 

CADGAT

Central Asia Data Gathering and Analysis Team

**Intra-regional trade in Central Asia**

Central Asia Regional Data Review

No. 9, July 2013

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

The following datasets have been published previously:

1. **Hydroelectric dams and conflict in Central Asia**
**2. Narcotics trade and related issues in Central Asia**
**3. Language use and language policy in Central Asia**
**4. The transport sector in Central Asia**
5. **Road transportation in Central Asia**
6. **Gender and politics in Central Asia**
**7. Political relations in Central Asia
8. Trade policies and major export items** in Central Asia

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

**Introduction**

These reports present an important aspect of regional cooperation in Central Asia – trade. Many factors speak in favour of regional trade and cooperation, including (a) the communication, transport and energy infrastructure created by the former Soviet Union as an integrated national system; (b) environmental issues which require regional approaches; (c) the potential attraction of a region free of trade and transit barriers for foreign and local investors, compared with the limitations of small national economies; (d) utilization of regional cooperation to overcome geographical obstacles and to improve access to global markets. However, statistics on intraregional trade indicate that the level of trade in the region still falls short of its potential.

These reports (three in total) are based on data collected from various sources, with the results of this laborious effort presented in tables and graphs. As the data come from different sources they may not be free of methodological flaws. However, where possible the data have been verified and compared with various alternative sources.

This first report deals with the trade policies and major export items of each of the five Central Asian countries. It includes a review of trade policies and trade complementarity in the region, and tables showing the evolution of export profiles of each country after independence.

**Key findings**

* The leaders of the Central Asian countries adopted diverse economic strategies which have led to divergence in trade policies, ranging from quite liberal (Kyrgyzstan) to relatively restrictive (Uzbekistan). This can be seen as one obstacle to harmonization of regional trade and cooperation.
* All five Central Asian states have natural resources as their main export items, and are largely dependent on these exports. In 2011, the most important export commodity in Kazakhstan (crude oil and gas condensate) and Tajikistan (aluminium) accounted for 62.4% and 63.4%, respectively, of total exports.
* The Central Asian states have a low degree of trade complementarity: they produce and export many of the same items and therefore need to look for trade partners beyond their immediate neighbours.

**Regional trade agreements in Central Asia**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Regional Trade Agreements**  | **Current Members** | **Year**  | **Problems**  | **Current Status** |
| Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area (FTA) in CIS countries[[1]](#footnote-1) | All CIS countries – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine Uzbekistan | 1994 | CIS countries unable to agree on a common list of exemptions from the free trade regime. In 1999, the agreement was amended to allow the exemptions to be agreed upon bilaterally. However, even that has not meant that all CIS countries could agree on the list of exemptions. | The agreement has not been fully implemented. |
| ECOTA (Economic Cooperation Organization Trade Agreement)[[2]](#footnote-2) | Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan | 1992 | Member states lack appropriate infrastructure and institutions (which ECOTA seeks to develop) to make full use of available resources in the region and provide sustainable development. The envisaged tariff reduction has not yet been not achieved. | ECOTA entered into force on 24 March 2008 |
| CAC (Central Asian Commonwealth) established by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.  Renamed Central Asian Economic Union (CAEU) in which Tajikistan and Turkmenistan did not participate. Renamed the Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC) when Tajikistan re-joined in 1998. The presidents of the four countries proclaimed the Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO) as the successor to the CAEC in 2002. Russia joined in 2004. | Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.Georgia and Ukraine had observer status. | 1994 | The aim of setting up a Central Asian common market within the CACO framework was too ambitious, given political frictions and conflicting national and supranational interests. | At their meeting in St. Petersburg in October 2005, the presidents of the CACO member countries decided to merge the organization with the EAEC. |
| Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC).[[3]](#footnote-3) | Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan. In 1995, Kazakhstan joined the agreement on the establishment of a customs union, signed by Belarus and Russian Federation in early 1995. The Kyrgyz Republic followed in 1996 and Tajikistan in 1999. In February 2000, the five countries signed an agreement on a common external tariff schedule (CETS). In October 2000, they signed a treaty establishing the EAEC. In October 2005, Uzbekistan applied for membership and acceded to the EAEC in January 2006. In 2008 Uzbekistan temporarily suspended its membership. | 1995 | Main problem is unwillingness of other key countries in the region (e.g. Ukraine and Uzbekistan) to join the agreement.  | Launched on 1 January 2010. A single market for the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia is in place from 1 January 2013.  |
| Single Economic Space (SES) | Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine | 2003 | Ukraine unwilling to sign all SES agreements | Following Ukraine’s unwillingness to cooperate full-scale, the next stage was EAEC, with Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. |

**1. KAZAKHSTAN**

**Trade with the Central Asian countries and other main trade partners**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **% of total foreign trade turnover** | **Value in USD mill.** | **Major export/import items** |
| **Central Asian trade partners** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** |  |
| Afghanistan | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | 31 | 197 | - | Export: food and mineral products, metalsImport: meat and vegetable products |
| Kyrgyzstan | - | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | 140 | 531 | 750 | Export: food products, coal, gasImport: meat and vegetable products, clothes, electricity |
| Tajikistan | - | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | - | 49 | 304 | 405 | Export: food products, chemical industry; machinery, mineral productsImport: textiles (cloth), food products |
| Turkmenistan | - | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | - | 90 | 221 | 183 | Export: foodstuffsImport: foodstuffs |
| Uzbekistan | - | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | - | 188 | 1410 | 1950 | Export: wheat, food products (flour), mineral productsImport: cotton, food |
| **World trade partners[[4]](#footnote-4)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia[[5]](#footnote-5) | 47.1 | 24.9 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 4266 | 4047 | 16286 | 23854 | Export: mineral products, metals, metal goods, chemical production (uranium), construction materialsImport: machinery, means of transport; metals; timber |
| China | 3.7 | 8.2 | 11.4 | 16.9 | 332 | 1 336 | 9 147 | 21313 | Export: mineral products; metals; metal goods; chemical industry (uranium)Import: machinery, equipment; means of transport; metals; metal goods; chemical industry products |
| Italy | 1.9 | 6.9 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 173 | 1 123 | 8 905 | 16190 | Export: mineral products, construction materials, metals; metal goodsImport: means of transport, equipment, means of transport; chemical products |
| Netherlands | 6.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 541 | 211 | 2 840 | 6929 | Export: oil productsImport: chemical products, equipment for agriculture |
| Germany | 4.1 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 368 | 807 | 2 980 | 3693 | Export: oil products, chemical industry, metalsImport: means of transport, mechanical equipment, electrical goods |
| France | 0.4 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 37 | 138 | 4 688 | 6102 | Import: electrical goods, electronic and mechanical equipment, medicine and cosmetics, means of transport |
| Ukraine | - | 3.12 | 3.3 | 3.5 | - | 509 | 2642 | 4405 | Export: meat and vegetable products (wheat, flour), mineral productsImport: food products, equipment |

**Kazakhstan: total volume of trade with other countries, in USD mill. [[6]](#footnote-6)
(“Kaz” denotes official Kazakh sources, “Foreign” denotes official sources in trade partner country) [[7]](#footnote-7)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2010** |
| **Kaz** | **Foreign** | **Kaz** | **Foreign** | **Kaz** | **Foreign** | **Kaz** | **Foreign** |
| **Russia** | 4266 | N/A | 4047 | 4065 | 16286 | 16350 | 17451 | 15300 |
| **China** | 332 | N/A | 1336 | 1323 | 9147 | 9650 | 14087 | 19169 |
| **Italy** | 173 | N/A | 1123 | 1134 | 8905 | 9730 | 11157 | 11100 |
| **Germany** | 368 | 368 | 807 | 784 | 2980 | 4310 | 3578 | 6220 |
| **Netherlands** | 541 | 541 | 211 | 209 | 2840 | 4700 | 4137 | 4502 |
| **France** | 37 | N/A | 138 | 135 | 4688 | 3180 | 4934 | 4352 |

 **Figure 1.**

**Figure 2.**

**Figure 3.**

**Figure 4.**

**2. KYRGYZSTAN**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **% of total foreign trade turnover** | **Value in USD mill.** | **3 major export/import items** |
| **Central Asian trade partners** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** |  |
| Kazakhstan | 20.5 | 15.0 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 179 | 161 | 517 | 694 | Import: grain, \*mazut, coal. Export: electricity, food (dairy products and vegetables), plastic packaging materials |
| Tajikistan | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 13 | 14 | 30 | 37 | Import: powder explosives, aluminium, airplane fuel. Export: food (mineral water/soft drinks, chocolates), textiles, domestic animals |
| Uzbekistan | 18.2 | 8.2 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 159 | 88 | 207 | 202 | Import: natural gas, fertilizers, and cigarettes. Export: airplane fuel (until 2010), electric lamps, diesel fuels |
| **World trade partners[[8]](#footnote-8)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | 25.1 | 18.3 | 29.41 | 26.4 | 220 | 197 | 1213 | 1710 | Import: fuel (petrol and diesel), chocolate, wood. Export: textiles (clothing), food (sugar, vegetables), airplane fuel |
| China | 8.5 | 9.4 | 10.16 | 14.9 | 75 | 100 | 418 | 965 | Import: textiles (materials, clothing, and shoes), non-organic chemicals. Export: oil and oil products, leather, aluminium |
| Switzerland | 0.3 | 9.3 | 5.80 | 13.7 | 3 | 100 | 239 | 888 | Import: medicine, paper, machinery. Export: gold, silver |
| USA | 2.6 | 7.1 | 2.43 | 3.3 | 23 | 76 | 100 | 211 | Import: poultry, vehicles (trucks), medicine. Export: non-organic chemicals, airplane fuel |
| Germany | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.47 | 2.4 | 21 | 33 | 61 | 154 | Import: cars, perfume, medicine. Export: tobacco, airplane fuel, scrap steel |

**Kyrgyzstan: total volume of trade with other countries, in USD mill.[[9]](#footnote-9)
(“KG” denotes official Kyrgyz sources, “For” denotes official sources in trade partner country)[[10]](#footnote-10)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** |
|  | **KG** | **For** | **%[[11]](#footnote-11)** | **KG** | **For** | **%** | **KG** | **For** | **%** | **KG** | **For** | **%** |
| **Russia** | 220 | N/A | N/A | 196.8 | 178.2 | 110.4 | 1213.4 | 1165.8 | 104.1 | 1709.8 | 1449.8 | 117.9 |
| **Kazakhstan** | 179.3 | 113.6 | 157.8 | 160.7 | 140.3 | 114.5 | 517 | 530.4 | 97.5 | 694.4 | N/A | N/A |
| **China** | 74.7 | 231 | 32.3 | 100.4 | 201.9 | 49.7 | 417.4 | 3779.2 | 11.0 | 965.4 | 4976.4[[12]](#footnote-12) | 19.4 |
| **Switzerland** | 2.9 | 0.7 | 414.3 | 99.9 | 1.9 | 5257.9 | 238.5 | 5.7 | 4184.2 | 888 | 9.2 | 9652.2 |
| **USA** | 23 | 33 | 69.7 | 76.2 | 35.9 | 212.3 | 99.8 | 50.4 | 198.0 | 211.2 | 106.6 | 198.1 |

**Figure 5.**

**Figure 6.**

**Figure 7.**

**Figure 8.**

**3. TAJIKISTAN**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **% of total foreign trade turnover** | **Value in USD mill.** | **Major export/import items** |
| **Central Asian trade partners** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** |  |
| Kazakhstan | 2.1 | 5.2 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 34 | 76 | 357 | 313 | Oil products, food products, consumer goods |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 5 | 9 | 62 | 22 | Agriculture products, textiles |
| Uzbekistan | 24.6 | 14.0 | - | - | 383 | 205 | - | - | Natural gas, agricultural products |
| Turkmenistan | 3.8 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 60 | 57 | 43 | 85 | Oil products, liquefied natural gas, agricultural products |
| **World trade partners[[13]](#footnote-13)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | 14.8 | 17.2 | 22.6 | 24.9 | 231 | 251 | 911 | 958 | Oil products, food products, equipment |
| China | 0.4 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 17.8 | 6 | 10 | 284 | 685 | Consumer goods, aluminium, cotton |
| Iran | 0.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 2 | 44 | 136 | 201 | Consumer goods, equipment, agricultural products |
| Turkey | 0.7 | 8.8 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 12 | 129 | 551 | 437 | Textiles, aluminium, cotton |
| Netherlands | 16.6 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 259 | 217 | 571 | 9 | Aluminium, cotton |

**Tajikistan: total volume of trade with other countries, in USD mill.[[14]](#footnote-14)
(“TAJ” denotes official Tajik sources, “For” denotes official sources in trade partner country)[[15]](#footnote-15)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2010** | **2011** |
| **TAJ** | **For** | **TAJ** | **For** | **TAJ** | **For** | **TAJ** | **For** | **TAJ** | **For** |
| **Russia** | 231.3 | 357.0 | 251.0 | 133.9 | 911.0 | 769 | 898.1 | 886 | 958.3 | 810 |
| **Kazakhstan** | 33.5 | - | 75.7 | 48.8 | 356.8 | 303.5 | 294.5 |  | 312.6 | 405.2 |
| **Turkey** | 12.0 | 7.6 | 129.0 | 50.5 | 550.5 | 261.4 | 210.9 | 427.4 | 437.0 | 496.7 |
| **China** | 6.0 | 23.8 | 9.7 | 42.7 | 283.6 | 524.5 | 672.0 | 1,309 | 685.3 | 1,406 |

**Figure 9.**

**Figure 10.**

**Figure 11.**

**Figure 12.**

**4. TURKMENISTAN[[16]](#footnote-16)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **% of total foreign trade turnover** | **Value in USD mill.** | **Major export/import items** |
| **Central Asian trade partners** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** |  |
| Afghanistan | - | 0.6 | 1.9 |  | - | 29 | 217 | - | Energy, food, construction materials |
| Kazakhstan | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | 28 | 71 | 183 | Food, wheat, equipment, vehicles, mineral products |
| Kyrgyzstan | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | 6 | 12 | - | Consumer goods |
| Tajikistan | - | 0.3 | - | 0.7 | 60 | 15 | - | 194 | Oil products, agricultural products |
| Uzbekistan | - | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | - | 49 | 69 | 196 | Oil products, machinery, fertilizers, food, construction materials |
| **World trade partners[[17]](#footnote-17)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | - | 8.7 | 36.3 | 15.0 | - | 433 | 4853 | 4315 | Machinery and equipment, natural gas, food |
| China | - | 2.1 | 3.4 | 19.5 | - | 91 | 455 | 5615 | Energy resources, equipment, consumer goods |
| Iran | - | 8.8 | 14.2 | 16.4 | - | 437 | 1895 | 4722 | Food, equipment, raw materials, natural gas, construction materials |
| Turkey | - | 8.1 | 9.7 | 12.8 | - | 402 | 1297 | 3652 | Machinery, equipment, textile, construction materials |
| Ukraine | - | 31.3 | 2.8 | 4.2 | - | 1559 | 328 | 1200 | Gas, food, pipes |

**Turkmenistan:[[18]](#footnote-18) total volume of trade with other countries, in USD mill.[[19]](#footnote-19)
(“TM” denotes official Turkmen sources, “For” denotes official sources in trade partner country)[[20]](#footnote-20)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **1996** | **2002** | **2007** | **2010** | **2011** |
| **TM** | **For** | **TM** | **For** | **TM** | **For** | **TM** | **For** | **TM** | **For** |
| **Russia** | 134.7 | 272.1 | 433.23 | 174.7[[21]](#footnote-21) | 485.3 | **453.1** | 3320.4 | 905.4[[22]](#footnote-22) | 4315.3 | 4300.0(1302.5\*) |
| **Iran** | 155.8 | 40.5\*\* | 436.5 | 88.38\*\* | 1895.3 | 2000 | 3880.4 | 3159.5 | 4722.4 |  |
| **Turkey** | 153.6 | 166.0 | 401.6 | 216.4 | 1296.5 | 736.7 | 2921.2 | 1526.2 | 3651.5\*\*\* | 1886.0 |
| **China** | 128.2 | N/A | 91 | 91.0 | 454.7 | 400 | 1922.9 | 1500.1 | 5615 | - |

\* - *without natural gas export*

*\*\* - Iranian official statistics include only export value with Turkmenistan; import value with Turkmenistan included as a part of import from other countries*

*\*\*\* - from newspaper НейтральныйТуркменистан*

*Trade distortion for Turkmen and Turkish data probably related, to illegal trade.*

**Figure 13.**

**Figure 14.**

**Figure 15.**

**Figure 16.**

**5. UZBEKISTAN[[23]](#footnote-23)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **% of total foreign trade turnover** | **Value in USD mill.** | **3 major export/import items** |
| **Central Asian trade partners** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2011** |  |
| Afghanistan | - | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.1 |  | 62 | 327 | 791 | Electricity, services, construction materials |
| Kazakhstan | 6.3 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 10.9 | 413 | 257 | 1195 | 2783 | Energy, grain, food |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 161 | 95 | 171 | 153 | Electricity, gas, food |
| Tajikistan | 5.6 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 374 | 253 | 213 | 128 | Gas, food, electricity |
| Turkmenistan | - | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 |  | 76 | 85 | 460 | Services, fertilizers, food |
| **World trade partners[[24]](#footnote-24)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | 26 | 14.2 | 28.4 | 26.2 | 1714 | 815 | 4041 | 6691 | Machinery and equipment, cotton fibre and textiles, food |
| China | 1.8 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 10.2 | 119 | 34 | 754 | 2604 | Consumer goods, equipment, raw materials |
| South Korea | 13.7 | 10.9 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 906 | 622 | 583 | 1634 | Auto components, equipment, raw materials |
| Turkey | 1.3 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 89 | 1423 | 754 | 1200 | Non-ferrous metals, coal, textile |
| Ukraine | 3.6 | 6 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 241 | 344 | 1067 | 664 | Gas, food, consumer goods |

**Uzbekistan: total volume of trade with other countries, in USD mill.[[25]](#footnote-25)**

**(“UZB” denotes official Uzbek sources, “For” denotes official sources in trade partner country)[[26]](#footnote-26)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **1995** | **2002** | **2007** | **2010** |
| **UZB** | **For** | **UZB** | **For** | **UZB** | **For** | **UZB** | **For** |
| **Russia**[[27]](#footnote-27) | 1714 | 1713 | 814 | 750 | 4041 | 3199 | 6378 | 3446 |
| **Ukraine** | 241 | - | 343 | 97 | 1067 | 907 | 664 | 326 |
| **South Korea** | 906 |  | 621.8 |  | 584 | 850 | 1634 | 1616 |
| **China[[28]](#footnote-28)** |  | 119 | 34.2 | 132 | 754 | 1130 | 2604 | 2480 |
| **Turkey[[29]](#footnote-29)** | 88.9 | 200 | 142.7 | 169 | 754 | 840 | 1200 | 1293 |

**Figure 17.**

**Figure 18.**

**Figure 19.**

**Figure 20.**

1. Full text of the agreement available at: <http://www.worldtradelaw.net/fta/agreements/cisfta.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ECO secretariat website: <http://www.ecosecretariat.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. EAEC website: <http://www.evrazes.com/en/about/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Kazakhstan’s largest trade partners outside of Central Asia in percentage of total trade. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Alshanov, R.:“EkonomikaRossii I Kazahstana: PutiIntegraciiiRazvitieKonkurencii”, 2010, available at: http://www.nomad.su/?a=4-201005240030, accessed on 23 July 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Statistics Agency of Kazakhstan; in: *Kazahstanza Godi Nezavisimosti*. According to the approximate calculation of trade data from the Statistics Agency of Kazakhstan (2012), Kazakhstan’s level of trade volumes of with Uzbekistan (both import and export) places Uzbekistan in the range from 10 to 15 in the list of Kazakhstan main trade partners; Kyrgyzstan is in the range from 20 to 25; Tajikistan and Turkmenistan are in the range from 35 to 40. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Data from national statistics of the Central Asian countries as well as the statistics of their main trading partners. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Kyrgyzstan’s largest trade partners outside of Central Asia in percentage of total trade. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. According to the trade data for 2011 of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyzstan, the Central Asian countries rank in the following order in the trade volume with Kyrgyzstan: Kazakhstan 4th, Uzbekistan 6th, Tajikistan 16th, Afghanistan in the range 19 to 22 and Turkmenistan 23rd. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Data from the national statistics of the Central Asian countries as well as the statistics of their main trading partners. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The third column shows the relation of the first to the second: i.e. the difference between Kyrgyz report and the partner report. In the case of 1995 Kyrgyz–Kazakh trade, this means Kyrgyzstan reported 157.6% of the Kazakh estimates of the trade turnover. In ideal case that would be 100% (when both countries report the same figure). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The difference in Kyrgyz and Chinese trade statistics probably reflects the degree to which imported goods are not accurately registered, to avoid taxes. There are various forms of hiding real value of goods: many sources indicate the main method involves reporting a different type of goods and bribing the customs officers. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Tajikistan’s largest trade partners outside of Central Asia in percentage of total trade. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. According to the trade data for 2011 of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyzstan, the Central Asian countries rank in the following order in the trade volume with Kyrgyzstan: Kazakhstan 4th, Uzbekistan 6th, Tajikistan 16th, Afghanistan in the range 19 to 22 and Turkmenistan 23rd. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Data from national statistics of the Central Asian countries as well as the statistics of their main trading partners. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Sources: Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan, 1998–2002, 2000–2005, 2002–2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, newspaper *НейтральныйТуркменистан*, 2010–2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Turkmenistan’s largest trade partners outside of Central Asia in percentage of total trade. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Sources: Аналитическаяс правка по РеспубликеТуркменистан <http://brokersonline.ru/ved_news/2093-analiticheskaya-spravka-po-respublike-turkmenistan.html> (Russia), China’s Ministry of Commerce <http://www.easttime.ru/analitic/3/8/484.html>, CIA World Factbook, <http://iran.polpred.com/>, <http://tsd.cbi.ir/DisplayEn/Content.aspx>, <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/VeriBilgi.do?alt_id=12> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. According to the trade data for 2011 of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyzstan, the Central Asian countries rank in the following order in the trade volume with Kyrgyzstan: Kazakhstan 4th, Uzbekistan 6th, Tajikistan 16th, Afghanistan in the range 19 to 22 and Turkmenistan 23rd. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Data from national statistics of the Central Asian countries as well as the statistics of their main trading partners. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Export of natural gas probably not included <http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl/B03_11/IssWWW.exe/Stg/d020/i021490r.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Export of natural gas probably not included <http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl/B03_11/IssWWW.exe/Stg/d020/i021490r.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Sources: [Отчеты "Основные показатели социально-экономического развития Республики Узбекистан» за 2006-2011 года"](http://www.marketing.vc/doc_view.php?issue=1331&num=19315" \t "_blank), Информационно-аналитическийобзоры “ЭкономикаУзбекистана” за 2003 – 2009 г.г., IMFreports, ADBreport “KeyIndicators 2003” [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Uzbekistan’s largest trade partners outside of Central Asia in percentage of total trade. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Sources: [Отчеты "Основныепоказателисоциально-экономическогоразвитияРеспубликиУзбекистан» за 2006-2011 года"](http://www.marketing.vc/doc_view.php?issue=1331&num=19315), Информационно-аналитическийобзоры “ЭкономикаУзбекистана” за 2003 – 2009 г.г., IMF reports, ADB report “Key Indicators 2003”, Statistics Committees of Russian Federation, Ukraine, “РоссийскийСтатистическийЕжегодник 2011” Москва 2011.Interview of the Chinese Ambassador to Uzbekistan to the portal [www.china.org.cn](http://www.china.org.cn) - <http://www.china.org.cn/opinion/2012-01/21/content_24437462.htm>, James A. Bellaqua “The Future of China-Russia Relations”, 2010, The portal of the Ministry of Economy of Turkey - <http://www.economy.gov.tr/index.cfm?sayfa=countriesandregions&country=UZ&region=2>, The Journal of Turkish weekly, 7 November 2008, Kemal Kaya, "[Turkey](http://www.isdp.eu/files/publications/books/07/kk07turkey.pdf)", in S. Frederick Starr, ed., [*The New Silk Roads: Transport and Trade in Greater Central Asia*](http://www.isdp.eu/publications/books/07/thenewsilkroads), Stockholm & Washington, DC: CACI & SRSP Joint Center, 2007. According to the Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, the level of trade volume of Uzbekistan with Kazakhstan (both import and export) places Kazakhstan in the 2nd place after Russia, Afghanistan is ranked 6th, Turkmenistan 9th, Kyrgyzstan 16th, Tajikistan 21st. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Data from the national statistics of the Central Asian countries as well as the statistics of their main trading partners. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Difference in trade statistics from Uzbekistani and Russian sources could be due to under-invoicing in order to pay fewer import duties. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Difference in trade statistics from Uzbekistani and Chinese sources could be due to under-invoicing in order to pay fewer import duties. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Difference in trade statistics from Uzbekistani and Turkish sources could be due to under-invoicing in order to pay fewer import duties. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)