

**Kyrgyz Republic-Armenia (Goods)
Summary Fact Sheet**

Table 1: Background Information

Parties	Kyrgyz Republic, Armenia.	
Date of signature	4 July 1994.	
Date of entry into force	27 October 1995.	
Transition period for full implementation	None.	
Date of full implementation	27 October 1995.	
Website addresses or points of contact	Not available.	
List of related GATT/WTO documents	WT/REG114/N/1 WT/REG114/1 and Corr.1 WT/REG114/2 and Corr.1 WT/REG114/3 and Add.1 WT/REG/GEN/M9, WT/REG114/M/1-2 WT/REG114/4-5 WT/REG114/M/3	Notification Agreement Terms of Reference Standard Format Summary Records Questions and Replies Minutes

Table 2: Internal Trade Liberalization

Import duties and charges	Article 1 (Customs duties and taxes) Article 2 (National and MFN treatment)
Export duties and charges	Article 1 (Customs duties and taxes) Article 2 (National and MFN treatment)
Non-tariff measures	Article 3 (Quantitative restrictions)
Sector-specific rules	None
Product exclusions	Annex to the Agreement.

Table 3: Common External Tariff

Provisions	None
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Table 4: Provisions of the Agreement

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
Rules of Origin	Article 1.2	The country of origin shall be a state in which the product was wholly produced or substantially transformed. The Parties are also bound by the CIS Free-Trade Area Agreement, of 15 April 1994, which determines the country of origin in accordance with the CIS Rules of Determining a Country of Origin of Goods. The substantial transformation criterion can be determined by a change in tariff classification (at the four digit level) or by <i>ad valorem</i> percentages. The Agreement does not provide for cumulation of origin and does not contain extensive provisions related to determining rules of origin. New Rules of Determining a Country of Origin of Goods was approved by the Decision of the Council of Head of CIS Governments of 30 November 2000, in the framework of the CIS Free-Trade Area Agreement.
Standards-related measures	Article 10	In accordance with the Agreement on the Uniform Policy on Standardization, Metrology and Certification, which was executed by the CIS countries, the Parties mutually accept certificates issued by their respective accredited institutions.
SPS measures	None	
Safeguard mechanisms (intra-trade)	Article 3	The Parties may unilaterally introduce quantitative restrictions or other special restrictions on products covered by the Agreement as a safeguard in cases such as a critical

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
		deficit in the balance-of-payments or of the product in the domestic market.
Anti-dumping and countervailing measures	None	
Subsidies and state aid	Article 8	The Parties have agreed not to use State-aid in the form of subsidies if such measures result in a violation of the normal economic conditions on the territory of the other Party. There are no provisions on the remedies available to counter their effects on intra-trade.
Customs-related procedures	Articles 5, 7 and 9	The Parties must exchange information on customs issues and statistics. The relevant authorized bodies of the Parties shall coordinate the order and volume of such information. The Parties will inform each other of all exceptions that are applied unilaterally on the current customs tariff. Under Article 9, the Parties recognize the principle of freedom of transit.
IPR	None	
Government procurement	None	
Competition	Article 6	The Parties consider unfair business practice as incompatible with the objectives of the Agreement. Examples of such practices include agreements between enterprises and their associations aimed at impeding or restricting competition or violating conditions for competition in the territories of the Parties.
Investment	None	
General exceptions	Articles 10 and 18 and Annex	The Agreement does not preclude the Parties from using measures generally accepted in international practice and necessary to fulfil international agreements, if they are related, among others, to the protection of health of people, animals and plants; the protection of public moral and order; trade in gold, silver or other precious metals and stones; the protection of industrial and intellectual property; information concerning national security interests; trade in arms, ammunition and military equipment.
Accession	Article 17	Any country may join the Agreement if the Parties agree on it. The Agreement does not provide for the terms and conditions of joining it, which are to be agreed between the Parties and the acceding country.
Dispute resolution	Article 14	Disputes between the Parties shall be settled through negotiations.
Relation with other trade agreements	Articles 11 and 12	The Agreement does not establish any specific relation with other bilateral, plurilateral and/or multilateral trade agreements. However, the Agreement shall replace provisions of agreements concluded earlier between the Parties. The Agreement does not affect the effectiveness of other agreements earlier concluded by the Parties with third countries and should not prevent the Parties from entering other agreements with third parties.
Institutional provisions	Article 15	The Parties have agreed to form a Joint Kyrgyz-Armenian Commission for the implementation of the Agreement and development of recommendations to improve the trade and economic relations between them.

Table 5: Kyrgyz Republic – Trade with Armenia, 1998-2000
(US\$, thousands)

Year	Imports	Exports
1998	364.6	1.1
1999	10.2	60.1
2000	15.27	912.7
2001	34.5	10.6
2002	447.5	56.8
2003	5.7	1.8
2004	17.9	856.7

Source: Standard Format.