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## ТОРГОВЛЯ МЕЖДУ АРМЕНИЕЙ И ТУРЦИЕЙ

**Аннотация:** Турция получила нового соседа, когда Республика Армения стала независимым государством в ноябре 1991 года. На самом деле Турция была одной из первых стран, которая признала независимость Армении, государство, с которым он имеет границу протяженностью 268 км, хотя в этот момент между двумя странами не установились дипломатические отношения. Две страны начали говорить даже об открытии границ, которые были закрыты в течение шестнадцати лет. Армения и Турция являются участниками крупных мировых организаций и населенных пунктов по вопросам торговли и транспорта. Тем не менее, потенциал этих инструментов для расширения сотрудничества между Арменией и Турцией недооценен и мало исследован.

**Ключевые слова:** Армения-Турция, торговые отношения, торговый оборот, импорт, экспорт, независимость.

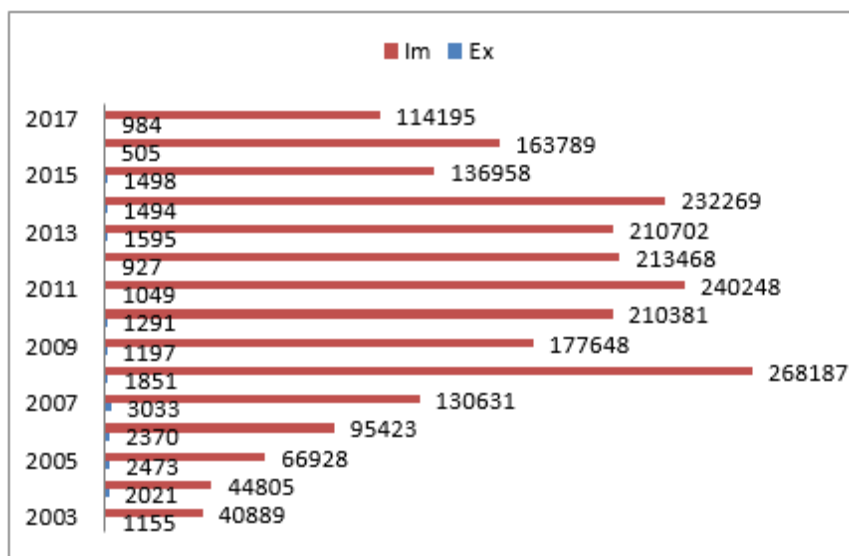


Chart 1. Armenia-Turkey Trade Turnover (Thousand USD) [1]

Based on the statistics, Turkey's main export goods are food products, products of textile and chemical industries, household goods, per the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia statistics. While exporting these goods, Turkey imports raw and processed

leather, jewelry, various metal products [2] from Armenia. In the last 9 years (2008–2017) Turkey accounted about 3–5% of trade turnover in Armenia. Thus, export in 2008 it made about \$ 270 million, in 2015 it decreased till \$ 137 million and in 2017 it also decreased till \$ 114 million. At the same time the import of Turkish products to Armenia made about \$ 984 million and only \$ 505,000 worth of goods were exported from Armenia to Turkey. Such a ratio of import and export can be observed almost every year, which means, that it is necessary to understand Armenian-Turkish bilateral trade and economic ties are primarily the import of Turkish goods to Armenia.

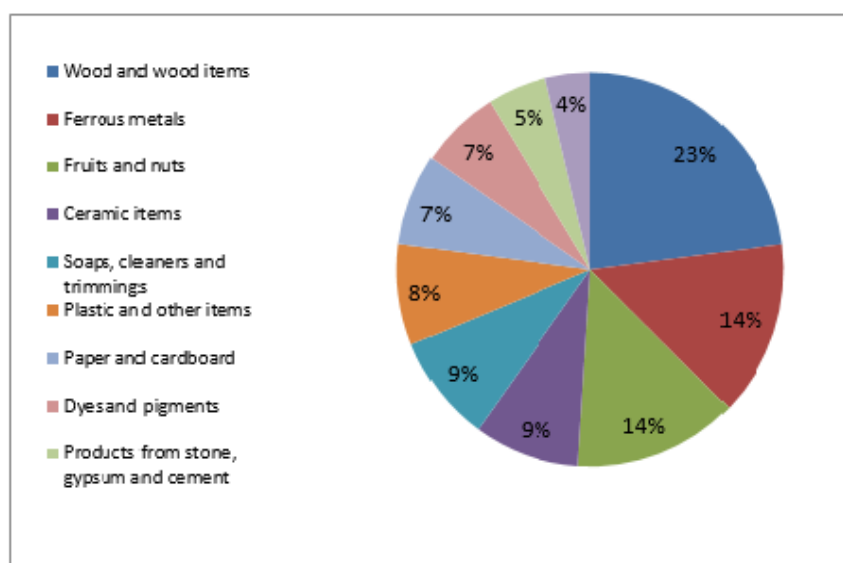


Chart 2. Imported goods from Turkey, 2016 [3]

More than 500 types of products are imported from Turkey including foodstuffs, clothes, goods of economic and chemical industry, etc. And mainly fur, jewelry, and various metal products are exported from Armenia. Trade with Turkey takes place in Black Sea ports of Georgia and through the highway, which is far more lengthy than the Gyumri-Kars railroad.

Since the foundation of TABDC (The Turkish-Armenian Business Development Council) in 1997, the economic relations between Turkey and Armenia, and the matter of current and future dimensions of these relations have gone through development process. As well known, Turkey and Armenia relations are problematic since 1993. The borders are closed and there are neither trade nor cooperation agreements between the two countries. However, notwithstanding the nonexistence of trade agreements,

shuttle trade increasingly continues since the early 1990s. Trade between the two countries used to be carried out via middlemen from Iran or Georgia [4]. Taking into account the political and geopolitical aspects of process of Armenian-Turkish border's re-opening this fact can be interpreted as evidence in favor of stimulating of this process. Clearly, the changing relationship between Armenia and Turkey can result in a «win-win» situation for both countries. For Armenia, it provides a much-needed foreign policy success and a new economic opportunity [5]. For Turkey the Georgian conflict prompted a need for a breakthrough in relations with Armenia. The absence of diplomatic relations between the Armenia and Turkey for already 13 years, the more so as they have not been established at all, as well as the closed boundary and lack of a direct rail and road communication more boldly manifests the whole depth of the contradictions between two neighboring states. However, the full spectrum of contradictions between them is much wider and embraces different spheres, beginning from geo-strategic priorities of these states up to the collective memory of the Armenian and Turkish people.

### *References*

1. These informative statistics are downloaded from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia official website. Available at: <http://mfa.am/en/country-by-country/tr/> (19.10.2017).
2. [http://www.armstat.am/file/article/sv\\_12\\_17a\\_411.pdf](http://www.armstat.am/file/article/sv_12_17a_411.pdf)
3. Classification of goods was carried out according to the EEU Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature.
4. <http://www.tabdc.org/the-turkish-armenian-business-development-council-and-turkish-armenian-economic-relations/>
5. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/45666711\\_Armenian-Turkish\\_Relations\\_From\\_Interstate\\_Dispute\\_to\\_Neighborliness](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/45666711_Armenian-Turkish_Relations_From_Interstate_Dispute_to_Neighborliness)