	0,25	0,09	0
Easy simulated and technology intensive products	0,58%	0%	0,13	0,05	0
Complex simulated and technology intensive products	2,48%	0%	0,57	0,20	0

* Material intensive products should be understood as agriculture, oar, fertilizers, and oil;
 capital intensive products - drinks and tobacco products, technical products, metallurgy;
 labor intensive products - furniture, clothes and footwear;
 low tech products - chemical industry;
 high tech products -equipment, devices, technics.

Evaluation of competitive advantages and disadvantages of Azerbaijan

The information on competitive advantages index is included. There Is comparison of leading and weak positions in the years of 2000 and 2010. Since 2000, the content of leading products has been changed. In 2000, the aluminum ore was one of the most competitive products in trade

between Azerbaijan and Tajikistan. However, upon stopping aluminum export (in 2010 year), the significant part in export was given to food industry products. For the period of 10 years, Azerbaijan “won” competitive advantage from Kyrgyzstan in the field of sugar, molasses and honey trade. Such products became leaders of export in 2010.

The content of products to be imported from Tajikistan was reduced within the period of 10 years. As in 2000, the aluminum took the leading position in import.

Table 15 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Tajikistan in 2000 year.

Code	Commodity group	Export, USD	Import, USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantage					
684	ALUMINIUM	1141	103129	-101988	-1,04
641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	83733	22693	61040	-0,22
57	FRUIT,NUTS EXCL.OIL NUTS	0	7116	-7116	-0,07
699	MANUFACTS.BASE METAL,NES	0	5582	-5582	-0,06
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, ETC.	0	4022	-4022	-0,04
61	SUGARS,MOLASSES,HONEY	0	2805	-2805	-0,03
56	VEGTABLES,PRPD,PRSVN,NES	0	1088	-1088	-0,01
724	TEXTILE,LEATHER MACHINES	0	1000	-1000	-0,01
Goods of competitive advantage					
285	ALUMINIUM ORE,CONCTR.ETC	18623052	0	18623052	1,42
421	FIXED VEG.FAT,OILS, SOFT	274276	0	274276	0,02
334	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	217253	0	217253	0,02
122	TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED	184725	0	184725	0,01
735	PARTS,NES,FOR MACH-TOOLS	116184	0	116184	0,01
575	OTH.PLASTIC,PRIMARY FORM	37800	0	37800	0,00
121	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	28710	0	28710	0,00
642	PAPER,PAPERBOARD,CUT ETC	8896	0	8896	0,00
821	FURNITURE,CUSHIONS,ETC.	7400	0	7400	0,00
592	STARCHES,INULIN,ETC.	2116	0	2116	0,00

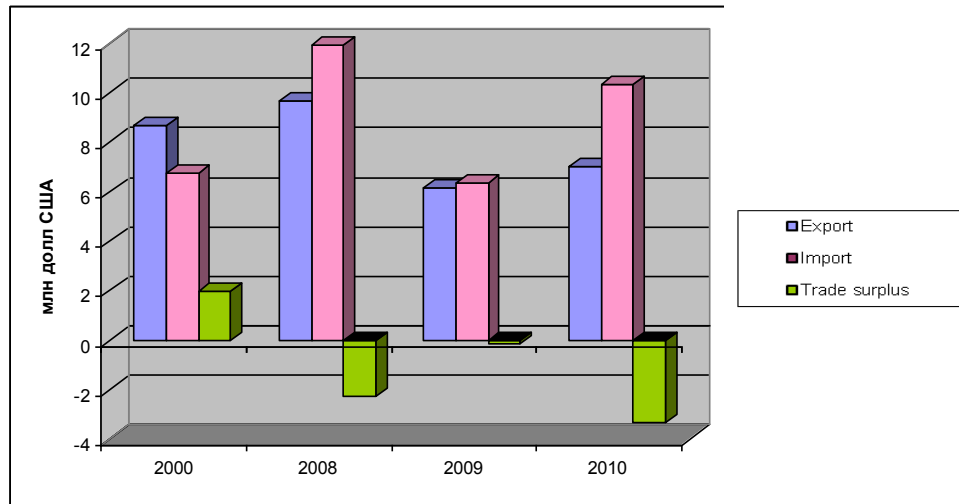
Table 16 – Competitive advantages and disadvantage in foreign trade between Azerbaijan and Tajikistan in 2010 year.

Code	Commodity group	Export, USD	Import, USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantage					
684	ALUMINIUM	0	1054254	-1054254	-19,369
54	VEGETABLES	0	201887	-201887	-3,709
Goods of competitive advantage					
61	SUGARS,MOLASSES,HONEY	6637120	0	6637120	18,722
421	FIXED VEG.FAT,OILS, SOFT	697747	0	697747	1,968
334	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	208399	0	208399	0,588
73	CHOCOLATE,OTH.COCOA PREP	188938	0	188938	0,533
874	MEASURE,CONTROL INSTRMNT	172837	0	172837	0,488
821	FURNITURE,CUSHIONS,ETC.	89409	0	89409	0,252
59	FRUIT, VEGETABLE JUICES	85064	0	85064	0,240
571	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	47250	0	47250	0,133
773	ELECTR DISTRIBT.EQPT NES	28102	0	28102	0,079
48	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	20330	0	20330	0,057

Trade between Iran and Kyrgyzstan

Iran is the net importer in foreign trade with Kyrgyzstan. In 2009, because of the crisis, the demand from Iran and Kyrgyzstan decreased significantly, the trade balance was reduced but

still negative. In 2010, according to the customs statistics, the situation was about to be changed but the tendency was still the same.



Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 6 – Dynamics of foreign trade between Iran and Kyrgyzstan within the period of 2000-2010

Evaluation of technological trade structure

The export structure from Iran to Kyrgyzstan is prevailed with material intensive, capital intensive and labor intensive products. The most part of the export is the labor intensive products provided with industrial products.

The import from Kyrgyzstan is completely focused on trade of material intensive products which is provided with food industrial products.

Table 14 – Export and Import of Iran in 2010 year

Production level*	Share in export structure	Share in import structure	Average advantage index	Export, mln.USD	Import, mln.USD
Material intensive products	27,81%	95,06%	-32,39	1,95	9,83
Capital intensive products	16,42%	0,24%	7,79	1,15	0,03
Labor intensive products	42,29%	2,15%	19,34	2,97	0,22
Easy simulated and technology intensive products	9,16%	0,00%	4,41	0,64	0,00
Complex simulated and technology intensive products	4,32%	2,55%	0,85	0,30	0,26

* Material intensive products should be understood as agriculture, oar, fertilizers, and oil;
capital intensive products - drinks and tobacco products, technical products, metallurgy;
labor intensive products - furniture, clothes and footwear;
low tech products - chemical industry;
high tech products -equipment, devices, technics.

Evaluation of competitive advantages and disadvantages of Azerbaijan

The information on competitive advantage index is included. There is comparison of leading and weak positions for the years of 2000 and 2010. As it is seen, the ten of leading export products has been changed significantly for the period of 10 years. In 2010, the content of leading export products excluded high tech products; the leading positions were given to labor intensive products.

The content of leading import products has also been changed. In 2010, the leading positions were given to material intensive products provided with food industrial and oil products displaced the high tech and capital intensive products (cast iron and steel, see Table 1 No.678, 674, 672). This testifies about change of preferences to food industrial products in trade with Kyrgyzstan.

Table 15 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Iran and Kyrgyzstan in 2000 (top and bottom ten items).

Code	Commodity group	Export USD	Import USD	Net export USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantages					
729	OTH.MACH,PTS,SPCL INDUST	12500	2200245	-2187745	-15,988
732	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLE	125366	1035063	-909697	-6,846
263	COTTON	0	937584	-937584	-6,843
715	METALWORKING MACHINERY	0	564001	-564001	-4,117
284	NICKEL ORES,CONCTR,MATTE	0	497518	-497518	-3,631
221	OILSEED(SFT.FIX VEG.OIL)	0	309622	-309622	-2,260
678	WIRE OF IRON OR STEEL	15981	169420	-153439	-1,146
674	FLAT-ROLLED PLATED IRON	6528	94661	-88133	-0,654
672	INGOTS ETC.IRON OR STEEL	0	70763	-70763	-0,516
733	MACH-TOOLS,METAL-WORKING	2381	62629	-60248	-0,444
Goods of competitive advantages					
718	OTH.POWR.GENRTNG.MACHNRY	1809027	193995	1615032	8,807
657	SPECIAL YARN,TXTL.FABRIC	1359717	0	1359717	7,683
332	PETROLEUM OILS, CRUDE	1348331	143309	1205022	6,573
719	MACHINERY,APPLNCS NON ELCR PARTS	897662	68122	829540	4,575
554	SOAP,CLEANERS,POLISH,ETC	538840	0	538840	3,045
893	ARTICLES,NES,OF PLASTICS	388254	0	388254	2,194
841	MENS,BOYS CLOTHNG,X-KNIT	273445	20544	252901	1,395
48	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	221086	0	221086	1,249
581	PLASTIC TUBE,PIPE,HOSE	144383	0	144383	0,816
662	CLAY,REFRCT.CONSTR.MATRL	109848	0	109848	0,621

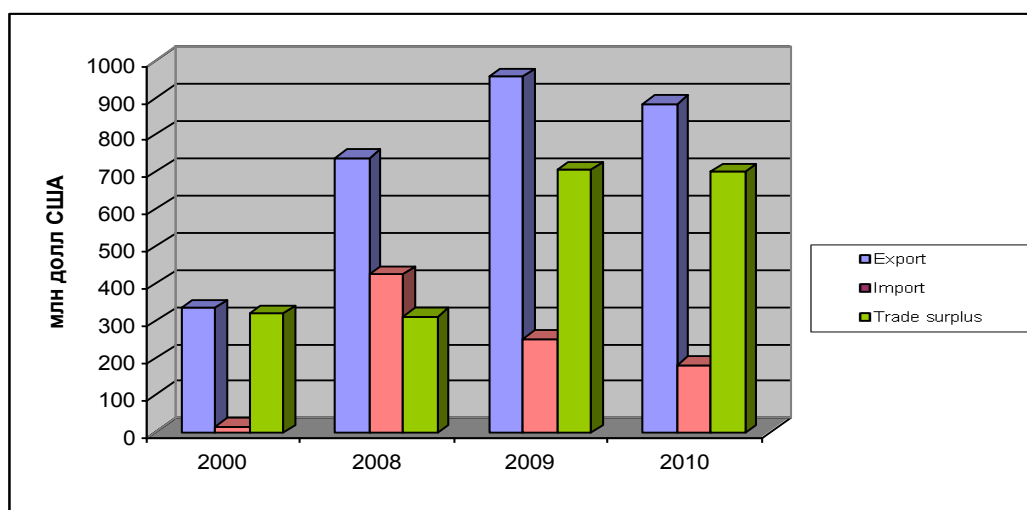
Table 16 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Iran and Kyrgyzstan in 2010 (top and bottom ten items)

Code	Commodity group	Export USD	Import USD	Net export USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantages					
12	OTHER MEAT, MEAT OFFAL	0	5248875	-5248875	-24,448
57	FRUIT,NUTS EXCL.OIL NUTS	313620	3352731	-3039111	-13,464
334	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	52328	440412	-388084	-1,692
54	VEGETABLES	0	224784	-224784	-1,047
1	LIVE ANIMALS	0	194649	-194649	-0,907
611	LEATHER	0	188569	-188569	-0,878
288	NON-FERROUS WASTE,SCRAP	0	133545	-133545	-0,622
222	OILSEED(SFT.FIX VEG.OIL)	0	119036	-119036	-0,554
282	FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP	0	102537	-102537	-0,478
874	MEASURE,CONTROL INSTRMNT	0	93774	-93774	-0,437
Goods of competitive advantages					
659	FLOOR COVERINGS, ETC	841738	0	841738	5,776
699	MANUFACTS.BASE METAL,NES	778042	1263	776779	5,333
421	FIXED VEG.FAT,OILS, SOFT	683822	0	683822	4,693
554	SOAP,CLEANERS,POLISH,ETC	642064	0	642064	4,406
662	CLAY,REFRCT.CONSTR.MATRL	395572	0	395572	2,714
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, ETC.	369323	0	369323	2,534

661	LIME,CEMENT,CONSTR.MATRL	322964	0	322964	2,216
74	TEA AND MATE	312140	0	312140	2,142
98	EDIBLE PROD.PREPRTNS,NES	194716	0	194716	1,336
664	GLASS	182669	0	182669	1,254

Trade between Iran and Pakistan

Iran is the net exporter in foreign trade with Pakistan. Since 2009, this tendency was enhanced; the trade balance was increased in more than 2 times as much (from 311.45 mln USD to 701.4 mln USD.) Such a tendency related to export growth of Iran and glide fall of import. In 2009, the export growth of Iran was provided with increase of oil trade value whereas, the import reduction from Pakistan was provided with gradual reduction of rice delivery to Iran.



Source: UN Comtrade

Figure 7 – Dynamics of foreign trade between Iran and Pakistan for the period of 2000-2010

Evaluation of technological trade structure

More than two thirds of export of Iran to Pakistan is provided with material intensive products (see Table). The petroleum oils consist of more than 80% of material intensive products imported to Pakistan. The rest part of export is prevailed with low tech products.

The import structure from Pakistan is more focused on material intensive products. Material intensive products from Pakistan is provided with food industry products. The rice prevails.

Table 17 – Export and Import of Iran in 2010

Production level*	Share in export structure	Share in import structure	Average advantage index	Export mln.USD	Import, mln.USD
Material intensive products	67,09%	83,14%	-4,53	591,77	150,51
Capital intensive products	3,01%	0,69%	0,66	26,51	1,24
Labor intensive products	1,40%	7,94%	-1,85	12,33	14,37
Easy simulated and technology intensive products	26,61%	4,09%	6,37	234,68	7,40

Complex simulated and technology intensive products	1,89%	4,16%	-0,64	16,71	7,52
* <i>Material intensive products should be understood as agriculture, oar, fertilizers, and oil; capital intensive products - drinks and tobacco products, technical products, metallurgy; labor intensive products - furniture, clothes and footwear; low tech products - chemical industry; high tech products -equipment, devices, technics.</i>					

Evaluation of competitive advantages and disadvantages of Azerbaijan

The information on competitive advantages index is included. There is comparison of leading and weak positions of 2000 and 2010 years. As it is seen form the tables, the content of leading export products has been changed significantly for the period of 10 years. However, the leading position in export is prevailed with petroleum oil.

On such a background, the situation of leading import products was changed as well. Rice takes the leading position. However, the content of leading import products was filled with products of former competitive advantage of Iran, i.e. Pakistan became more competitive in trade of vessels, motor boats/boats and fruits and nuts.

Table 18 – Competitive advantages and disadvantages in foreign trade between Iran and Pakistan in 2000 (top and bottom ten items)

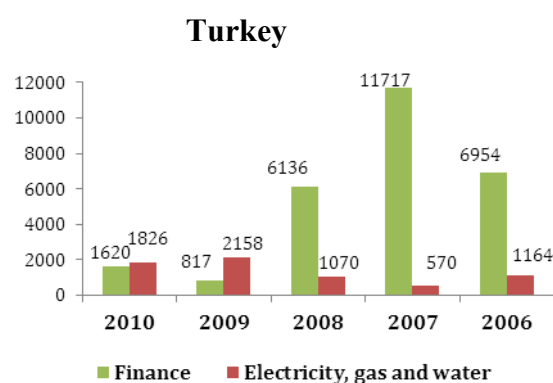
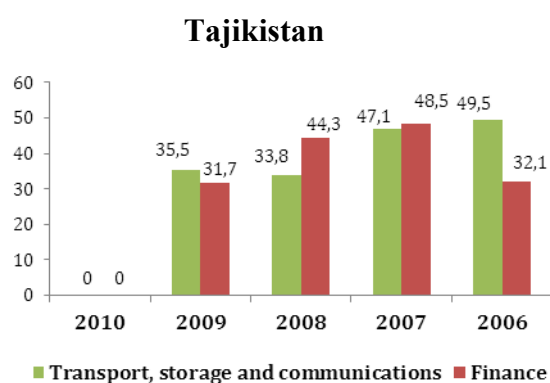
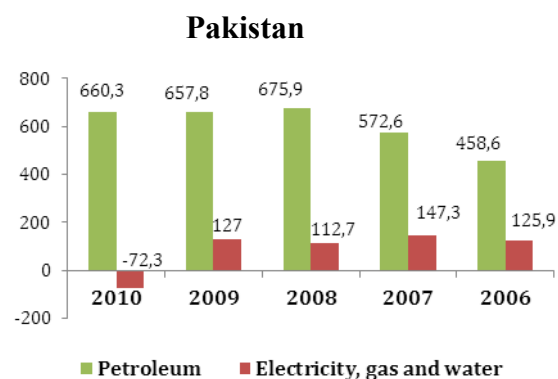
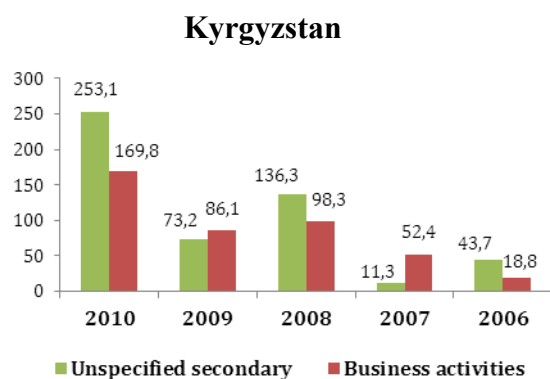
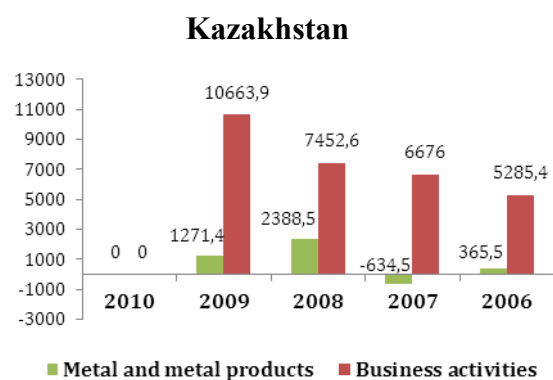
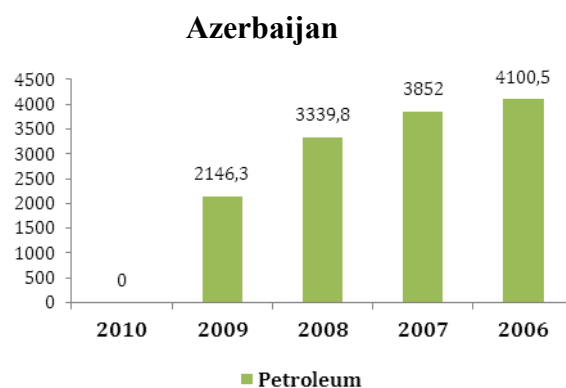
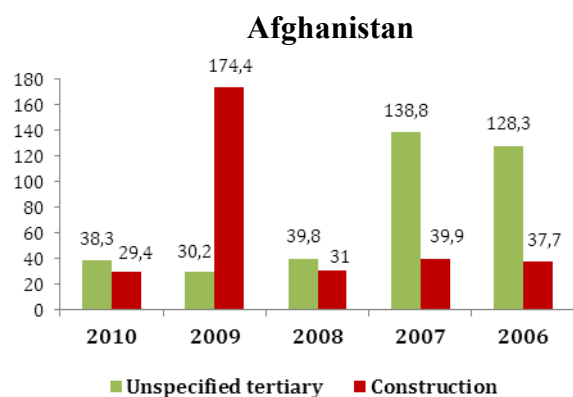
Code	Commodity group	Export USD	Import USD	Net export, USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantages					
42	RICE	0	9161747	-9161747	-4,969
658	TEXTILE ARTICLES NES	0	1248609	-1248609	-0,677
651	RUBBER TYRES,TUBES,ETC	42976	1205331	-1162355	-0,653
872	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS NES	51925	944562	-892637	-0,511
652	COTTON FABRICS, WOVEN	0	686239	-686239	-0,372
654	OTH.TEXTILE FABRIC,WOVEN	0	663845	-663845	-0,360
592	STARCHES,INULIN,ETC	0	480096	-480096	-0,260
745	OTH.NONELEC MCH,TOOL,NES	67894	385748	-317854	-0,207
574	POLYACETAL,POLYCARBONATE	72416	315094	-242678	-0,169
893	ARTICLES,NES,OF PLASTICS	0	310725	-310725	-0,169
Goods of competitive advantages					
333	PETROLEUM OILS, CRUDE	182088752	0	182088752	4,895
334	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	105803032	0	105803032	2,844
793	SHIP,BOAT,FLOAT.STRUCTRS	6419694	0	6419694	0,173
263	COTTON	6292052	0	6292052	0,169
57	FRUIT,NUTS EXCL.OIL NUTS	4581807	67796	4514011	0,086
54	VEGETABLES	2686171	26464	2659707	0,058
268	WOOL, OTHER ANIMAL HAIR	2130397	0	2130397	0,057
684	ALUMINIUM	2127655	0	2127655	0,057
343	NATURAL GAS	2071122	0	2071122	0,056
511	HYDROCARBONS,NES,DERIVTS	1924999	0	1924999	0,052

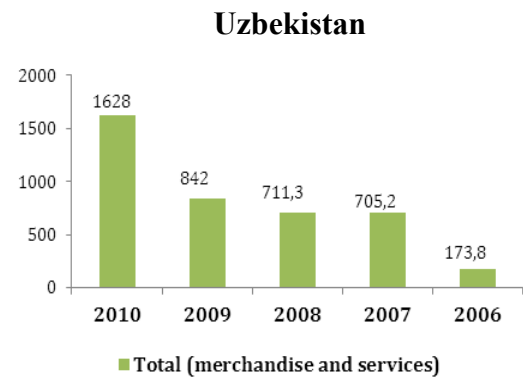
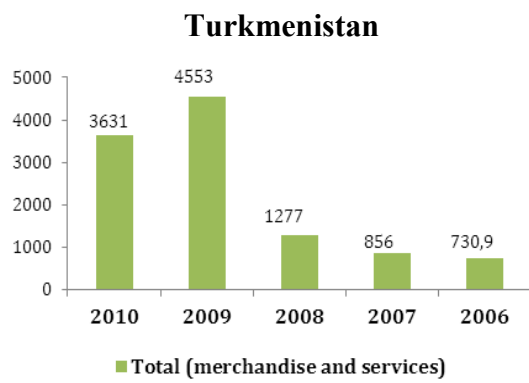
Table 19 - Competitive advantages and disadvantages in the foreign trade between Iran and Pakistan in 2010 (top and bottom ten items).

Code	Commodity group	Export USD	Import USD	Net export USD	LFI index
Goods of competitive disadvantages					
42	RICE	0	124768224	-124768224	-19,476
57	FRUIT,NUTS EXCL.OIL NUTS	5985276	11188279	-5203003	-1,555

61	SUGARS,MOLASSES,HONEY	0	5299063	-5299063	-0,827
793	SHIP,BOAT,FLOAT.STRUCTRS	2585438	4308048	-1722610	-0,590
652	COTTON FABRICS, WOVEN	0	3645008	-3645008	-0,569
654	OTH.TEXTILE FABRIC,WOVEN	0	2537934	-2537934	-0,396
572	POLYMERS OF STYRENE	289871	2409849	-2119978	-0,367
696	CUTLERY	0	2139422	-2139422	-0,334
592	STARCHES,INULIN,ETC	0	2066206	-2066206	-0,323
872	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS NES	0	2027753	-2027753	-0,317
Goods of competitive advantages					
333	PETROLEUM OILS, CRUDE	488602211	0	488602211	15,656
511	HYDROCARBONS,NES,DERIVTS	120378965	0	120378965	3,857
571	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	82124045	0	82124045	2,631
282	FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP	46844586	0	46844586	1,501
351	ELECTRIC CURRENT	16462610	0	16462610	0,527
562	FERTILIZER,EXCEPT GRP272	16029824	0	16029824	0,514
335	RESIDUAL PETROL.PRODUCTS	15208133	0	15208133	0,487
281	IRON ORE, CONCENTRATES	11209629	0	11209629	0,359
598	MISC.CHEMICAL PRODTS.NES	9137410	269291	8868119	0,251
673	FLAT-ROLLED IRON ETC.	7174061	0	7174061	0,230

Sectors with Potential to Attract Investment





Source: ITC (<http://www.investmentmap.org>), ERI Calculations

World experience: Policy of cross-border attraction of investments

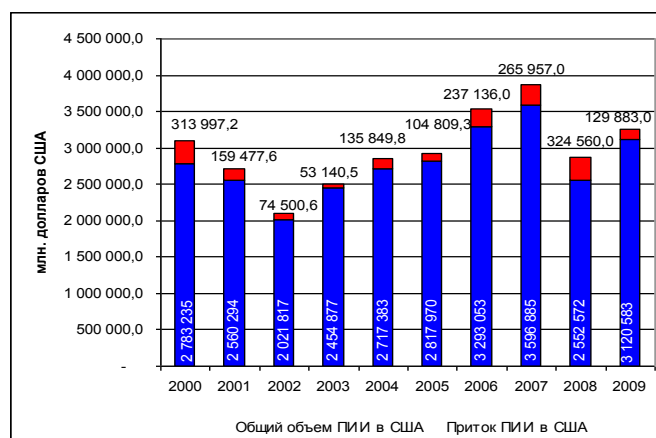
USA. The USA takes up the first place in the world among the certain countries (i.e. not including EU zone) on volumes of the attracted direct foreign investments (FDI) – 11,7% from the world stream of FDI in 2009 (22% in 2000). USA continues providing predictable and open legal system, the low taxes, convenient infrastructure and access to the one of the most lucrative consumer markets of the world for deduction of stable inflow of FDI.

For the coordination of assistance to direct foreign investments, the initiative «Invest in America" (Invest in America) was accepted in USA in March, 2007. Efforts of this initiative are directed on stimulation of the foreign governments and investors, supporting of the governments of states on assistance of investments and explanatory work among the international investors. The mission of initiative is to advance and support the foreign investments in the United States, which promote creation of new workplaces, innovations and competitiveness.

As a result, in 2008 inflow of FDI made more than 324,5bln. US dollars, having increased by 37% in relation to 2007. Thus the total amount of the cumulative investments in the USA significantly went down.

But in 2009 successes of policy "Invest in America" were nullified – inflow of FDI went down for 60% on the relation with 2008 and made more than 129,8 bln. US dollars (Figure 1).

Despite some cross-border transactions on mergers and acquisitions of American companies of no value, in the second half of 2009, investors of EU and Japan, which are the most part of stockholders of the USA, made a decision concerning profit repatriation instead of reinvestment in fixed capital. Nevertheless, the total amount of cumulative FDI in the USA in 2009 increased to 3,1 trillion US dollars that is equivalent to 22% of gross domestic product of the USA and 5% more than in 2008.



Source: Department of Trade of the USA (Bureau of the economic analysis)

Blue: Total FDI in the USA; Red: Inflow of FDI in the USA

Figure 1 – The total amount of FDI in the USA and inflow of FDI in the USA (one million US dollars), 2000-2009.

Eurozone. The investment policy of the Eurozone countries is concentrated on ensuring legal stability for investors and their capital investments. The countries of Europe are interested in the construction of predictable, fair, and properly the adjustable environment for business according to the international rules, such as norms of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the relevant

documents of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in particular "The management for the transnational enterprises". EU – the most considerable player at the world scene on attraction of FDI and by direction of FDI to other countries. In 2007 inflow of FDI in EU reached 411,4 billion euro, and the total amount of cumulative FDI of 2,3 trillion euros, that is equivalent to ¼ gross domestic product of EU. In 2008 inflow of FDI decreased more than by 52% in connection with bankruptcy or nationalization of financial institutions (Royal Bank of Scotland in Great Britain, Fortis in Belgium, Dexia in France, Hypo Real in Germany) considering deficiency of crediting on the world financial markets, and in 2009 small revival (Figure 2) began.

Flow of FDI from EU showed similar dynamics in the last 2 years. In 2008 the total amount of cumulative FDI of EU abroad reached 5,3 trillion euro, and EU investors enclosed more than 263 billion euro beyond the European Union in 2009 (Figure 3).

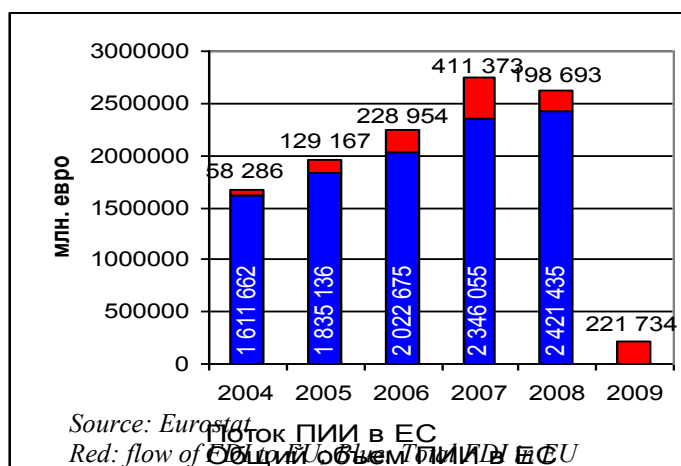


Figure 2 – The total amount of FDI in EU and inflow of FDI to EU (one million euro), 2004-2009.

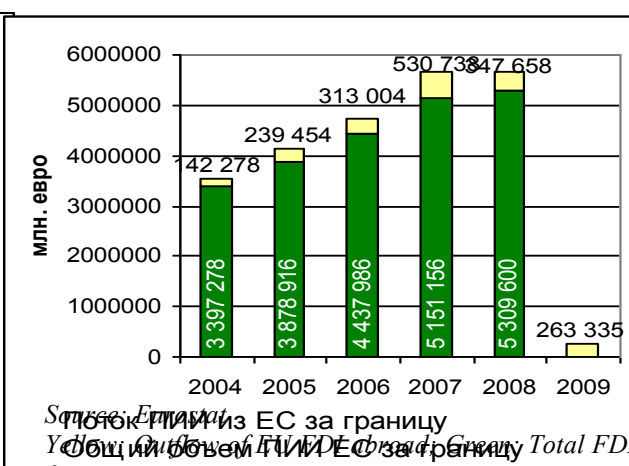


Figure 3 – The total amount of FDI from EU and flow of EU FDI abroad (one million euro), 2004-2009.

As the most widespread and desirable way of maintaining investment policy, the EU considers the discussion with the countries of investment rules at individual level and consolidation of more concrete arrangements on investments in bilateral preferential trade agreements – Agreements on free trade. Such agreements:

- Are sources of long-term investments, i.e. capital investments in fixed assets on the basis of which workplaces are created, and the stable growth is provided;
- Provide access on the markets and allow to regulate foreign investments also as well as internal, before and after the way in which investments are mastered;
- Encourage transparency by the way of initial definition of regulating rules;
- Provides the host country and the country of the investor full authority on regulation of domestic sectors;
- Are aimed at release of flow of the capital and the payments connected with investments, herewith leaving opportunity to take precautionary measures in special cases if it is necessary; and
- Encourage movement of individuals connected with investment activity ("the key personnel").

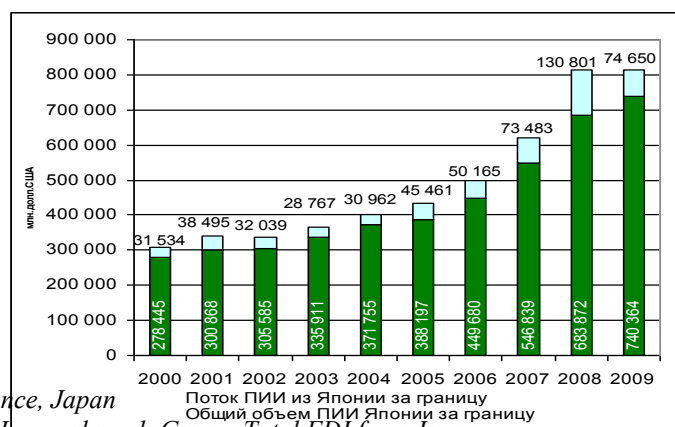
At present EU was concluded more than 1200 bilateral agreements in terms of investments. However, EU intends to carry out coordinated, and then uniform investment policy concerning other countries. So, the Lisbon Contract of 2007 made amendments to the foundation agreement on creation of the European communities, and renamed it into the Contract on functioning of the EU

(TEFU). Article 207 (1) DFES openly designates FDI as one of the components of the all-European trade policy. In other words, the said contract gives the EU competence to regulate FDI.

In the long term, the investment platform of the EU in relation to the third countries can be gradually added by the general for all EU countries standards on protection of capital investments of all investors who are carrying out the activity in any of EU countries. EU already developed investment strategy with specific goals till 2020 under the name, which accurately expresses the main objective - "Towards a comprehensive European international investment policy" (On a way to comprehensive European policy in the field of the international investments). In a transition period from bilateral investment agreements to uniform investment policy the EU intends to introduce a temporary transit mode concerning agreements, which were concluded before signing of the Lisbon contract. It is expected that the predictable and stable legal environment will provide further increase of flows of investments from/into EU.

Japan. Japan acts as the net exporter of investments abroad, generally in the form of cross-border transactions on merge and business acquisition in EU countries and the USA, and also by means of agreements on free trade with the ASEAN countries.

In 2009 for the first time in seven years the flow of FDI from Japan was cut almost by half and made 74,6 billion US dollars. The total amount of cumulative FDI of Japan abroad continuously grows since 2000, and in 2009 (Figure 4) made 740 billion US dollars.



Source: Ministry of Finance, Japan

Blue: FDI outflow from Japan abroad; Green: Total FDI from Japan

Figure 4 – The total amount of FDI from Japan and FDI flow of Japan abroad (one million US dollars), 2000-2009.

Investments into Japan traditionally are several times lower than to the other countries of the industrial eight in view of pursued by Japan the policy of an isolationism and prophylaxis of FDI into its economy. However in the 1990s the situation changed, and from the 2000s Japan began to make active the investment policy on attraction of FDI, special council, and also the national agency JETRO were formed, which are engaged among other things by attraction of investments into Japan. In March, 2003 the Investment Council of Japan (ICJ) accepted the recommendations of Expert committee stated in "The program on assistance to attraction of FDI into Japan". To double the volume of cumulative FDI within the next five years, in this program it was offered to realize 74 measures in five directions:

To reconsider administrative processes ("more clearly, more simply, quicker") - the principle of one window for investors in the relevant ministries;

(1)Improvement of the environment for business - encouragement of cross-border merger and acquisition of the Japanese companies by foreign investors;

- (2) Creating favorable conditions for work and accommodation – to simplify visa requirements for foreign engineers and researchers for assisting in job search for foreign students;
- (3) Improvement of local and national structures and systems – supporting autonomous efforts of local self-government institutions on attraction of FDI;
- (4) Information distribution regarding above-mentioned measures at national and international level.

Since 2003 the total amount of cumulative FDI in Japan began to increase with faster rates and by 2009 increased by 186% in relation to the level of 2003 and made 199,9 billion US dollars. However flow of FDI began reducing 2 years in a row in 2005 and 2006 (Figure 5).



Source: Ministry of Finance, Japan

Violet: Total FDI in Japan; Red: Inflow of FDI to Japan

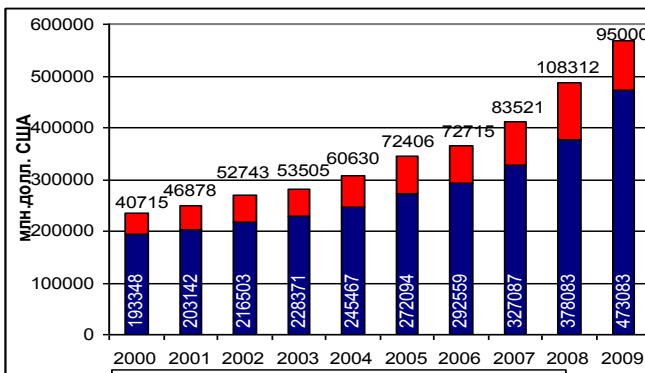
Figure 5 – The total amount of FDI in Japan and inflow of FDI to Japan (one million US dollars), 2000-2009.

Inspired with successful realization and productivity of «Programs on assistance of attraction of FDI to Japan», ISYa in March, 2006 updated the purposes of 2003 - to double the total amount of cumulative FDI to 5% from gross domestic product by 2010. For achievement of the new purpose and for the change of current situation with cumulating FDI, «The program of the accelerated attraction of FDI to Japan» was accepted by the Expert committee ("The Program for Acceleration of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan") offering 65 measures in three directions:

- (1) Economic growth, which is focused on regions and life improvement of quality (creation of the industrial clusters, 30 research centers, and SMME development, rewatching of policy of special zones and some regulatory tools);
- (2) Improvement of investment climate capable to increase competitiveness of Japan in the world (simplify procedures of restructuring of organizational structure of business, to clean some restrictions during the tender, measures of increasing of responsibility of business and transparency, to improve quality of the human capital and to simplify movement of human resources);
- (3) Informational work on public relations for increase of understanding the measures taken by the state within the country and abroad;

At present it is early to draw conclusions about results of the accelerated investment policy of Japan, but preliminary indicators testify, that Japan the total amount of cumulative FDI in which, was 6-8 times lower than in other industrial countries in the 1990s, achieved considerable successes, before world financial and economic crisis affected volumes of attracted investments and they went down in 2009 for 52% to 11,8 billion US dollars.

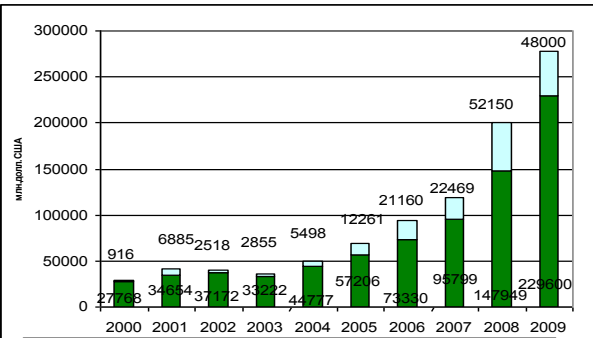
China. China takes the second place in the world on volumes of the attracted direct foreign investments (FDI) among the certain countries – 8,5% from the world flow of FDI in 2009 (disregarding 4,3% of the world FDI to Hong Kong). However in 2009 FDI to China were reduced by 8,3% to 95 billion US dollars in relation to 2008 (Figure 6).



Source: Ministry of Trade of PRC (Department of foreign investments)

Violet: Total FDI in Korea; Red: Inflow of FDI to Korea

Figure 6 – The total amount of FDI to PRC and inflow of FDI to PRC (mln. US dollars), 2000-2009.



Source: Ministry of Trade of PRC (Department of foreign investments)

Blue: FDI outflow from Korea abroad; Green: Total FDI from Korea

Figure 7 – The total amount of FDI from PRC and flow of FDI of PRC abroad (mln. US dollars), 2000-2009.

FDI from PRC also decreased by 7,9% to 48 billion US dollars in 2009 (Figure 7).

Due to a series of unsuccessful capital investments in financial sector of world economic giants and losses of PRC, the leadership of PRC replaced reference points of investment policy of the country abroad. Now the priority is sent to capital investments to real sector, and the main massif of means will be directed on acquisition of raw assets in developing countries.

During 2008-2010 the system of FDI of PRC underwent essential changes. Main of them:

1. Policy of neutral taxes on FDI

In 2008 PRC reconsidered a tax policy in relation to foreign investors. By old rules foreign investors were imposed by taxes on the lowered rates or exempted from some types of the taxation as distinct from domestic investors (in the province Pudong). All these types of preferences were cancelled by the new tax code, which doesn't provide any derogation regardless of a nationality of the investor or the region of the direction of investments (except the central and western regions where there were measures of tax encouragement). Now privileges are provided for separate priority field of business activity.

2. Insistent obstacle of FDI infusion by means of merge and absorption.

3. FDI in real estate also is not allowed.

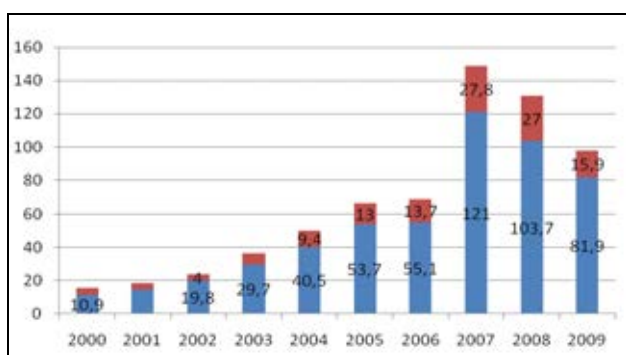
4. The policy of FDI changed from prosecution of growth based on export to qualitative investments, supporting growth by development of domestic production. These changes grow out of the general economic policy of the 11th five-year period and in details are stated in plan of the 11th five-year period on FDI use. This plan represents itself a set of the following restrictions, which are valid during the course of 12th operating five-year period:

- Any projects, which are based on cheap raw materials and energy of PRC.
- Any projects which spend energy and raw materials, strongly pollute environment, and use old technologies which contains in the Catalogue of industrial restructuring in 2005.
- Any projects focused only on export.

- Any projects which use minimum technologies/the equipment, need small investments, let out production with a low added value, and are labor-consuming (production of toys, clothes, furniture, household accessories, footwear, etc.).

For stimulation of FDI in PRC and abroad, in December, 2008 the Commission of PRC on regulation of bank activity eliminated restrictions on financing of transactions of cross-border merges and absorption for the first time in 12 years, and in May, 2009 the Law on the investments, which is simplifying procedure of giving and consideration of demands of the Chinese firms for investment abroad was adopted. As expected, such system transformations will stimulate further increase in export of the Chinese capital and increase of FDI of PRC abroad. According to the Ministry of PRC, for the first quarter 2010, FDI flow already increased by 7,7% to 24, 4 billion US dollars in relation to the similar period of last year.

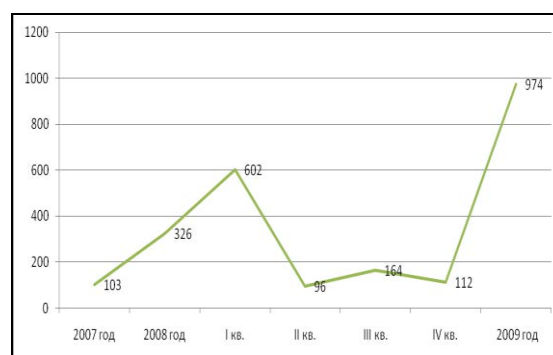
Russia. The volume of foreign investments in 2008 made 103,8bln. dollars, and in 2009 fell to level of 82 bln. dollars or nearly to 35% in comparison with previous year (Drawing 8) .



Source: SCS

Blue: Foreign investments – total amount, billions of US dollars; Red: FDI, billions of US dollars

Figure 8. Foreign investments in Russian Federation



Source: Central Bank of the Russian Federation

Figure 9. Cross-border investments from the Russian Federation to RK

We conclude that following the results of 2010 this indicator hardly will exceed \$87 billion if measures for attraction and deduction of direct investments aren't taken. The companies also won't be interested in additional inflow of investments against uncertainty with dynamics of the demand, standby capacities, and also existence of essential debt load.

FDI in 2009 were reduced by 40% in comparison with 2008 and made 15,9 bln. dollars. In comparison with 2007 when they made the maximum 27,8 bln. dollars, FDI were reduced almost twice (Figure 9), and in 2010 there are no preconditions for FDI level restoration. The reason consists in turning of anti-recessionary measures in the world countries, first of all, in increase in the bank rate. In 2010 these risks remain.

Speculative character of foreign investments makes destabilizing impact on the financial markets and doesn't promote development of industrial sector. The negative result is in use of high liquidity of securities and a raising of capitalization of the companies in lack of fundamental factors that conducts to emergence of new loans on the security of debt instruments.