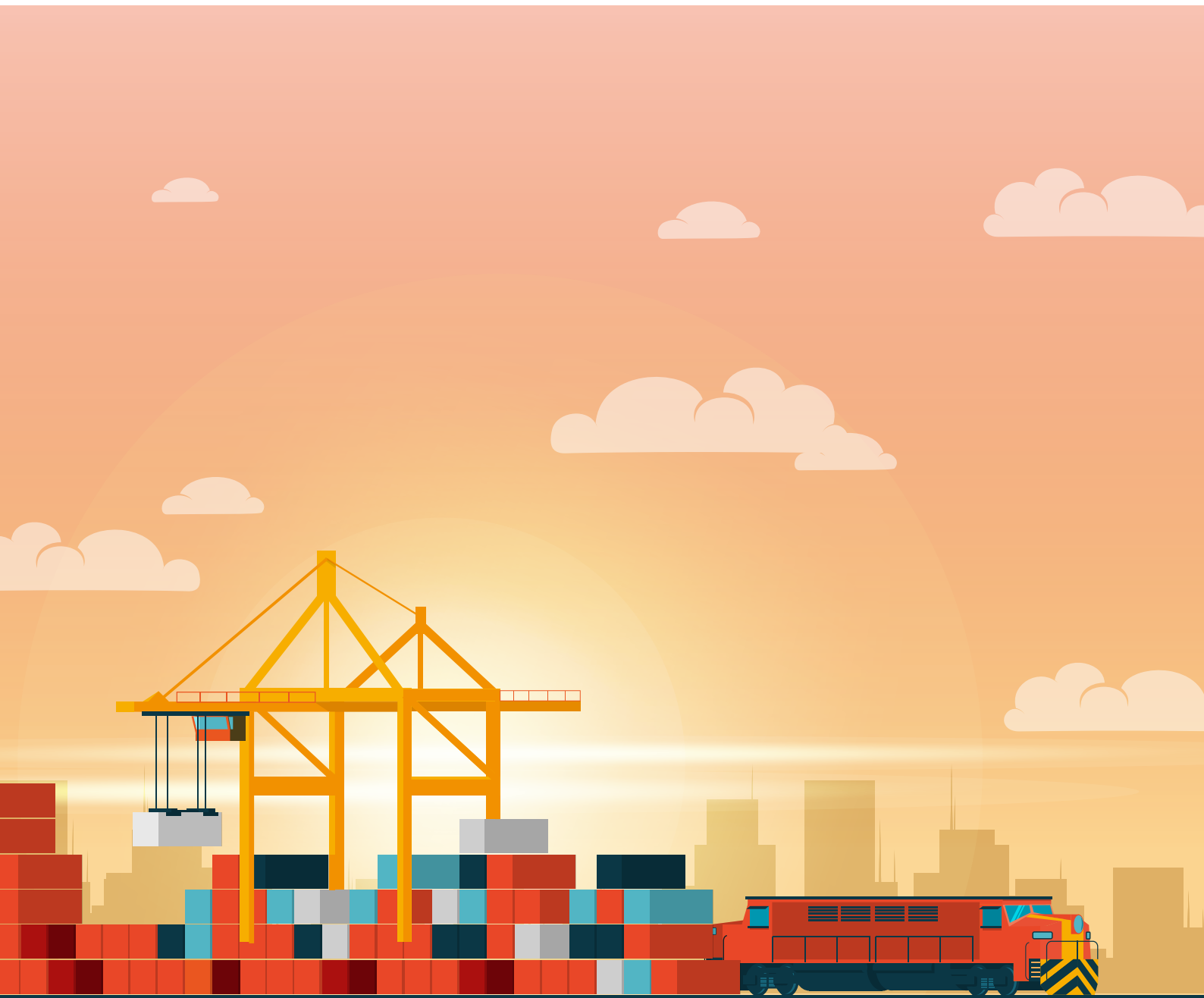

IMPACT OF RUSSIAN EMBARGO ON TRADE FLOWS STRUCTURE FROM EUROPEAN UNION TO ASIAN COUNTRIES



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EUROPEAN UNION EXPORT TO CHINA

— European Union Export to China

Analysis of international trade statistics shows that different groups of the European Union (EU) member countries reacted differently to a ban on imports of certain types of food products (hereinafter referred to as “sanctioned goods”) by Russia in August 2014, which also implies a ban on transit traffic¹.

— Export Growth from Coastal Countries

First, it is necessary to single out a group of the EU member coastal countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Croatia, Bulgaria, Slovenia. The volume of exports by these countries to China increased after Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods (see Figure 1). The most significant in this context is export performance of the countries on whose territory the largest ports are located — the Netherlands, Germany, and Portugal: the exports volume from these countries to China began to grow after 2014 at a faster pace compared to the performance of previous periods. This is due to two key factors:

- possible reorientation of trade flows from the EU to China from land to sea;
- possible reorientation of trade flows from the EU to Russia in favor of China (i.e., compensation for the fall in exports to Russia by increased exports to China).

As a result, growth rate of average annual volume of exports to China from coastal countries increased several times after Russian ban on imports.

Table 1.

PERFORMANCE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL VOLUMES OF COASTAL COUNTRIES EXPORTS TO CHINA AFTER RUSSIAN BAN ON IMPORTS OF SANCTIONED GOODS

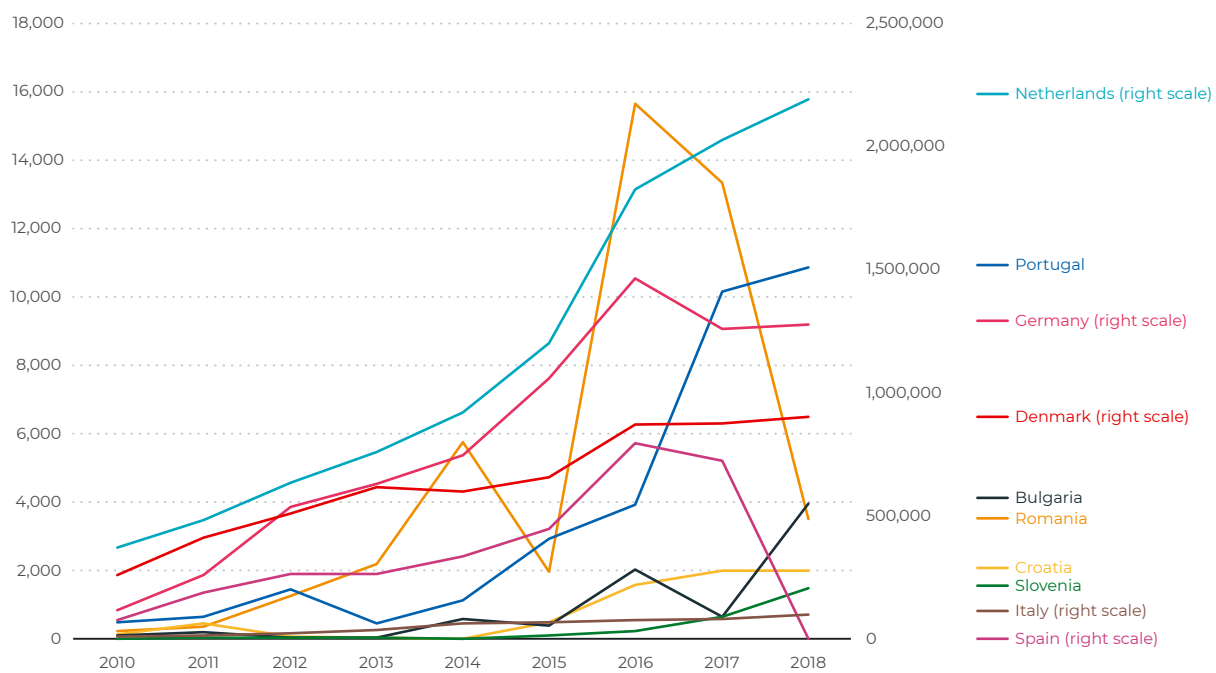
Country	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Netherlands	631,725	1,809,565	186%
Germany	457,850	1,264,420	176%
Denmark	478,413	825,406	73%
Spain	225,895	491,867	118%

¹The list of such goods is contained in the Appendix to the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 7, 2014 No. 778.

Italy	29,167	81,244	179%
Romania	1,959	8,600	339%
Portugal	834	6,967	735%
Bulgaria	184	1,744	847%
Croatia	143	1,508	953%
Slovenia	11	617	5,361%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Figure 1.
EXPORT GROWTH OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO CHINA FROM THE EU MEMBER COASTAL COUNTRIES (USD THOU.)



Source: constructed by ITI according to the data from Comtrade

The information on the range of exports to China of sanctioned goods from the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Spain — the countries with the largest export volumes, is provided below.

After Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods, exports of baby food, dairy products and livestock products from the Netherlands increased sharply.

Table 2.

COMMODITY ITEMS IN NETHERLANDS' EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE²

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	241,687	1,039,119	330%
Edible pork offal, frozen	22,579	138,529	514%
Frozen pork	2,463	114,367	4,543%
Frozen cod	24,462	62,552	156%
Condensed milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms, no added sweetening agents	3,193	24,383	664%
Condensed milk and cream with added sugar or other sweetening agents	1,368	34,114	2,394%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	2,422	27,886	1,051%
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sweetening agents, in solid forms with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	7,451	21,570	189%
Shrimps and serrated shrimps, frozen	9	5,946	66,212%
Yogurt	2,404	18,898	686%
Condensed milk and cream, no added sweetening agents	4,138	12,822	210%
Milk fats	733	47,751	6,413%
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms	1,547	13,672	784%
Pork, fresh or chilled	0	12,559	—
Fresh pears	305	2,173	612%
Pork fat	56	4,914	8,743%
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	310	873	182%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

²The commodity items listed in the table account for 89% of total value of Netherlands' exports of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

Germany also increased exports of baby food, dairy products and livestock products, as well as flour and cereals products.

Table 3.

COMMODITY ITEMS IN GERMANY'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE³

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	21,445	216,172	908%
Edible pork offal, frozen	113,311	284,058	151%
Frozen pork	59,825	257,537	330%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	44,700	124,568	179%
Milk and cream, not condensed and without added sweetening agents, with fat content of more than 1 wt.%, but not more than 6 wt.%	41,160	114,727	179%
Milk and cream, not condensed and without added sweetening agents, with fat content of not more than 1 wt.%	3,865	16,176	318%
Dairy products not flavored or flavored, with or without sugar, with or without fruit, nuts or cocoa	1,784	19,185	975%
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms	1,457	10,935	650%
Young cheeses (unripe or immature) and cottage cheese	787	2,703	244%
Malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	964	2,187	127%
Milk fats	0	1,491	—
Pork fat	283	11,985	4,134%
Parts of pork, fresh or chilled	62	802	1,191%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

³The commodity items listed in the table account for 80% of total value of Germany's export of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

Denmark has increased exports of baby food, dairy products, pork, fish and seafood.

Table 4.

COMMODITY ITEMS IN DENMARK'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE⁴

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	56,401	137,324	143%
Other frozen pork	73,039	168,625	131%
Shrimps and serrated shrimps, deep-sea frozen	51,234	75,427	47%
Frozen cod	15,987	31,749	99%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	1,967	14,354	630%
Malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	1,356	9,602	608%
Young cheeses (unripe or immature), cottage cheese	421	6,527	1,449%
Grated or powdered cheeses, all varieties	3,146	9,162	191%
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	221	1,817	723%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Spain also increased exports of dairy and livestock products, as well as oranges.

Table 5.

COMMODITY ITEMS IN SPAIN'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE⁵

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2017	Growth rate, %
Frozen pork	84,011	319,381	280%
Edible pork offal, frozen	54,227	139,109	157%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	5,783	56,927	884%

⁴The commodity items listed in the table account for 50% of total value of Germany's export of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

⁵The commodity items listed in the table account for 89% of total value of Spain's export of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

Various food products	11,913	27,766	133%
Fresh or dried oranges	688	13,375	1,845%
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	109	3,485	3,089%
Condensed milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms, no added sweetening agents	188	5,826	2,996%
Pork fat	2,990	9,805	228%
Pork, fresh or chilled	515	2,414	368%
Cattle tongue, frozen	319	1,617	407%
Milk and cream, not condensed and without added sweetening agents, with fat content of not more than 1 wt.%	274	1,987	625%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

— Deferred Export Growth from Coastal Countries

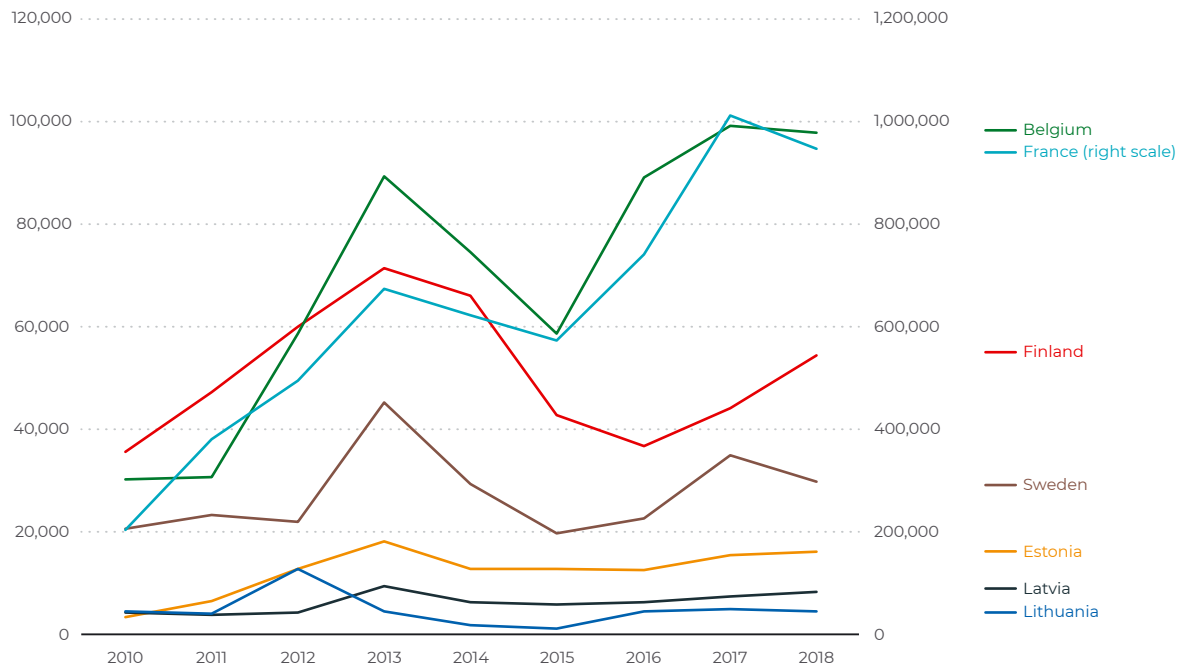
Among the coastal countries, there is also a group of countries which export of sanctioned goods to China decreased immediately after Russian ban on imports of such goods (in 2015–2016) and in subsequent periods it increased significantly, strengthening overall growth trend for the majority of the countries. Among such countries are Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, France.

Such export performance of sanctioned goods to China by the countries listed above is explained by the fact that the ports on the territory of these countries are poorer than the Netherlands and Germany ports in terms of cargo turnover, and a quick reorientation of land trade flows for export through these ports is hardly possible. In addition, such export performance may be due the fact that these countries were more exposed to the general decline in world trade in 2015–2016.

After Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods, the average annual export volume to China from France, Belgium, Estonia and Latvia increased, but decreased from Finland, Sweden and Lithuania.

Figure 2.

DEFERRED GROWTH IN EXPORTS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO CHINA FROM THE EU MEMBER COASTAL COUNTRIES (USD THOU.)



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 6.

PERFORMANCE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL VOLUMES OF COASTAL COUNTRIES EXPORTS TO CHINA AFTER RUSSIAN BAN ON IMPORTS OF SANCTIONED GOODS

Country	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
France	475,017	818,188	72%
Belgium	56,689	86,162	52%
Finland	55,998	44,509	-21%
Sweden	28,140	26,750	-5%
Estonia	10,715	14,212	33%
Latvia	5,630	7,007	24%
Lithuania	5,515	3,773	-32%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

The increase in export of sanctioned goods from France to China was mainly provided by dairy products and livestock products; specific gravity of salt and dough and mixtures for bakery products preparation is also significant.

Table 7.

COMMODITY ITEMS IN FRANCE'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE⁶

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	29,537	87,857	197%
Edible pork offal, frozen	66,255	102,794	55%
Frozen pork	41,798	97,136	132%
Butter	7,053	28,236	300%
Condensed milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms, no added sweetening agents	8,965	25,689	187%
Live oysters, fresh or chilled	6,273	16,364	161%
Various food products	7,680	14,921	94%
Melted cheeses, not grated or not powdered	4,422	12,421	181%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	6,593	16,980	158%
Mixtures and dough for bakery products and flour confectionery products	385	2,036	429%
Pork fat	1,221	3,516	188%
Yogurt	64	578	803%
Salt and pure sodium chloride, including agents containing additives; sea water	307	1,167	281%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

The increase in exports of sanctioned goods to Belgium from China was mainly provided by dairy products, livestock products, and berries.

⁶The commodity items listed in the table account for 46% of total value of France's export of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

Table 8.**COMMODITY ITEMS IN BELGIUM'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE⁷**

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	115	11,326	9,716%
Edible pork offal, frozen	3,508	16,368	367%
Butter	2,187	7,067	223%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	1,177	7,034	498%
Raspberries, mulberries, blackberries, loganberries, currants and gooseberries (fresh or boiled in water or steamed), frozen	44	508	1,062%
Yogurt	0	468	—
Young cheeses (unripe or immature), cottage cheese	28	251	785%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

At the same time, after Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods, Belgium whey, fruits and nuts exports declined sharply.

Table 9.**COMMODITY ITEMS IN BELGIUM'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST DECLINE**

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Whey, modified whey	14,901	5,822	-61%
Fruits and nuts	1,029	365	-65%
Various dairy products	505	145	-71%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

The range of Estonian sanctioned goods exports to China is poorly diversified, and there are no obvious structural changes in it. At the same time, one can note an increase in shrimp and fish exports from Estonia to China after Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods.

⁷The commodity items listed in the table account for 53% of total value of Belgium's export of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

Table 10.

COMMODITY ITEMS IN ESTONIA'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE⁸

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Frozen shrimp	2,441	4,043	66%
Frozen fish, except fish fillets	20	41	101%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Analysis of changes in the commodity structure of Latvia's exports to China is difficult due to incomplete export statistics of Latvia.

The fall in exports of Finland, Sweden and Lithuania after Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods turned out to be so significant that even subsequent growth was not enough to compensate for this drop.

Finland has the largest decline in exports of whey, nuts and fruits. Sweden — nuts, fruits, condensed milk and cream without sweetening agents, as well as frozen vegetables, Lithuania — nuts and fruits.

Fall in Exports from Landlocked Countries

Ban on imports of sanctioned goods by Russia entailed a reduction in the subsequent period (2014–2016) of exports to China from a number of landlocked countries that have land transport links with China. Among such countries are Poland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia.

The volume of sanctioned goods exports from Austria to China decreased immediately by 9%, from Poland — by a quarter, from the Czech Republic — by more than half, from Slovakia — by more than 90% after ban on imports of sanctioned goods of this category by Russia. In 2017–2018 the decline in export of sanctioned goods from these European countries to China was changed to growth (probably the countries adapted to the new terms of trade), and the average annual exports of sanctioned goods to China from these countries generally exceeded the 2010–2014 level. The exception is Slovakia: the exports of sanctioned goods from this country to China declined in 2014–2017 so much that the sharp growth that took place in 2018 was not enough to offset the negative dynamics of previous periods.

⁸The commodity items listed in the table account for 22% of total value of Estonia's export of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

Table 11.

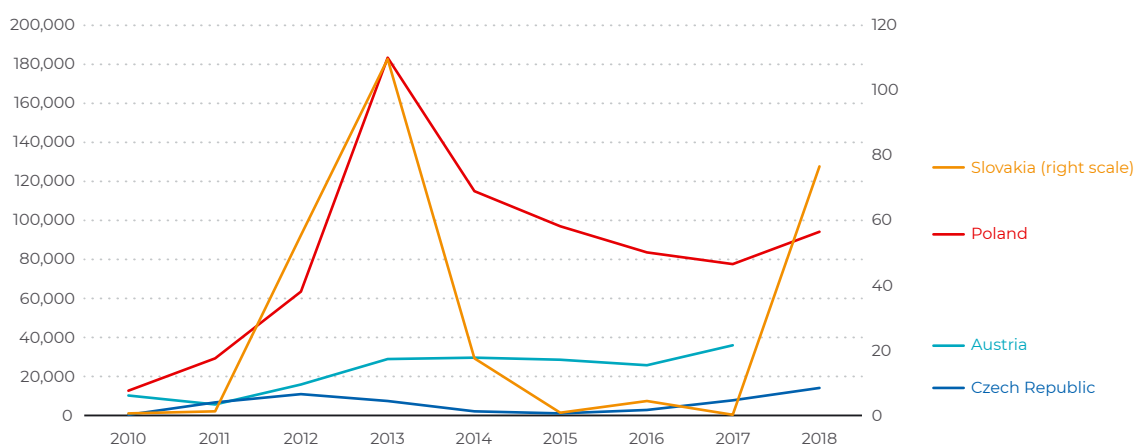
EXPORT PERFORMANCE FROM LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

Country	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Poland	80,695	87,936	9%
Austria	17,839	29,940	68%
Czech Republic	5,389	6,320	17%
Slovakia	37	21	-44%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Figure 3.

DECREASED EXPORT OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO CHINA FROM THE EU MEMBER LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES (USD THOU.)



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

As a result of ban on imports of sanctioned goods by Russia, the average annual exports from Poland to China of condensed milk and cream, pork and pork offal, cereals and flours products sharply decreased. At the same time, in 2018, the growth in exports of pork and pork offal did not resume, in contrast to the export of a number of other goods.

Table 12.**COMMODITY ITEMS IN POLAND EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST DECLINE**

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sweetening agents, in solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	8,701	8,078	-7%
Malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	347	327	-6%
Condensed milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms, no added sweetening agents	422	135	-68%
Condensed milk and cream with added sweetening agents	225	179	-20%
Frozen pork	32,228	335	-99%
Edible pork offal, frozen	13,304	147	-99%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

After Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods, the export of these goods to China from Austria, especially whey and yogurt, sharply decreased. The decline in exports of other goods was offset by growth at the end of the analyzed period.

Table 13.**COMMODITY ITEMS IN AUSTRIA'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST DECLINE**

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Modified whey	5,479	4,063	-26%
Yogurt	1.8	0.01	-99%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

The decline in export of sanctioned goods to China from the Czech Republic was also offset by the growth in 2018 for most items of the product range. The exceptions are milk and cream in solid forms (powder, granules, etc.), as well as milk whey.

*Table 14.***COMMODITY ITEMS IN CZECH EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST DECLINE**

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Modified whey	3,838	895	-77%
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms	1,389	125	-91%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Analysis of changes in the commodity structure of Slovakia's exports to China is difficult due to incomplete export statistics of Slovakia.

Export Growth from Landlocked Countries

It is noteworthy that not all EU member landlocked countries reduced the volume of supplies of sanctioned goods to China after Russian ban on imports. Among such countries are Hungary and Luxembourg: the average annual volume of export of sanctioned goods from these countries increased several times after Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods.

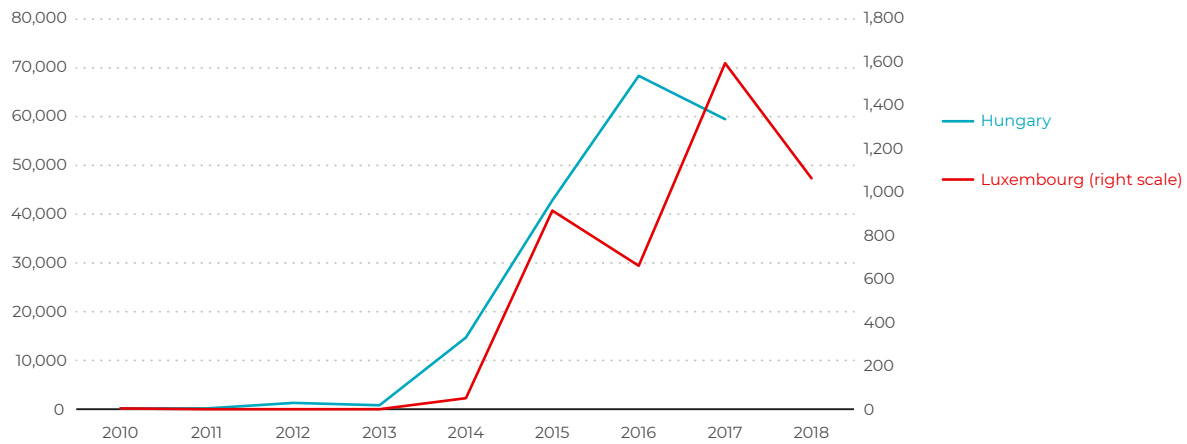
*Table 15.***EXPORT PERFORMANCE FROM LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES (GROWTH)**

Country	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Hungary	3,415	56,944	1,568%
Luxembourg	11	1,061	9,332%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Figure 4.

EXPORT GROWTH OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO CHINA FROM SOME EU MEMBER LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES (USD THOU.)



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Exports growth of sanctioned goods from Hungary to China is due to exports growth of baby food, meat and various food products.

Table 16.

COMMODITY ITEMS IN HUNGARY'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE⁹

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Frozen pork	1,003	23,662	2,259%
Edible pork offal, frozen	2,125	20,726	875%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	1,315	9,351	611%
Various food products	132	430	226%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	2	208	10,486%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Export growth of sanctioned goods from Luxembourg to China is due to exports growth of milk and cream with fat content of fat of more than 10 wt.%.

⁹The commodity items listed in the table account for 99% of total value of Hungary's export of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

Table 17.

COMMODITY ITEMS IN LUXEMBOURG'S EXPORT STRUCTURE TO CHINA WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE¹⁰

Product	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	0.03	698	2,181,691%

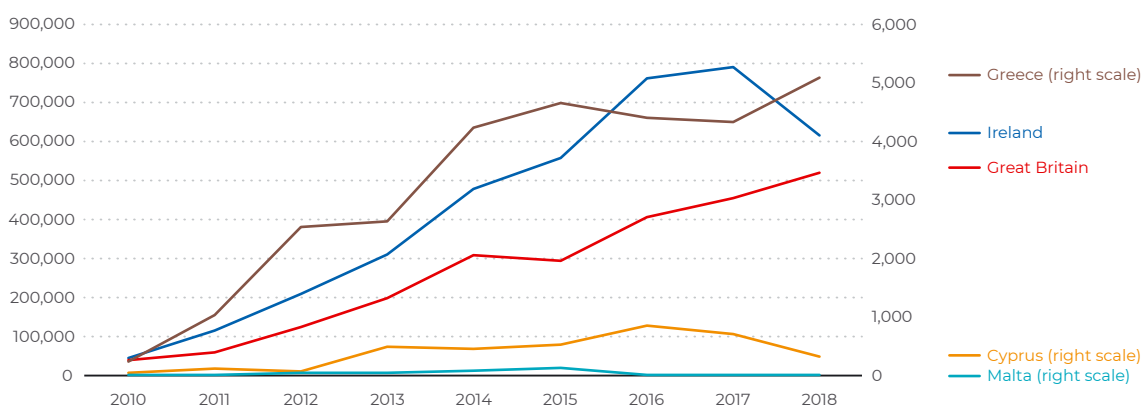
Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Exports from Countries not Affected by Russian Ban on Imports of Sanctioned Goods

Ban on imports of sanctioned goods by Russia did not affect the export of these goods to China from the EU member island countries, since, due to their geographical location, these countries do not send goods to China through Russia. Among such countries are Great Britain, Ireland, Cyprus, Malta, Greece: The positive trends that have been outlined in 2010–2014 continued in the export performance of sanctioned goods by these countries to China in 2015–2018.

Figure 5.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER ISLAND COUNTRIES TO CHINA TO THE RUSSIAN BAN ON IMPORTS OF SANCTIONED GOODS (USD THOU.)



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

¹⁰ The commodity items listed in the table account for 99% of total value of Luxembourg's export of sanctioned goods to China in 2018.

Table 18.

EXPORT PERFORMANCE FROM THE EU MEMBER ISLAND COUNTRIES

Country	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO CHINA, USD THOU.		
	2010–2014	2015–2018	Growth rate, %
Ireland	229,866	680,674	196%
Great Britain	144,315	417,552	189%
Greece	2,125	4,622	118%
Cyprus	223	589	164%
Malta	27	28	5%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Estimation of Volume of Freight Traffic from EU to China Reoriented due to Russian Ban on Imports of Sanctioned Goods

As a result of the Russian ban on imports of sanctioned goods, the freight traffic with a total value to almost USD 2 billion from the EU to China has been moved to alternative routes or terminated. Starting points in the EU freight traffic, reoriented to alternative routes, are the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Spain. In turn, Poland, Austria and the Czech Republic are important points for the generation of goods demanded in China and have developed rail service with China (transit through the territory of Belarus, Russia and Kazakhstan).

In the commodity structure of this freight traffic, baby food, livestock products, and dairy products of long-term storage lead the list.

Table 19.

**COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC FROM THE EU TO CHINA,
REORIENTED TO ALTERNATIVE ROUTES OR INTERRUPTED AS A RESULT OF
RUSSIAN BAN ON IMPORTS OF SANCTIONED GOODS**

Name of goods	EU Export countries	Estimated volume of reoriented trade flow, USD thou.
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	Germany Denmark the Netherlands	1,073,082
Frozen pork	Germany Denmark Spain the Netherlands Poland	672,466
Edible pork offal, frozen	Germany Spain the Netherlands Poland	384,735
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	Germany Denmark Spain the Netherlands	168,863
Milk and cream, not condensed and without added sweetening agents, with fat content of more than 1 wt.%, but not more than 6% wt.	Germany	73,567
Frozen cod	Denmark the Netherlands	53,853
Milk fats	Germany the Netherlands	48,509
Condensed milk and cream with added sweetening agents	the Netherlands Poland	32,792
Condensed milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms, no added sweetening agents	Spain the Netherlands Poland	27,115
Shrimps and serrated shrimps, deep-sea, frozen	Denmark	24,193
Pork fat	Germany Spain the Netherlands	23,376
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms	Germany the Netherlands Czech Republic	22,866

Dairy products not flavored or flavored, with or without sugar, with or without fruit, nuts or cocoa	Germany	17,401
Yogurt	Austria the Netherlands	16,496
Various food products	Spain	15,853
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sweetening agents, in solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	the Netherlands Poland	14,742
Pork, fresh or chilled	Spain the Netherlands	14,457
Milk and cream, not condensed and without added sweetening agents, with fat content of not more than 1 wt.%	Germany Spain	14,023
Fresh or dried oranges	Spain	12,687
Malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	Germany Denmark Poland	9,489
Condensed milk and cream, no added sweetening agents	the Netherlands	8,684
Young cheeses (unripe or immature), cottage cheese	Germany Denmark	8,021
Grated or powdered cheeses, all varieties	Denmark	6,016
Shrimps and serrated shrimps, frozen	the Netherlands	5,937
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	Denmark Spain the Netherlands	5,535
Modified whey	Austria Czech Republic	4,360
Fresh pears	the Netherlands	1,868
Cattle tongue, frozen	Spain	1,298
Parts of pork, fresh or chilled	Germany	740
Total		2,763,025

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Analysis of China's import statistics shows that the country has a high interest in importing almost all the goods listed in Table 18. So, in particular, for certain commodity items, there has been an imports growth to China from the EU member coastal countries.

Table 20.

FEATURES OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF IMPORTS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO CHINA

Name of goods	Key Product Suppliers to China	Changes in the geographical structure of imports of goods to China after Russian ban on imports
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	the Netherlands, New Zealand, Ireland, Germany, France	Decline in the French imports share
Various food products	USA, Australia, Germany, Thailand, the Netherlands	Decline in the Netherlands share amid rising Australian share
Condensed milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms, no added sweetening agents	New Zealand, Australia, France, USA, the Netherlands	Decline in imports from Denmark and Sweden
Edible pork offal, frozen	USA, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Canada	Marked growth in the Netherlands and Germany shares immediately after the ban
Frozen pork	Spain, Germany, USA, Denmark, Canada	Continued growth in imports from the EU
Shrimps and serrated shrimps, frozen	Argentina, Ecuador, India, Thailand	EU countries are not among the significant suppliers; imports from EU generally declined noticeably
Frozen cod	Russia, USA, Norway	Declines in imports from Norway and the Netherlands amid imports growth from Greenland
Modified whey	USA, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland	Decline in imports from France, the Netherlands and Germany immediately after the ban
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sweetening agents, in solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	New Zealand, Australia, USA, Germany, France	Decline in imports from Belgium and Denmark
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	Canada, Germany, USA, Spain	Steadily growing share of Spain, a sharp increase in the Netherlands' share, increasing imports from Ireland
Malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	Singapore, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Australia, Malaysia	Decline in the Netherlands share amid rising Australian and Singapore shares
Fresh or dried oranges	South Africa, USA, Egypt, Australia	EU countries are not among the significant suppliers; imports from Spanish growth after ban
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	New Zealand, France, UK	The imports growth from the EU member coastal countries; noticeable decline in imports from Austria

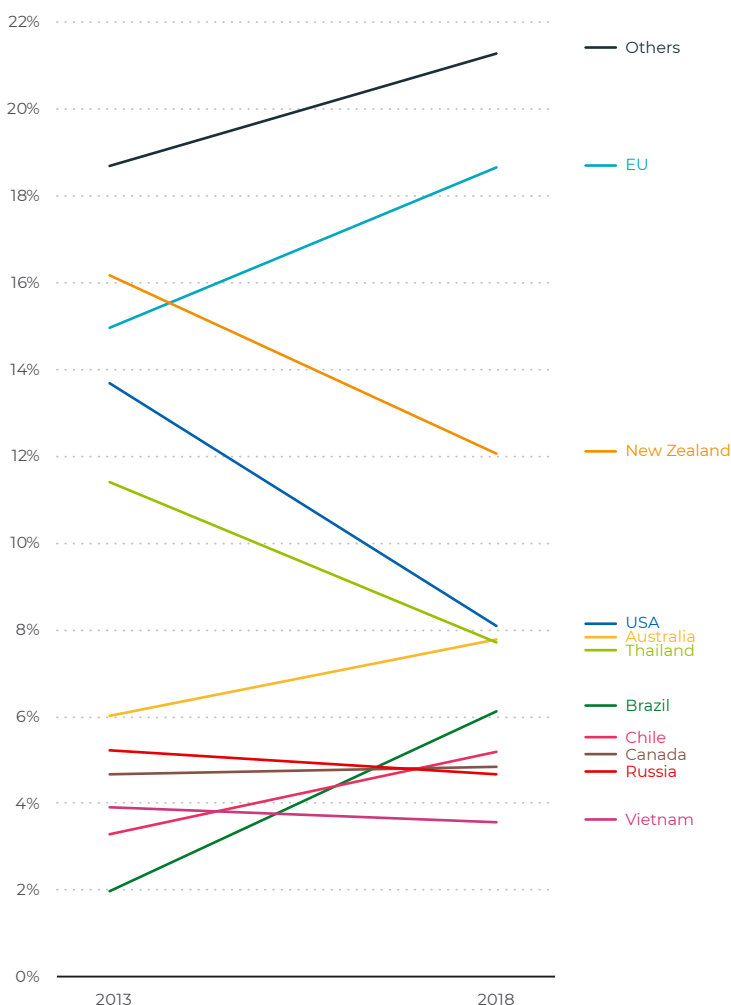
Milk and cream, not condensed and without added sweetening agents, with fat content of more than 1 wt.%, but not more than 6 wt.%	Germany, New Zealand, Australia, France	Imports growth from Poland and Austria, substantial imports growth from Belgium and the Netherlands
Shrimps and serrated shrimps, deep-sea, frozen	Canada, Greenland	Decline in supplies from Denmark, continued imports growth from Estonia
Young cheeses (unripe or immature), cottage cheese	Australia, New Zealand	EU countries are not among the significant suppliers; supply dynamics did not change noticeably
Milk fats	New Zealand	Continued imports growth from the Netherlands and France, maintaining the share of Belgium in imports (the second largest supplier)
Grated or powdered cheeses, all varieties	New Zealand, USA, Denmark	Marked increase in imports from Italy and France
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in solid forms	Australia, New Zealand, France	Imports growth from the Netherlands, France and Germany
Milk and cream, not condensed and without added sweetening agents, with fat content of not more than 1 wt.%	Germany, Australia, New Zealand	Continued sustained imports growth from Germany and Poland, sharp imports growth from Austria, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK
Yogurt	Germany	A sharp increase in the Germany's share
Condensed milk and cream, no added sweetening agents	The Netherlands, Australia	Continued imports growth from the Netherlands, decline in imports from Germany and France amid growing imports from Australia and Denmark
Condensed milk and cream with added sweetening agents	Australia, Germany, The Netherlands	Maintaining a general upward trend in imports from the EU (mainly due to landlocked countries)
Fresh pears	Belgium, Argentina, USA, the Netherlands	Sustained import growth from Belgium
Pork fat	Spain, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, France	Increased imports from the EU member coastal countries
Dairy products not flavored or flavored, with or without sugar, with or without fruit, nuts or cocoa	New Zealand	No significant changes in dynamics
Cattle tongue, frozen	Uruguay	EU countries are not among the significant suppliers

Source: formed by ITI according to Comtrade

The high interest of China in the import of sanctions products from the EU is also evidenced by the growth of the EU share in the total volume of imports of sanctioned goods in 2018 compared to 2013: if the EU member countries with a share of 15% in 2013 took second place (after New Zealand) in terms of the volume of deliveries of sanctioned goods to China, in 2018 the EU member countries with a share of 19% confidently took the leading position among the countries – suppliers of sanctioned goods to China.

Figure 6.

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF IMPORTS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO CHINA



Source: constructed by ITI according to the International Trade Center (ITC)

The volume of imports of sanctioned goods from the EU to China grew by 2.2 times in 2018 compared with 2013; this growth was mainly provided by increasing supplies from coastal countries (the Netherlands, Germany, France). At the same time, there has been a decrease in the volume of deliveries from countries whose export to China can be carried out by rail transportation (for example, Poland).

Table 21.

CHANGE IN VOLUMES OF IMPORTS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO CHINA FROM EU MEMBER COUNTRIES

Name of exporter	VOLUME OF IMPORTS TO CHINA, USD MILLION		Dynamics
	2013 year	2018 year	
the Netherlands	736	2,300	Increased by 3.1 times
Germany	711	1,619	Increased by 2.3 times
France	724	1,167	+61%
Ireland	268	1,015	Increased by 3.8 times
Spain	268	776	Increased by 2.9 times
Denmark	576	684	+19%
Great Britain	156	375	Increased by 2.4 times
Poland	179	136	-24%
Italy	36	118	Increased by 3.3 times
Belgium	49	80	+62%
Finland	67	51	-23%
Sweden	57	51	-10%
Austria	31	48	+54%
Portugal	12	26	Increased by 2.1 times
Estonia	8	25	Increased by 3.2 times
Hungary	0	21	Increased by 183.3 times
Czech Republic	7	13	+83%
Latvia	12	9	-26%
Greece	3	5	+84%
Lithuania	7	4	-47%
Romania	0	2	Increased by 19.6 times
Croatia	0	2	Increased by 49.5 times
Bulgaria	0	2	Increased by 4.8 times
Slovenia	0	1	Increased by 8.7 times
Other	3	1	-71%
Total EU	3,910	8,530	Increased by 2.2 times

Source: formed by ITI according to the ITC

— Conclusion

Thus, the structure of imports of sanctioned goods from the EU to China is favorable for reorienting some of the supplies from sea to rail transport, as China remains interested in such goods produced in the EU.



EU EXPORTS TO OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

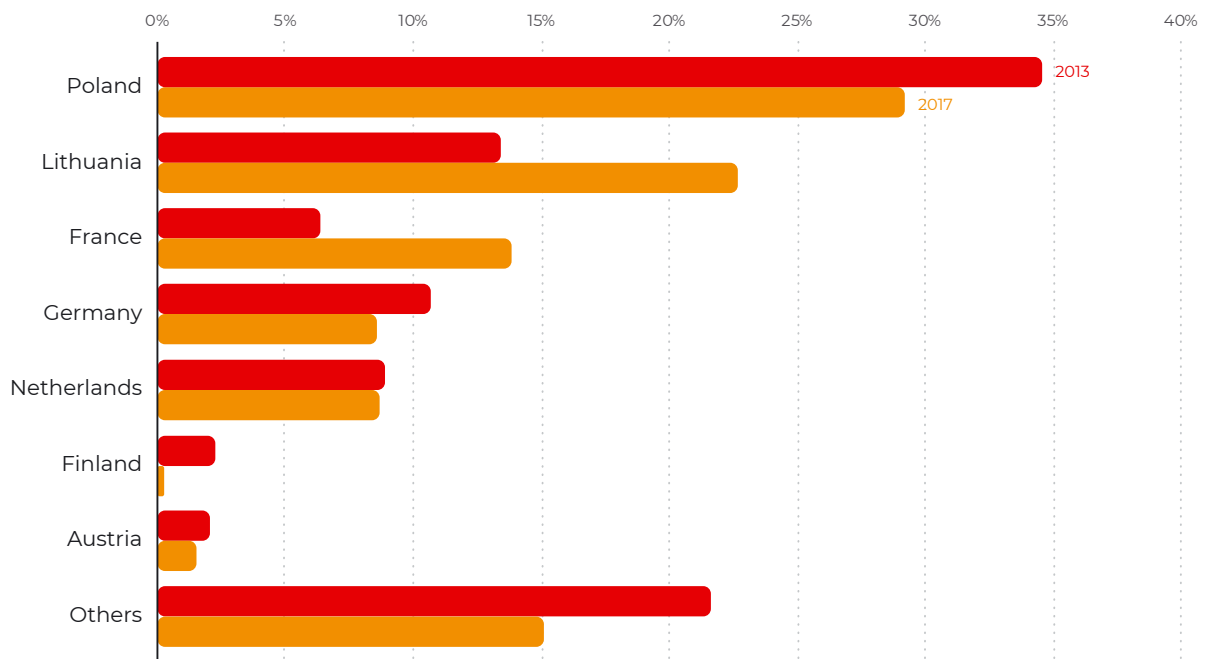
— EU Exports to Other Asian Countries

— Kazakhstan

The main suppliers of sanctioned goods to Kazakhstan among the EU countries are Poland, Lithuania and France: these countries before and after imposing an embargo by Russia together accounted for more than half of all exports of sanctioned goods from the EU to Kazakhstan. At the same time, after imposing an embargo by Russia, the share of Poland, Germany and Finland — countries whose export was most likely carried out through Russia — decreased markedly.

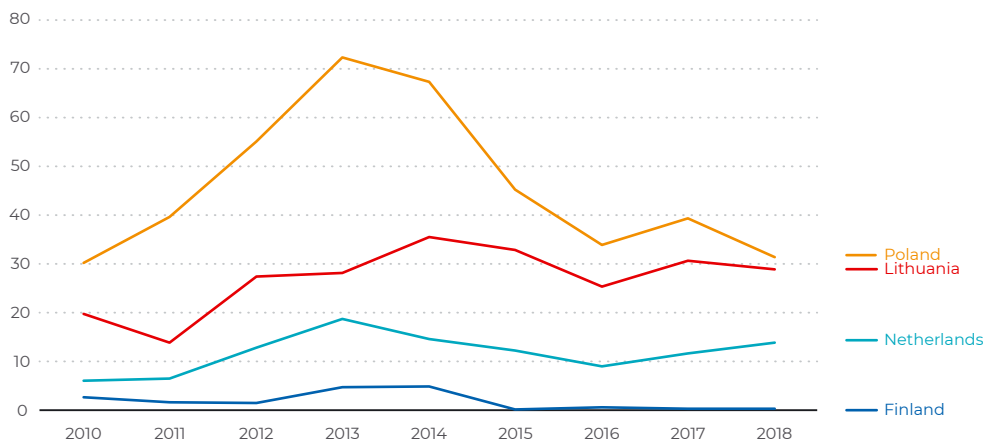
Figure 7.

KEY SUPPLIERS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO UZBEKISTAN AMONG THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

The volume of export of sanctioned goods to Kazakhstan from Poland, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Finland tended to increase before imposing an embargo by Russia and a tendency to decrease after such embargo was imposed.

Figure 8.**THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO KAZAKHSTAN DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION**

Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 22 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Kazakhstan of key goods in the export range of the above countries, as well as goods whose exports have declined sharply after imposing an embargo by Russia.

Table 22.**CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO KAZAKHSTAN FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA**

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO KAZAKHSTAN, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
POLAND			
Fresh apples	15,583	20,852	34%
Other cuts of cattle, boned, frozen	8,177	4,010	-51%
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	2,813	2,878	2%
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	5,735	724	-87%
Frozen pork	4,559	42	-99%
Cattle liver	756	361	-52%

Condensed milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, no added sugar or other sweetening agents	4,231	162	-96%
Frozen pork carcasses and half carcasses	1,499	0	-100%
Other goods	9,543	8,692	-9%
LITHUANIA			
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sweetening agents, in solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	5,455	3,818	-30%
Fresh apples	1,604	5,058	215%
Cheeses of various kinds	2,057	4,094	99%
Young cheeses (unripe or immature), cottage cheese	732	2,283	212%
Various food products	1,661	2,330	40%
Fresh kiwi	2,156	2,022	-6%
Fresh or dried oranges	1,249	585	-53%
Lemons and Limes	736	319	-57%
Fresh or dried pineapples	357	152	-57%
Fresh or dried grapefruits, pomelo	210	62	-70%
Other goods	8,745	8,723	-0,3%
THE NETHERLANDS			
Various food products	676	2,617	287%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	3,333	2,530	-24%
Fresh pears	2,826	2,349	-17%
Bulgarian pepper and peas, fresh or chilled	221	110	-50%
Fresh grapes	225	166	-26%
Fresh kiwi	60	3	-95%
Other goods	5,572	3,958	-29%

FINLAND

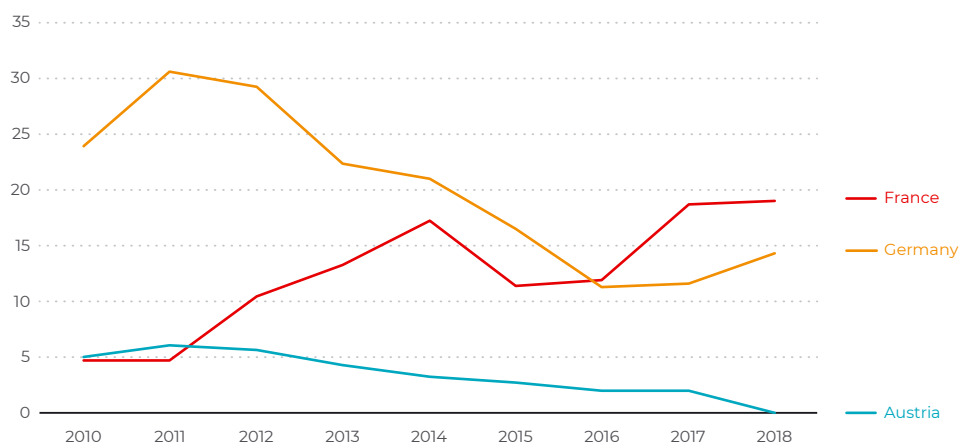
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	464	162	-65%
Malt extract, various products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	38	32	-15%
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sweetening agents, in solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	1,760	10	-99%
Other goods	885	216	-76%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Imposing an embargo by Russia did not influence significantly on the export performance of sanctioned goods to Kazakhstan from France, Germany and Austria: both before and after imposing an embargo, the volume of export of sanctioned goods from France tended to increase and the volume of export from Germany and Austria was systematically reduced during the analyzed period.

Figure 9.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES WHOSE EXPORTS TO KAZAKHSTAN WERE NOT AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 23 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Kazakhstan of key goods in the export range of the above countries.

Table 23.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO KAZAKHSTAN FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, THE EXPORT OF WHICH WAS NOT AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO KAZAKHSTAN, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
FRANCE			
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sweetening agents, in solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	3,251	4,701	45%
Butter	2,911	3,120	7%
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	791	2,298	190%
Various food products	1,237	1,289	4%
Cheeses of various kinds	978	997	2%
Other goods	1,900	2,871	51%
GERMANY			
Various food products	11,397	7,552	-34%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	3,410	2,166	-36%
Malt extract, various products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	555	466	-16%
Cheeses of various kinds	2,737	432	-84%
Mixtures and dough for bakery products and flour confectionery products	147	72	-51%
Other goods	7,209	2,757	-62%
AUSTRIA			
Various food products	4,424	4,182	-5%
Mixtures and dough for bakery products and flour confectionery products	89	430	384%
Vegetables and vegetable mixes, dried, whole, ready-cut, sliced, chopped or in powder form, which are not further processed	30	129	329%

Malt extract, various products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	11	118	948%
Other goods	323	437	35%

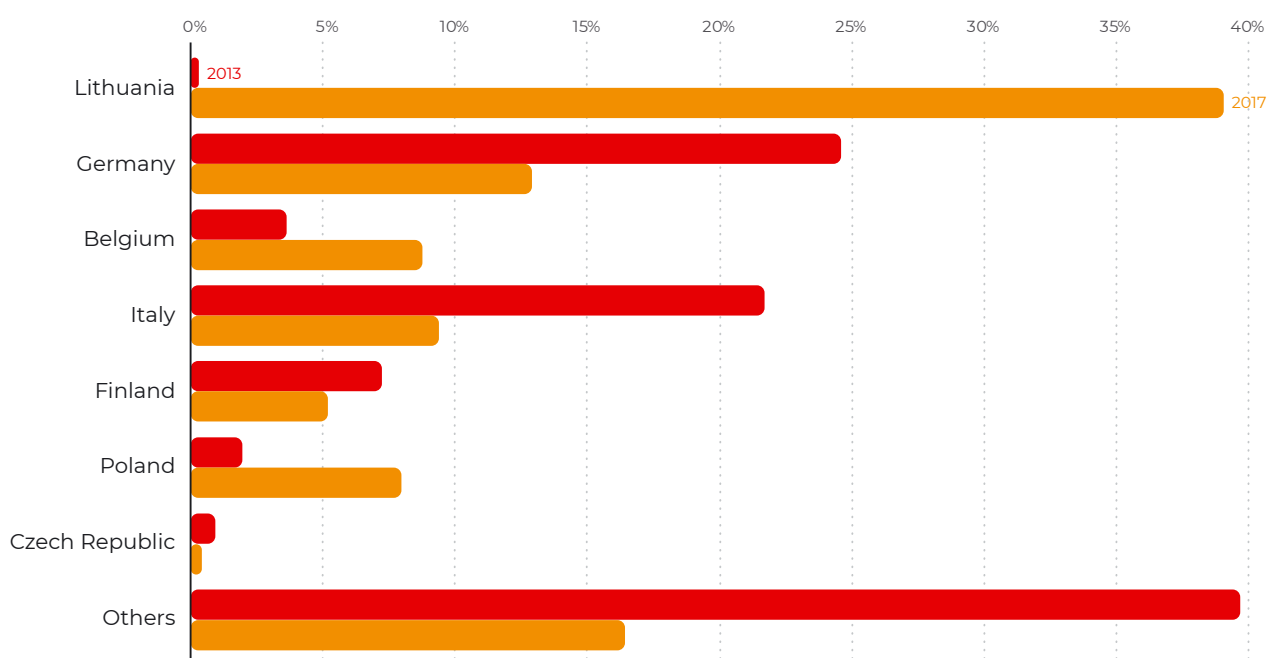
Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Azerbaijan

The main suppliers of sanctioned goods to Azerbaijan among the EU countries are Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Denmark: these countries together accounted for almost half of the total export of sanctioned goods from the EU to Azerbaijan during almost the entire analyzed period.

Figure 10.

KEY SUPPLIERS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO AZERBAIJAN AMONG THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES

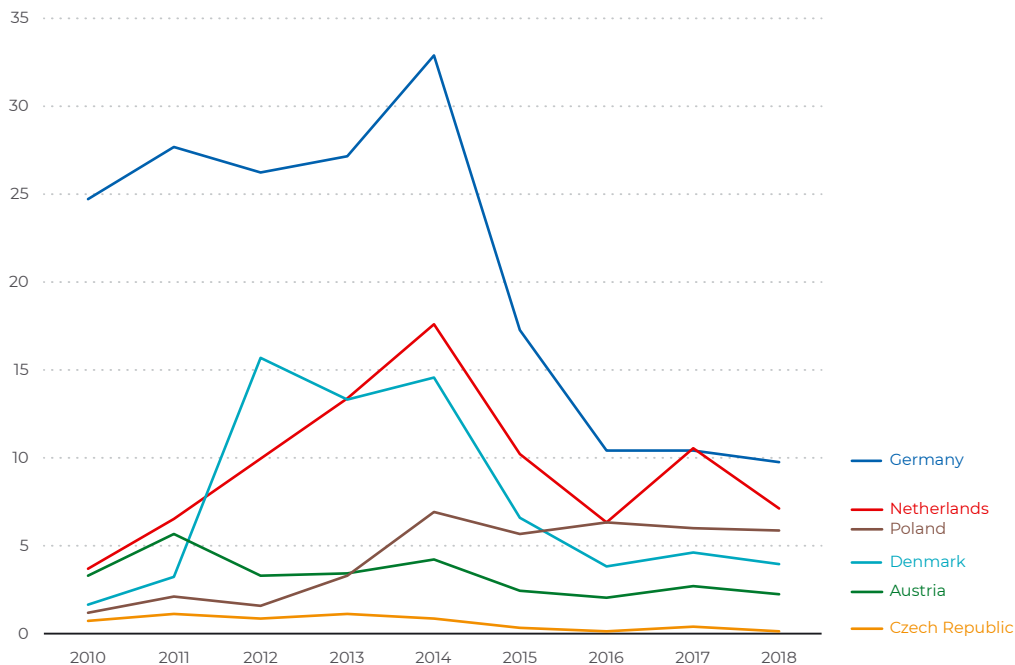


Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

The volume of export of sanctioned goods to Azerbaijan from Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Poland and the Czech Republic tended to increase before Russia imposed an embargo and tended to decrease after Russia imposed an embargo.

Figure 11.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO AZERBAIJAN DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 24 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Azerbaijan of key goods in the export range of the above countries, as well as goods whose exports have declined sharply after imposing an embargo by Russia.

Table 24.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO AZERBAIJAN FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO AZERBAIJAN, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
GERMANY			
Cheeses of various kinds	7,608	4,341	-43%
Butter	3,636	1,956	-46%
Various food products	4,108	1,984	-52%
Sausages and similar products from meat, animal parts or blood, food products made on their basis	1,138	970	-15%

Young cheeses (unripe or immature), cottage cheese	455	413	-9%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	5,759	451	-92%
Other dairy products not flavored or flavored, with or without sugar, with or without fruit, nuts or cocoa	1,336	240	-82%
Other goods	3,674	1,612	-56%
THE NETHERLANDS			
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	5,165	2,700	-48%
Various food products	537	1,159	116%
Fresh or dried pineapples	504	472	-6%
Cheeses of various kinds	715	350	-51%
Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon, and Danube salmon, smoked, including fillets and excluding offal	100	39	-61%
Other goods	3,230	3,823	18%
DENMARK			
Malt extract, various products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	4,821	2,477	-49%
Pork fat	1,972	781	-60%
Various food products	5,782	226	-96%
Other goods	3,913	4,541	16%
AUSTRIA			
Various food products	1,858	1,278	-31%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	2,023	1,028	-49%
Mixtures and dough for bakery products and flour confectionery products	16	4	-77%
Other goods	110	77	-30%

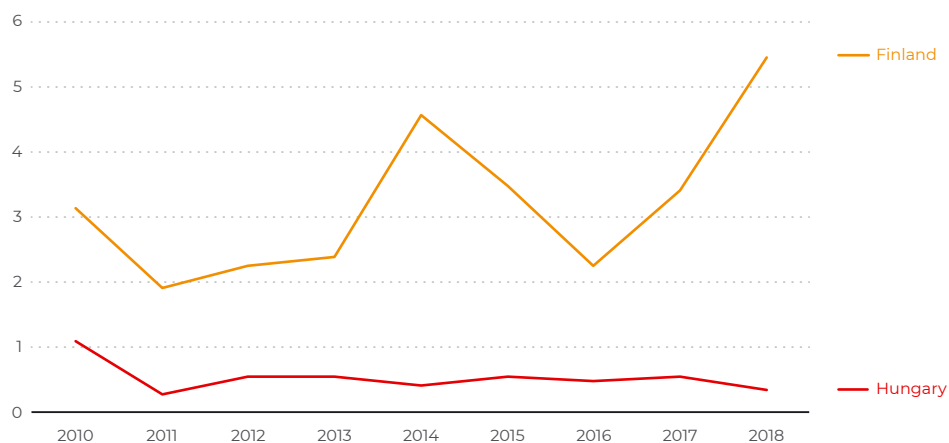
CZECH REPUBLIC			
Various food products	931	272	-71%
Other goods	2	6	267%
POLAND			
Young cheeses (unripe or immature), cottage cheese	74	932	1,152%
Various food products	549	1,022	86%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	356	2,098	490%
Sausages and similar products from meat, animal parts or blood, food products made on their basis	310	191	-38%
Other goods	1,776	1,719	-3%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Imposing an embargo by Russia did not influence significantly on the export performance of sanctioned goods to Azerbaijan from Finland and Hungary: both before and after imposing an embargo by Russia, the volume of sanctioned goods export from Hungary tended to decrease, and the volume of export from Finland decreased immediately after imposing an embargo by Russia, but not for long, and, in general, according to the results of the analyzed period, the upward trend continued.

Figure 12.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF EU MEMBER COUNTRIES WHOSE EXPORTS TO AZERBAIJAN WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 25 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Azerbaijan of key goods in the export range of the above countries.

Table 25.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO AZERBAIJAN FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, THE EXPORT OF WHICH WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO AZERBAIJAN, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
FINLAND			
Butter	1,681	2,611	55%
Cheeses of various kinds	359	515	43%
Other goods	820	496	-40%
HUNGARY			
Various food products	230	339	48%
Malt extract, various products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	16	1	-93%
Other goods	334	167	-50%

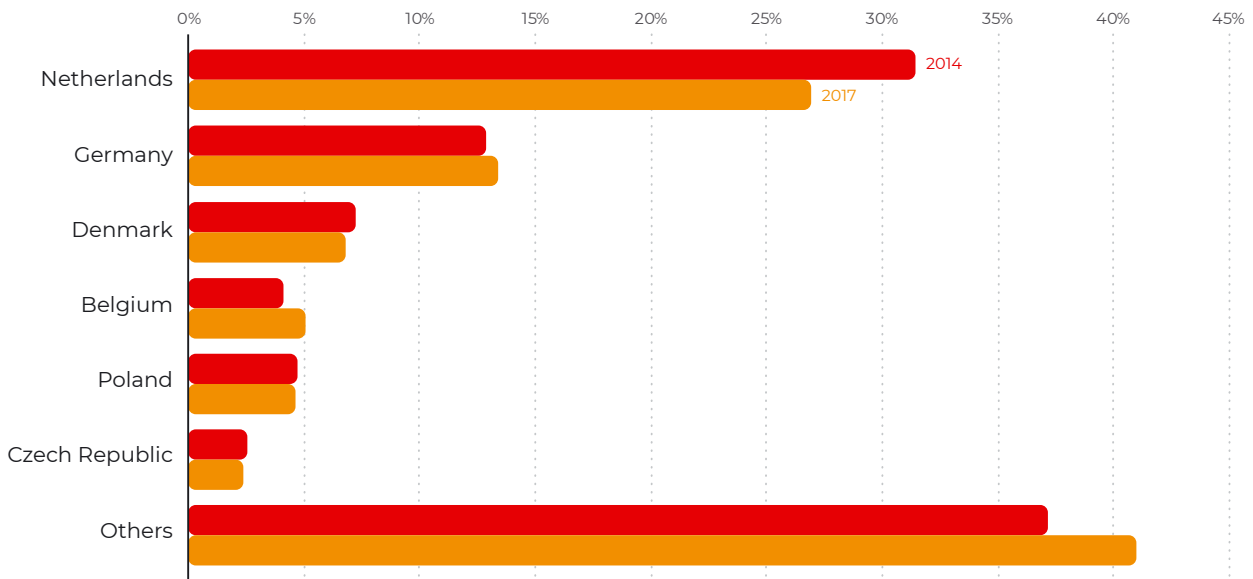
Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Malaysia

The main suppliers of sanctioned goods to Malaysia among the EU countries are the Netherlands, Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic: these countries together accounted for about half of the total export of sanctioned goods from the EU to Malaysia during the entire analyzed period.

Figure 13.

KEY SUPPLIERS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO MALAYSIA AMONG THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES

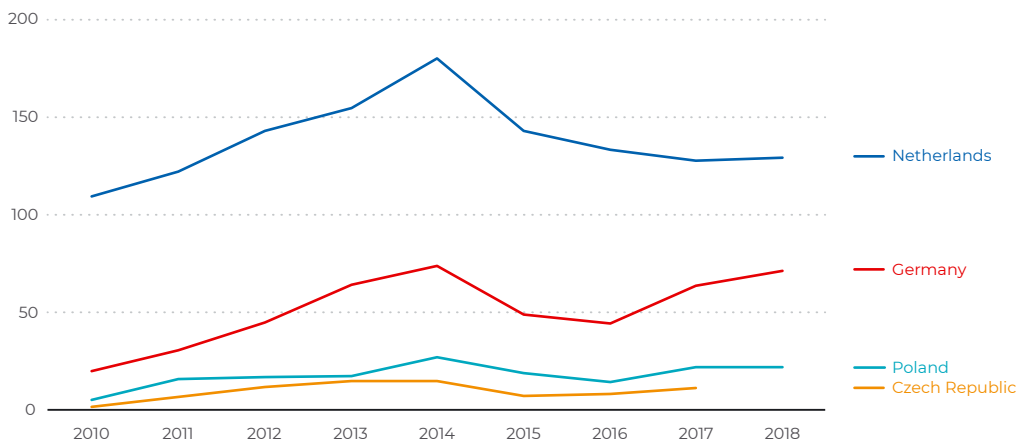


Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

The volume of export of sanctioned goods to Malaysia from the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, and the Czech Republic tended to increase before Russia imposed an embargo and tended to decrease after Russia imposed an embargo.

Figure 14.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO MALAYSIA DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 26 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Malaysia of key goods in the export range of the above countries, as well as goods whose exports have declined sharply after imposing an embargo by Russia.

Table 26.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO MALAYSIA FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO MALAYSIA, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
THE NETHERLANDS			
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	37,644	23,745	-37%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	17,671	26,803	52%
Onion and eschalot (shallot)	14,539	17,438	20%
Other: malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa, not specified elsewhere	15,213	16,332	7%
Other dairy products not flavored or flavored, with or without sugar, with or without fruit, nuts or cocoa	2,613	1,049	-60%
Other edible vegetables from the genus brassica, fresh and chilled	816	331	-59%
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	67	26	-61%
Other condensed milk and cream with added sugar or other sweetening agents	46	7	-84%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, fresh or chilled	149	0	-100%
Other goods	52,940	47,395	-10%
GERMANY			
Other frozen pork	11,598	19,379	67%
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	15,020	10,432	-31%
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	5,594	9,487	70%
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	5,811	7,042	21%
Other milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in powder, granules or in other solid forms	226	191	-16%

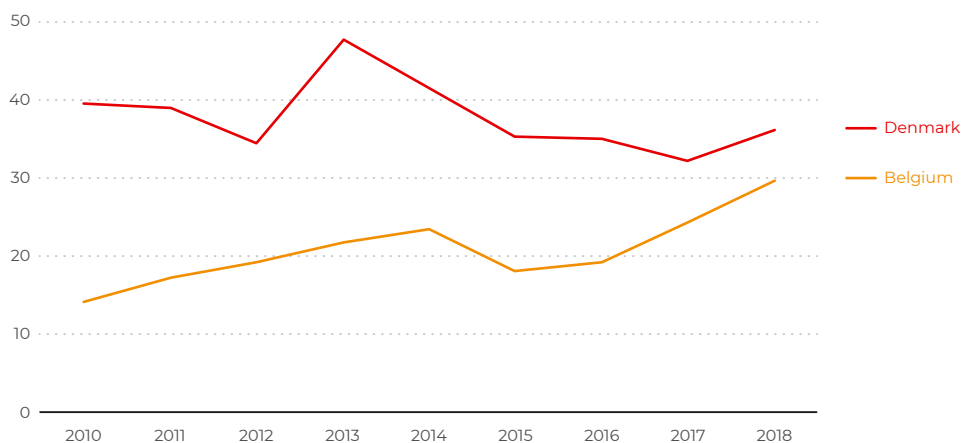
Young cheeses (unripe or immature), including whey and albumin cheeses and cottage cheese	333	152	-54%
Other cheeses	207	122	-41%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	410	124	-70%
Other goods	7,129	9,929	39%
POLAND			
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	11,016	10,248	-7%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	682	3,385	396%
Other: malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa, not specified elsewhere	1,306	1,235	-5%
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	1,612	339	-79%
Other goods	16,304	19,149	17%
CZECH REPUBLIC			
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	9,642	8,791	-9%
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	38	109	188%
Other goods	22	1	-95%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Imposing an embargo by Russia did not influence significantly on the export performance of sanctioned goods to Malaysia from Denmark and Belgium: both before and after imposing an embargo, the volume of export of sanctioned goods from these countries tended to increase.

Figure 15.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF EU MEMBER COUNTRIES WHOSE EXPORTS TO MALAYSIA WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 27 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Malaysia of key goods in the export range of the above countries.

Table 27.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO MALAYSIA FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, THE EXPORT OF WHICH WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO MALAYSIA, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
DENMARK			
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	20,418	19,346	-5%
Butter	491	1,772	261%
Grated or powdered cheeses, all varieties	308	3,173	929%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	12,887	2,011	-84%
Spinach, New Zealand spinach and giant spinach (garden spinach), raw or boiled in water or steamed, frozen	45	30	-33%
Wild strawberries (strawberries), with or without added sugar or other sweetening agents	8	6	-19%
Other goods	6,260	8,276	32%

BELGIUM

Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	6,245	6,058	-3%
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	2,354	3,739	59%
Other frozen pork	2,668	3,517	32%
Other milk fats	1,222	551	-55%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	1,031	480	-53%
Edible pork offal, frozen	213	119	-44%
Peas (pisum sativum), in pods or peeled, raw or boiled in water or steamed, frozen	15	38	144%
Other goods	5,349	8,231	54%

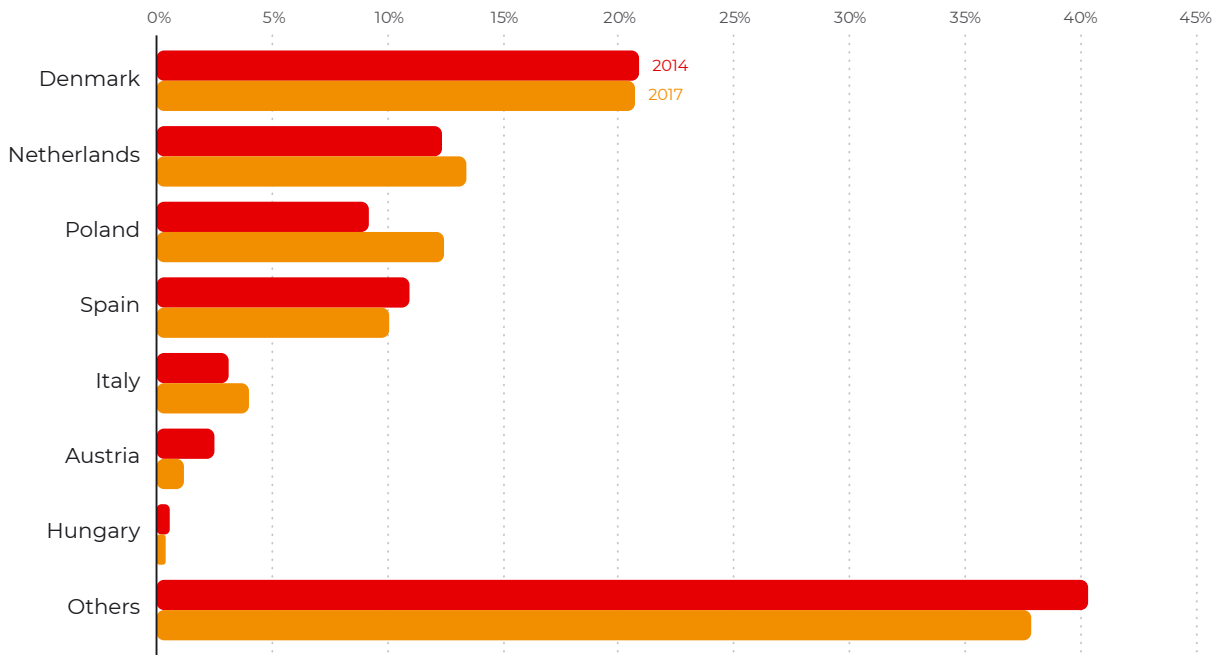
Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

— Vietnam

The main suppliers of sanctioned goods to Vietnam among the EU countries are Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain: these countries together accounted for more than half of the total export of sanctioned goods from the EU to Vietnam during the entire analyzed period.

Figure 16.

KEY SUPPLIERS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO VIETNAM AMONG THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES



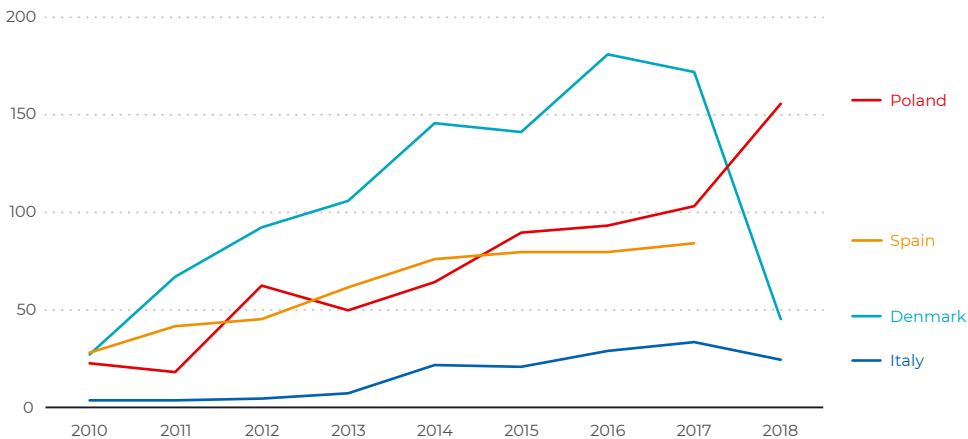
Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

It is noteworthy that imposing an embargo by Russia had no discernible impact on the delivery dynamics of the main exporting countries among the EU to Vietnam: the main supplier countries retained the general positive or negative dynamics that had been outlined before imposing an embargo.

The volume of export of sanctioned goods to Vietnam from Denmark, Poland, Spain and Italy tended to increase over the analyzed period.

Figure 17.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORT TO VIETNAM HAS THE UPWARD TREND, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 28 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Vietnam of key goods in the export range of the above countries.

Table 28.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO VIETNAM FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO VIETNAM HAVE THE UPWARD TREND

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO VIETNAM, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
DENMARK			
Halibut (reinhartius hippoglossoides, hippoglossus hippoglossus, hippoglossus stenolepis) frozen, excluding liver, caviar and milt	40,300	93,590	132%
Shrimps and serrated shrimps, deep-sea (pandalus spp., crangon crangon) frozen	4,312	1,925	-55%
Trout (salmo trutta, oncorhynchus mykiss, oncorhynchus clarki, oncorhynchus aguabonita, oncorhynchus gilae, oncorhynchus apache and oncorhynchus chrysogaster) frozen	5,806	6,533	13%
Fish fillet and other fish flesh (including mince), fresh, chilled or frozen: other	9,344	3,183	-66%
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	2,679	3,612	35%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	9,049	104	-99%
Other fruits and nuts, whether or not heat-treated in water or steamed, frozen, with or without sugar or other sweetening agents	189	71	-62%
Other	11,027	12,119	10%
POLAND			
Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon (salmo salar) and Danube salmon (hucho hucho) fillet, frozen	31,369	31,371	0,01%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	1,627	7,771	378%

Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	4,309	16,471	282%
Trout fillet (salmo trutta, oncorhynchus mykiss, oncorhynchus clarki, oncorhynchus aguabonita, oncorhynchus gilae, oncorhynchus apache and oncorhynchus chrysogaster), frozen	1,561	1,087	-30%
Other condensed milk and cream with added sugar or other sweetening agents	44	49	11%
Other	32,246	73,913	129%
SPAIN			
Halibut (reinhardtius hippoglossoides, hippoglossus hippoglossus, hippoglossus stenolepis), frozen, excluding liver, caviar and milt	24,942	36,567	47%
Edible pork offal, frozen	496	5,584	1,027%
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	7,921	5,416	-32%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	1,129	4,353	285%
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	1,066	2,815	164%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, fresh or chilled	278	90	-68%
Other: malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa, not specified elsewhere	37	11	-72%
European lobsters and other lobsters (palinurus spp., panulirus spp., jасus spp.), frozen	1,353	0	-100%
Other	8,174	18,133	122%
ITALY			
Edible pork offal, frozen	2,110	6,979	231%

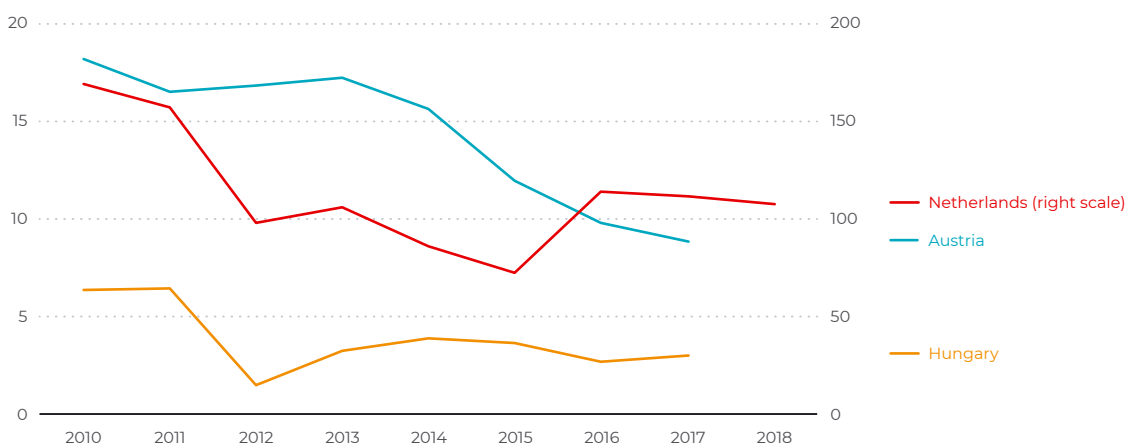
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	694	2,085	200%
Other cuts of cattle, boned, frozen	1,479	8,212	455%
Other frozen pork	375	2,153	474%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	992	1,160	17%
Malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa, not specified elsewhere	163	293	79%
Other	2,010	3,239	61%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

The volume of export of sanctioned goods to Vietnam from Netherlands, Austria and Hungary tended to decrease over the analyzed period.

Figure 18.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORT TO VIETNAM HAS A DOWNWARD TREND, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 29 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Vietnam of key goods in the export range of the above countries.

Table 29.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO VIETNAM FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO VIETNAM HAVE A DOWNWARD TREND

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO VIETNAM, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
THE NETHERLANDS			
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	47	25	-47%
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	24	8	-65%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	3	14	406%
Other: malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa, not specified elsewhere	11	10	-13%
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	6	2	-64%
Other	21	32	54%
AUSTRIA			
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	15,664	7,690	-51%
Other cattle offal, frozen	81	743	818%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	1,120	1,228	10%
Other	49	533	992%
HUNGARY			
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	3,882	2,786	-28%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	131	171	31%
Other	481	178	-63%

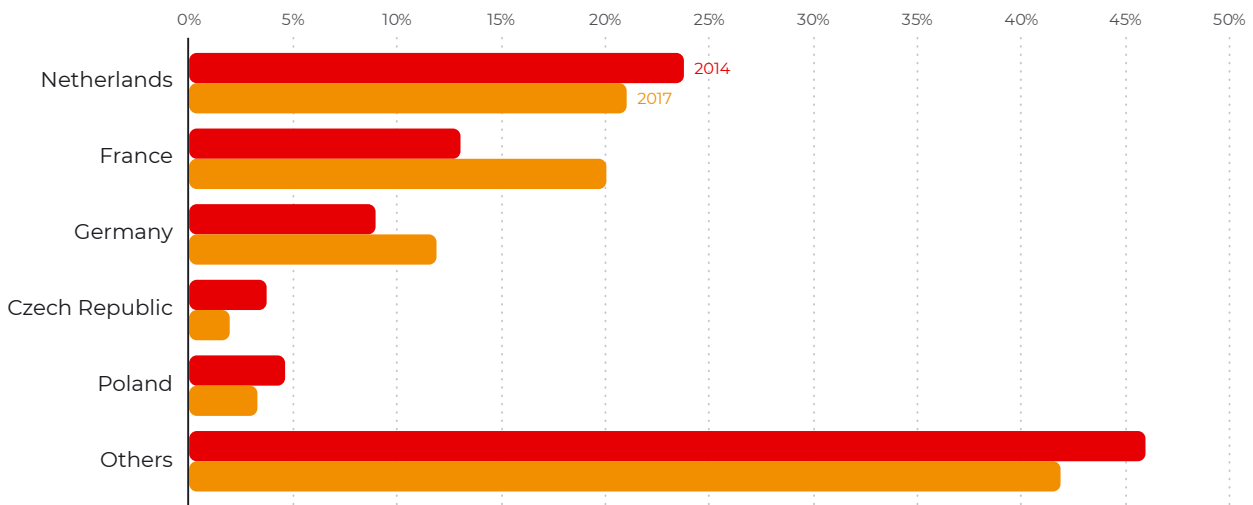
Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Thailand

The main suppliers of sanctioned goods to Thailand among the EU countries are Netherlands, France and Germany: these countries together accounted for more than half of the total export of sanctioned goods from the EU to Thailand during the entire analyzed period.

Figure 19.

KEY SUPPLIERS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO THAILAND AMONG THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES

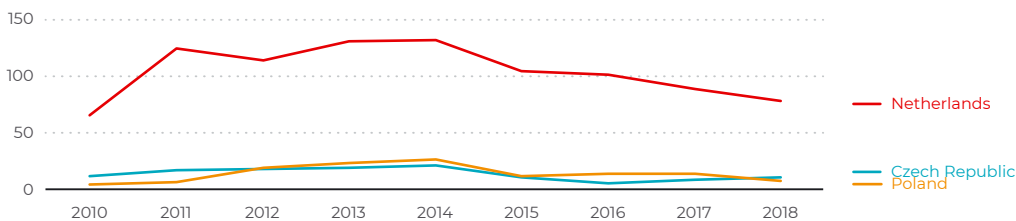


Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

The volume of export of sanctioned goods to Thailand from Netherlands, Poland, and the Czech Republic tended to increase before Russia imposed an embargo and tended to decrease after Russia imposed an embargo.

Figure 20.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO THAILAND DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 30 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Thailand of key goods in the export range of the countries listed above, as well as goods whose exports have declined sharply after imposing an embargo by Russia.

Table 30.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO THAILAND FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO THAILAND, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
THE NETHERLANDS			
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	41,005	38,694	-6%
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	25,073	16,920	-33%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	4,238	6,099	44%
Edible pork offal, frozen	3,761	3,376	-10%
Other dairy products not flavored or flavored, with or without sugar, with or without fruit, nuts or cocoa	6,800	3,546	-48%
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	6,024	1,577	-74%
Other frozen pork	1,640	1,504	-8%
Frozen fish, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat, herring (<i>clupea harengus</i> , <i>clupea pallasii</i>)	857	648	-24%
Sardines (<i>sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella (<i>sardinella</i> spp.), sprats (<i>sprattus sprattus</i>), frozen	8,579	199	-98%
Other	12,978	14,357	11%
CZECH REPUBLIC			
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	11,506	4,333	-62%
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	2,842	2,676	-6%

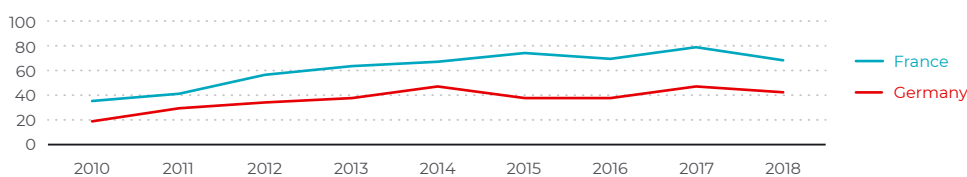
Condensed milk and cream with fat content of more than 1.5 wt.%, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, no added sugar or other sweetening agents	1,379	692	-50%
Other	0.29	169	58,743%
POLAND			
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	7,644	5,017	-34%
Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon (<i>salmo salar</i>) and Danube salmon (<i>hucho hucho</i>) fillet, frozen	6,957	2,402	-65%
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	99	176	77%
Wild strawberries (strawberries), with or without added sugar or other sweetening agents	38	37	-2%
Other	2,492	3,126	25%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Imposing an embargo by Russia did not influence significantly on the export performance of sanctioned goods to Thailand from France and Germany: both before and after imposing an embargo, the volume of export of sanctioned goods from these countries tended to increase.

Figure 21.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO THAILAND WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 31 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Thailand of key goods in the export range of the above countries.

Table 31.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO THAILAND FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, THE EXPORT OF WHICH WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO THAILAND, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
FRANCE			
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	16,910	16,631	-2%
Other: malt extract, food products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa, not specified elsewhere	3,732	7,442	99%
Fresh apples	5,777	7,856	36%
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	6,676	9,640	44%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	1,119	1,026	-8%
Milk and cream, condensed or with added sugar or other sweetening agents, in powder, granules or in other solid forms, with fat content of not more than 1.5 wt.%	1,993	5,292	166%
Bigeye tuna (<i>thunnus obesus</i>), frozen, except for liver, caviar and milt	465	316	-32%
Yellowfin tuna (<i>thunnus obesus</i>), frozen, except for liver, caviar and milt	1,164	866	-26%
Other mushrooms dried, whole, ready-cut, sliced, chopped or in powder form, which are not further processed	37	21	-42%
Other	15,867	23,907	51%
GERMANY			
Other food products, not specified or included elsewhere	11,417	10,113	-11%
Whey, modified whey, whether or not condensed, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening agents	3,457	5,023	45%
Edible offal of cattle, pigs, fresh, chilled or frozen, frozen liver	1,737	5,344	208%

Edible pork offal, frozen	3,306	5,942	80%
Other dairy products not flavored or flavored, with or without sugar, with or without fruit, nuts or cocoa	2,203	1,731	-21%
Other frozen pork	735	635	-13%
Pork fat	299	244	-19%
Other	10,242	12,234	19%

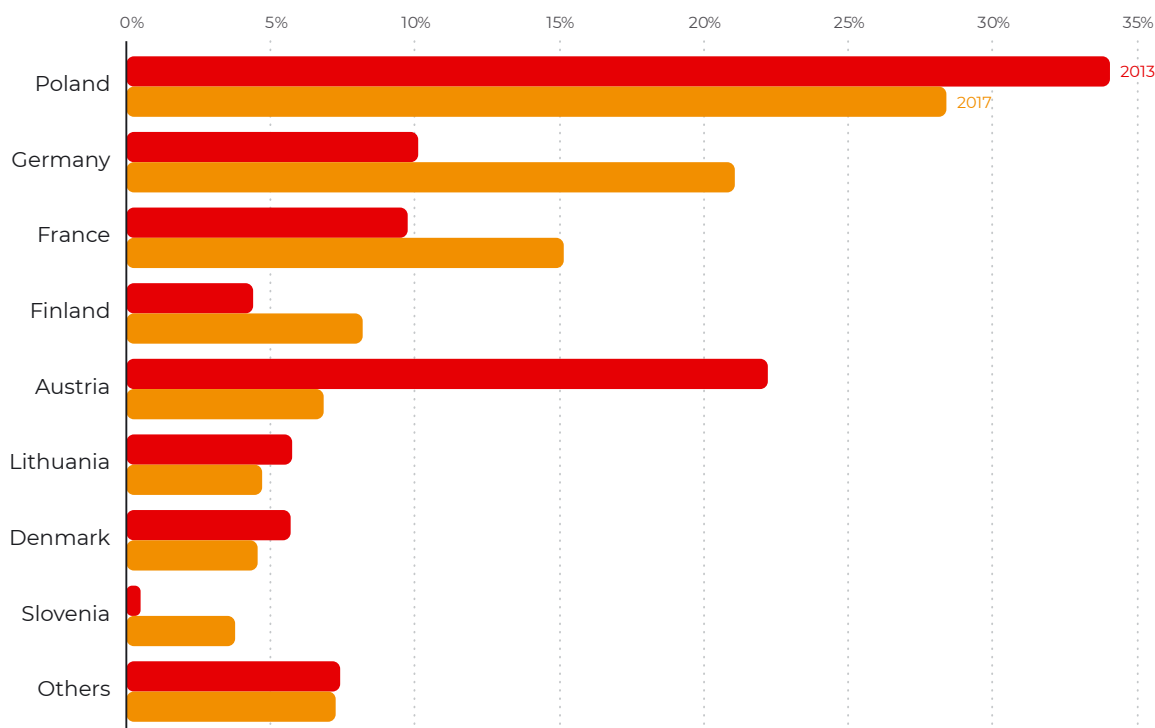
Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Turkmenistan

The main suppliers of sanctioned goods to Turkmenistan among the EU countries are Poland, France and Germany: these countries together accounted for more than half of the total export of sanctioned goods from the EU to Turkmenistan during almost the entire analyzed period. It is noteworthy that after imposing an embargo by Russia, the share of Austria sharply decreased.

Figure 22.

KEY SUPPLIERS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO TURKMENISTAN AMONG THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES

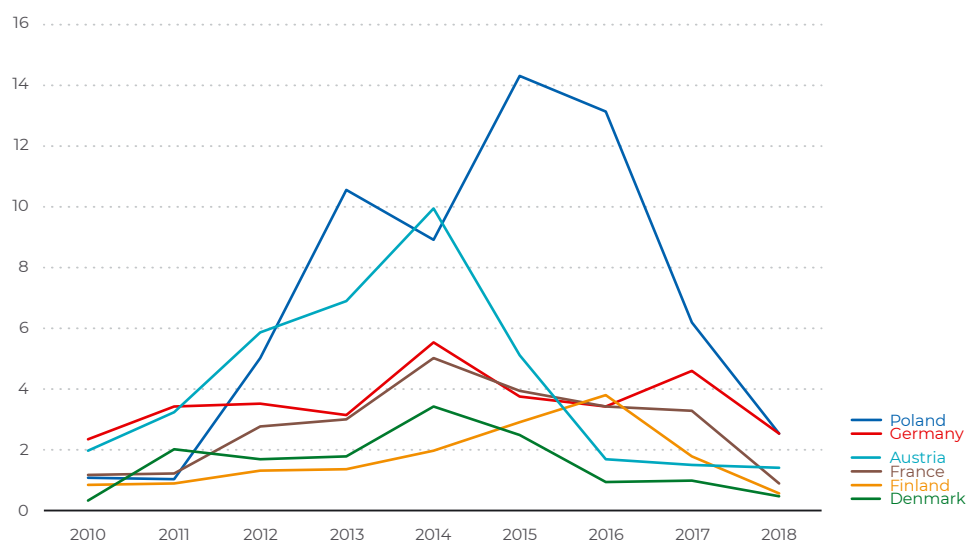


Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

The volume of export of sanctioned goods to Turkmenistan from Poland, Germany, France, Finland, Austria and Denmark tended to increase before Russia imposed an embargo and tended to decrease after Russia imposed an embargo.

Figure 23.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO TURKMENISTAN DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 32 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Turkmenistan of key goods in the export range of the above countries, as well as goods whose exports have declined sharply after imposing an embargo by Russia.

Table 32.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO TURKMENISTAN FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO TURKMENISTAN, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
POLAND			
Cuts of cattle, boned, frozen	812	2,786	243%
Frozen pork	388	1,315	239%
Pork fat	1,746	1,806	3%
Various food products	111	588	429%

Melted cattle, sheep or goat fat	353	590	67%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	2,409	3,072	27%
Other goods	1,225	1,131	-8%
GERMANY			
Cheeses of various kinds	2,118	1,159	-45%
Various food products	724	1,601	121%
Frozen pork	207	153	-26%
Butter	230	174	-24%
Pork fat	350	97	-72%
Salt and pure sodium chloride, sea water	29	67	133%
Other goods	369	368	-0,1%
FRANCE			
Butter	1,858	2,525	36%
Cheeses of various kinds	85	91	7%
Milk and cream with fat content of more than 10 wt.%	47	51	8%
Malt extract, various products from flour, cereals, starch, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 wt.% of cocoa	45	29	-35%
Young cheeses (unripe or immature), cottage cheese	15	18	24%
Various food products	485	20	-96%
Milk and cream, not condensed and without sugar and other added sweetening agents, with fat content of more than 1 wt.%, but not more than 6 wt.%	4	0	-100%
Other goods	232	204	
FINLAND			
Melted cheeses, not grated or not powdered	577	645	12%
Butter	461	764	66%
Milk pasta	123	317	159%
Cheeses of various kinds	88	170	94%
Other goods	34	377	1,024%

AUSTRIA

Various food products	347	645	86%
Sausages and similar products from meat, animal parts or blood, food products made on their basis	4,935	1,560	-68%
Melted cheeses, not grated or not powdered	266	197	-26%
Other goods	31	24	-24%

DENMARK

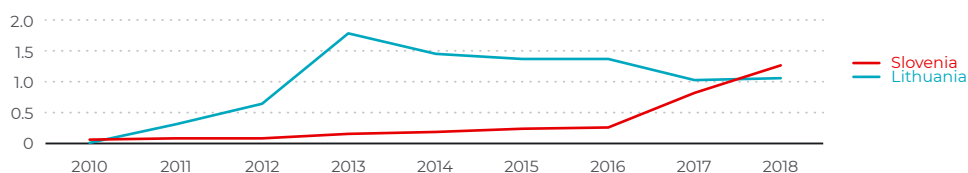
Frozen pork	931	794	-15%
Pork legs, shoulder blades and cuts thereof, unboned, frozen	538	234	-57%
Pork fat	103	64	-38%
Frozen pork carcasses and half carcasses	237	0	-100%
Various food products	556	20	-96%
Other goods	20	131	550%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Imposing an embargo by Russia did not influence significantly on the export performance of sanctioned goods to Turkmenistan from Lithuania and Slovenia: in general, within the analyzed period, the upward trend in the export of sanctioned goods from these countries to Turkmenistan continued despite imposing an embargo by Russia.

Figure 24.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO TURKMENISTAN WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 33 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Turkmenistan of key goods in the export range of the above countries.

Table 33.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO TURKMENISTAN FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, THE EXPORT OF WHICH WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO TURKMENISTAN, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
LITHUANIA			
Butter	69	162	133%
Various food products	19	125	539%
Melted cheeses, not grated or not powdered	5	31	558%
Milk and cream, not condensed and without sugar and other added sweetening agents, with fat content of more than 1 wt.%, but not more than 6 wt.%	20	20	2%
Other goods	286	204	-29%
SLOVENIA			
Various food products	101	550	443%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	44	99	122%

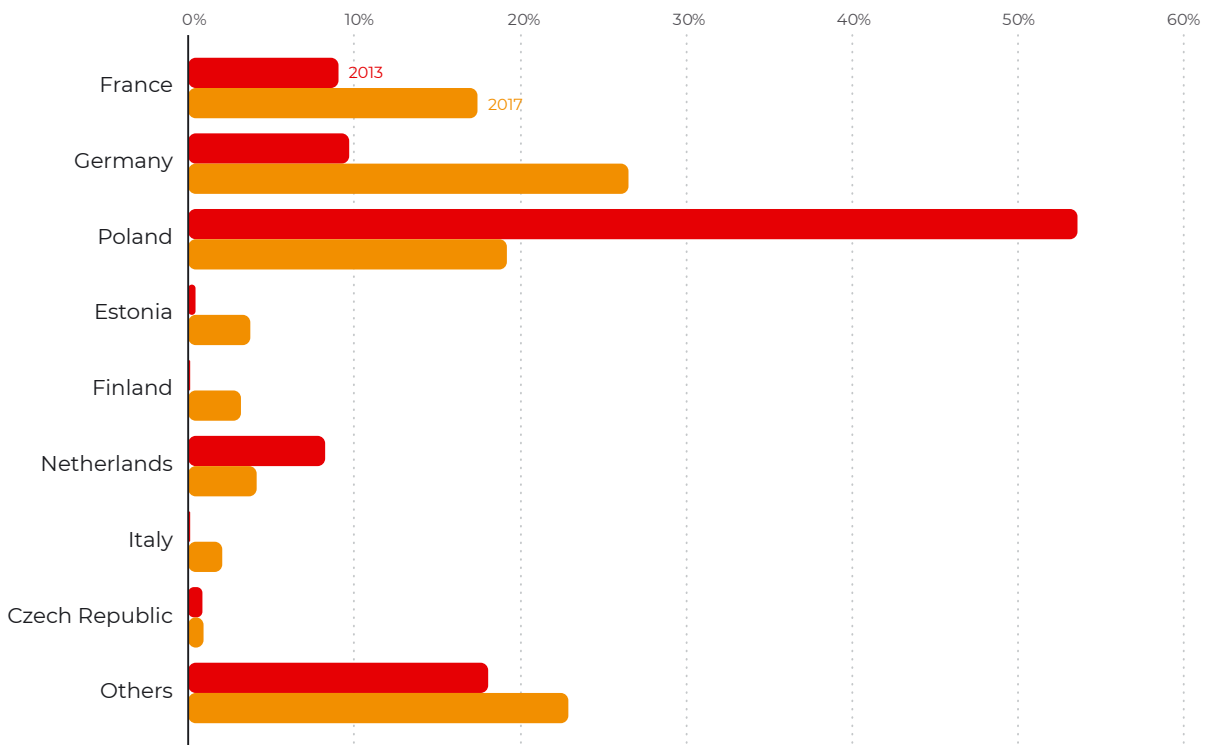
Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Uzbekistan

The main suppliers of sanctioned goods to Uzbekistan among the EU countries are Poland, France and Germany: these countries together accounted for more than 60% of the total export of sanctioned goods from the EU to Uzbekistan during almost the entire analyzed period. It is noteworthy that after imposing an embargo by Russia, the share of Netherlands and Poland sharply decreased.

Figure 25.

KEY SUPPLIERS OF SANCTIONED GOODS TO UZBEKISTAN AMONG THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES

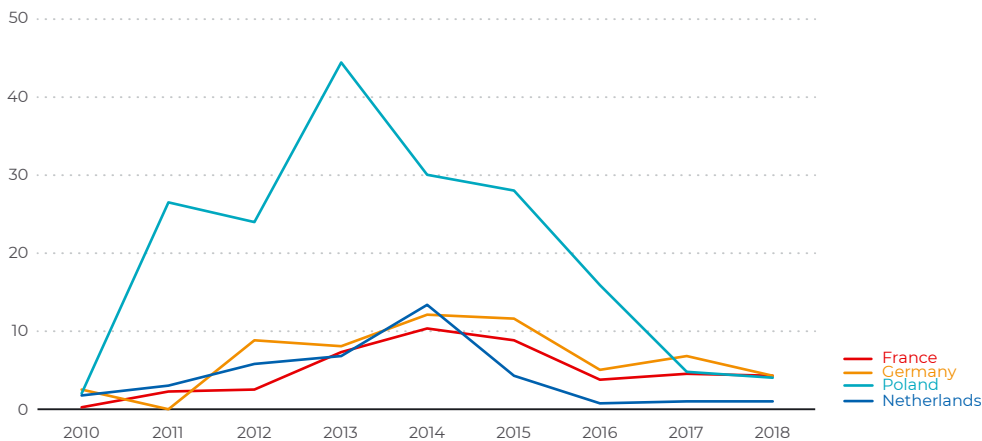


Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

The volume of export of sanctioned goods to Uzbekistan from Poland, Germany, France and the Netherlands tended to increase before Russia imposed an embargo and tended to decrease after Russia imposed an embargo.

Figure 26.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO UZBEKISTAN DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 34 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Uzbekistan of key goods in the export range of the above countries, as well as goods whose exports have declined sharply after imposing an embargo by Russia.

Table 34.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO UZBEKISTAN FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS DECREASED AFTER IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO UZBEKISTAN, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
FRANCE			
Butter	4,190	4,040	-4%
Various dairy products	50	16	-67%
Other goods	831	866	4%
GERMANY			
Various food products	1,334	2,455	84%
Cheeses of various kinds	2,006	1,175	-41%
Frozen pork	966	948	-2%
Pork fat	2,463	1,230	-50%
Butter	457	215	-53%
Other goods	670	531	-21%
POLAND			
Pork fat	2,953	1,984	-33%
Frozen pork	890	697	-22%
Various food products	340	430	26%
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	51	104	103%
Cuts of cattle, unboned, frozen	18,782	10,971	-42%
Edible pork offal, frozen	223	80	-64%
Other goods	4,755	448	-91%

THE NETHERLANDS

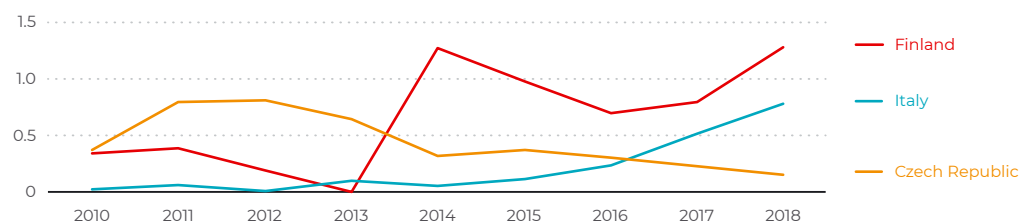
Carcasses and offal of domestic chicken, frozen	2,835	397	-86%
Prepared food products intended for young children and packaged for retail sale	730	360	-51%
Butter	454	0	-100%
Other goods	1,687	914	-46%

Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Imposing an embargo by Russia did not influence significantly on the export performance of sanctioned goods to Uzbekistan from Finland, Italy and the Czech Republic: in general, within the analyzed period, the upward trend in the export of sanctioned goods to Uzbekistan from Finland and the Czech Republic and the downward trend in the export of sanctioned goods to Uzbekistan from the Czech Republic continued despite imposing an embargo by Russia.

Figure 27.

THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, WHOSE EXPORTS TO UZBEKISTAN WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA, USD MILLION



Source: constructed by ITI according to Comtrade

Table 35 provides information on changes in the delivery dynamics to Uzbekistan of key goods in the export range of the above countries.

Table 35.

CHANGES IN THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN GOODS TO UZBEKISTAN FROM THE EU MEMBER COUNTRIES, THE EXPORT OF WHICH WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO BY RUSSIA

Name of goods	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO UZBEKISTAN, USD THOU.		Change
	2010–2014	2015–2018	
FINLAND			
Melted cheeses, not grated or not powdered	233	407	74%
Butter	210	339	62%
Milk pasta	64	68	5%
Cheeses of various kinds	34	23	-34%
Other goods	1	37	3,736%
ITALY			
Various food products	34	336	895%
Other goods	9	46	399%
CZECH REPUBLIC			
Butter	446	82	-81%
Various food products	45	114	157%
Salt and pure sodium chloride, sea water	35	67	95%
Other goods	29	1	-95%

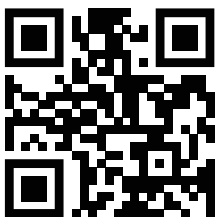
Source: calculated by ITI according to Comtrade

Conclusion

Imposing an embargo by Russia had the greatest impact on the supply of food products to certain Asian countries from Poland, the Netherlands, Lithuania, Finland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, the Czech Republic, and France. Goods supply from Hungary, Belgium, Slovenia and Italy have been least influenced.

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