



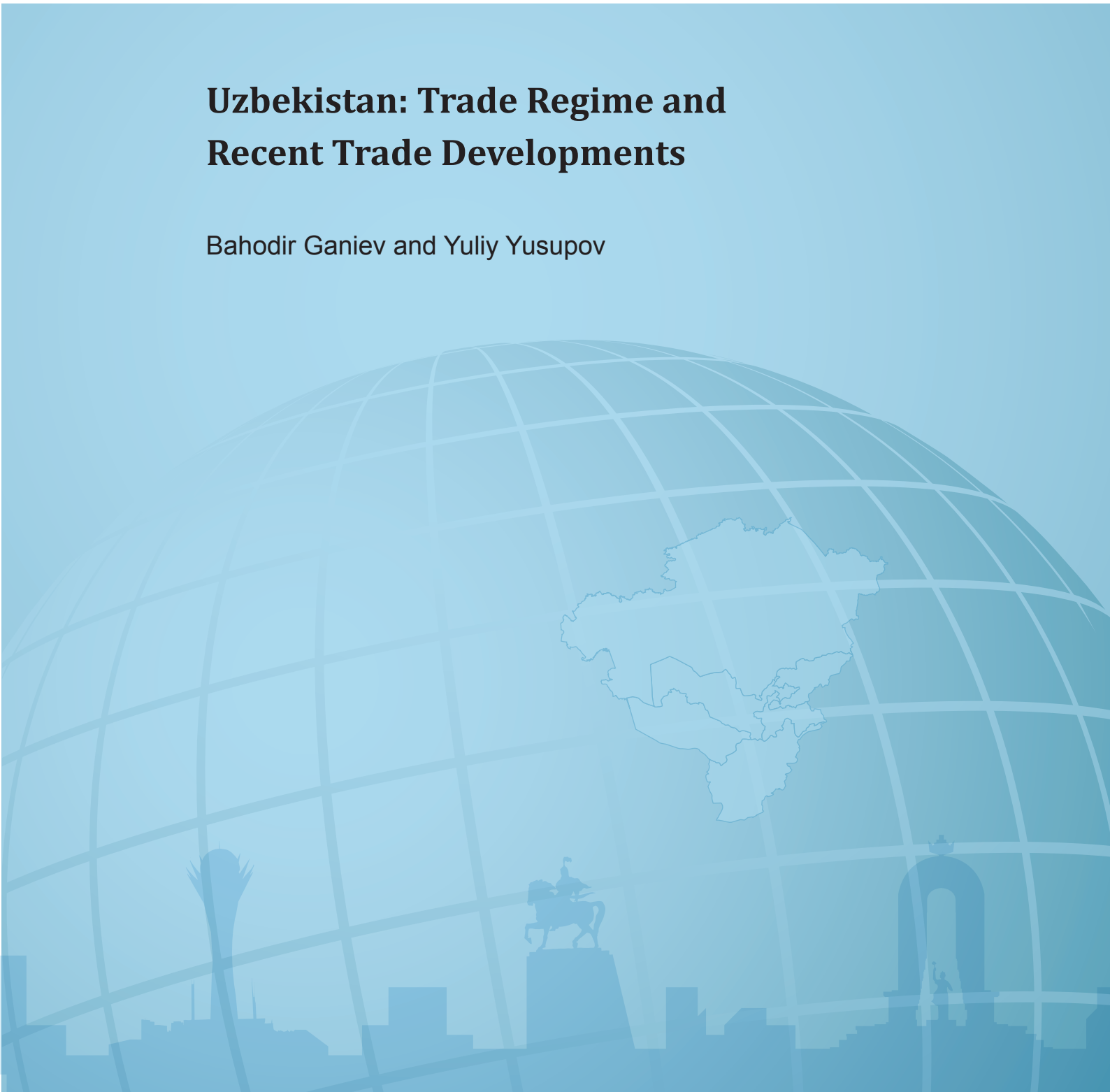
UNIVERSITY
OF CENTRAL ASIA

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT

Institute of Public Policy and Administration

Uzbekistan: Trade Regime and Recent Trade Developments

Bahodir Ganiev and Yuliy Yusupov



WORKING PAPER NO.4, 2012



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Abstract

The trade regime currently in place in Uzbekistan supports the development of import-substituting industries and hinders the development of export-oriented industries. Consequently, primary commodities continue to dominate the country's merchandise exports. The rapid expansion of merchandise exports in 2001-2010 was due mostly to the rise in world prices of primary commodities. The expansion of imports was to a large degree on account of increases in imports of intermediate and capital goods for import-substituting industries. Trade surpluses were achieved through high taxes on imports and rationing of foreign exchange. Significant shifts occurred in the geographic distribution of trade. The share of the EU in both exports and imports decreased, and Russia overtook the EU as Uzbekistan's top trading partner. The share of China in both exports and imports increased considerably. The share of the Central Asian countries in exports fell significantly, while their share in imports rose modestly. Exports to Afghanistan surged, but imports from Afghanistan remained small. This suggests that there is a lot of scope for expanding economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries as well as between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan.

Keywords

foreign trade, Uzbekistan, import substitution.

JEL codes: F14, O53

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This paper is part of research being conducted for the “Regional Cooperation and Confidence Building in Central Asia and Afghanistan” (RCCB) project supported by the Government of Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

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The Institute of Public Policy and Administration’s Working Papers is a peer-reviewed series that publishes original contributions on a broad range of topics dealing with social and economic issues, public administration and public policy as they relate to Central Asia.

ISSN: 2617-9245

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Acronyms

CA	Central Asian
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CBU	Central Bank of Uzbekistan
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MFERIT	Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade
MFN	Most-favoured-nation
UN-ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
VAT	Value Added Tax
US\$	United States dollar

1. Introduction

Uzbekistan is situated in the heart of Central Asia. It borders all the other four Central Asian (CA) countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan), as well as Afghanistan. It is the most populous of the CA countries and has the second largest economy in the region, after Kazakhstan's. Accordingly, the trade regime (policies, regulations and procedures affecting exports and imports) and trade developments in Uzbekistan have a considerable impact on economic activity in the other CA countries and significant implications for regional economic cooperation in Central Asia.

The existing literature on the trade regime and trade developments in Uzbekistan is fragmented and largely outdated.¹ This paper seeks to provide an up-to-date and comprehensive review of the trade regime and trade developments in Uzbekistan using the most recent available data. It pays particular attention to Uzbekistan's trade with other CA countries and Afghanistan, and highlights major policy-related, regulatory and procedural barriers to exports from and imports to Uzbekistan. The purpose of the paper is to help improve the trade regime in Uzbekistan and promote regional economic cooperation in Central Asia.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the Government of Uzbekistan's development priorities that have shaped the country's trade regime. It then reviews key elements of the current trade regime, including quantitative restrictions, licensing, trade taxes, tax privileges pertinent to trade, exchange rate arrangements, free trade agreements, and export and import procedures. Using official data from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, Section 3 describes recent trade developments, including growth of exports and imports in 2001-2011 and changes in the composition and geographic distribution of exports and imports between 2000 and 2010. Section 4 presents conclusions, including an assessment of the extent to which Uzbekistan's trade regime has served the government's development priorities.

¹ The World Bank (1999) analyzes Uzbekistan's trade regime as of 1999 and the country's trade performance in 1993-1998. The United Nations Economic and Social for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) (2004) reviews the trade facilitation framework that was in place in Uzbekistan in 2004. The Asian Development Bank (2006) reviews trade developments in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan from 1999-2004 and barriers to trade in Central Asia, including those related to Uzbekistan's trade policy in 2005. The World Bank (2007) discusses cross-border trade among countries that are members of the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program, including Uzbekistan. Pomfret (2007) reviews quantitative trade restrictions in CAREC member countries. The World Bank (2010) provides some information about Uzbekistan's import regime as of 2009 and trade outcomes for 2007-2009 and the first half of 2009. Mogilevskii (2012) provides an overview of the trade environment and recent trade developments in Afghanistan and CA countries, including Uzbekistan.

2. Trade regime

Uzbekistan's trade regime has, to a considerable degree, been shaped by the government's development priorities that were formulated in the 1990s and include the following:

- Achieve economic independence by reducing imports, developing import-substituting industries, and ensuring adequate domestic supply of essential goods, including energy and food products;
- Introduce new technologies and modernize domestic industries;
- Develop export potential and increase international reserves;
- Diversify the composition of exports away from primary commodities towards high value-added finished goods; and
- Pursue mutually beneficial economic cooperation with other countries without falling into the sphere of influence of any country.²

Accordingly, the trade regime accords a high level of protection to import-substituting industries and restricts exports of food and other products to ensure their adequate supply in the domestic market. There are tax privileges for import-substituting industries and exporters of manufactured products. It is relatively easy to import capital goods, especially for state-sponsored investment projects, but imports of consumer goods considered to be non-essential face high barriers. Uzbekistan has not been enthusiastic about regional economic integration arrangements that are dominated (or perceived to be dominated) by a particular country.

2.1. Quantitative restrictions and licensing

Like other countries, Uzbekistan prohibits or licenses exports and/or imports of certain goods (such as weapons and radioactive substances) to protect national security, public health and the environment. Uzbekistan also prohibits or licenses exports of a number of consumer and intermediate goods, including grains, flour, meat, sugar, vegetable oil, hides, and silkworm cocoons, to ensure their availability in the domestic market at relatively low prices. As a major producer and exporter of gold, Uzbekistan licenses exports of precious metals and stones and products made of them to ensure that its gold exports do not lead to a slump in the world price of gold. Imports of precious metals and stones and products made of them are licensed to control capital outflows.

Although cotton is not on the list of goods subject to export licensing, only state-owned trading companies under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade (MFERIT) are allowed to export it. One reason for this is that the government wants to avoid a repeat of the situation in the early 1990s when disordered exports of cotton fiber by farms and private trading companies caused a sharp decline in the world price of cotton. Another reason is that the government wants to have greater control over foreign exchange earnings from exports of cotton fiber.

² Karimov (1998)

The law on protective measures and antidumping and countervailing duties stipulates that a quantitative restriction on the volume or the value of imports of any good can be imposed if its imports cause, or threaten to cause, serious damage to the economy. However, such restrictions have never been imposed in practice.

2.2. Trade taxes

2.2.1. Export taxes

There are no explicit export taxes in Uzbekistan. However, an excise tax is levied on some goods, such as natural gas, not only when they are sold in the domestic market, but also when they are exported. Furthermore, most exports are effectively taxed through export proceeds surrender requirements and overvalued exchange rates (Box 1). For example, the requirement that all proceeds from cotton fiber exports be sold to the Central Bank of Uzbekistan (CBU) at the CBU rate was tantamount to imposing a tax of approximately 25% on cotton fiber exports in 2011, assuming the average annual equilibrium exchange rate was 2,300 Uzbekistan sums per US dollar (US\$), (as compared with the average annual CBU rate of 1,716 sums per US\$ and the average annual black market rate of 2,493 per US\$). Under the same assumptions, the requirement that 50% of proceeds from some other exports be surrendered at commercial bank rates was equivalent to levying a tax of roughly 13% on those exports in 2011.

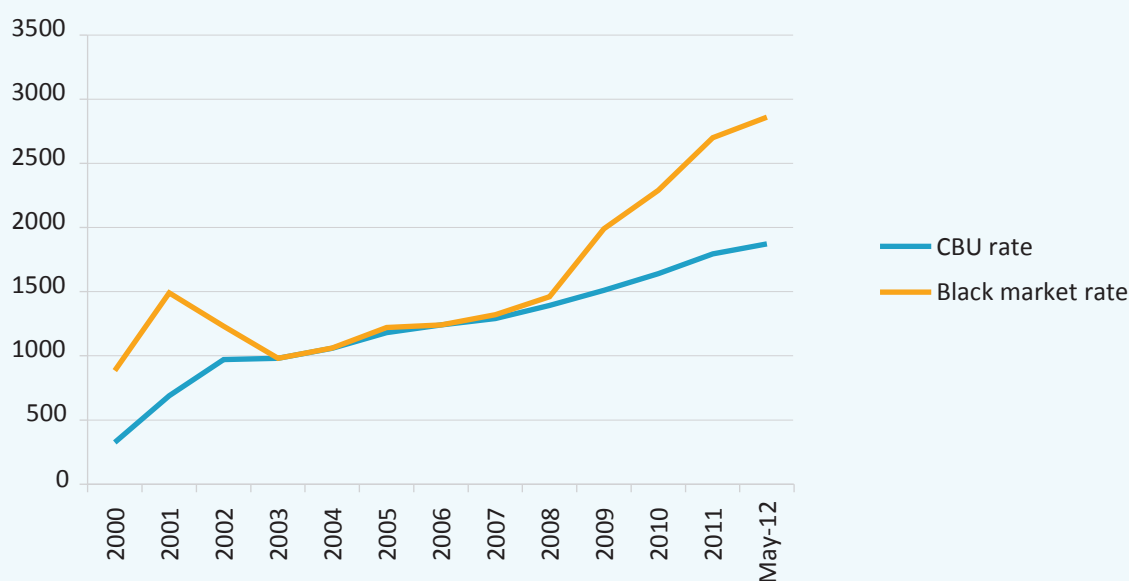
Box 1. Exchange Rates in Uzbekistan

There are multiple exchange rates in Uzbekistan. The most significant for trade are:

- **CBU exchange rate.** This rate is set by the CBU and used for several purposes related to trade. Trading companies of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade (MFERIT) sell all foreign exchange proceeds from cotton fiber exports (excluding foreign exchange expenses on exporting cotton fiber, such as transportation expenses) to the CBU through commercial banks at the CBU rate. Accordingly, the prices at which farms have to sell raw cotton to state-owned cotton ginning companies and the prices at which the latter sell cotton fiber to MFERIT trading companies are based on the world price of cotton fiber converted into sums at the CBU rate. Furthermore, taxes levied on imported goods are computed in foreign exchange but paid in sums at the CBU rate.
- **Commercial bank rates.** These rates are close to the CBU rate and apply inter alia, to mandatory sales of 50% of receipts from exports (except those of cotton fiber, exports of own products by micro and small firms, and some other exports) and sales of foreign currency by commercial banks to importers.
- **Black market exchange rates.** Since purchasing foreign exchange from commercial banks can be difficult, some importers buy foreign currency on the black market. Foreign exchange for unofficial imports is also purchased on this market. The sources of supply of foreign exchange on the black market include remittance inflows and unofficial exports.

Uzbekistan officially introduced full convertibility of the sum for current international transactions and effectively unified the CBU and black market rates in 2003 (Figure 1). However, a significant spread between these rates reemerged in 2009 when the global economic crisis reduced the supply of foreign currency in Uzbekistan. The spread widened to over 50% towards the end of 2011, an indication that purchasing foreign exchange from commercial banks became more difficult and informal imports increased.

Figure 1. End-of-Period CBU and Black Market Exchange Rates, 2000-2012
(Sums per US\$)



Source: Central Bank of Uzbekistan and the authors' observations.

2.2.2. Import taxes

There are three types of import taxes in Uzbekistan: (i) customs duties on imports (henceforth referred to as tariffs); (ii) excise taxes that are levied on imported goods but not on domestically produced goods or have higher rates for imported goods than for domestically produced goods, and (iii) the Road Fund tax on imported vehicles.³ The country's legislation provides for antidumping and countervailing duties, but no such duties have been imposed in practice.

There are five *ad valorem* tariff rates in the tariff schedule: 0%, 5%, 10%, 30% and 40%. Many goods are subject to an *ad valorem* tariff or a specific tariff, whichever is greater. There are also compound tariffs which are a combination of an *ad valorem* and a specific tariff. To protect domestic producers, tariffs on many imported final goods, such as automobiles, furniture and textile products, are quite high, while tariffs on raw materials, intermediate goods, machinery and equipment are generally low. In what appears to be an internal inconsistency

³ Imports are also subject to the value-added tax. However, this tax is not an import tax because it is levied on both imported and domestically produced goods and its rate does not vary depending on the origin of a product.

in Uzbekistan's trade regime, a non-zero tariff (which raises the domestic price of the taxable commodity) is levied even on some goods whose exports are prohibited or licensed to keep their domestic prices down (such as grains, flour, meat and sugar).

The tariff schedule applies to imports from countries to which Uzbekistan has granted most-favoured-nation (MFN) status. There were 45 such countries as of 20 June 2012. Imports from countries without MFN status and with which Uzbekistan has not signed a free trade agreement, as well as imports of undetermined origin, are subject to MFN tariffs multiplied by two.

According to World Bank estimates, the simple average MFN tariff rate was 14.5% in 2009, up from 11.0% in 2001 (Table 1). The applied weighted average tariff rate was 6.9% in 2009, up from 5.8% in 2001. The share of tariff peaks in the tariff schedule increased from 31.0% in 2001 to 33.6% in 2009.

Table 1. Average Tariff Rates and Share of Tariff Peaks in Tariff Schedule, 2001-2009 (%)

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009
Simple average MFN tariff rate	11.0	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.5
Weighted average MFN tariff rate	5.8	11.5	10.6	10.3	10.0
Simple average applied tariff rate	10.6	11.3	10.8	11.9	11.8
Weighted average applied tariff rate	5.8	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.9
Share of tariff peaks in the tariff schedule	31.0	35.4	32.0	34.0	33.6

Source: World Development Indicators online database

A distinctive feature of Uzbekistan's trade regime is that some imports are subject to excise taxes that are not charged on domestically produced goods, and there are excise taxes with rates that differ depending on where the taxable goods are produced. For example, furniture imports are subject to a 50% excise tax, while there is no excise tax on domestically produced furniture (Table 2). The rate of the excise tax on certain jewelry is 90% if it is imported and 25% if it is domestically produced. The rate of the excise tax on automobiles produced by GM Uzbekistan is 29%. The excise tax rate on similar cars manufactured in and/or imported from countries other than Russia and Ukraine is US\$2.5-7.2 per cubic centimeter of engine displacement and usually amounts to over 29% of the purchase price of an automobile. The rate of the excise tax on most new automobiles manufactured in, and imported from, Russia or Ukraine is 5%.

**Table 2. Rates of Select Excise Taxes, 2012
(% unless otherwise indicated)**

Goods	On Imported Goods	On Domestically Produced Goods
Fresh apples, pears and quince	100.0	0.0
Juice (except citrus juice)	70.0, but no less than US\$1.0 per liter	0.0
Fresh meat	30.0	0.0
Frozen meat	70.0	0.0
Cheese	70.0	0.0

Goods	On Imported Goods	On Domestically Produced Goods
Sausages	50.0	0.0
Sugar	10.0	0.0
Furniture	50.0	0.0
Carpets	120.0	0.0
Certain types of clothing accessories	50.0	0.0
Audio, video recorders, players	45.0	0.0
Refrigerators	30.0	0.0
Certain jewelry	90.0	25.0
Certain categories of automobiles	US\$2.5-7.2 per cubic centimeter of engine displacement or 5.0 ¹	29.0 ²

¹ The rate of the excise tax on automobiles that are similar to those produced by GM Uzbekistan but are manufactured and/or imported from countries other than Russia and Ukraine varies from US\$2.5 to US\$7.2 per cubic centimeter of engine displacement depending on the total volume of engine displacement and on when the automobile was produced. The rate of the excise tax on new vehicles manufactured in, and imported from, Russia or Ukraine (except specialized vehicles used for medical purposes) is 5%.

² This is the rate of the excise tax on automobiles produced by GM Uzbekistan.

Source: Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ПП-1675 dated 30 December 2011.

Excise taxes levied on imported goods but not on domestically produced goods are essentially the same as tariffs. In the case of excise taxes charged on both imported and domestically produced goods, but have higher rates for imported than domestic goods, the difference between the rate of a tax for imported goods and its rate for domestically produced goods constitutes an implicit tax on imports.⁴ In addition to a non-zero tariff, an import tax in the form of an excise tax charged on imported goods but not on domestically produced goods is levied on meat, sugar and other goods whose export are prohibited or require a license to ensure their availability on the domestic market at relatively low prices.

There is also a Road Fund tax, which is charged on imported but not on domestically produced vehicles. The rate of the tax is 6% for automobiles and 20% for trucks. Vehicles produced in Russia and Ukraine are exempt from this tax. Hence, vehicles produced in other countries are subject to all three import taxes, which often add up to over 100% of the purchase price of an imported vehicle.

It is worth noting that for many importers, the effective rates of import taxes are lower than their nominal rates. The reason is that import taxes are computed in foreign exchange but are paid in sums at the CBU rate. For those importers that buy foreign exchange on the black market, the ratios of import tax payments to the customs value of imported goods in sums at the black market rate are much lower than the nominal rates of the import taxes.

⁴ Similarly, the difference between the two rates constitutes an implicit subsidy on imports in the case of excise taxes that have lower rates for imported goods than for domestically produced goods.

2.3. Tax privileges pertinent to trade

There are a number of tax privileges for exporters.⁵ Notably, the rates of the profit and property taxes are reduced by 30% for firms exporting 15-30% of their total output. The rates of the profit and property taxes are reduced by half for firms exporting over 30% of their total output. Textile firms selling at least 80% of their total output for hard currency are exempt from the property tax. Most domestically produced goods subject to an excise tax are exempt from this tax when they are exported.

Some imports are exempt from tariffs, excise taxes and/or the value added tax (VAT). In particular, imports from countries with which Uzbekistan has a free trade agreement; imports of equipment not produced in Uzbekistan and used in producing import-competing goods; and imports of goods that are used as inputs for exports by firms registered in the Navai Free Industrial Economic Zone are exempt from tariffs. Imports of equipment for scientific and innovative projects financed by foreign organizations on a grant basis are exempt from excise taxes and VAT. Imports of equipment approved by the government are exempt from VAT.

There are tax privileges for import-substitution industries as well. Profits from the production of the goods included in the import-substitution program (called the localization programme) are exempt from the profit tax. Buildings and equipment used in producing such goods are exempt from the property tax.

2.4. Free trade agreements

Uzbekistan has bilateral free trade agreements with Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Tajikistan. These agreements are implemented (at least partially), but have narrow coverage.

Uzbekistan signed the 1994 agreement between the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to create a free trade area. However, this agreement was not implemented for a variety of political, economic and technical reasons. In October 2011, eight CIS countries entered into a new free trade agreement. Uzbekistan did not sign this agreement.

2.5. Export and import procedures

Uzbekistan's export and import procedures are widely considered to be cumbersome. The World Bank and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Doing Business 2011 and Doing Business 2012 reports rank Uzbekistan 183rd out of 183 countries on ease of trading across

⁵ These tax privileges do not apply to exporters of raw materials (such as cotton fiber, natural gas and metals) and trading companies exporting products of other firms. Moreover, exporters of raw materials and trading companies exporting products of other firms get a value added tax (VAT) exemption, whereas firms exporting products of own production pay VAT at a zero rate.

borders (Table 3).⁶ According to the Doing Business database, ten documents are required to export from Uzbekistan and 11 are required to import to Uzbekistan.⁷ By comparison, four documents are required to export from and import to Singapore, and eight are required to export from, and nine are required to import to, the Kyrgyz Republic. Additionally, the costs to export and import have increased considerably. (See Table 3.)

Table 3. Trading Across Borders Indicators

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ease of Trading rank						183	183
Exporting							
Number of necessary documents	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Time to export (days)	80	80	80	80	71	71	71
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	2,550	2,550	2,550	3,100	3,100	3,150	3,150
Importing							
Number of necessary documents	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Time to import (days)	104	104	104	104	92	92	92
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,600	4,600	4,650	4,650

Source: World Bank and International Finance Corporation, Doing Business database, <http://www.doingbusiness.org>

The time needed to export from and import to Uzbekistan has reduced over the past few years, but still it remains quite long. The country's land-locked location far away from major seaports is one reason for this, and why the cost of exporting from and importing to Uzbekistan is high. The country's cumbersome border crossing and customs clearance procedures are another contributing factor. According to the Doing Business 2012 report, document preparation, customs clearance and technical control for exports took 36 days and cost US\$450 in Uzbekistan in 2011 per full 20 foot container. (Table 4). In comparison, the same procedures took two days and cost US\$166 in Singapore, and 26 days and cost US\$410 in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4. Breakdown of Time and Cost to Export and Import, 2011

	Export		Import	
	Time (days)	Cost (US\$)	Time (days)	Cost (US\$)
Document preparation	32	250	50	250
Customs clearance and technical control	4	200	8	200
Ports and terminal handling	5	200	3	200
Inland transportation and handling	30	2500	31	4000
Total	71	3150	92	4650

Source: World Bank and International Finance Corporation (2011).

⁶ The country rankings in Doing Business 2011 are based on data current as of 1 June 2010, and the rankings in Doing Business 2012 are based on data current as of 1 June 2011.

⁷ There are inconsistencies between the World Bank/IFC data on documentation requirements for exports and imports in Uzbekistan and what is specified in local regulations. According to the regulation on documentation requirements for customs clearance of exports and imports (dated 8 April 1998), up to eight documents are required for customs clearance of exports and up to 11 are required for customs clearance of imports.

The indicators included in Doing Business reports do not fully capture all administrative barriers to exports and imports. One is the requirement that an exporter receives a 100% prepayment from the buyer, obtain a letter of credit from the buyer's bank, or insure the export contract against political and commercial risks before making the shipment.⁸ Other barriers to exports include long delays in obtaining a VAT refund and the fine imposed on exporters for nonpayment or a late payment for exported goods or services by buyers.⁹

There are also registration and clearance requirements for import contracts. Every import contract has to be registered with the importer's bank and with customs. A large number of documents have to be submitted to customs for registration of an import contract. Import contracts financed from the state budget, financed through loans taken out or guaranteed by the government, and those concluded by companies that are more than 50% state-owned and do not have enough foreign exchange of their own to make the payments under the contracts have to be cleared by the MFERIT before they can be registered by the importer's bank.

2.6. Currency convertibility

Although Uzbekistan *de jure* introduced full convertibility of the national currency for current international transactions on 15 October 2003, importers often experience long delays in purchasing foreign exchange through official channels. This constitutes a major barrier for imports and exports because equipment, raw materials, spare parts and other goods often need to be imported to produce exportable goods.

3. Recent trade developments

3.1. Growth of trade

Exports from and imports to Uzbekistan expanded considerably in 2001-2011.¹⁰ According to official statistics, exports of goods and services increased 4.6-fold from US\$3.3 billion in 2000 to US\$15.0 billion in 2011 (Figure 2).¹¹ Imports of goods and services rose 3.6-fold, from US\$2.9 billion in 2000 to US\$10.5 billion in 2011.¹²

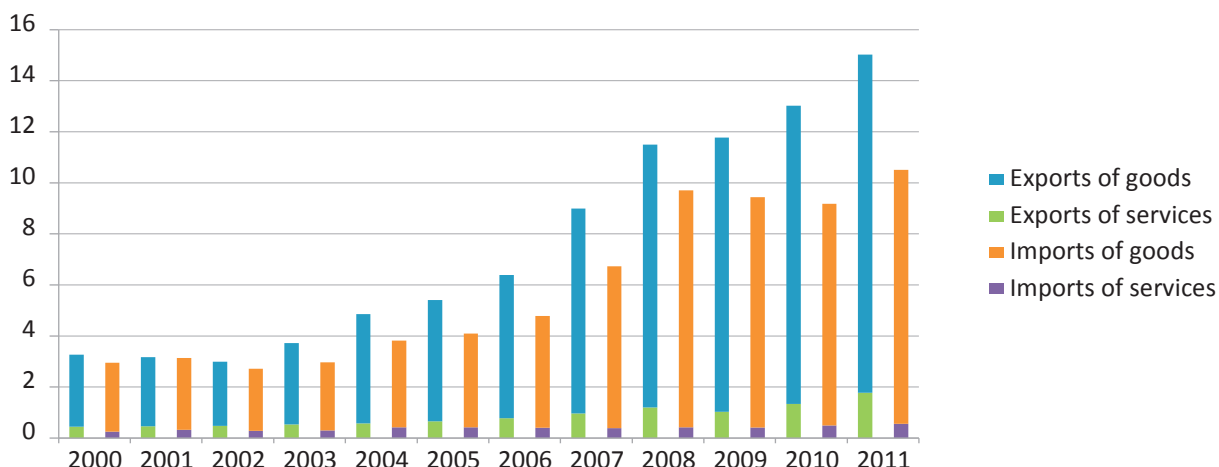
⁸ Buyers often refuse to make a 100% prepayment or demand a substantial discount for making such a prepayment. Exporters usually pay an insurance premium equal to 3-5% of the value of an export contract to insure it against political and commercial risks.

⁹ The fine is equal to 10-100% of the amount paid late or not paid by buyers.

¹⁰ Henceforth, exports (imports) refer to the value of exports (imports) unless otherwise indicated.

¹¹ By comparison, world exports of goods and services increased 2.8-fold between 2000 and 2011.

¹² Official statistics most likely underestimate trade levels in Uzbekistan because substantial proportions of exports and (especially) imports go unrecorded.

Figure 2. Exports and Imports of Goods and Services, 2000-2011 (Billion US\$)

Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations

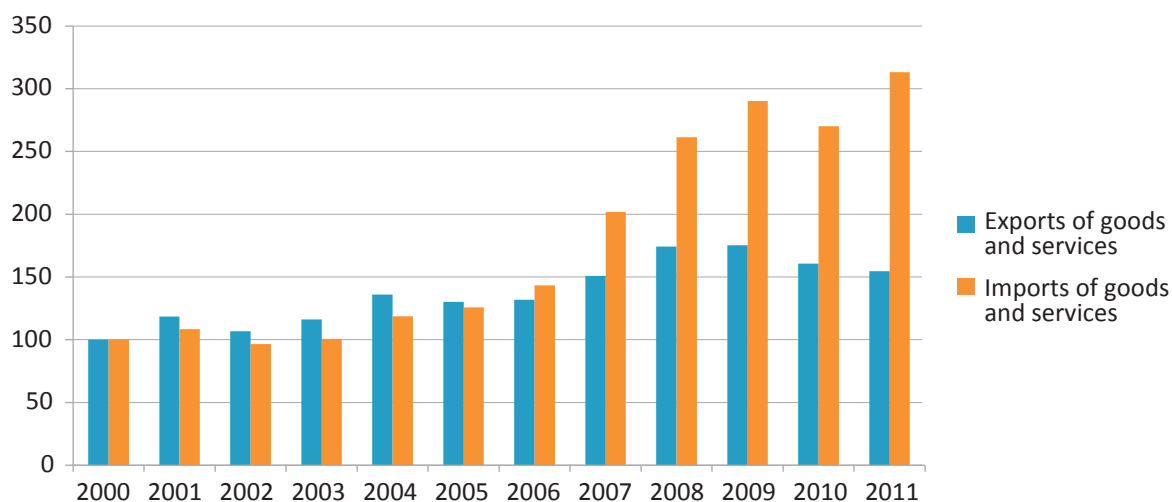
Trade in goods expanded faster than trade in services. While exports of goods increased 4.7-fold, from US\$2.8 billion in 2000 to US\$13.3 in 2011, exports of services rose 3.9-fold, from US\$449.1 million to US\$1.8 billion. Merchandise imports increased 3.7-fold, from US\$2.7 billion in 2000 to US\$10.0 billion in 2011, while imports of services rose 2.2-fold, from US\$251.0 million to US\$557.0 million.

Growth of trade was uneven over time. In particular, exports of goods grew by an impressive average annual rate of 26.5% in 2003-2008, supported by devaluation of the national currency, strong external demand and the rise in world commodity prices. Growth of merchandise imports averaged 23.7% per annum during the same period, driven by strong domestic demand and the rise in import prices. Growth of merchandise exports decelerated sharply in 2009 because of the global economic crisis, weakened external demand and the fall in export prices. It accelerated markedly in 2010-2011, as the world economy began to recover, external demand started to strengthen, and export prices began to rise. Imports of goods declined in 2009-2010 due to slower economic growth, reduced availability of foreign exchange, and lower import prices. Merchandise imports increased in 2011 as economic activity picked up and import prices rose.

While the growth of exports was mostly on account of a rise in export prices, the expansion of imports was largely driven by an increase in their volume. According to estimates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the volume of Uzbekistan's exports of goods and services rose by a relatively modest 54.6% in 2001-2011, while the volume of its imports of goods and services increased by 213.0% over the same period (Figure 3).¹³ Due to a rise in export prices, exports of goods and services grew rapidly in 2010-2011, despite a decline in their volume.

¹³ During the past decade, prices of primary commodities, which account for a large proportion of Uzbekistan's exports, rose much more than prices of manufactured products, which make up the bulk of Uzbekistan's imports. The index of primary commodity prices calculated by the IMF rose by 135.0% between 2000 and 2010. The Manufactures Unit Value Index (which is a composite index of prices of manufactured exports from the 15 major developed and emerging economies to low- and middle-income economies) rose by 36.6% over the same period.

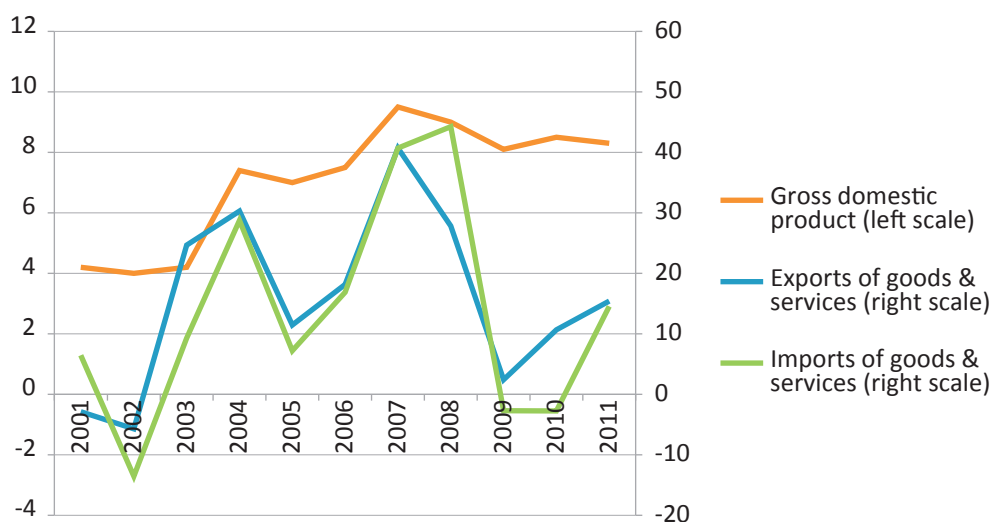
Figure 3. Indexes of Volumes of Exports and Imports of Goods and Services (%), 2001-2011 (2000=100)



Source: World Economic Outlook online database and authors' computations

There was close positive correlation between the growth of exports and the growth of gross domestic product (GDP), suggesting that exports were a major driving force of economic growth. Annual growth of GDP picked up whenever the annual growth of exports accelerated, except in 2011 (Figure 4). GDP growth slowed down whenever exports declined or their growth decelerated.¹⁴

Figure 4. Annual Growth of Gross Domestic Product, Exports and Imports (%), 2001-2011



Source: World Economic Outlook database, The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations

¹⁴ Unfortunately, lack of data precludes more rigorous analysis of the relationship between exports and growth.

Since demand for imports depends on the pace of domestic economic activity, there was also a high correlation between growth of imports and GDP growth. Growth of imports accelerated in 2003-2004 and in 2006-2007, when GDP growth picked up. Imports declined or their growth decelerated in 2002, 2005 and 2009, when GDP growth slowed down.

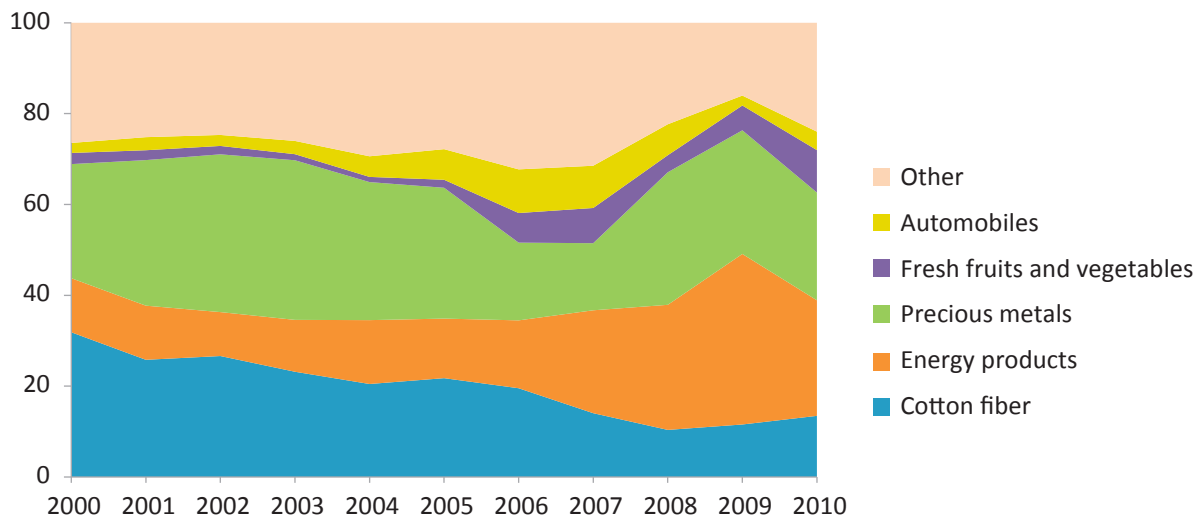
The ratio of exports and imports to GDP, a measure of the openness of an economy to international trade, rose from 45.3% in 2000 to 74.1% in 2008, but fell to 56.9% in 2010. By this measure, Uzbekistan has the least open economy of the five CA countries.

3.2. Composition of trade

3.2.1. Composition of merchandise exports

Some notable changes occurred in the commodity composition of Uzbekistan's merchandise exports in 2001-2010. With exports of cotton fiber increasing by a relatively modest 75.3%, its share in exports of goods dropped from 31.9% in 2000 to 13.5% in 2010 (Figure 5). A rise in the export price of cotton fiber was partly offset by a decline in the volume of its exports. The volume of exports of cotton fiber declined due to a combination of a decrease in cotton output and expansion of the domestic textile industry.

Figure 5. Composition of Merchandise Exports (%), 2000-2010



Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' estimates

A rise in exports prices, coupled with an increase in the volume of exports, resulted in a nine-fold increase in exports of energy products (mostly consisting of natural gas). Accordingly, the share of energy products in merchandise exports rose from 11.9% in 2000 to 25.4% in 2010. Natural gas replaced cotton fiber as the country's top export product.

Exports of fresh fruit and vegetables also expanded considerably (almost 16-fold) owing to a combination of higher export prices and greater volumes of exports. The share of fresh fruit and vegetables in exports of goods rose from 2.5% in 2000 to 9.3% in 2010.

Presumably due to variations in the volume of gold exports, the share of precious metals in merchandise exports fluctuated substantially, and was at 23.7% in 2010, down from 25.1% in 2000.

Primary commodities continued to dominate merchandise exports. The combined share of cotton fiber, natural gas, gold and uranium in merchandise exports was 67.6% in 2010, only slightly down from 68.6% in 2000.

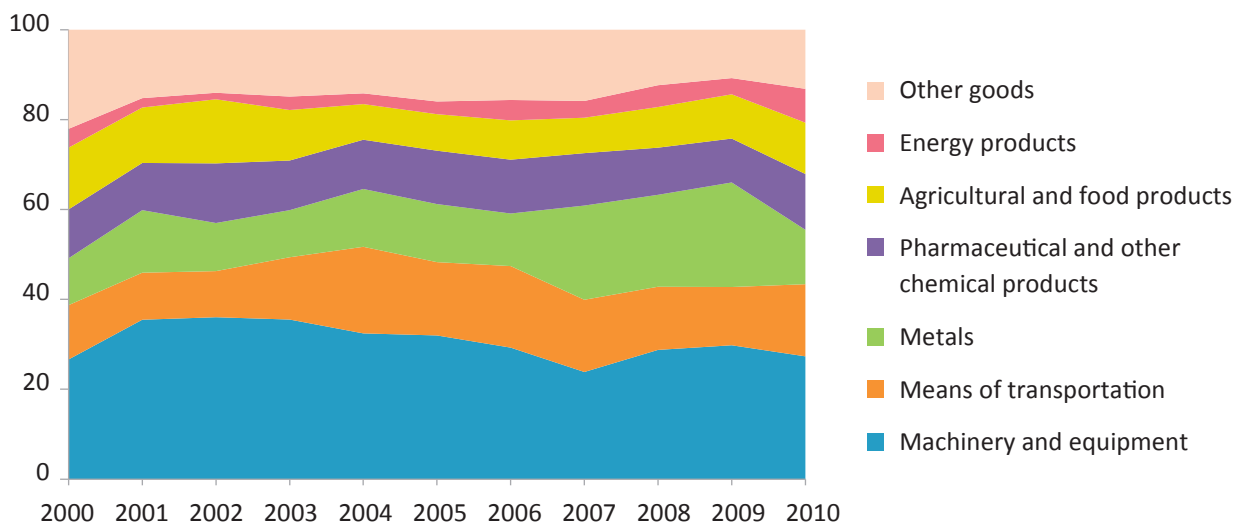
The share of manufactured products in merchandise exports remained relatively small. The share of automobiles in exports of goods rose from 2.2% in 2000 to 9.6% in 2006, mainly due to strong demand in Russia. However, it declined to 2.2% in 2009 when the global economic crisis weakened demand for cars in Russia and other export markets. Automobile exports doubled and their share in merchandise exports rose to 4.1% in 2010, as the main destination countries began recovering from the global economic crisis. Exports of textile products almost quadrupled in 2001-2010, but their share in exports of goods fell from 5.4% in 2000 to 5.0% in 2010.

The expansion of merchandise exports in 2001-2010 was mostly on account of increases in exports of primary commodities. The increase in exports of energy products contributed 93.7 percentage points, growth of exports of precious metals contributed 73.4 percentage points and the expansion of exports of cotton fiber contributed 24 percentage points to the 315.1% growth of exports between 2000 and 2010. In comparison, the increase in exports of automobiles contributed 14.7 percentage points.

3.2.2. Composition of merchandise imports

The commodity composition of Uzbekistan's recorded merchandise imports reflects the prioritization of imports in the allocation of foreign exchange through official channels. Since machinery and equipment are given priority, they remained the largest category of recorded imports of goods in 2001-2010, comprising 27.3% of recorded merchandise imports in 2010 (Figure 6). Means of transportation, metals and pharmaceutical products also made up substantial proportions of recorded imports of goods. The share of agricultural, food and energy products in recorded merchandise imports fell from 17.9% in 2000 to 10.3% in 2004, before rising to 19% in 2010 due in part to the rise in world food and energy prices. The share of non-food consumer products, such as clothing and shoes, in recorded merchandise imports remained small because they are given low priority in the allocation of foreign exchange through official channels. However, these products account for the bulk of unrecorded imports, for which foreign exchange is mostly bought on the black market, and their share in total imports is larger than official statistics suggest.

Figure 6. Composition of Merchandise Imports (%), 2000-2010

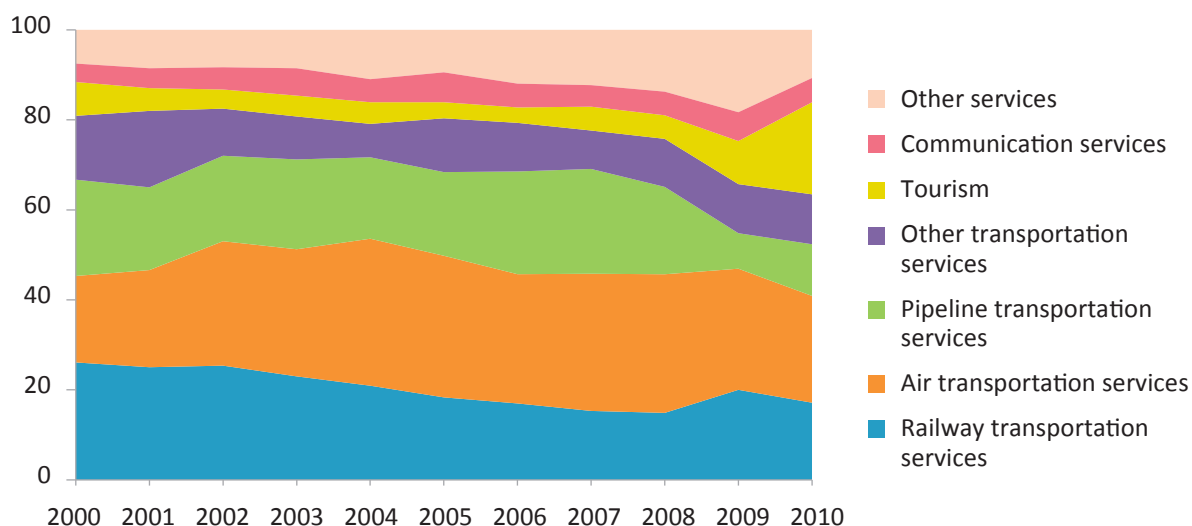


Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' estimates

3.2.3. Composition of exports of services

Transportation services remained the single largest category of exports of services in 2001-2010, although their share in total exports of services fell during this period (Figure 7). Railway, air and pipeline transport accounted for the bulk of exports of transportation services. The share of tourism in exports of services surged from 7.5% in 2001 to 20.5% in 2010 in part due to an annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank that was held in Tashkent in 2010.

Figure 7. Composition of Exports of Services (%), 2000-2010



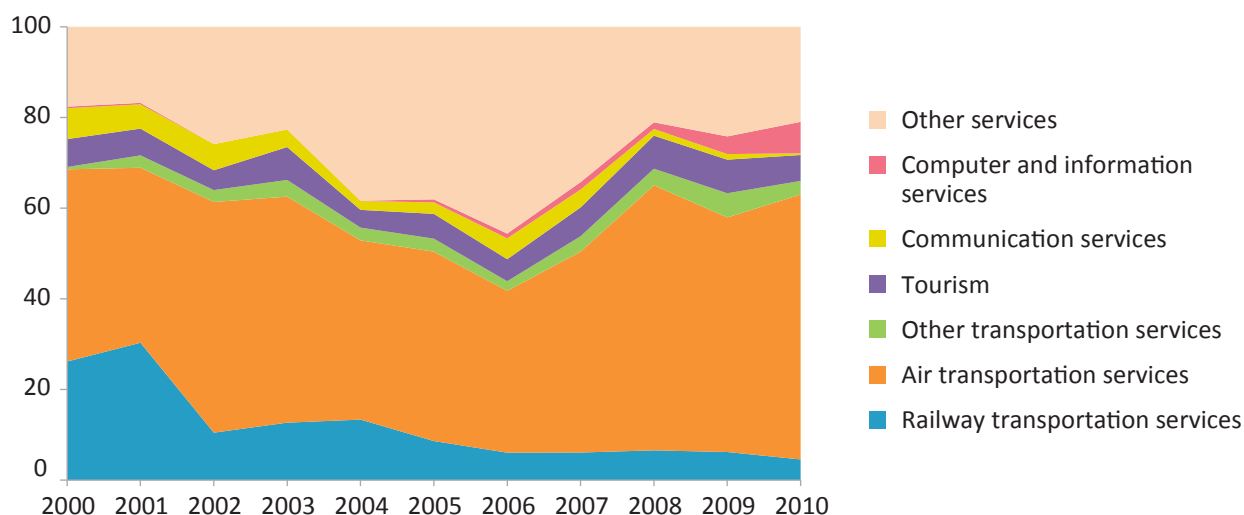
Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations

3.2.4. Composition of imports of services

As with exports of services, transportation services were the single largest category of imports of services in 2000-2010, accounting for 66% of imports of services in 2010 (Figure 8).

While imports of rail transportation services decreased, imports of air transportation services increased. Businesses reduced the use of rail transport and increased the use of air transport in cargo shipments because of delays associated with rail transportation. The share of communication services in total imports of services declined from 6.8% in 2001 to 0.4% in 2010 due to the expansion of the domestic communication sector. Partly for the same reason and also due to increased use of the Internet, the share of computer and information services in imports of services rose from 0.3% in 2000 to 6.9% in 2010.

Figure 8. Composition of Imports of Services (%), 2000-2010



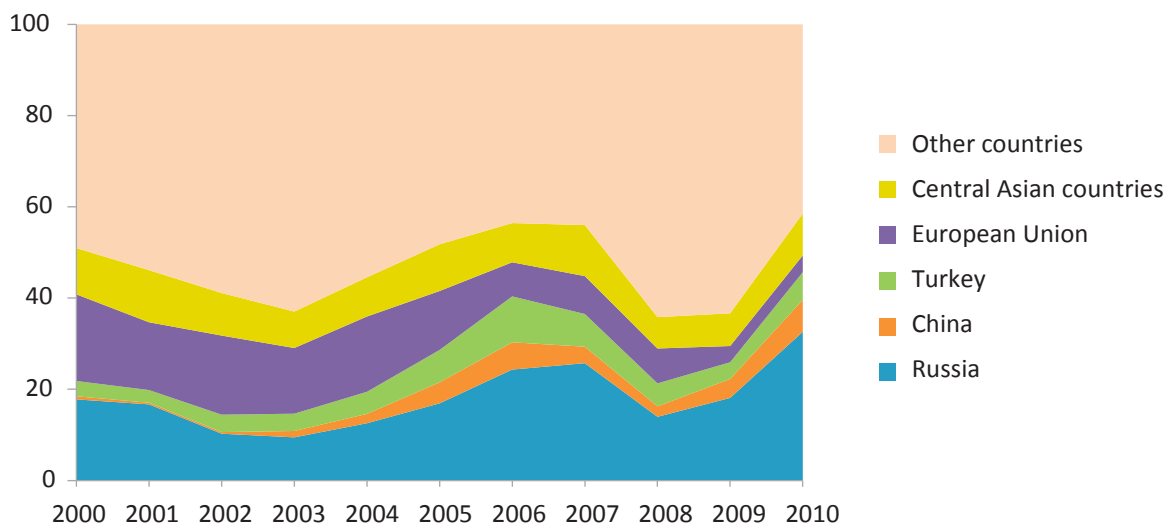
Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations

3.3. Geographic Distribution of Trade

3.3.1. Geographic distribution of merchandise exports

Significant shifts occurred in the geographic distribution of Uzbekistan's merchandise exports in 2001-2010. Exports of goods to Russia expanded almost eight-fold, and their share in merchandise exports rose from 16.7% in 2000 to 32.6% in 2010 (Figure 9). Consequently, Russia overtook the European Union (EU) as the main export market for goods. The expansion of merchandise exports to Russia was driven by increases in exports of natural gas, automobiles and fresh fruit and vegetables, which accounted for over four-fifths of merchandise exports to Russian in 2010. Exports of textile products to Russia also increased (albeit from a low base), while exports of cotton fiber decreased.

Figure 9. Geographic Distribution of Merchandise Exports (%), 2000-2010



Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations

Exports of goods to China expanded almost 43-fold, and their share in merchandise exports rose from 0.7% in 2000 to 7% in 2010, due mostly to increases in exports of cotton fiber and uranium, which made up about four-fifths of exports of goods to China in 2010.

Merchandise exports to Turkey expanded by more than seven-fold, and their share in total exports of goods rose from 3.3% in 2000 to 6.1% in 2010. This expansion was mainly due to increases in exports of non-ferrous metals and cotton yarn, which comprised 89.6% of exports of goods to Turkey in 2010.

While official statistics on exports to Bangladesh are not available, the IMF's direction-of-trade statistics indicate that exports of goods by Uzbekistan to Bangladesh expanded rapidly in 2001-2010. Consequently, Bangladesh became one of the major destinations for merchandise exports. The expansion of merchandise exports to Bangladesh was due chiefly to an increase in exports of cotton fiber.

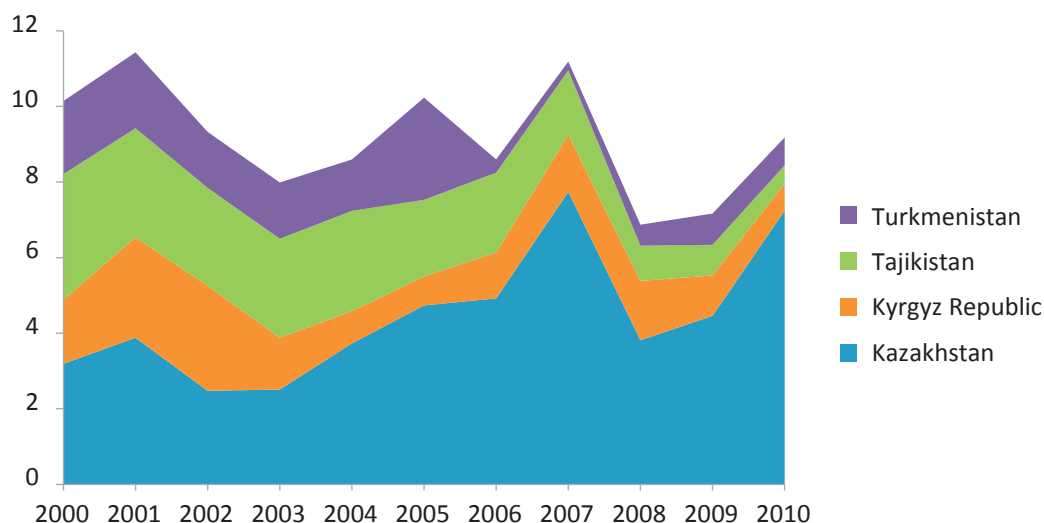
The share of the EU in merchandise exports dropped from 19% in 2000 to 3.7% in 2010. Exports of goods to the EU declined not only relative to total merchandise exports, but also in absolute terms. Increases in exports of refined oil products, uranium and cotton yarn were more than offset by declines in exports of gold and cotton fiber. Gold, uranium, refined oil products, cotton fiber and cotton yarn accounted for 71.3% of merchandise exports to the EU in 2010.

Although exports of goods to the other four CA countries more than doubled in 2001-2010, their share in merchandise exports fell from 10.1% in 2000 to 9.2% in 2010 (Figure 10).¹⁵ Exports of goods to Kazakhstan expanded more than nine-fold, mainly due to increases in exports of natural gas and fresh fruit and vegetables, which made up 78.2% of merchandise

¹⁵ These and other official data on Uzbekistan's trade with other CA countries need to be treated with caution, due to the large proportion of unrecorded trade between Uzbekistan and other CA countries.

exports to Kazakhstan in 2010. The share of exports to Kazakhstan in exports of goods rose from 3.2% in 2000 to 7.2% in 2010, and Kazakhstan replaced Tajikistan as the top destination country in Central Asia for merchandise exports from Uzbekistan.

Figure 10. Exports of Goods to Central Asian Countries (% of merchandise exports), 2000-2010



Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations

Merchandise exports to the Kyrgyz Republic increased by 73.4%. Still, their share in exports of goods declined from 1.7% in 2000 to 0.7% in 2010. Increases in exports of natural gas and fertilizers were partly offset by decreases in exports of refined oil products and electricity. Natural gas and fertilizers comprised 78.0% of merchandise exports to the Kyrgyz Republic in 2010.

Exports of goods to Tajikistan decreased by 38.5% in 2001-2010, and their share in merchandise exports dropped from 3.3% in 2000 to 0.5% in 2010. A modest increase in exports of natural gas was more than offset by discontinuation of exports of many other goods. Exports of electricity remained roughly unchanged. Natural gas and electricity accounted for 94.6% of exports of goods to Tajikistan in 2010.

Merchandise exports to Turkmenistan increased by 60.9% in 2001-2010, but their share in exports of goods fell from 1.9% in 2000 to 0.7% in 2010. Increases in exports of fresh fruit and vegetables, seeds, tobacco and construction materials were partly offset by declines in exports of fertilizers and refined oil products and by the discontinuation of exports of crude oil. Fresh fruit and vegetables, tobacco, construction materials, seeds and fertilizers made up about 70% of merchandise exports to Turkmenistan in 2010.

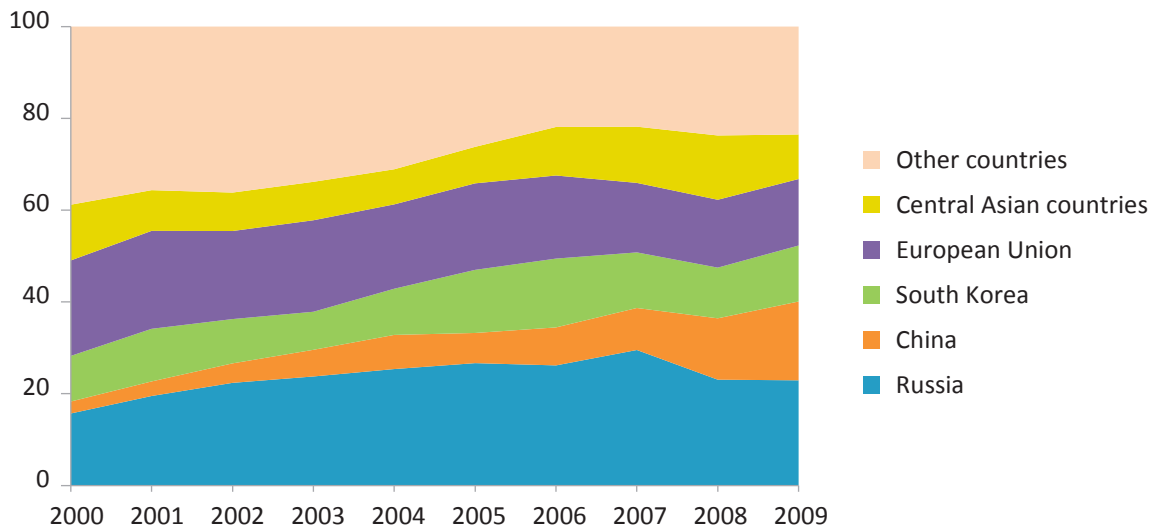
Merchandise exports to Afghanistan rose from US\$10.8 million (0.4% of exports of goods) in 2000 to US\$594.9 million (5.1% of exports of goods) in 2010. Energy products and ferrous metals comprised about three-fourths of merchandise exports to Afghanistan in 2010.

3.3.2. Geographic distribution of merchandise imports

Significant changes occurred in the geographic distribution of merchandise imports as well. Imports of goods from Russia more than quadrupled, and their share in merchandise imports

rose from 15.7% in 2000 to 21.6% in 2010 (Figure 11). As a result, Russia overtook the EU as the main import market for goods. The expansion of merchandise imports from Russia was driven by increases in imports of wood, ferrous metals, machinery and equipment which accounted for 63% of imports of goods from Russia in 2010.

Figure 11. Geographic Distribution of Merchandise Imports (%), 2000-2010



Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations

Recorded imports of goods from China increased almost 18-fold, and their share in recorded merchandise imports rose from 2.6% in 2000 to 14.3% in 2010. The expansion of recorded merchandise imports from China was mainly due to increases in imports of machinery, equipment, automobile components and spare parts, ferrous metals and plastics, which made up more than two-thirds of recorded merchandise imports from China. The share of these goods in actual merchandise imports from China was mostly likely smaller because consumer goods comprise a substantial proportion of unrecorded imports from China.

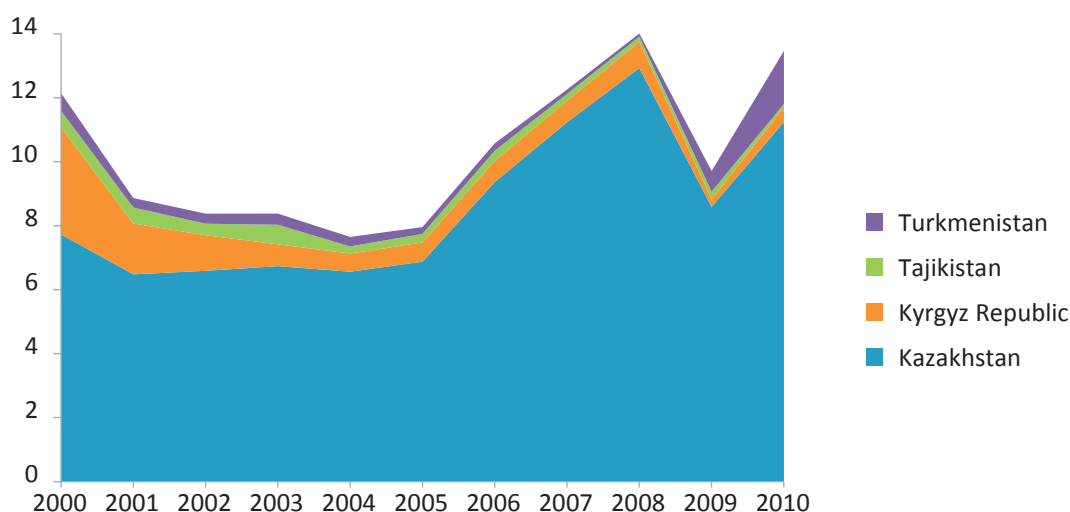
Imports of goods from South Korea expanded more than five-fold in 2001-2010, and its share in merchandise imports rose from 9.9% in 2000 to 16.4% in 2010. Consequently, South Korea became Uzbekistan's second largest import market for goods. Imports of goods from South Korea expanded primarily due to increases in imports of automobile components and spare parts, machinery and equipment, which comprised more than four-fifths of merchandise imports from South Korea in 2010.

Although imports of goods from the EU more than doubled in 2001-2010, their share in merchandise imports decreased from 20.8% in 2000 to 15.3% in 2010. Pharmaceutical products, machinery and equipment accounted for over half of imports of goods from the EU in 2010. Imports of pharmaceutical products from the EU expanded 13-fold between 2000 and 2010, and imports of machinery and equipment from the EU doubled over the same period.

Imports of goods from the other four CA countries more than tripled and their share in merchandise imports rose from 12.1% in 2000 to 13.5% in 2010 (Figure 12). Kazakhstan remained the top origin country in Central Asia for imports of goods. Merchandise imports

from Kazakhstan more than quadrupled due mostly to increases in imports of energy products, flour and ferrous metals, which comprised more than three-fourth of merchandise imports from Kazakhstan in 2010. Imports of goods from the Kyrgyz Republic decreased by more than half. Increases in imports of construction materials, ferrous metals, machinery and equipment were more than offset by a decline in imports of energy products (mostly electricity). Ferrous metals, constructions materials, energy products, machinery and equipment made up over four-fifths of merchandise imports from the Kyrgyz Republic in 2010. Imports of goods from Tajikistan decreased by 33%. Increases in imports of aluminum and construction materials were more than offset by the discontinuation of, or declines in, imports of many other goods. Aluminum and construction materials accounted for about 98% of merchandise imports from Tajikistan in 2010. Imports of goods from Turkmenistan increased almost ten-fold chiefly due to an increase in imports of refined oil products, which accounted for almost three-fourths of merchandise imports from Turkmenistan in 2010. Imports of mechanical equipment, cooking oil and plastics also increased.

**Figure 12. Imports of Goods from Central Asian Countries
(% of merchandise imports), 2000-2010**

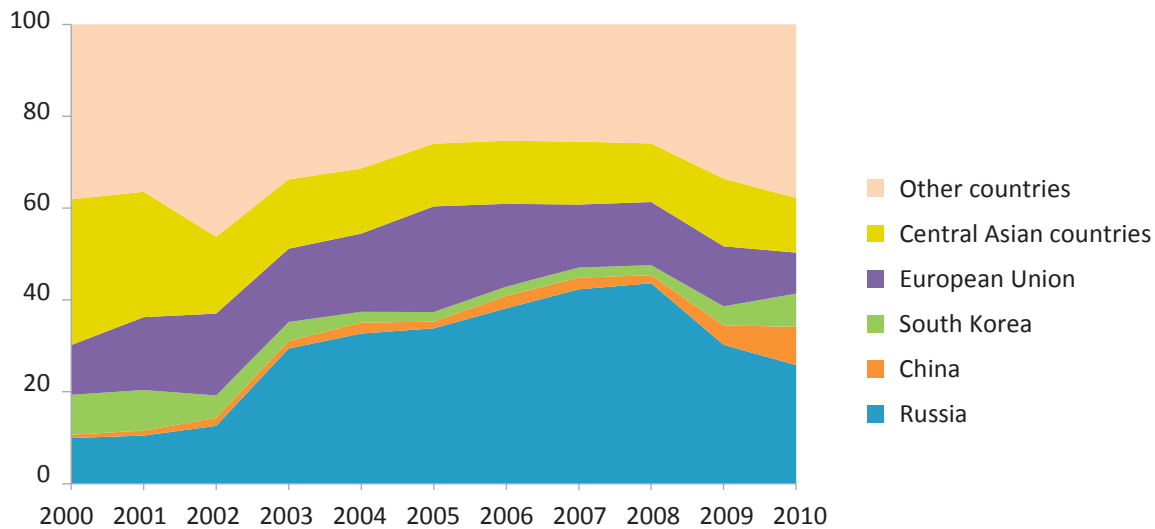


Source: *The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations*

Imports of goods from Afghanistan rose from less than US\$0.3 million in 2000 to US\$2.7 million in 2004, before falling to US\$0.2 million in 2010. Their share in merchandise imports stayed below 0.1%.

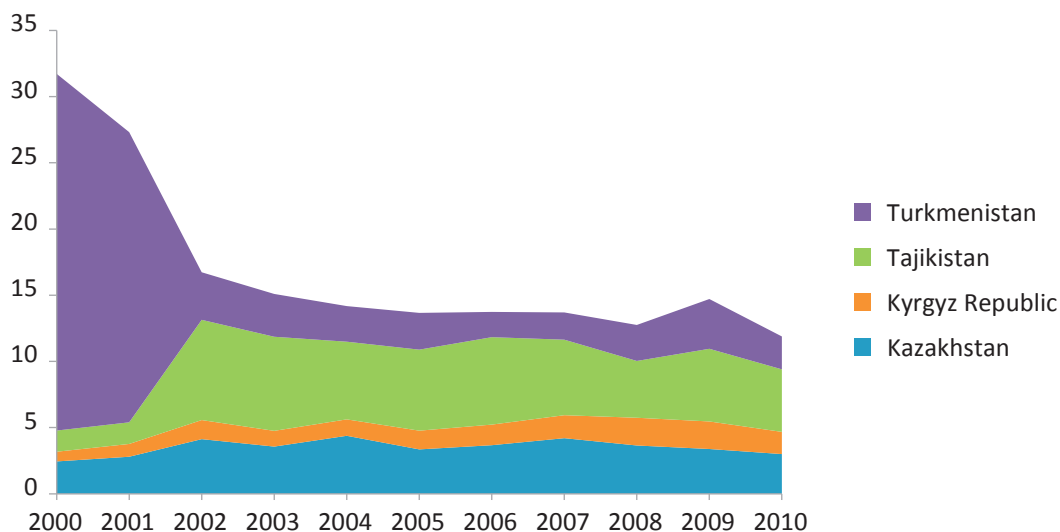
3.3.3. Geographic distribution of exports of services

The geographic distribution of trade in services is similar to the direction of merchandise trade in part because transportation services related to trade in goods account for a large proportion of trade in services. As Uzbekistan's merchandise trade with Russia and China expanded rapidly from 2001-2010, so did trade in services. The share of exports of services to Russia in total exports of services rose from 9.9% in 2000 to 25.8% in 2010, and Russia became the top export market for services (Figure 13). The share of exports of services to China in total exports of services also increased considerably, albeit from a low base. Exports of services to South Korea, EU and CA countries (as a group) increased in absolute terms, but declined relative to total exports of services.

Figure 13. Geographic Distribution of Exports of Services (%), 2000-2010

Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' computations

The share of exports of services to the other CA countries in total exports of services declined mostly because exports of services to Turkmenistan decreased sharply both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total exports of services (Figure 14). Exports of services to Turkmenistan declined sharply because Turkmenistan drastically curtailed using Uzbekistan's transport companies in 2001 and 2002 when relations between the two countries deteriorated. Exports of services to the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan declined relative to total exports of services, mainly because merchandise trade with these countries contracted. The only CA country to which exports of services increased both in absolute terms and as a percent of total exports of services is Kazakhstan, due to the expansion of merchandise trade with this country. For the same reason, exports of (mostly transportation) services to Afghanistan increased from US\$0.1 million (less than 0.1% of total exports of services) in 2000 to US\$60.7 million (4.5% of total exports of services) in 2010.

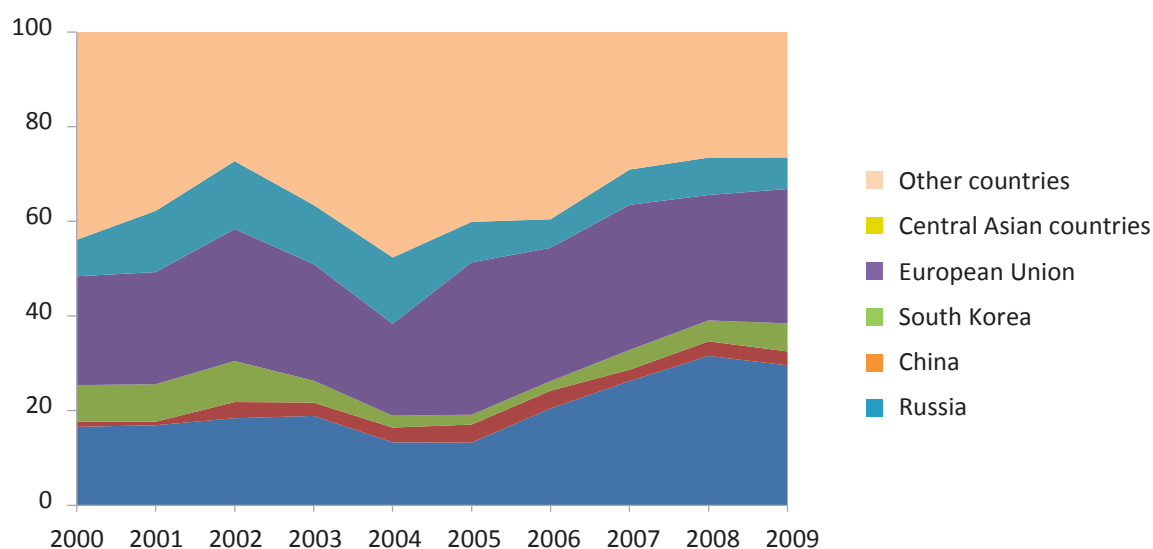
Figure 14. Exports of Services to Central Asian Countries (% of exports of services), 2000-2010

Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' estimates

3.3.4. Geographic distribution of imports of services

As with exports of services, the share of Uzbekistan's imports of services from Russia and China in total imports of services increased in 2001-2010 on the back of rapid expansion of merchandise trade with these countries. Russia, which accounted for 23.6% of total imports of services in 2010, became the main import market for services (Figure 15). Although imports of services from South Korea, EU and the CA countries (as a group) increased in absolute terms, they decreased as a percent of total imports of services.

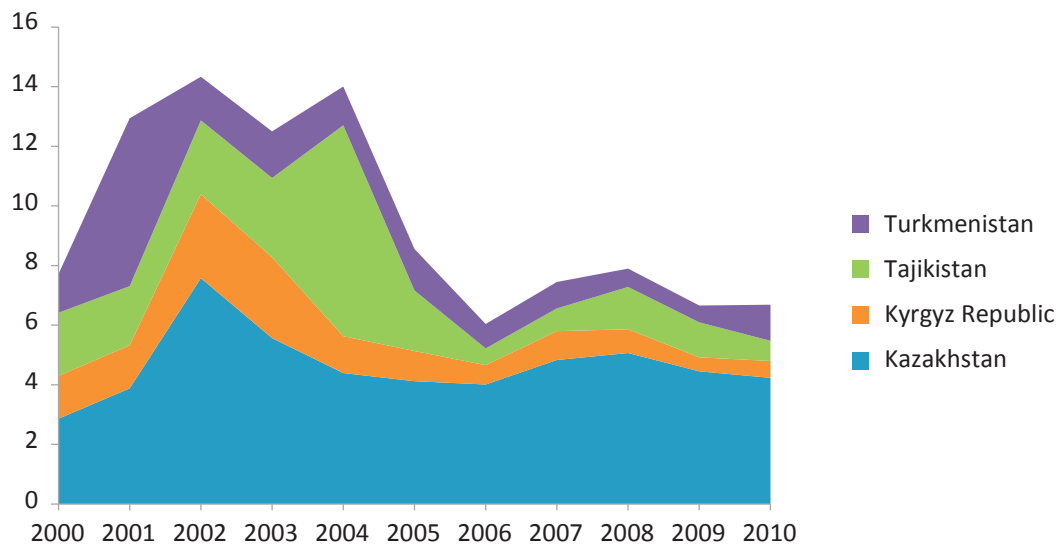
Figure 15. Geographic Distribution of Imports of Services (%), 2000-2010



Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' estimates

The share of imports of services from the other CA countries in total imports of services declined due mostly to decreases in imports of services from the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan (Figure 16), because merchandise trade with these countries contracted. Imports of services from Turkmenistan increased in absolute terms and remained roughly unchanged as a proportion of total imports of services. At the same time, imports of services from Kazakhstan increased both in absolute terms and relative to total imports of services owing to the expansion of merchandise trade with this country. Imports of services from Afghanistan remained negligible.

**Figure 16. Imports of Services from Central Asian Countries
(% total imports of services), 2000-2010**



Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and authors' estimates

4. Conclusions

The development priorities of the Government of Uzbekistan include import-substitution and the promotion of exports of finished products with high value-added. Economic theory and international experience suggest that it is not possible to pursue import-substitution and export-promotion policies simultaneously. Those countries that try to do so usually end up promoting the development of import-substituting industries and hindering the development of export-oriented industries.¹⁶ This is precisely what appears to have happened in Uzbekistan, as evidenced by the country's trade regime and recent trade performance.

The trade regime currently in place in Uzbekistan supports the development of import-substituting industries through, inter alia, high import taxes on goods similar to those produced by import-substituting industries, low import taxes on intermediate and capital goods, various tax privileges, and relatively easy access to foreign exchange at overvalued exchange rates. At the same time, the trade regime hinders the development of export-oriented industries (especially manufacturing) through restrictions on exports of a wide range of goods, mandatory surrender of export proceeds at overvalued exchange rates, difficulties in importing intermediate goods, and cumbersome export procedures.

Therefore, primary commodities, such as cotton fiber, natural gas, gold and uranium, continue to dominate Uzbekistan's merchandise exports, and the share of manufactured products in total exports of goods remains small. The rapid expansion of merchandise exports in 2001-2010 was due primarily to the rise in world prices of primary commodities. The expansion of imports was largely due to increases in imports of intermediate and capital goods for import-substituting industries. Trade surpluses were achieved through high taxes on imports and rationing of foreign exchange, which had an adverse impact on economic activity and living standards.

The trade regime has not helped Uzbekistan achieve food and energy self-sufficiency either. Imports of food and energy products increased considerably in 2001-2010.

Significant changes occurred in the geographic distribution of Uzbekistan's exports and imports in recent years. Most notably, Russia overtook the EU as Uzbekistan's top trading partner, becoming the top export market and the top import market for Uzbekistan. The share of China in both exports and imports increased considerably. South Korea became the second largest origin country for imports. The share of the EU in both exports and imports decreased, as Uzbekistan redirected exports of cotton fiber from the EU to Russia, China and other Asian countries and reduced the proportion of machinery and equipment imported from the EU.

The share of other CA countries in exports fell significantly, while their share in imports rose modestly. Trade with Kazakhstan increased, while trade with the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan declined.¹⁷ Exports to Afghanistan surged, but imports from Afghanistan remained small. This suggests that there is a lot of scope for expanding economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and other CA countries, as well as between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan.

¹⁶ World Bank. World Development Report 1987. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987).

¹⁷ The share of CA countries in Uzbekistan's exports and imports is most likely larger than official statistics suggest because a large proportion of trade with neighbouring countries goes unrecorded.

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Annex. Trade Statistics of Uzbekistan

Sources: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook database, and authors' calculations

Table A1. Exports and Imports, 2000-2011

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Million US dollars												
Exports of goods and services	3 264.7	3 170.4	2 988.4	3 725.0	4 853.0	5 408.8	6 389.8	8 991.5	11 493.3	11 771.3	13 023.4	15 027.2
Exports of goods	2 815.6	2 709.1	2 513.5	3 190.1	4 279.4	4 749.5	5 614.8	8 026.2	10 292.5	10 739.6	11 687.9	13 254.0
Exports of services	449.1	461.3	474.9	534.9	573.7	659.3	775.1	965.3	1 200.7	1 031.7	1 335.5	1 773.2
Imports of goods and services	2 947.4	3 136.9	2 712.0	2 964.2	3 816.0	4 091.3	4 781.5	6 728.1	9 704.0	9 438.4	9 175.8	10 509.9
Imports of goods	2 696.5	2 814.7	2 425.8	2 663.4	3 391.5	3 666.5	4 380.0	6 339.4	9 279.4	9 027.9	8 685.4	9 952.9
Imports of services	251.0	322.3	286.3	300.7	424.5	424.7	401.6	388.7	424.6	410.4	490.4	557.0
Annual percentage change												
Exports of goods and services		-2.9	-5.7	24.6	30.3	11.5	18.1	40.7	27.8	2.4	10.6	15.4
Exports of goods		-3.8	-7.2	26.9	34.1	11.0	18.2	42.9	28.2	4.3	8.8	13.4
Exports of services		2.7	2.9	12.6	7.2	14.9	17.5	24.5	24.4	-14.1	29.4	32.8
Imports of goods and services		6.4	-13.5	9.3	28.7	7.2	16.9	40.7	44.2	-2.7	-2.8	14.5
Imports of goods		4.4	-13.8	9.8	27.3	8.1	19.5	44.7	46.4	-2.7	-3.8	14.6
Imports of services		28.4	-11.2	5.1	41.1	0.1	-5.5	-3.2	9.2	-3.3	19.5	13.6
Percent of GDP												
Exports of goods and services	23.8	27.3	30.9	36.8	40.4	37.8	37.5	40.3	40.2	35.2	33.4	34.4
Exports of goods	20.5	23.3	26.0	31.5	35.7	33.2	33.0	36.0	36.0	32.1	30.0	30.3
Exports of services	3.3	4.0	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.4	4.1
Imports of goods and services	21.5	27.0	28.1	29.3	31.8	28.6	28.1	30.2	33.9	28.2	23.5	24.0
Imports of goods	19.7	24.2	25.1	26.3	28.3	25.6	25.7	28.4	32.4	27.0	22.3	22.8
Imports of services	1.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3
Memorandum item:												
GDP at current prices, billion US dollars	13.7	11.6	9.7	10.1	12.0	14.3	17.0	22.3	28.6	33.5	39.0	43.7

Table A2. Composition of Exports of Goods, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	2 815 522	2 709 016	2 513 481	3 190 095	4 279 371	4 749 453	5 614 398	8 030 082	10 292 547	10 739 469	11 687 867
71 Precious metals and stones	707 184	868 201	873 034	1 121 015	1 300 504	1 368 053	960 763	1 185 800	3 003 606	2 923 745	2 772 645
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	335 194	322 916	243 127	364 337	601 622	622 978	838 985	1 818 165	2 834 493	4 031 900	2 973 784
52 Cotton	1 014 875	828 526	803 610	925 243	1 062 780	1 189 938	1 286 987	1 371 648	1 292 057	1 278 128	2 019 430
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	67 451	83 792	70 894	101 743	203 904	328 132	551 749	773 502	722 957	244 762	487 175
74 Copper and articles thereof	126 028	134 493	116 515	141 526	238 865	343 127	546 520	599 869	423 677	371 884	536 270
08 Edible fruit and nuts	42 954	37 513	26 378	16 838	26 034	45 571	269 124	406 078	287 970	428 941	779 096
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	44 828	45 142	53 521	50 600	113 142	133 591	168 039	335 676	320 623	311 151	345 474
72 Iron and steel	18 402	19 633	26 118	44 401	106 228	94 993	113 318	179 506	237 615	158 364	210 603
07 Edible vegetables	26 093	21 283	20 084	25 862	22 901	37 990	97 026	215 921	98 240	157 954	313 046
31 Fertilisers	25 721	13 589	11 947	21 917	38 624	53 946	62 830	132 018	199 480	161 292	203 338
79 Zinc and articles thereof	66 566	58 100	42 635	49 525	53 648	40 877	142 427	219 195	113 862	29 388	102 505
39 Plastics and articles thereof	2 030	5 452	3 098	19 695	58 139	81 330	99 777	117 141	95 374	74 560	84 166
25 Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	8 680	10 208	11 089	20 403	35 046	39 284	61 517	126 138	104 872	65 370	59 386
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	12 560	9 088	24 682	21 135	23 985	29 036	39 749	69 000	77 770	44 106	92 054
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2 986	3 720	2 274	71 694	111 804	68 353	17 097	25 408	16 244	29 675	31 518
61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	6 253	5 916	4 126	4 364	9 115	18 737	30 087	50 528	59 040	52 878	112 471
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	26 419	24 651	17 067	18 557	15 474	21 957	30 218	49 296	54 081	13 262	58 201
Other products	281 298	216 793	163 282	171 240	257 556	231 560	298 185	355 193	350 586	362 109	506 705

Table A3. Composition of Imports of Goods, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	2 561 173	2 806 033	2 425 782	2 663 379	3 391 496	3 666 527	4 379 971	6 339 403	9 279 356	9 027 916	8 685 387
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	514 257	745 789	661 211	638 205	714 769	760 885	840 216	1 019 376	1 808 498	1 869 892	1 558 386
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	257 153	257 652	226 660	320 837	370 614	561 284	736 028	965 818	1 247 067	1 106 609	1 316 859
73 Articles of iron or steel	160 560	220 811	121 727	115 354	204 930	201 384	211 555	852 459	1 221 756	1 536 376	329 666
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	152 614	170 185	135 124	222 529	268 614	313 284	347 473	372 670	689 320	637 188	649 968
72 Iron and steel	71 397	79 062	71 944	91 389	157 945	188 578	223 487	349 269	493 527	425 688	554 866
30 Pharmaceutical products	48 709	66 591	114 796	93 338	117 680	154 919	196 857	279 813	411 631	373 728	489 145
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	112 694	58 746	35 054	79 753	81 047	103 664	198 770	236 458	449 984	326 057	654 631
44 Wood and articles of wood	45 618	33 264	32 810	56 407	109 851	166 510	209 018	294 836	455 929	354 411	386 334
39 Plastics and articles thereof	122 198	92 960	78 058	76 791	96 472	111 733	154 696	197 438	275 666	250 500	299 684
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	97 375	129 606	108 750	107 179	89 754	107 686	143 029	126 037	185 224	211 919	242 835
11 Products of the milling industry	26 744	9 959	53 280	53 606	34 982	72 418	79 665	170 125	344 651	255 825	252 953
90 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	51 389	82 534	77 672	85 166	116 662	98 172	94 203	119 757	171 145	182 360	164 881
40 Rubber and articles thereof	53 416	60 077	52 898	56 794	80 618	88 470	85 671	140 174	142 744	126 033	135 432
48 Paper and paperboard	45 840	48 202	38 369	43 178	46 696	58 745	83 293	107 753	125 336	124 337	131 482
26 Ores, slag and ash	47 600	34 998	27 972	30 467	48 224	54 554	53 138	177 945	111 877	29 209	66 685
15 Animal or vegetable fats and oils	23 850	19 002	22 285	17 557	31 246	16 915	25 546	35 432	66 107	130 682	195 100
Other products	729 759	696 595	567 172	574 829	821 392	607 326	697 326	894 043	1 078 894	1 087 102	1 256 480

Table A4. Composition of Exports of Services, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of services	449 093	461 348	474 912	534 917	573 656	659 345	775 050	965 294	1 200 713	1 031 723	1 335 501
Air transport, passenger	61 012	72 129	98 946	135 286	173 416	184 433	201 062	261 885	324 414	225 057	252 809
Rail transport	117 213	115 500	120 567	123 044	120 070	120 886	131 674	147 941	178 805	206 471	229 086
Pipeline transport	96 112	84 812	90 189	106 769	103 802	122 542	176 920	224 758	233 027	81 363	153 349
Other supporting and auxiliary transport services	62 071	76 411	47 909	49 426	39 991	76 654	81 487	79 402	124 451	93 917	144 294
Travel services (tourism)	33 759	23 339	20 186	24 815	27 605	23 556	26 582	51 123	62 919	98 791	273 270
Communications services	18 394	20 363	23 458	32 506	29 348	43 769	40 945	46 172	62 950	66 025	71 875
Construction services	724	768	738	2 322	11 604	8 187	22 097	25 430	45 256	71 144	23 668
Other services	59 808	68 026	72 920	60 750	67 818	79 319	94 284	128 581	168 891	188 957	187 150

Table A5. Composition of Imports of Services, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of services	250 960	322 255	286 256	300 739	424 461	424 744	401 556	388 665	424 586	410 434	490 395
Air transport, other	80 790	87 932	95 570	95 033	114 395	127 240	112 142	142 528	199 712	146 343	166 567
Air freight	24 413	36 076	49 690	54 607	52 070	49 166	30 440	27 925	45 880	63 611	44 128
Rail transport	65 672	97 692	30 010	38 166	56 733	36 663	24 387	23 733	27 938	25 507	22 444
Forwarding services	15 468	19 015	12 509	21 834	16 626	23 238	19 530	24 724	30 954	30 436	28 019
Construction services	6 074	4 043	20 748	6 292	82 089	32 462	47 246	1 627		2 440	2 088
Financial services	14 670	19 195	19 743	14 007	13 948	26 728	18 349	19 206	14 243	21 296	22 986
Communications services		15		7 581	24 534	44 747	47 262	21 665	1 310	11 561	5 712
Legal, accounting, management consulting, public relations services	2 521	3 423	3 341	4 352	8 341	15 716	15 656	34 841	12 432	13 880	23 943
Other supporting and auxiliary transport services	1 174	357	380	261	1 301	989	695	1 673	2 586	2 367	75 805
Other services	40 178	54 507	54 265	58 606	54 424	67 795	85 849	90 743	89 531	92 993	98 703

Table A6. Geographic Distribution of Exports of Goods, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All countries	2 815 522	2 709 016	2 513 481	3 190 095	4 279 371	4 749 453	5 614 398	8 030 082	10 292 547	10 739 469	11 687 867
Russia	500 841	452 267	258 033	301 934	537 237	803 522	1 365 860	2 068 030	1 437 869	1 945 260	3 810 127
China	19 228	9 830	8 969	44 520	87 823	218 705	335 677	289 908	236 354	445 110	820 750
Republic of Korea	67 385	91 697	43 931	33 010	43 309	37 720	29 231	48 484	65 373	59 980	67 131
Turkey	94 213	75 286	95 825	120 906	207 243	336 950	564 985	575 449	517 664	393 697	707 948
EU countries	534 965	402 456	435 950	459 427	706 130	613 976	419 693	666 678	787 543	382 697	429 325
Kazakhstan	89 813	105 095	62 185	80 068	159 594	224 857	276 274	621 273	392 640	478 762	846 394
Kyrgyz Republic	47 619	71 918	69 751	43 753	36 487	36 313	67 993	121 061	161 418	114 870	82 775
Tajikistan	93 705	78 212	65 163	83 499	113 507	96 385	118 755	136 728	95 842	86 917	57 634
Turkmenistan	54 428	37 244	47 482	58 284	128 364	19 705	18 892	57 263	89 002	86 257	87 567
Afghanistan	10 814	10 900	54 863	78 366	119 308	159 462	148 228	315 348	500 538	664 754	594 900
Other countries	1 302 511	1 374 111	1 371 329	1 886 328	2 140 369	2 201 858	2 268 810	3 129 860	6 008 304	6 081 165	4 183 316

Table A7. Geographic Distribution of Exports of Services, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All countries	449 093	461 348	474 912	534 917	573 656	659 345	775 050	965 294	1 200 713	1 031 723	1 335 501
Russia	44 655	48 275	59 781	157 418	187 522	223 005	295 884	404 952	523 938	311 896	344 710
China	3 222	5 040	8 362	8 799	13 647	9 578	20 911	24 506	21 103	43 895	111 097
Republic of Korea	39 032	40 750	23 081	22 058	13 510	13 809	15 608	21 265	26 198	42 578	96 869
Turkey	5 160	6 092	6 924	8 080	8 728	9 394	11 894	15 078	16 590	13 157	14 552
EU countries	48 631	73 171	84 646	85 390	97 681	151 672	139 858	132 461	165 124	134 867	119 097
Kazakhstan	10 979	12 915	19 609	19 076	25 133	22 105	28 449	40 454	43 811	34 910	40 072
Kyrgyz Republic	3 289	4 452	6 846	6 357	7 116	9 331	12 055	16 753	25 151	21 466	22 400
Tajikistan	7 184	7 535	35 949	38 013	33 651	40 336	51 167	55 060	51 509	56 621	63 063
Turkmenistan	120 987	101 111	17 056	17 293	15 429	18 307	14 791	19 866	32 640	38 779	33 169
Afghanistan	134	167	6 636	10 989	8 379	10 973	13 491	16 077	19 786	39 014	60 662
Other countries	165 874	161 898	206 049	161 444	162 858	150 834	171 327	214 921	274 863	294 630	429 832

Table A8. Geographic Distribution of Imports of Goods, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All countries	2 561 173	2 806 033	2 425 782	2 663 379	3 391 496	3 666 527	4 379 971	6 339 403	9 279 356	9 027 916	8 685 387
Russia	423 228	549 518	542 666	632 908	860 684	977 738	1 146 354	1 871 896	2 140 268	2 069 298	1 872 165
China	70 298	89 379	102 948	154 661	252 368	240 993	362 543	580 185	1 240 359	1 550 376	1 245 822
Republic of Korea	268 049	322 707	234 190	220 893	341 273	504 191	656 829	768 038	1 024 957	1 101 495	1 427 824
Turkey	91 885	101 762	83 020	138 318	160 967	157 412	160 407	194 407	290 087	259 572	237 133
EU countries	560 814	600 670	465 379	530 866	623 258	691 051	792 940	959 904	1 372 098	1 307 725	1 327 169
Kazakhstan	208 389	182 370	159 836	179 383	222 532	252 036	410 153	712 154	1 199 385	775 261	976 379
Kyrgyz Republic	90 349	44 696	26 977	18 174	19 227	22 031	29 043	42 359	76 175	20 938	39 603
Tajikistan	13 944	14 120	8 753	16 287	7 577	9 871	13 784	13 793	15 148	21 947	9 347
Turkmenistan	14 847	8 340	7 637	9 287	10 062	7 800	10 183	8 519	9 124	58 365	144 170
Afghanistan	286	299	160	640	2 712	1 123	1 954	1 893	23	21	207
Other countries	819 084	892 172	794 216	761 962	890 836	802 281	795 781	1 186 255	1 911 732	1 862 918	1 405 568

Table A9. Geographic Distribution of Imports of Services, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All countries	386 238	330 885	286 260	300 802	424 478	424 749	401 566	388 676	424 600	410 453	490 424
Russia	41 605	54 113	52 656	56 807	56 459	56 227	82 201	101 982	133 974	121 355	115 871
China	2 720	2 371	9 818	8 482	13 295	16 219	15 021	9 357	13 109	12 052	6 187
Republic of Korea	19 408	25 520	24 796	13 904	10 610	8 835	8 158	16 227	18 766	24 323	29 797
Turkey	5 203	4 118	4 705	3 526	11 552	20 425	12 524	9 438	9 863	7 523	7 708
EU countries	57 705	76 341	79 830	74 050	82 423	136 733	113 045	119 151	112 541	116 545	111 777
Kazakhstan	7 178	12 494	21 686	16 735	18 643	17 492	16 096	18 772	21 501	18 265	20 751
Kyrgyz Republic	3 611	4 659	8 062	8 160	5 254	4 308	2 608	3 759	3 390	1 925	2 776
Tajikistan	5 310	6 401	7 094	8 002	30 028	8 624	2 262	2 967	6 025	4 819	3 319
Turkmenistan	3 262	18 151	4 192	4 697	5 525	5 920	3 287	3 448	2 618	2 318	4 361
Afghanistan	2	1	35	0	3	1	5	531	2 582	119	30
Other countries	240 235	126 718	73 386	106 441	190 688	149 967	146 359	103 044	100 230	101 209	187 848

Table A10. Composition of Exports of Goods to Afghanistan, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	10 814	10 900	54 863	78 366	119 308	159 462	148 228	315 348	500 538	664 754	594 900
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	10	213	17 086	23 069	26 345	32 811	19 530	150 992	320 718	473 584	296 352
72 Iron and steel	2 108	2 976	7 771	23 234	49 616	61 094	48 832	78 401	107 972	139 018	190 478
11 Products of the milling industry	193	149	752	6 381	16 698	28 317	27 216	17 088	43 351	16 240	5 272
07 Edible vegetables	296	1 434	3 093	7 730	6 839	11 073	20 961	51 082	18 790	12 715	18 494
31 Fertilisers	10	4	179	1 605	1 455	4 040	3 760	3 090	1 918	10 348	7 472
25 Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement		64	1 438	1 730	3 968	7 953	10 383	484		173	4 050
86 Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof			39	13	22	5		1			27 811
Other products	8 197	6 060	24 505	14 604	14 365	14 169	17 546	14 210	7 789	12 676	44 971

Table A11. Composition of Exports of Goods to China, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	19 228	9 830	8 969	44 520	87 823	218 705	335 677	289 908	236 354	445 110	820 750
52 Cotton	1 974	1 791	1 060	5 756	27 661	156 367	274 213	229 377	203 609	277 891	527 218
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	179	158	90	34		334		360	510	73 254	223 374
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	158	1 924	703	9 163	28 691	24 783	31 502	20 611	6 156	31 580	11 054
14 Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	6 270	1 085	770	3 428	3 709	8 594	11 783	15 773	10 040	12 738	14 678
39 Plastics and articles thereof		5		5 675	12 059	9 975	3 253	264	2 413	20 168	6 219
50 Silk	4 508	2 993	1 684	7 931	10 771	4 033	4 292	3 103	1 044	4 474	6 196
31 Fertilisers					3 979	12 438	5 935	682	1 324	7 081	7 642
41 Raw hides and skins (other than fur skins) and leather	138	158	194	364	69	60	1 623	3 171	1 772	13 295	8 097
Other products	6 001	1 716	4 468	12 169	884	2 121	3 076	16 567	9 486	17 924	16 272

Table A12. Composition of Exports of Goods to the European Union, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	534 965	402 456	435 950	459 427	706 130	613 976	419 693	666 678	787 543	382 697	429 325
52 Cotton	257 182	174 838	207 344	260 702	417 117	277 634	96 617	109 494	116 941	74 865	121 114
71 Precious metals and stones	152 230	140 054	172 090	177 757	242 506	201 772	147 567	73 169	118 970	87 894	83 997
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	15 878	5 370	13 432	5 586	6 814	68 022	70 628	252 488	97 290	107 468	72 674
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	2 046		397	572	2 220	20 912	45 128	110 793	220 775	35 944	60 089
74 Copper and articles thereof	49 962	37 626	29 124	1 770	10 701	12 490	-		64 778	9 992	1 593
31 Fertilisers	1 973	236			54	1	6 850	41 438	74 663	18 141	23 720
79 Zinc and articles thereof	47 245	31 952	3 083	1 019			3 683	35			136
68 Articles of stone, plaster or similar materials	-	1		2	67	14	1	2 168	25 917	22 364	36 541
81 Other base metals; cermet; articles thereof	749	2 705	1 736	131	8 941	7 926	10 262	18 289	21 379	6 809	3 039
39 Plastics and articles thereof	12	194	93	48	4 275	12 987	13 555	12 501	6 929	1 774	797
08 Edible fruit and nuts	312	653	1 265	545	1 614	2 630	5 115	13 461	8 148	3 850	8 914
61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	455	369	128	479	656	2 004	6 703	20 007	10 376	2 736	2 149
Other products	6 921	8 458	7 258	10 816	11 165	7 584	13 584	12 835	21 377	10 860	14 562

Table A13. Composition of Exports of Goods to Kazakhstan, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	89 813	105 095	62 185	80 068	159 594	224 857	276 274	621 273	392 640	478 762	846 394
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	55 438	62 935	37 421	46 416	83 445	122 674	109 165	281 235	133 713	359 923	474 448
72 Iron and steel	3 527	1 981	4 215	8 539	34 746	29 186	36 258	75 538	77 447	14 152	14 160
25 Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	341	630	70	446	2 226	11 684	24 670	95 410	73 700	22 082	28 223
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	908	1 128	825	2 562	5 534	12 424	27 310	35 977	8 605	9 023	22 984
08 Edible fruit and nuts	1 102	653	178	79	13	53	1 693	780	199	1 907	111 498
07 Edible vegetables	2 039	990	432	172	58	59	2 089	2 406	56	808	79 358
31 Fertilisers	125	270	98	1 058	2 429	3 439	4 382	13 256	29 607	10 361	23 284
70 Glass and glassware	123	1 541	1 478	1 610	2 293	3 416	11 360	16 847	10 930	7 555	3 845
39 Plastics and articles thereof	470	3 486	1 307	2 900	5 007	4 551	6 343	7 510	4 879	9 703	14 166
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	3 289	993	1 531	2 281	5 773	4 968	10 069	13 555	9 358	1 902	6 393
52 Cotton	2	1	3	27	92	11 246	9 788	30 324	691	906	2 838
20 Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	338	431	550	1 406	2 716	2 607	3 550	5 245	7 120	5 730	10 795
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	2 314	4 185	2 669	2 931	2 290	3 168	6 673	4 666	3 092	4 646	1 999
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	472	807	1 092	1 780	2 752	2 825	3 834	4 827	5 293	4 659	7 035
Other products	19 325	25 064	10 316	7 861	10 220	12 557	19 090	33 697	27 950	25 405	45 368

Table A14. Composition of Exports of Goods to the Republic of Korea, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	67 385	91 697	43 931	33 010	43 309	37 720	29 231	48 484	65 373	59 980	67 131
52 Cotton	66 017	88 558	41 005	29 085	42 099	36 725	28 270	46 728	62 068	56 587	64 028
12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	198	383	289	313	396	315	532	1 084	1 933	1 048	1 724
Other products	1 170	2 756	2 637	3 612	814	680	429	672	1 372	2 345	1 379

Table A15. Composition of Exports of Goods to the Kyrgyz Republic, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	47 619	71 918	69 751	43 753	36 487	36 313	67 993	121 061	161 418	114 870	82 775
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	39 804	63 193	62 902	36 184	18 640	9 992	46 122	78 992	116 330	77 278	47 997
31 Fertilisers	738	1	551	1 103	3 907	8 724	7 070	18 216	19 746	10 264	19 082
25 Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	946	818	1 105	2 075	3 545	3 796	5 246	10 054	11 430	15 698	1 321
Other products	6 131	7 906	5 193	4 391	10 395	13 801	9 555	13 799	13 912	11 630	14 375

Table A16. Composition of Exports of Goods to Russia, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	500 841	452 267	258 033	301 934	537 237	803 522	1 365 860	2 068 030	1 437 869	1 945 260	3 810 127
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	12 819	333	336	50 332	128 564	224 474	272 648	337 966	202 140	884 336	1 967 758
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	62 944	77 911	60 500	92 303	188 782	300 426	461 700	617 741	582 403	212 446	430 526
08 Edible fruit and nuts	36 049	30 912	18 463	11 889	20 366	35 530	236 999	333 308	223 301	351 995	567 984
52 Cotton	197 906	186 648	76 755	48 380	90 014	43 208	88 603	69 925	62 696	112 925	157 912
07 Edible vegetables	18 440	14 699	12 348	13 107	13 514	22 092	56 066	132 574	61 539	127 945	193 826
74 Copper and articles thereof	13 709	7 045	2 809	2 535	106	2 121	9 012	285 612	2 758	2 666	1 305
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	6 422	5 680	2 926	7 296	12 696	17 786	25 338	48 133	52 914	36 530	72 518
39 Plastics and articles thereof	913	1 118	671	3 979	6 629	30 248	61 083	62 244	41 876	27 312	47 604
61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	2 593	3 137	1 876	1 941	2 446	3 786	7 432	17 667	42 291	44 377	106 591
79 Zinc and articles thereof	9 008	4 151	3 855	1 873	4 248	8 332	41 749	53 027	21 518	13 791	37 054
20 Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	25 120	20 118	13 893	14 905	14 977	10 196	10 792	13 589	15 280	10 769	13 072
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	466	270	1 105	915	316	51 862	10 051	7 642	192	17 684	30 988
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	9 334	8 167	4 118	3 494	4 923	9 385	11 479	12 413	7 099	2 648	46 524
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	3 704	623	12 219	8 643	10 782	1 318	16 207	3 950	31 140	4 717	6 954
60 Knitted or crocheted fabrics		176	186	35	5	102	3 349	6 397	9 182	18 588	26 741
Other products	101 414	91 455	46 159	40 342	38 874	42 758	56 701	72 239	90 722	95 119	129 511

Table A17. Composition of Exports of Goods to Tajikistan, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	93 705	78 212	65 163	83 499	113 507	96 385	118 755	136 728	95 842	86 917	57 634
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	65 614	54 419	46 450	61 065	63 008	55 847	58 598	83 763	88 439	69 565	54 532
31 Fertilisers	4 741	5 955	4 560	6 546	11 122	7 348	11 587	12 754	892	11 348	
25 Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	2 074	2 067	808	1 328	5 691	8 462	18 492	16 842	66	163	14
Other products	21 276	15 771	13 345	14 560	33 686	24 728	30 078	23 369	6 445	5 841	3 088

Table A18. Composition of Exports of Goods to Turkey, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	94 213	75 286	95 825	120 906	207 243	336 950	564 985	575 449	517 664	393 697	707 948
74 Copper and articles thereof	40 207	59 697	57 919	52 028	112 692	237 601	413 543	260 845	332 303	271 722	477 050
52 Cotton	12 671	6 306	23 914	46 525	65 966	69 130	95 762	122 339	75 951	80 916	137 496
79 Zinc and articles thereof	1 241	1 167	139	6 531	3 099	3 444	22 427	145 427	70 764	10 183	51 521
08 Edible fruit and nuts	2 858	1 230	3 273	1 610	1 497	2 273	6 066	11 548	10 323	7 834	11 406
60 Knitted or crocheted fabrics			1 821	8 033	8 285	3 978	5 409	1 727	1 122	2 813	2 420
61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted				150	718	4 156	9 019	9 072	4 252	4 279	1 759
12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	13 901	2 226	297	424	2 064	2 686	1 626	2 131	459	1 103	1 476
Other products	23 335	4 660	8 462	5 605	12 922	13 682	11 133	22 360	22 490	14 847	24 820

Table A19. Composition of Exports of Goods to Turkmenistan, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total exports of goods	54 428	37 244	47 482	58 284	128 364	19 705	18 892	57 263	89 002	86 257	87 567
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	20 366	18 028	26 449	35 284	100 552	90	76	34	18	371	5
25 Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	4 943	6 057	7 603	14 420	19 020	6 939	1 992	926	8 531	26 409	24 386
31 Fertilisers	11 550	1 329	3 137	2 620	3 137	3 704		10 687	31 783	20 514	3 487
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	4 482	1 131	990	284	863	2 376	4 702	9 980	4 915	5 384	16 892
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	6 290	2 531	2 624	1 502	385	1 425	1 052	6 928	17 167	1 535	5 390
12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	28				14	15	2 313	3 191	4 353	11 734	6 952
08 Edible fruit and nuts	11	3		51	10	4	1 647	2 674	4 771	8 667	10 212
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	1 015	1 876	786	468	35	62		5 717	2 028	1 498	1 797
Other products	5 743	6 289	5 893	3 655	4 348	5 090	7 110	17 126	15 436	10 145	18 446

Table A20. Composition of Imports of Goods from Afghanistan, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	286	299	160	640	2 712	1 123	1 954	1 893	23	21	207
08 Edible fruit and nuts	107	197	58	605	2 506	942	1 880	954	5		
07 Edible vegetables				2	16			748			120
Other products	179	102	102	33	190	181	74	191	18	21	87

Table A21. Composition of Imports of Goods from China, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	70 298	89 379	102 948	154 661	252 368	240 993	362 543	580 185	1 240 359	1 550 376	1 245 822
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	9 256	10 771	23 887	70 047	96 119	45 748	85 208	166 646	345 128	352 718	343 448
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	2 389	18 870	11 701	20 508	39 586	86 323	109 419	110 970	239 230	145 448	233 511
73 Articles of iron or steel	10 402	692	1 630	1 741	4 748	2 921	5 203	23 130	203 966	560 738	91 313
90 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	1 378	3 238	14 816	8 924	17 687	21 929	28 783	39 291	44 874	68 891	43 548
39 Plastics and articles thereof	2 907	3 385	10 264	5 362	6 456	6 600	20 570	42 859	59 951	57 724	66 232
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	202	269	3 696	204	929	2 689	6 371	16 489	61 061	80 355	99 184
72 Iron and steel	17	812	6	9	764	1 555	3 676	17 385	57 411	37 283	63 059
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	7 753	10 977	8 385	10 414	8 158	8 911	10 116	15 154	21 549	29 798	21 182
29 Organic chemicals	3 312	5 244	2 110	2 391	5 851	6 535	7 692	11 888	11 523	15 919	27 364
30 Pharmaceutical products	631	89		12	92	585	3 788	14 640	19 210	23 314	28 183
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	1 654	3 714	3 302	2 690	3 083	5 705	9 950	6 994	13 675	16 134	17 491
86 Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof	12	12	74	3 274	36 435	762	1 544	2 983	4 264	3 820	28 752
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	48	66	170	1 149	2 096	6 500	10 953	14 504	9 753	10 114	14 693

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
94 Furniture	1 238	1 624	235	2 368	1 042	1 550	2 813	7 350	11 956	14 985	18 156
69 Ceramic products	658	669	686	2 987	3 995	4 908	4 548	8 360	7 640	9 176	11 282
44 Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	173	447	286	472	1 325	2 801	5 535	8 976	19 684	7 708	6 500
40 Rubber and articles thereof	356	1 444	2 161	647	1 223	1 028	2 166	3 880	5 922	10 962	15 968
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	469	554	544	792	663	3 260	2 032	4 707	9 466	13 522	8 658
70 Glass and glassware	30	49	113	266	333	1 118	2 397	7 164	8 129	10 891	14 137
82 Tools and implements of base metal	167	375	660	695	1 124	1 866	3 333	5 273	6 501	10 748	12 502
Other products	27 246	26 078	18 222	19 709	20 659	27 699	36 446	51 542	79 466	70 128	80 659

Table A22. Composition of Imports of Goods from the European Union, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	560 814	600 670	465 379	530 866	623 258	691 051	792 940	959 904	1 372 098	1 307 725	1 327 169
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	209 223	225 685	220 773	240 628	260 837	247 022	249 464	245 950	479 387	496 345	438 244
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	51 867	60 619	36 920	45 637	71 633	88 285	95 426	90 905	194 020	175 326	138 220
30 Pharmaceutical products	14 528	22 244	16 414	20 902	40 464	56 223	75 615	106 833	157 802	153 252	189 402
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	20 000	11 332	10 568	29 288	24 370	29 362	75 952	124 021	113 094	71 480	71 159
90 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	13 028	33 350	20 697	23 487	33 704	21 766	25 971	28 094	42 950	48 577	46 649
73 Articles of iron or steel	23 129	22 546	13 823	6 676	7 182	19 357	21 384	87 853	34 344	45 232	26 280

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
48 Paper and paperboard	16 300	21 752	14 728	14 897	15 311	15 954	24 786	33 514	44 434	39 520	33 270
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	16 103	26 785	12 685	17 756	19 106	35 705	47 987	16 361	23 025	12 567	23 218
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	17 983	16 555	22 217	20 171	19 636	20 372	16 618	25 882	27 408	23 205	26 106
40 Rubber and articles thereof	3 584	4 312	6 374	6 651	13 219	19 123	19 035	27 930	28 341	26 932	31 100
39 Plastics and articles thereof	15 011	18 729	11 150	10 326	14 463	12 055	16 226	15 369	17 934	16 356	20 615
71 Precious metals and stones	6 518	20 207	14 556	15 403	11 215	18 440	4 966	4 398	14 810	8 826	20 426
44 Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1 077	374	672	486	9 014	8 264	5 184	8 911	30 980	21 281	14 307
86 Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof	50 142	1 875	1 350	5 168	2 594	9 386	560	4 138	3 802	8 097	7 681
33 Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	1 929	2 390	4 137	2 860	4 727	7 262	9 974	13 482	15 514	10 323	14 448
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	3 246	4 247	2 877	2 839	5 635	5 846	6 188	7 059	6 961	6 985	32 313
94 Furniture	6 736	17 300	4 545	8 460	4 565	3 911	4 166	8 197	5 621	5 876	7 615
72 Iron and steel	1 947	1 926	3 498	3 023	2 968	8 966	7 736	11 280	12 091	8 871	14 528
68 Articles of stone, plaster or similar materials	1 816	3 992	529	872	475	2 142	1 490	17 068	4 419	1 975	34 859
04 Dairy produce	3 506	87	1 119	6 186	13 507	8 368	8 632	5 457	2 169	9 386	1 534
29 Organic chemicals	3 470	3 018	1 177	3 676	4 819	2 622	4 636	6 896	9 123	8 154	8 893
49 Printed books and other products of the printing industry	9 155	11 295	4 984	2 382	2 318	4 522	3 891	2 980	3 152	4 415	3 331
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	4 993	4 780	2 214	1 950	152	2 008	4 591	2 279	4 329	11 040	11 948
Other products	65 523	65 270	37 372	41 142	41 344	44 090	62 462	65 047	96 388	93 704	111 023

Table A23. Composition of Imports of Goods from Kazakhstan, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	208 389	182 370	159 836	179 383	222 532	252 036	410 153	712 154	1 199 385	775 261	976 379
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	8 799	3 416	694	46 255	65 337	83 130	173 024	201 161	351 253	252 906	383 390
11 Products of the milling industry	21 921	7 498	48 795	49 156	30 151	66 225	71 674	156 132	299 615	231 876	239 230
26 Ores, slag and ash	33 488	29 291	25 193	27 996	34 223	16 692	49 338	165 062	97 157	26 565	64 968
72 Iron and steel	9 517	19 950	12 576	22 006	40 477	23 205	46 287	63 475	106 671	88 086	131 056
10 Cereals	66 334	47 623	26 696	1 267	3 710	8 070	14 408	20 475	48 183	36 281	40 069
73 Articles of iron or steel	1 702	3 058	3 811	1 617	3 454	2 243	2 212	45 670	206 992	35 018	4 147
25 Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	33 110	21 985	16 392	14 438	17 630	16 349	17 925	24 030	28 365	33 852	26 363
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	3 289	10 144	3 331	2 053	1 286	2 648	5 844	3 198	12 397	19 929	6 892
15 Animal or vegetable fats and oils	177	1 101	256	1 409	2 493	1 783	3 243	6 374	857	17 958	28 504
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	1 621	2 633	1 582	1 790	2 685	3 991	4 269	5 112	4 738	5 585	5 850
44 Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	21 053	8 981	3 759	1 096	122	4	-	38	15	132	124
39 Plastics and articles thereof	257	7	53	394	2 211	1 230	2 632	3 552	5 478	5 512	9 101
23 Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	105	21	223	40	404	627	1 487	2 337	6 685	5 742	10 051
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	7		4	598	3 033	15 487	2 051	84	888	44	659
Other products	7 009	26 662	16 471	9 268	15 316	10 352	15 759	15 454	30 091	15 775	25 975

Table A24. Composition of Imports of Goods from the Republic of Korea, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	268 049	322 707	234 190	220 893	341 273	504 191	656 829	768 038	1 024 957	1 101 495	1 427 824
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	144 663	181 776	152 426	157 056	252 746	390 898	530 546	585 233	704 017	683 566	978 003
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	21 521	51 186	41 359	11 279	15 506	15 581	20 145	42 380	80 587	143 866	139 629
39 Plastics and articles thereof	59 127	18 020	11 375	13 180	22 421	37 406	45 199	47 949	99 408	95 974	124 074
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	9 957	17 246	5 703	7 146	7 520	4 943	16 651	20 216	48 254	60 073	43 728
72 Iron and steel	9 025	3 726	2 664	1 740	3 377	8 715	4 038	13 379	19 467	38 605	37 150
94 Furniture	2 908	3 469	4 244	4 630	6 951	12 110	7 619	13 665	12 880	12 698	16 254
73 Articles of iron or steel	2 952	1 313	360	416	341	332	3 134	8 849	13 914	12 206	12 622
Other products	17 896	45 971	16 059	25 446	32 411	34 206	29 497	36 367	46 430	54 507	76 364

Table A25. Composition of Imports of Goods from the Kyrgyz Republic, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	90 349	44 696	26 977	18 174	19 227	22 031	29 043	42 359	76 175	20 938	39 603
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	80 292	35 128	17 764	8 839	140	14	137	9 727	45 192	3 769	2 408
72 Iron and steel	21	42	106	887	8 034	8 933	12 818	13 095	15 313	3 496	18 446
25 Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	1 399	1 287	1 141	1 900	2 867	3 055	3 798	4 390	4 150	6 150	7 426
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	22	598	1 211	2 129	3 227	3 412	3 075	4 514	5 892	4 891	5 839
Other products	8 615	7 641	6 755	4 419	4 959	6 617	9 215	10 633	5 628	2 632	5 484

Table A26. Composition of Imports of Goods from Russia, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	423 228	549 518	542 666	632 908	860 684	977 738	1 146 354	1 871 896	2 140 268	2 069 298	1 872 165
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	84 115	117 446	108 075	126 776	125 774	162 170	227 490	240 040	315 348	336 696	287 952
73 Articles of iron or steel	27 399	73 568	50 511	37 127	140 819	117 498	124 180	478 819	283 875	469 052	151 378
44 Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	19 016	16 776	22 587	44 547	89 764	144 252	185 106	256 896	387 773	313 185	350 253
72 Iron and steel	18 356	31 937	39 643	53 992	84 939	111 337	126 084	189 589	233 220	207 797	252 713
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	24 463	28 536	24 268	43 016	54 595	51 892	55 891	62 397	112 607	122 114	136 282
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	34 969	29 853	29 253	36 291	44 942	56 787	70 867	100 809	146 656	60 373	37 747
40 Rubber and articles thereof	23 219	20 148	24 809	28 561	36 963	39 811	33 283	58 250	61 861	42 825	43 974
30 Pharmaceutical products	11 564	16 775	25 452	29 501	35 716	34 977	40 038	47 147	39 894	32 520	48 312
48 Paper and paperboard	8 314	9 730	10 728	13 511	16 348	22 086	31 552	37 534	46 422	48 004	56 858
39 Plastics and articles thereof	15 169	16 215	17 790	23 391	25 010	24 306	30 627	38 949	43 997	27 822	26 087
90 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	5 204	12 947	14 092	25 287	28 241	31 690	20 837	31 792	38 284	27 616	25 889
15 Animal or vegetable fats and oils	2 346	1 848	5 067	2 012	2 071	2 037	4 047	11 028	35 812	60 671	89 022
29 Organic chemicals	12 088	8 272	9 809	10 014	12 362	20 671	23 243	32 151	28 811	28 529	22 963
86 Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof	11 460	15 534	9 492	12 606	9 583	10 989	17 878	23 268	35 068	34 925	21 887
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	3 005	6 135	4 759	7 708	7 166	10 060	13 942	31 394	48 156	36 115	32 272

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	27 631	18 684	17 429	14 736	15 808	14 113	15 836	12 163	15 575	13 765	13 204
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	5 023	5 192	6 079	6 015	4 315	4 872	4 861	6 652	33 716	6 711	74 276
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	6 859	6 712	8 176	7 934	9 404	10 259	13 370	21 782	18 957	20 041	23 106
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	7 865	32 728	30 181	3 342	641	249	196	30 759	5 475	19 644	472
82 Tools and implements of base metal	4 220	8 104	12 775	11 689	11 143	11 850	7 328	21 262	21 152	8 458	13 072
32 Tanning or dyeing extracts	3 944	5 577	6 404	10 184	15 734	12 360	13 393	15 331	9 355	4 854	5 747
69 Ceramic products	6 121	5 228	5 259	9 313	10 868	7 852	6 863	11 836	13 997	10 190	13 604
25 Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	6 154	4 197	4 172	3 214	2 847	3 182	5 032	6 899	10 329	12 402	18 179
Other products	54 724	57 376	55 856	72 141	75 631	72 438	74 410	105 149	153 928	124 989	126 916

Table A27. Composition of Imports of Goods from Tajikistan, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	13 944	14 120	8 753	16 287	7 577	9 871	13 784	13 793	15 148	21 947	9 347
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	5 599	4 106	1 099	6 208	146	6 858	9 000	9 044	8 985	11 059	
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	398	2 098	2 166	3 767	2 570	22	736	526	2 894	7 964	7 459
25 Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	960	1 912	2 673	3 600	2 936	1 041	2 763	3 216	2 750	2 477	1 696
Other products	6 987	6 004	2 815	2 712	1 925	1 950	1 285	1 007	519	447	192

Table A28. Composition of Imports of Goods from Turkey, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	91 885	101 762	83 020	138 318	160 967	157 412	160 407	194 407	290 087	259 572	237 133
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	14 958	22 485	18 105	27 527	66 014	67 491	71 516	54 122	98 110	72 280	83 192
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock	18 942	16 089	8 628	32 672	19 385	8 166	2 019	17 102	65 182	55 465	19 681
39 Plastics and articles thereof	5 833	6 482	5 409	6 650	8 373	9 704	11 210	18 077	16 558	16 987	19 326
85 Electrical machinery and equipment	5 697	5 361	3 928	6 802	6 306	8 654	8 466	9 144	13 861	13 396	10 372
48 Paper and paperboard	3 526	2 415	2 221	3 652	5 254	8 200	9 475	13 990	5 908	4 004	7 522
54 Man-made filaments	189	141	306	507	1 736	2 133	6 126	11 628	11 648	14 031	7 893
73 Articles of iron or steel	4 959	9 594	5 454	3 142	4 010	4 516	4 577	4 837	6 595	4 228	4 011
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	3 995	2 341	4 066	2 529	3 600	1 864	3 421	5 140	7 116	6 496	11 548
32 Tanning or dyeing extracts	1 301	1 135	1 313	1 671	2 284	3 246	4 553	6 588	6 110	6 602	10 114
Other products	32 485	35 719	33 590	53 166	44 005	43 438	39 044	53 779	58 999	66 083	63 474

Table A29. Composition of Imports of Goods from Turkmenistan, 2000-2010, thousand US\$

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total imports of goods	14 847	8 340	7 637	9 287	10 062	7 800	10 183	8 519	9 124	58 365	144 170
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	4 576	2 024	2 867	6 508	2 941	819	3 513	12	4	40 144	110 108
39 Plastics and articles thereof	49	6	523	1 100	5 114	5 993	6 063	7 622	8 577	9 525	8 556
15 Animal or vegetable fats and oils	34	91	17	5						8 067	10 483
84 Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	57	180	319	14	41		17	85	18	31	13 533
Other products	10 131	6 039	3 911	1 660	1 966	988	590	800	525	598	1 490

Produced by UCA Communications Department
Copy edited by Sia Nowrojee
Printed by VRS, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic