ECONSTOR

WWW.ECONSTOR.EU

Der Open-Access-Publikationsserver der ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft
The Open Access Publication Server of the ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Taganov, Boris

Preprint

Quantifying the Value of Preferential Trade in Russia and CIS

Suggested Citation: Taganov, Boris (2015) : Quantifying the Value of Preferential Trade in Russia and CIS

This Version is available at:
http://hdl.handle.net/10419/121997

Nutzungsbedingungen:
Die ZBW räumt Ihnen als Nutzerin/Nutzer das unentgeltliche, räumlich unbeschränkte und zeitlich auf die Dauer des Schutzrechts beschränkte einfache Recht ein, das ausgewählte Werk im Rahmen der unter
→ http://www.econstor.eu/dspace/Nutzungsbedingungen
nachzulesenden vollständigen Nutzungsbedingungen zu vervielfältigen, mit denen die Nutzerin/der Nutzer sich durch die erste Nutzung einverstanden erklärt.

Terms of use:
The ZBW grants you, the user, the non-exclusive right to use the selected work free of charge, territorially unrestricted and within the time limit of the term of the property rights according to the terms specified at
→ http://www.econstor.eu/dspace/Nutzungsbedingungen
By the first use of the selected work the user agrees and declares to comply with these terms of use.

ZBW Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft
Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Mitglied der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

Quantifying the Value of Preferential Trade in Russia and CIS

Boris Taganov

Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration

Moscow, Russia

Abstract

In this paper, we assess the value of Russia's preferential imports from all trade partners and CIS countries in particular. Total value of preferential imports in Russia (both duty free imports as well as imports subject to the discounted MFN duty under GSP) is equal to ca 12% (37.8 USD bln.) of the total imports, of which ca 7.4% accounted for imports of Russia from CIS countries. We should note that ca 2.5% of preferential imports of Russia under GSP treatment was not imported duty free, but was subject to a 25% discount to MFN duty.

Keywords: trade preferences, preferential trade agreement, MFN, GSP

JEL: F13, F15

Electronic copy available at: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2611072

Introduction

After the collapse of the USSR in 1991, Russia went through a long process of transition: planned economy was being replaced by market mechanisms, the new states gradually started to introduce customs control on the borders with other CIS members. First steps towards regional integration, both trade and political, were made in 1991 following the dissolution of the USSR[1]. Post-soviet states were interdependent and integrated after they emerged from planned economy and were influenced by historical ties. Yet these states were deeply reluctant to creation of supranational structures limiting national sovereignty[2].

Russian rapid changes in political and economic situation meant that decisions regarding trade preferences and exemptions from free trade regime as well as legislation on import and export duties were based not on in-depth qualitative or quantitative analysis of factors or results but rather followed intuitive assumption of leaders of countries. Trade liberalization of 1992[3] created powerful incentives for further development of trade relations between Russia and foreign countries[4].

In a preferential trade agreement (PTA), the parties eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers between them. Recent PTAs concluded by various countries and blocks also tend to include liberalization commitments on trade in services, trade remedy measures, capital and labor movement, dispute settlement, intellectual property and other topics.

Despite the fact that the basic principles of the WTO are reciprocity and non-discrimination, XXIV article GATT / WTO authorizes the conclusion of PTAs under certain conditions. In particular, in case of free trade area duties[5] have to be eliminated on

[1] Agreement from 12/08/1991 on creation of CIS between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan and subsequently joined by other CIS countries simultaneously was a de jure confirmation of the fact that "USSR as a subject of international law and geopolitical reality ceases to exist".

[2] Development of partnership trade agreements in CIS area// UN, Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise, Geneva, May, 2005.

[3] Decree of the President of the RSFSR of November, 15, 1991 №213 "On the liberalization of foreign economic activity on the territory of the Russian Federation" gave to all enterprises (regardless of their ownership) right to conduct foreign trade.

[4] Since «…optimum decisions in the field of monetary, trade and industrial policy are no longer given, they are influenced by what is going on in the world». For more details about turn to free trade and change in economic conditions refer to Gaidar Y. «A Long View» // 568 pp., The MIT Press, 2012

[5] Except, where necessary, those permitted under Articles XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV and XX of GATT

Electronic copy available at: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2611072

substantially all the trade between the constituent territories in products originating in such territories. With respect to a free trade area, duties applicable at the formation of such free trade area shall not be higher or more restrictive than the corresponding duties and other regulations of commerce existing in the same constituent territories prior to the formation of the free trade area. Furthermore, PTA must also have a time bound schedule for implementation[6].

In this paper, we focus on the analysis of PTAs in the former Soviet Union republics, in particular, we assess quantitatively a value of preferential trade in the CIS area[7].

Value of Russian preferential imports from all trade partners

Foreign trade is an important source of revenue for Russia accounting for more than 50% of the Russian federal budget revenues in 2013. Weighted average import tariff rate amounted to 8.21% by the end of 2013. The highest levels of tariff protection cover sectors such as food and iron and steel (10.7%), leather products (12-15%), precious stones and metals (12-17%), while the lowest levels cover engineering products (5-6%) and mineral products (4-5%). There were 11,613 commodity headings and subheadings in the Customs Tariff of the Russian Federation in 2013. About 82% of total Russia's imports were subject to ad valorem tariff, specific duties were levied on 2% of imported goods while combined rate covered the rest 16%[8].

We present calculation and discussion of values of total imports of Russia subject to preferential treatment from all trade partners in this section. Discussion of preferential imports of Russia from CIS countries only is presented in the next section.

Russia provided trade preferences to its partners through bilateral and multilateral PTAs (see table A.1 in Appendix A for list of agreements) as well as through Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) of Customs Union (CU). The former covers Russia's trade with almost all CIS countries plus trade with Serbia, the latter provides non-reciprocal lowering tariffs for developing and least developed countries.

---

[6] More details in GATT Art.XXIV on Regional trade agreements: http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/10-24.pdf

[7] For detailed discussion on PTAs in the CIS area see Idrisov, Taganov (2013)

[8] In accordance with Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation report on the main directions of customs and tariff policy in 2014 (in Russian): http://government.ru/media/files/41d4696fa3e0ca103444.pdf

GSP regime of CU grants tariff preferences to some products imported to CU from 152 countries and territories[9]. Only least developed countries are eligible for duty free preferential treatment, while preferential products from developing countries have a 25% discount on the MFN duty. List of countries and territories eligible for GSP of CU can be found in Appendix B. Product coverage under GSP of CU is contained in Appendix C.

The figure below shows the geographical structure of Russian imports in 2013.

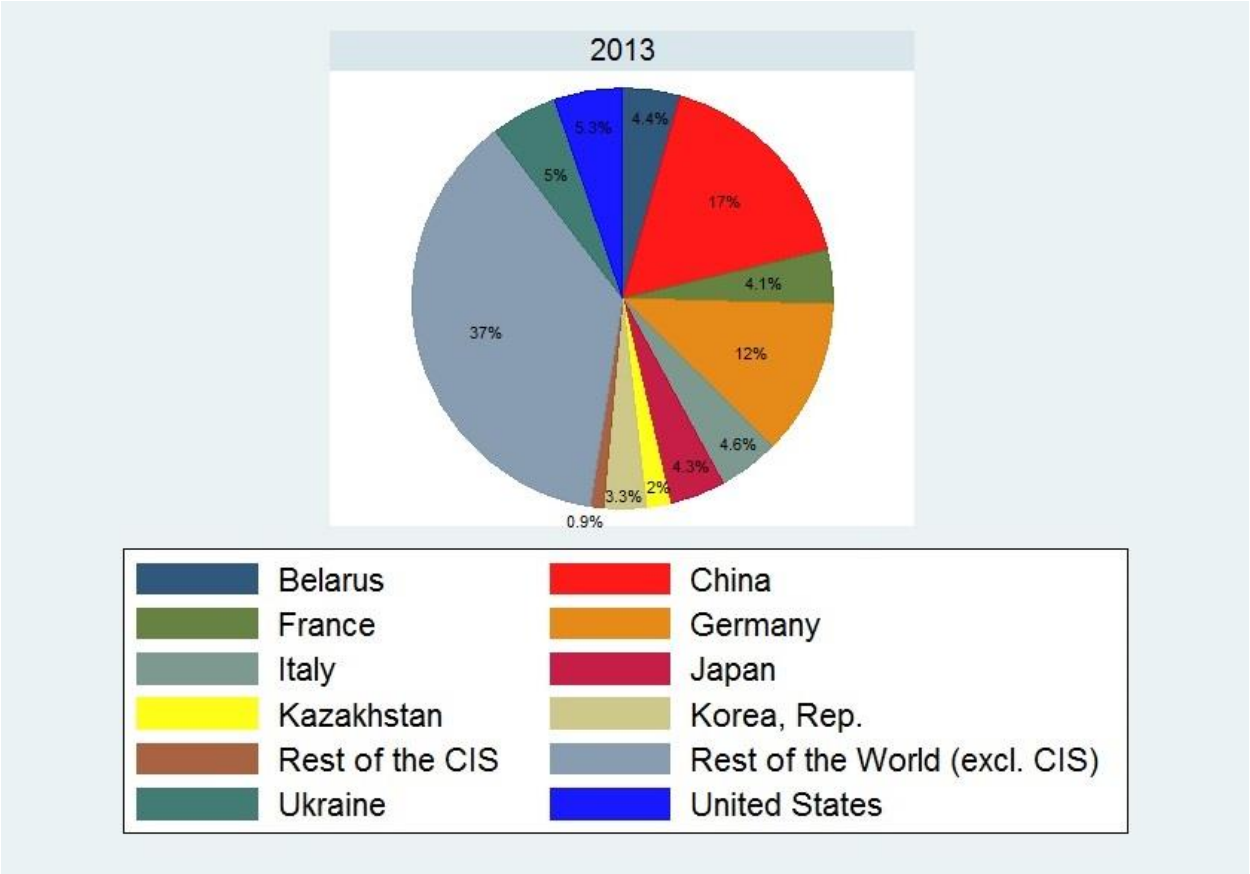

Figure 1 – Geographical structure of Russian imports in 2013

Source: author's calculation based on data from World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)

As indicated in figure 1, ten major trading partners accounted for over 60% of total Russia's imports. Largest share of those imports came from China (17 % in 2013). Share of Russia's imports from CIS countries in total imports of Russia amounted to 14.1% in 2013. Ukraine accounted for the largest values of imports of Russia from the CIS countries approaching 5% in 2013. Imports of Russia from CU member countries were equal to ca 6% in 2013 (4% from Belarus and 2% from Kazakhstan). The rest of the CIS countries

[9] In accordance with protocol on the Common System of Tariff Preferences in the CU of 12th December 12th, 2008, came into force on January 1st, 2010

(excluding Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan) accounted for only 1% of total imports of Russia.

Considering commodity structure of imports of Russia one can see that 25 largest commodity groups accounted for over 80% of total imports in 2013 (see table 1 below).

Table 1 – Imports of Russia in 2013, break down by commodity group

Commodity (HS Code)	Trade value in billions of USD	Share of total imports, %
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances (84)	57	18%
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock (87)	40	13%
Electrical machinery and equipment (85)	36	11%
Pharmaceutical products (30)	15	5%
Plastics (39)	11	4%
Optical, photographic, medical and other instruments (90)	9	3%
Articles of iron or steel (73)	8	3%
Meat and edible meat offal (2)	7	2%
Edible fruit and nuts (8)	6	2%
Iron and steel (72)	6	2%
Aircraft, spacecraft (88)	6	2%
Rubber (40)	5	2%
Furniture (94)	5	1%
Footwear (64)	5	1%
Dairy produce (4)	4	1%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted (62)	4	1%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted (61)	4	1%
Essential oils and resinoids (33)	4	1%
Paper and paperboard (48)	4	1%
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation (27)	4	1%
Inorganic chemicals (28)	4	1%
Beverages, spirits and vinegar (22)	3	1%
Organic chemicals (29)	3	1%
Miscellaneous chemical products (38)	3	1%
Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof (86)	3	1%
Others	60	19%
Total Imports	315	100%

Source: author's calculation based on data from World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS).

Three commodity groups accounting for the largest shares of imports (42% of total imports in 2013) are 84 (nuclear reactors), 87 (vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock) and 85 (electrical machinery and equipment).

The largest values of imports of commodity group 84 in 2013 came from China (22% of imports of this particular commodity group), Germany (17%), Italy (8%), Japan

(5%), USA (5%), Ukraine (4%). Imports of commodity group 84 from Ukraine is subject to preferential treatment in accordance with CIS FTA (2011).

The largest values of imports of commodity group 85 in 2013 came from China (35% of imports of this particular commodity group), Germany (8%), South Korea (4%), USA (3%) Ukraine (3%), Belarus (2%). Imports of commodity group 85 from Ukraine and Belarus is subject to preferential treatment in accordance with CIS FTA (2011) and CU (2010) agreements correspondingly.

The largest values of imports of commodity group 87 in 2013 came from Germany (18% of imports of this particular commodity group), Japan (18%), South Korea (9%), USA (8%), China (6%), Belarus (3%). Imports of commodity group 87 from Belarus is subject to preferential treatment in accordance with CU (2010) agreement.

We conducted a detailed analysis of Russia's imports from all trade partners broken down by commodity groups as shares of total imports in 2012 and 2013. In particular, we analyzed the trade values by 40 commodity groups, which together account for over 90% of Russia's imports in 2012-2013.

Taking into account all forms of preferences that Russia grants to its trading partners (bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, GSP) *final value of preferential imports in Russia (both duty free imports as well as imports subject to the discounted MFN duty under GSP) is equal to 12% (37.8 USD bln.) of the total imports of Russia in 2013.*

Of those 12%, 0.7% comprises imports of the commodity group 84 (nuclear reactors) from Ukraine (in accordance with CIS FTA), 0.6% is represented by imports of the same commodity group 84 from Belarus (in accordance with CU agreement), 0.4% is accounted for by imports of the commodity group 85 (electrical machinery and equipment) from Ukraine (in accordance with CIS FTA), 0.3% – by imports of the same commodity group 85 from Belarus (in accordance with CU agreement), 0.5% – by imports of commodity group 4 (dairy produce) from Belarus (in accordance with CU agreement), 0.3% – for imports of commodity group 8 (edible fruit and nuts) from Turkey in accordance with GSP of CU.

Detailed calculations of the values of preferential imports of Russia in 2012 and 2013 are contained in Appendix D (see tables D.1 and D.2).

Note that although the highest values of imports of Russia come from China, and China is subject to GSP treatment, the major commodity groups imported from China (e.g.,

84, 85, 64) are not on the list of preferential goods under GSP. That explains a negligible value of preferential imports of Russia from China. The value of other developing and least developed countries that fall under the GSP Treatment in preferential imports of Russia is also negligible. Although Russia has a PTA with Serbia, trade between the two countries is insignificant – ca 0.4% of total imports in 2012 and 2013, with preferential trade below 0.1% of total imports.

Value of Russian preferential imports from CIS countries

We discuss intra-CIS trade and Russia's preferential imports from CIS countries in more detail below.

Ukraine accounted for the largest value of imports of Russia from the CIS countries approaching 41% of the total imports from the CIS in 2013. Imports of Russia from the members of the Customs Union vary from year to year. In addition, we see that the elimination of tariff barriers in the Customs Union has not led yet to any significant increase in bilateral trade. Furthermore, imports from Kazakhstan to Russia in 2013 even decreased (compared to the year 2012) from 22% to 14.7% of the total Russian imports from the CIS countries (see tables 2 and 3).

Table 2 – Imports of Russia from CIS countries, millions of current US dollars

Country/year	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013**
Azerbaijan	206	412	311	386	572	564	636
Armenia	101	204	111	159	209	301	352
Belarus	5716	10552	6718	9954	14509	13118	13959
Georgia*	158	49	23	106**	39**	98**	221
Kazakhstan	3225	6379	3697	4449	6913	9926	5665
Kyrgyz Republic	146	491	367	393	293	196	110
Moldova	548	652	352	421	469	477	417
Tajikistan	95	213	213	214	89	67	38
Turkmenistan	77	100	45	148	143	183	139
Uzbekistan	904	1300	847	1557	1856	1391	1257
Ukraine	7819	16254	9131	14047	20123	17980	15791
Total imports from CIS countries	*18995*	*36606*	*21816*	*31834*	*45215*	*44301*	*38586*
Total imports from all partners (including CIS)	*98708*	*267101*	*167348*	*228912*	*305760*	*314150*	*314945*

*Georgia withdrew from the CIS in August 2009

** In accordance with Comtrade data

Source: Annual statistics report "Trade in Russia" (Federal State Statistics Service of Russia)

Table 3 – Imports of Russia from CIS countries, as a percentage of total imports of Russia from all partners

Country/year	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Azerbaijan	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Armenia	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Belarus	5,8	4,0	4,0	4,3	4,7	4,2	4,4
Georgia	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Kazakhstan	3,3	2,4	2,2	1,9	2,3	3,2	1,8
Kyrgyz Republic	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0
Moldova	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Tajikistan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Turkmenistan	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
Uzbekistan	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,4
Ukraine	7,9	6,1	5,5	6,1	6,6	5,7	5,0
Total imports from CIS countries	*19,2*	*13,7*	*13,0*	*13,9*	*14,8*	*14,1*	*12,3*
Total with all partners (including CIS)	*100,0*	*100,0*	*100,0*	*100,0*	*100,0*	*100,0*	*100,0*

Source: Annual statistics report "Trade in Russia" (Federal State Statistics Service of Russia), author's calculation

As indicated in table 3, share of Russian imports from CIS countries in recent years is insignificant and does not exceed 15% of total Russian imports from all countries. Furthermore, despite the major efforts on trade integration in the CIS area the share of Russian imports from CIS countries in total Russian imports decreased from 19.2% in 2005 to 12.3% in 2013.

As of 2014, there are two big integration projects in the CIS area – CIS Free Trade Agreement (signed in 2011) and EurAsEC Customs Union (signed in 2010). Both agreements require the elimination of trade barriers between the participating countries, in particular, import duties. At the same time, agreements contain the so-called exemptions from the free trade regime. Thus, exempted goods are subject to non-zero import duty in accordance with the MFN regime, whereas all other goods are imported duty free.

We should note one general observation: Russia has a free trade regime almost with all CIS countries. However, the value of trade with all countries on the vast majority commodity groups, as a rule, does not exceed 0.1 – 3% of the total Russian imports from the CIS countries. Ukraine accounts for the largest share of imports of total Russian imports from the CIS countries – from 10 to 20%. Most significant commodity groups of Ukrainian imports to Russia, such as iron and steel and articles thereof (commodity groups 72 and 73 correspondingly), nuclear reactors (commodity group 84) and railway locomotives

(commodity group 86) are subject to non-zero MFN import duties when imported to Russia. The share of Russian imports from Ukraine of commodity groups 72 and 86 in total Russian imports is minimal and equals 0.8% and 0.8% of total Russian imports in 2012, correspondingly. In other words, none of the CIS countries has a large share of total Russian imports in any of commodity groups.

Trade regime applied in Russia towards the CIS countries has a following peculiar feature. Most of the various insignificant (from the trade value viewpoint) commodity groups (e.g. group 03 fish and crustaceans, group 04 dairy produce, group 09 coffee, tea) are traded freely. At the same time, largest part of the Russian imports from the CIS countries (e.g. commodity group 72 iron and steel, commodity group 84 nuclear reactors, commodity group 86 railway or tramway locomotives) is subject to non-zero MFN import duties. Simple average MFN import duty for commodity group 72 was equal to 5%, for commodity group 84 – 3%, for commodity group 86 – 7% in 2011, while weighted MFN duty for these groups were about 8% (see table 4 below).

Calculation of values of preferential trade in the CIS area reveals that 49% of the total Russian imports from the CIS countries were imported duty-free, i.e., on preferential terms, in 2007 .This figure rose to 52% of the total Russian imports from the CIS countries in 2008. In 2009, this figure was up to 57%, whereas in 2010 and 2011, the share of preferential imports to Russia from the CIS countries decreased to 45% and 42%, respectively, largely due to the reduction of the imports of Ukrainian goods to Russia. Share of preferential imports in Russia rose again to 68% of the total Russian imports from the CIS countries in 2012 and was ca 60% in 2013.

Thus, approximately *3/5 of Russia's imports from the CIS countries are subject to preferences (ca 23.2 USD bln.), which is equal ca 7.4% of total imports from all trade partners.*

Table 4 below presents MFN rates and shares of total imports of Russia from CIS countries subject to non-zero MFN import duty and zero preferential import duty broken down by commodity group for years 2009 and 2011.

Table 4 – MFN import tariffs of Russia and shares of total imports of Russia subject to non-zero MFN import duty and zero preferential import duty, break down by commodity groups

Year	Commodity group	Simple average MFN	Weighted average MFN	Standard deviation MFN	Average Minimum Rate MFN	Average Maximum Rate MFN	Share of total imports subject to non-zero MFN import duty, %	Share of total imports subject to zero preferential import duty (duty free imports), %
2009	01	3.5	3.9	2.1	1.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2009	03	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
2009	04	11.9	10.9	5.0	1.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2009	07	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2009	09	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2009	10	4.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2009	12	4.6	2.8	1.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2009	17	7.0	18.1	8.2	1.7	20.0	0.0	100.0
2009	22	13.6	12.8	5.0	1.6	15.0	0.4	99.6
2009	28	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.4	99.6
2009	44	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2009	48	12.7	11.3	4.3	5.0	20.0	0.5	99.5
2009	52	9.4	8.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2009	61	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2009	64	8.4	8.4	5.5	0.2	15.4	0.0	100.0
2009	72	4.8	4.0	1.4	0.0	15.0	1.4	98.6
2009	73	13.6	12.6	4.8	0.0	20.0	0.6	99.4
2009	84	3.0	1.0	5.8	0.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2009	85	8.3	8.3	6.8	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
2009	86	7.7	9.1	3.6	0.0	20.0	0.7	99.3
2009	87	11.7	11.7	4.2	0.1	15.0	0.0	100.0
2011	01	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2011	03	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
2011	04	15.9	15.3	3.2	1.0	25	0.0	100.0
2011	07	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2011	09	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2011	10	4.1	1.4	1.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2011	12	4.4	3.4	1.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2011	17	6.7	18.5	7.7	1.5	20.0	0.0	100.0
2011	22	12.0	5.7	8.3	0.6	20.7	0.2	99.8
2011	28	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.5	99.5
2011	44	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2011	48	13.2	12.7	4.4	5.0	20.0	0.4	99.6
2011	52	11.7	14.2	4.7	5.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2011	61	12.9	14.7	2.4	10.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2011	64	8.0	8.4	3.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
2011	72	5.7	5.4	3.1	0.0	15.0	1.5	98.5
2011	73	13.9	14.6	5.0	0.0	20.0	0.9	99.1
2011	84	2.4	0.7	4.4	0.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2011	85	6.6	8.6	5.7	0.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
2011	86	7.4	9.5	3.6	0.0	15.0	1.9	98.1
2011	87	9.7	10.1	5.8	0.0	15.0	0.0	100.0

Source: author's calculation based on data from World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS).

As shown in table 4 commodity groups 04 (dairy, eggs, honey), 07 (edible vegetables), 17 (sugars and sugar confectionery), 44 (wood and articles of wood), 61 (articles of apparel and clothing accessories) and 73 (articles of iron and steel) stand out as the most protected in Russia. Tariff peaks (tariffs above 10 percent) are the most common for these groups.

Furthermore, most significant shares of total imports of Russia from CIS countries subject to non-zero MFN import duty comprise commodity groups 72 (iron and steel), 73 (articles of iron and steel) and 86 (railway locomotives) in accordance with table 4 above. Besides, share of total imports of Russia from CIS countries of commodity group 86 subject to non-zero MFN import duty rose from 0.7% in 2009 to 1.9% in 2011, resulting from sharp increase in imports of this commodity group from Ukraine from 527.4 million US dollars in 2009 to 3.2 billion US dollars in 2011.

Table 4 also shows that the average import tariff decreased in 2011 compared to 2009, from 9% to 8.9%, which largely associated with reduction of number of specific tariffs as well as with preparation of Russian accession to the WTO. Standard deviation of import tariffs (i.e. coefficient of variation of tariff rates around the average) slightly increased from 3% in 2009 to 3.1% in 2011.

Table 4 provides MFN tariffs for major commodity groups imported from CIS countries to Russia. As seen from this table, average value of preferential margin (the difference between zero preferential import duty and non-zero duty under the terms of MFN) of imports of Russia from Ukraine in 2011 was ca 18% for sugars and sugar confectionery (commodity group 17), 14.6% for articles of iron and steel (commodity group 73), 10.1% for vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock (commodity group 87), 9.5% for railway locomotives (commodity group 86), 5.7% for beverages, spirits and vinegar (commodity group 22).

Conclusion

In this paper, we assess the value of Russia's preferential imports from all trade partners and CIS countries in particular. Total value of preferential imports in Russia (both duty free imports as well as imports subject to the discounted MFN duty under GSP) is equal to ca 12% (37.8 USD bln.) of the total imports, of which ca 7.4% accounted for

imports of Russia from CIS countries. We should note that ca 2.5% of preferential imports of Russia under GSP treatment was not imported duty free, but was subject to a 25% discount to MFN duty.

References

1. Annual statistics report “Trade in Russia” (Federal State Statistics Service of Russia)
2. Development of partnership trade agreements in CIS area// UN, Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise, Geneva, May, 2005.
3. Gaidar, Y. (2012). Russia: A Long View. 568 pp. MIT Press.
4. Idrisov, G., & Taganov, B. (2013). Regional Trade Integration in the CIS Area. Available at SSRN 2345210.
5. Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation report on the main directions of customs and tariff policy in 2014 (in Russian): http://government.ru/media/files/41d4696fa3e0ca103444.pdf
6. Protocol on the Common System of Tariff Preferences in the CU of December 12th, 2008
7. UN Comtrade: http://comtrade.un.org/
8. World Integrated Trade Solution: http://wits.worldbank.org/
9. Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation: http://government.ru/en/department/79/events/
10. Consultant Plus Database: http://www.consultant.ru/sys/english/
11. PravoInform Database: http://www.spinform.net/
12. World Bank Global PTA Database: http://wits.worldbank.org/gptad/trade_database.html
13. APEC FTAs/RTAs Database: http://fta.apec.org/search.aspx
14. WTO PTA Database: http://ptadb.wto.org/
15. UNESCAP PTA Database: http://www.unescap.org/our-work/trade-investment/trade-agreements/
16. ARIC PTA Database: http://aric.adb.org/fta-country
17. Decree of the President of the RSFSR of November, 15, 1991 №213 "On the liberalization of foreign economic activity on the territory of the Russian Federation" gave to all enterprises (regardless of their ownership) right to conduct foreign trade.

APPENDIX A

Table A.1 – Preferential Trade Agreements in the CIS area as of 2014

	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia	Turkmenistan	Ukraiine
Armenia	X	NO	95-curr: FTA (bl)	94-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	93-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	00-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	01-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	04-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	96-curr: FTA (bl)	96-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*
Azerbaijan	NO	X	96-curr: FTA (bl)	NO	Signed, but inactive	NO	NO	NO	Signed, but inactive	93-curr: FTA (bl)*	NO	96-curr: FTA (bl)
Georgia	95-curr: FTA (bl)	96-curr: FTA (bl)	X	NO	NO	NO	Signed, but inactive	NO	97-curr: FTA (bl)*	94-curr: FTA (bl)*	96-curr: FTA (bl)	95-curr: FTA (bl)
Kyrgyzstan	94-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	NO	X	95-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	99-11: FTA (bl)*[02] 11-curr: FTA CIS*	96-curr: FTA (bl)*	99-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	95-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	92-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	95-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*
Moldova	93-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	Signed, but inactive	NO	95-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	X	11-curr: FTA CIS*	Signed, but inactive	93-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	11-curr: FTA CIS*	93-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	11-curr: FTA CIS*
Tajikistan	11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	NO	99-11: FTA (bl)*[02] 11-curr: FTA CIS*	11-curr: FTA CIS*	X	NO	98-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	95-11: FTA (bl)*[95] 11-curr: FTA CIS*	92-11: FTA (bl)*[95] 11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	01-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*
Uzbekistan	NO	NO	Signed, but inactive	96-curr: FTA (bl)*	Signed, but inactive	NO	X	NO	NO	92-curr: FTA (bl)*	NO	NO
Belarus	00-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	NO	99-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	93-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	98-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	X	97-10: FTA (bl) 10-curr: CU 11-curr: FTA CIS* 12-curr: CES	92-10: FTA (bl)*[95] 10-curr: CU 11-curr: FTA CIS* 12-curr: CES	NO	92-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*
Kazakhstan	01-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	Signed, but inactive	97-curr: FTA (bl)*	95-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	11-curr: FTA CIS*	95-11: FTA (bl)*[95] 11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	97-10: FTA (bl) 10-curr: CU 11-curr: FTA CIS* 12-curr: CES	X	92-10: FTA (bl)*[95] 10-curr: CU 11-curr: FTA CIS* 12-curr: CES	NO	94-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*
Russia	04-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	93-curr: FTA (bl)*	94-curr: FTA (bl)*	92-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	93-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	92-11: FTA (bl)*[95] 11-curr: FTA CIS*	92-curr: FTA (bl)*	92-10: FTA (bl)*[95] 10-curr: CU 11-curr: FTA CIS* 12-curr: CES	92-10: FTA (bl)*[95] 10-curr: CU 11-curr: FTA CIS* 12-curr: CES	X	92-curr: FTA (bl)*	93-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*
Turkmenistan	96-curr: FTA (bl)	NO	96-curr: FTA (bl)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	92-curr: FTA (bl)*	X	95-curr: FTA (bl)
Ukraine	96-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	96-curr: FTA (bl)	95-curr: FTA (bl)	95-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	11-curr: FTA CIS*	01-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	NO	92-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	94-11: FTA (bl) 11-curr: FTA CIS*	93-11: FTA (bl)* 11-curr: FTA CIS*	95-curr: FTA (bl)	X

(bl) – bilateral agreement

[99] year of the signing the protocol on the complete abolition of exemptions from the free trade

*PTA with exemptions

CU – Customs union; CES – Common economic space

In force No agreement

Sources: Listing of bilateral agreements of the Russian Federation – Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Consultant Plus Database, PravoInform Database, World Bank Global PTA Database, APEC FTAs/RTAs Database, WTO PTA Database, UNESCAP PTA Database, ARIC PTA Database

APPENDIX B

Approved by
Decision № 18
of the Intergovernmental Council EurAsEC
on 27 November 2009

Approved by
Decision № 130
of the Customs Union Commission
on 27 November 2009

(Came into force on 1 January 2010)

List of developing countries eligible for GSP of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia
(Currently in force as of April 2011)

1. Albania
2. Algeria
3. Anguilla
4. Antigua and Barbuda
5. Argentina
6. Aruba
7. Bahama Islands
8. Bahrain
9. Barbados
10. Belize
11. Bermuda Islands
12. Bolivia
13. Bosnia and Herzegovina
14. Botswana
15. Brazil
16. British Virgin Islands
17. Brunei
18. Cameroon
19. Cape Verde
20. Cayman islands
21. Chile
22. China
23. Colombia
24. Congo
25. Cook Island
26. Costa Rica
27. Cote d'Ivoire
28. Croatia
29. Cube
30. Dominica
31. Dominican Republic
32. Ecuador
33. Egypt
34. El Salvador
35. Feather
36. Fiji
37. Gabon
38. Ghana
39. Grenada
40. Guatemala
41. Guyana
42. Honduras
43. Hong Kong
44. India
45. Indonesia
46. Iran
47. Iraq
48. Jamaica
49. Jordan
50. Kenya
51. Korea
52. Kuwait
53. Lebanon
54. Libya
55. Macedonia
56. Malaysia
57. Marshall Islands
58. Mauritius
59. Mexican
60. Micronesia FS
61. Mongolia
62. Montenegro
63. Montserrat
64. Morocco
65. Namibia
66. Nauru
67. Netherlands Antilles
68. Nicaragua
69. Nigeria
70. Niue
71. Oman
72. Pakistan
73. Panama
74. Papua New Guinea

75. Paraguay
76. Philippines
77. Qatar
78. Saint Lucia
79. Saudi Arabia
80. Serbia
81. Seychelles
82. Singapore
83. South Africa
84. South Korea
85. Sri Lanka
86. St Helena Island
87. St Kitts and Nevis
88. St Vincent and the Grenadines
89. Surinam
90. Swaziland
91. Syria
92. Thailand
93. Tokelau
94. Tonga
95. Trinidad and Tobago
96. Tunisia
97. Turkey
98. Turks and Caicos Islands
99. United Arab Emirates
100. Uruguay
101. Venezuela
102. Vietnam
103. Zimbabwe

List of least developed countries eligible for GSP of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia
(duty free access)
(Currently in force as of April 2011)

1. Afghanistan
2. Angola
3. Bangladesh
4. Bhutan
5. Burkina Faso
6. Burundi
7. Cambodia
8. Central African Republic
9. Chad
10. Democratic Republic of Congo
11. Djibouti
12. Equatorial Guinea
13. Eritrea
14. Ethiopia
15. Gambia
16. Guinea
17. Guinea-Bissau
18. Haiti
19. Kiribati
20. Laos
21. Lesotho
22. Liberia
23. Madagascar
24. Malawi
25. Maldives
26. Mali
27. Mauritania
28. Mozambique
29. Myanmar
30. Nepal
31. Niger
32. Republic of Benin
33. Ruanda
34. Samoa
35. Sao Tome and Principe
36. Senegal
37. Sierra Leone
38. Solomon Islands
39. Somali
40. Sudan
41. Tanzania
42. Timor-Leste
43. Togo
44. Tuvalu
45. Uganda
46. Union of Comoros
47. Vanuatu
48. Yemen
49. Zambia

APPENDIX C

Table C.1 – List of preferential goods (product coverage under GSP of CU)

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION
02	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
03 (except 0305)	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES (EXCEPT STURGEON AND SALMON AND THE HARD ROES THEREOF)
04	DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HONEY; EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
05	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
06	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS, ROOTS AND THE LIKE; CUT FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE
07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OF CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS
09	COFFEE, TEA, MATÉ AND SPICES
1006	RICE
11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN
12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, SEEDS AND FRUIT; INDUSTRIAL OR MEDICINAL PLANTS; STRAW AND FODDER
13	LAC; GUMS; RESINS AND OTHER VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS
14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
15 (except 1509, 1517-1522)	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS
16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, OF FISH OR OF CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS OR OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES
1801 00	COCOA BEANS, WHOLE OR BROKEN, RAW OR ROASTED
1802 00	COCOA SHELLS, HUSKS, SKINS AND OTHER COCOA WASTE
20 (except 2001 10 0000, 2009 50, 2009 71, 2009 79)	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT, NUTS OR OTHER PARTS OF PLANTS
2103	SAUCES AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR; MIXED CONDIMENTS AND MIXED SEASONINGS; MUSTARD FLOUR AND MEAL AND PREPARED

	MUSTARD
2104	SOUPS AND BROTHS AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR; HOMOGENIZED COMPOSITE FOOD PREPARATIONS
2401	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO (WHETHER OR NOT THRESHED OR SIMILARLY PROCESSED); TOBACCO REFUSE
25 (except 2501 00 91, 2529 21 0000, 2529 22 0000)	SALT; SULFUR; EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIALS, LIME AND CEMENT
26	ORES, SLAG AND ASH
3003	MEDICAMENTS (EXCLUDING GOODS OF HEADING 3002, 3005 OR 3006) CONSISTING OF TWO OR MORE CONSTITUENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MIXED TOGETHER FOR THERAPEUTIC OR PROPHYLACTIC USES, NOT PUT UP IN MEASURED DOSES OR IN FORMS OR PACKINGS FOR RETAIL SALE
32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES, PIGMENTS AND OTHER COLORING MATTER; PAINTS AND VARNISHES; PUTTY AND OTHER MASTICS; INKS
3301, 3302	ESSENTIAL OILS; RESINOIDS; MIXTURES OF ODORIFEROUS SUBSTANCES
3402	ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS (OTHER THAN SOAP); SURFACE-ACTIVE PREPARATIONS, WASHING PREPARATIONS (INCLUDING AUXILIARY WASHING PREPARATIONS) AND CLEANING PREPARATIONS, WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING SOAP, OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING 3401
35	ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES
3923	ARTICLES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OR PACKING OF GOODS, OF PLASTICS; STOPPERS, LIDS, CAPS AND OTHER CLOSURES, OF PLASTICS
4001	NATURAL RUBBER, BALATA, GUTTA-PERCHA, GUAYULE, CHICLE AND SIMILAR NATURAL GUMS, IN PRIMARY FORMS OR IN PLATES, SHEETS OR STRIP
4403 41 0000, 4403 49	OTHER WOOD IN THE ROUGH, OF TROPICAL WOOD
4407 21 – 4407 29	WOOD SAWN OR CHIPPED LENGTHWISE, SLICED OR PEELED, WHETHER OR NOT PLANED, SANDED OR END-JOINTED, OF TROPICAL WOOD
4420	WOOD MARQUETRY AND INLAID WOOD; CASKETS AND CASES FOR JEWELRY OR CUTLERY AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF WOOD; STATUETTES AND OTHER ORNAMENTS, OF WOOD; WOODEN ARTICLES OF FURNITURE NOT FALLING WITHIN CHAPTER 94
4421	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD
45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK

46	MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPARTO OR OF OTHER PLAITING MATERIALS; BASKETWARE AND WICKERWORK
50	SILK
5101	WOOL, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
5201 00	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED
53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBERS; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
56	WADDING, FELT AND NONWOVENS; SPECIAL YARNS; TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPES AND CABLES AND ARTICLES THEREOF
5701	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS, KNOTTED, WHETHER OR NOT MADE UP
5702 10 000 0	"KELEM", "SCHUMACKS", "KARAMANIE" AND SIMILAR HANDWOVEN RUGS
5705 00 100 0	OTHER CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS OF COIR, WHETHER OR NOT MADE UP, OF WOOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR
5808	BRAIDS IN THE PIECE; ORNAMENTAL TRIMMINGS IN THE PIECE, WITHOUT EMBROIDERY, OTHER THAN KNITTED OR CROCHETED; TASSELS, POMPONS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES:
6702 90 000 0	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FOLIAGE AND FRUIT AND PARTS THEREOF; ARTICLES MADE OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FOLIAGE OR FRUIT OF OTHER MATERIALS (EXCLUDING POLYMER MATERIALS)
68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS
6913	STATUETTES AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL CERAMIC ARTICLES
6914	OTHER CERAMIC ARTICLES
7018 10	GLASS BEADS, IMITATION PEARLS, IMITATION PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES AND SIMILAR GLASS SMALLWARES
7117	IMITATION JEWELRY: OF BASE METAL, WHETHER OR NOT PLATED WITH PRECIOUS METAL
9401 51 0000, 9401 59 0000	SEATS OF CANE, OSIER, BAMBOO OR SIMILAR MATERIALS
9403 81 0000, 9403 89 0000	FURNITURE OF OTHER MATERIALS, INCLUDING CANE, OSIER, BAMBOO OR SIMILAR MATERIALS
9403 90 9000	PARTS OF FURNITURE

9601	WORKED IVORY, BONE, TORTOISE-SHELL, HORN, ANTLERS, CORAL, MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND OTHER ANIMAL CARVING MATERIAL, AND ARTICLES OF THESE MATERIALS (INCLUDING ARTICLES OBTAINED BY MOLDING)
9602 00 0000	WORKED VEGETABLE OR MINERAL CARVING MATERIAL AND ARTICLES OF THESE MATERIALS; MOLDED OR CARVED ARTICLES OF WAX, OF STEARIN, OF NATURAL GUMS OR NATURAL RESINS, OF MODELING PASTES, AND OTHER MOLDED OR CARVED ARTICLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED; WORKED, UNHARDENED GELATIN (EXCEPT GELATIN OF HEADING 3503) AND ARTICLES OF UNHARDENED GELATIN
9603	BROOMS, BRUSHES (INCLUDING BRUSHES CONSTITUTING PARTS OF MACHINES, APPLIANCES OR VEHICLES), HAND-OPERATED MECHANICAL FLOOR SWEEPERS, NOT MOTORIZED, MOPS AND FEATHER DUSTERS; PREPARED KNOTS AND TUFTS FOR BROOM OR BRUSH MAKING; PAINT PADS AND ROLLERS; SQUEEGEES (OTHER THAN ROLLER SQUEEGEES
9604 00 0000	HAND SIEVES AND HAND RIDDLES
9606	BUTTONS, PRESS-FASTENERS, SNAP-FASTENERS AND PRESS-STUDS, BUTTON MOLDS AND OTHER PARTS OF THESE ARTICLES; BUTTON BLANKS
9609	PENCILS (OTHER THAN THOSE PENCILS OF HEADING 9608), CRAYONS, PENCIL LEADS, PASTELS, DRAWING CHARCOALS, WRITING OR DRAWING CHALKS AND TAILORS' CHALKS
9614 00	SMOKING PIPES (INCLUDING PIPE BOWLS) AND CIGAR OR CIGARETTE HOLDERS, AND PARTS THEREOF
9615 11 0000	COMBS, HAIR-SLIDES AND THE LIKE OF HARD RUBBER OR PLASTICS
9617 00	VACUUM FLASKS AND OTHER VACUUM VESSELS, COMPLETE WITH CASES; PARTS THEREOF OTHER THAN GLASS INNERS
97	WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES

APPENDIX D

Table D.1 – Russia's preferential imports: imports of Russia from all trade partners by commodity groups as shares of total imports in 2012

Trading partner	Commodity group																					Total
	84	87	85	30	39	90	73	2	72	8	40	88	94	64	61	62	27	48	33	86	29	Other	
China	3.9%	0.8%	3.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%	**14.9%**
Germany	3.0%	2.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	**11.4%**
Ukraine	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.9%	**5.1%**
Japan	0.8%	2.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**4.9%**
United States	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	**4.5%**
France	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	**4.1%**
Italy	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	**3.9%**
Belarus	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	**3.4%**
Korea, Rep.	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**3.3%**
Kazakhstan	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	**2.6%**
United Kingdom	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	**2.5%**
Poland	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	**2.1%**
Turkey	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	**1.8%**
Czech Republic	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**1.6%**
Netherlands	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	**1.4%**
Spain	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	**1.4%**
Finland	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	**1.3%**
Belgium	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	**1.3%**
Sweden	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**1.2%**
Slovak Republic	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.1%**
Austria	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	**1.0%**
Other	1.8%	1.0%	2.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.4%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	2.6%	**14.9%**
Total	**18.3%**	**14.1%**	**11.3%**	**4.2%**	**3.6%**	**3.3%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**	**2.0%**	**2.0%**	**1.5%**	**1.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**	**1.1%**	**1.1%**	**12.1%**	**89.9%**
Total, subject to preferences	***1.9%***	***0.8%***	***1.2%***	***0.1%***	***0.5%***	***0.4%***	***0.1%***	***1.1%***	***0.2%***	***1.3%***	***0.1%***	***0.0%***	***0.2%***	***0.1%***	***0.4%***	***0.3%***	***0.7%***	***0.0%***	***0.0%***	***0.0%***	***0.1%***	***3.3%***	***12.8%***
Total, not subject to preferences	***16.4%***	***13.3%***	***10.0%***	***4.2%***	***3.1%***	***2.9%***	***2.3%***	***1.2%***	***1.9%***	***0.6%***	***1.4%***	***1.5%***	***1.3%***	***1.3%***	***0.9%***	***1.0%***	***0.6%***	***1.1%***	***1.1%***	***1.1%***	***1.0%***	***8.8%***	***77.1%***

Source: author's calculation based on data from World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS).

Note: green highlighting indicates imports subject to preferences

Table D.2 – Russia's preferential imports: imports of Russia from all trade partners by commodity groups as shares of total imports in 2013

Trading partner	Commodity group																								Total
	84	87	85	30	39	90	73	2	8	72	88	40	94	64	4	62	61	33	48	27	28	22	29	38	Other	
China	3.6%	0.8%	4.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	1.8%	**15.3%**
Germany	3.1%	2.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	**11.4%**
United States	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	**4.9%**
Ukraine	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	**4.4%**
Italy	1.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	**4.2%**
Japan	0.9%	2.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**4.2%**
Belarus	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	**3.9%**
France	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	**3.9%**
Korea, Rep.	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	**3.2%**
United Kingdom	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**2.5%**
Poland	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	**2.3%**
Turkey	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	**1.9%**
Czech Republic	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**1.6%**
Kazakhstan	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	**1.6%**
Finland	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	**1.5%**
Netherlands	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	**1.5%**
Spain	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	**1.5%**
Sweden	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**1.2%**
Austria	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	**1.2%**
Belgium	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	**1.1%**
Slovak Republic	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.1%**
Other	1.9%	1.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	2.2%	**15.9%**
Total	**18.1%**	**12.8%**	**11.3%**	**4.6%**	**3.6%**	**2.8%**	**2.6%**	**2.1%**	**2.0%**	**1.9%**	**1.9%**	**1.5%**	**1.5%**	**1.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**	**1.1%**	**1.1%**	**1.1%**	**1.0%**	**10.2%**	**90.2%**
Total, subject to preferences	***1.5%***	***0.6%***	***0.8%***	***0.1%***	***0.4%***	***0.3%***	***0.2%***	***1.2%***	***1.4%***	***0.2%***	***0.1%***	***0.2%***	***0.2%***	***0.1%***	***0.7%***	***0.1%***	***0.2%***	***0.1%***	***0.0%***	***0.6%***	***0.2%***	***0.1%***	***0.0%***	***0.0%***	***2.7%***	***12.1%***
Total, not subject to preferences	***16.6%***	***12.1%***	***10.5%***	***4.5%***	***3.2%***	***2.5%***	***2.4%***	***0.9%***	***0.6%***	***1.6%***	***1.8%***	***1.4%***	***1.3%***	***1.4%***	***0.7%***	***1.2%***	***1.1%***	***1.2%***	***1.2%***	***0.5%***	***0.9%***	***1.0%***	***1.0%***	***0.9%***	***7.5%***	***78.1%***

Source: author's calculation based on data from World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS).

Note: green highlighting indicates imports subject to preferences