

## *Annex 1*

### ***Basic Information on GUAM***

#### ***History and achievements***

GUAM traces its origins back to 1996 to Vienna discussions of the CFE Review Conference, where the delegations of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine issued a number of joint statements and put forward successful common proposals to defend their national interests. Similarity of challenges and threats that these countries faced with and commonality of approaches in seeking efficient solutions to the existing problems shaped the process of the cooperation of the Group of four like-minded countries, which was named as GUAM.

Their joint actions in the political-military dimension of security further expanded to interaction on other items of the OSCE agenda and laid the solid foundation for creation of the mechanism of quadrilateral regional cooperation. On October 10, 1997 the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine met on the margins of the summit of the Council of Europe and signed a joint Communiqué underlining the prospects and importance of cooperation among the four states for promoting stability and strengthening security in Europe on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders, democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights.

In the Communiqué the Presidents also emphasized the importance of cooperation between the four nations in establishing Eurasian Trans-Caucasus transportation corridor, considering joint actions taken in this direction as a sound basis for fostering friendship and cooperation, good-neighborly relations and full utilization of existing economic opportunities.

The October 10, 1997 meeting is considered as an official date of establishment of GUAM as a Consultative Group of four states, after which the GUAM meetings continued to take place on a regular basis at various levels.

#### ***GUAM transformation into international organization***

At the Kyiv Summit on May 22-23, 2006, the GUAM Heads of State declared the establishment of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM and adopted its Charter. The Heads of State reiterated that the priorities of the Organization are the strengthening of democratic values, rule of law, human rights and freedoms, stability and security, combating international terrorism, aggressive separatism, extremism and transnational organized crime, deepening the European integration, achieving sustainable development and ensuring well-being of their peoples. The Presidents reviewed the processes of settlement of the conflicts in the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Republic of Moldova. They reaffirmed that resolution of these conflicts shall be carried out exclusively on the basis of respect to sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of internationally recognized borders of these states and declared that this will be one of the priority objectives of cooperation within GUAM. Proceeding from this common approach the GUAM States in September of 2006 succeeded in including into the agenda of 61st session of the United Nations General Assembly the item entitled "Protracted conflicts on the GUAM area and their implications to the international peace, security and development". In 2007 the GUAM States put forward in UN General Assembly the draft resolution under this agenda item, which is currently under consideration.

## ***Baku Summit***

The Second Summit of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development -GUAM was held on 18-19 June, 2007 in Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan, under the motto "GUAM: Bringing Continents Together". Along with the regular meetings of the Council of Heads of State, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, National Coordinators, in the course of the summit new formats of cooperation of GUAM with partner nations such as GUAM-US, GUAM-Japan and GUAM-Poland meetings were introduced as well as joint sessions of the heads of sector ministries and agencies took place.

Baku Declaration "GUAM: Bringing Continents Together" was the main political document of the Summit. It has reaffirmed that GUAM possesses a key geographic position, whereas the territories of its Member States are of strategic importance as they constitute a natural corridor linking Europe and Asia. With the aim of overall development of this corridor GUAM Heads of State agreed to intensify the efforts of their respective ministries and agencies for increasing transit capacity of the constituent parts of the corridor and attracting international support and investments such as harmonizing legislation, eliminating barriers to economic and commercial relations, developing infrastructure, deepening cooperation to ensure the effectiveness and security of transport corridors, fighting terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking and other dangerous crimes.

The Presidents declared their unswerving strife to develop the GUAM regional significance and identity by consolidating common interests and deepening sector cooperation. To this end they agreed to fully engage social, economic, transport, energy, scientific and technical, humanitarian, legislative and law-enforcement capacities of the Member States with a view to create a common space of integration and security in the GUAM region. In this regard, Strategy for Sector Cooperation Development was adopted.

The Baku Declaration stressed the necessity to explore the role and possible contribution of GUAM to find a common ground and approaches to a solution of pressing issues facing humanity, developing inter-civilizational and inter-cultural dialogue, eliminating stereotypes, which impeded mutual understanding and international cooperation.

The Baku Summit marked the beginning of the Azerbaijani Chairmanship in GUAM. During its year-long Chairmanship term, the Azerbaijani side hosted in Baku three GUAM priority based interrelated international conferences in a row ("Basic Principles for the Settlement of Conflicts on the Territories of the GUAM States," April 2008; "GUAM Transit," April 2008; and "GUAM Development Strategy," May 2008) building up on the idea of political, economic and humanitarian bridges which GUAM creates linking continents.

Baku Summit took place in the year of the 10th anniversary of GUAM. On 10 October 2007, the Jubilee Summit was held in Vilnius to celebrate the 10th anniversary of GUAM with participation of the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine together with the leaders of the partner nations of Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the United States. The Participants of the Summit adopted the Statement, in which they reiterated their strong determination to contribute actively to the international security, stability and peace in the most effective and appropriate manner. They stressed that as a natural transportation route connecting Europe and Asia GUAM would continue to play an increasingly important role in economic development and regional integration, thus bringing continents together.

## ***Batumi Summit***

The Third Summit of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM was held on 1 July 2008, in Batumi, Georgia, under the motto "GUAM - Integrating Europe's East".

The meetings of the Council of Heads of State, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, GUAM-USA, GUAM-Japan, GUAM-Czech Republic/Vyshegrad Group, GUAM-Poland, Council of National Coordinators, joint sessions of the heads of sector ministries and agencies and other events took place in the framework of the Summit.

The results of the Summit were reflected in the Batumi Declaration "GUAM - Integrating Europe's East" signed by the Heads of GUAM Member States. They reaffirmed the determination of GUAM States to stand jointly against common risks and threats as well as to develop consistently a space of integration and security in the GUAM region as an integral part of all-European and Euro-Asian area.

The Declaration emphasized the success in the development of GUAM during the last 10 years reflected in the Declaration of GUAM Vilnius Summit of 10 October 2007 and, especially, the results of the Azerbaijani Chairmanship, which gave a new impetus to the development of the Organization in all areas of its activities, strengthening the political interaction and solidarity of the Member States as well as positions of GUAM at the international arena.

At the GUAM Batumi Summit the Council of Heads of State recognizing the necessity of proceeding to practical measures to stimulate international passenger traffic and freight services along the route following the historic Great Silk Road and taking into consideration the results of the International Conference "GUAM - Transit" held in Baku on 29-30 April 2008, the Presidents adopted the Statement on Development of GUAM Transportation Corridor. The document stipulated the elaboration of the comprehensive concept of the GUAM transportation corridor, support for practically-oriented projects of the corridor and central route of the New Eurasian Transport Initiative (NELTI) envisaging development of both Trans-Caspian and Trans-Black-Sea links of the GUAM corridor.

The Council of Heads of State also adopted the Decision on Intensification of Sector Cooperation, according to which the Governments of GUAM Member States were instructed to improve the activity of the GUAM working bodies as well as stimulate elaboration and realization of programs and projects of the Organization and ensure the implementation of the GUAM Strategy for Sector Cooperation.

## ***Structure and decision-making***

GUAM like other international organizations has its structure, defined by the following documents:

- Charter of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM;
- Rules of Procedure of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM;
- Provision -on the Secretariat of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM;
- Financial Provisions of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM;
- Provision on Personnel of the Secretariat of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM;

- Provision on the Sector Working Group of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM;
  - Provision on the Coordinator State of the Sector Working Group of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM; Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM.
- According to the Charter, **Council** and **Secretariat** are two main organs of GUAM.

### ***GUAM Council***

**The Council** is the only decision-making body of the Organization and it carries out its work at four levels:

- Heads of State (meets at least once a year);
- Ministers of Foreign Affairs (meets at least twice a year);
- National Coordinators (meets at least four times per year);
- Permanent Representatives (works on a constant basis following their accreditation to the GUAM Secretariat).

#### **The Council of the Heads of State (CHS):**

- defines priorities and works out main directions of the GUAM activities;
- decides on principal issues of its internal structure and functioning and its interaction with other states and international organizations;
- decides on membership in GUAM and granting observer or partner status;
- addresses the issues of international affairs;
- takes corresponding decisions and recommendations.

#### **The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (CMFA):**

- ensures the implementation of decisions and recommendations adopted by the CHS;
- holds consultations on the issues of mutual interest;
- establishes and defines functions and order of work of GUAM working and *ad hoc* bodies for implementation of concrete tasks;
- adopts GUAM annual budget;
- prepares the CHS meetings and draft agenda;
- takes decisions on other issues envisaged by the Charter.

#### **The Council of National Coordinators (CNC):**

- ensures coordination within the Organization;
- ensures preparation of the CHS and CMFA sessions.

National Coordinators are designated by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the GUAM Member States.

#### **The Council of Permanent Representatives (CPR):**

- carries out its work on a regular basis in order to facilitate GUAM activities and, in particular, reviews progress in implementation of the Councils' decisions adopted at a higher level;
- considers and agrees upon draft agenda, decisions and other documents to be adopted during the sessions of the Council of higher level;
- takes part in preparing and conducting sessions of the Council of higher level; adopts decisions within its competence on the issues of GUAM activities.

The CPR consists of permanent representatives of GUAM Member States with permanent accreditation to GUAM in accordance with location of the Secretariat.

### ***GUAM Secretariat***

**The Secretariat** provides administrative and technical support for GUAM activities, guided by the provisions of the Charter and Council's decisions. The Secretariat functions under supervision of the Secretary General. The Secretariat is staffed with international officials and local personnel. The Secretary General is a chief administrative person of the Secretariat, responsible for the fulfillment of the objectives and functions of the Secretariat.

The Secretary General and staff of the Secretariat represent GUAM while executing his/her duties. They are not entitled to request or receive instructions from a GUAM Member State or a body beyond the framework of GUAM, which may prevent them from fulfillment of their international mission.

The Secretariat prepares and presents to the Council annual reports on its and GUAM activities for approval by the CMFA. The place of activity of the Secretariat and the Depositary of GUAM is the city of Kyiv. The Secretariat is guided by the Charter, the Rules of Procedure, and Provision on the Secretariat and Financial Provisions of GUAM. Decisions on all issues of the Secretariat activities, including the appointment of international officials to their positions, approval of the budget and reporting of the Secretariat are taken by the CMFA.

### ***Chairmanship in GUAM***

The Chairmanship in GUAM is held by one of the Member States, as a rule, for one year term, based on the principle of rotation in accordance with the names of the Member States in the order of English alphabet. The transfer of Chairmanship takes place at a regular meeting of the CHS. The Party holding Chairmanship ensures proper functioning of GUAM in accordance with the GUAM Charter and decisions of the Council, coordinates all activities carried out within GUAM as well as ensures implementation of adopted decisions.

### ***GUAM Parliamentary Assembly***

GUAM Parliamentary Assembly (PA) was established by the Chairmen of legislative organs of GUAM Member States at Kyiv meeting on September 23, 2004. At this meeting they adopted a Declaration on Establishment of GUAM Parliamentary Assembly and Rules of Procedures of GUAM PA.

Parliamentary Assembly consists of members of parliament delegation of GUAM Member States.

Parliamentary Assembly:

- assists on improvement of legislative basis in the field of development of economical, cultural and political cooperation among the GUAM Member States, including implementation of decisions adopted at the meeting of GUAM Heads of States;
- contributes to the strengthening and development of democratic institutions of the GUAM Member States;
- promotes cooperation of GUAM with international and regional organizations.

GUAM Parliamentary Assembly consists of 24 deputies, i.e. 6 deputies from each Parliament of GUAM Members States.

The Chairman of Assembly is the head of parliament delegation of the country holding Chairmanship in GUAM.

Working bodies of the Assembly are Bureau and Committee of Assembly.

The Bureau of the Assembly consists of heads of national parliament delegations and is responsible for the effective functioning of the Assembly. The Bureau determines the draft

agenda and venue of the Assembly sessions, as well as publicity of Assembly sessions. Parliamentary Assembly holds its sessions once a year. Each parliament delegation has one vote and all decisions are adopted by consensus.

The decisions of the Assembly are adopted in forms of:

- resolutions;
- recommendations to GUAM CMFA;
- directives to the Assembly working bodies.

Parliament Assembly has the following committees:

- Committee on Political and Legal issues;
- Committee on Trade and Economic issues;
- Committee on Science, Culture and Education.

### ***GUAM Working Bodies***

Sector cooperation within GUAM is carried out within the GUAM Sector Working Groups. The working groups, being guided by the GUAM Strategy for Sector Cooperation Development, adopted at Baku Summit, conduct their activity on the basis of the Provision on the Sector Working Group of 25 September 2006 and the Provision on State-Coordinator of the Sector Working Group of 4 December 2006.

The working groups are being founded -by CMFA in accordance with the Article 5 of Chapter 2 of GUAM Charter for assistance in realization of goals and objectives of GUAM in relevant fields of cooperation defined by the Council. The working groups consist of representatives of ministries and institutions of GUAM Member States. In accordance with the decision of the Council the following tasks and functions are carried out by the working groups:

- developing proposals on working out and pursuing common policy of Member States in relevant sector;
- formulating proposals on harmonization of legislative acts and mechanism of its realization;
- taking part in development and realization of joint proposals, projects and programs;
- contributing to cooperation in the field of training of personnel;
- placing proposals on development of cooperation with the working bodies of other international organizations and states, and in coordination with Council to develop cooperation with them;
- submitting to the Council the annual report and proposals on realization of decisions as well as agreements signed in the framework of GUAM;
- assisting to coordination of cooperation between corresponding institutions and bodies of Member States;
- regulating the activity of sector working subgroups, appointing their chiefs and receiving reports about the accomplished work.

Decision on the appointment of a State-Coordinator of the Sector Working Groups of GUAM is adopted by the CMFA according to the proposal of Council of National Coordinators for the period of two years with the possibility of extension for the same term. The State - Coordinator carries out the following functions:

- develops, adjusts and presents with the support of Secretariat annual Working Plan in the certain field of cooperation for approval of CNC;
- appoints the chairman of working groups responsible for the activity of respective working group and presiding at the meetings;
- holds consultations and maintains business contacts with the national coordinators, GUAM Secretariat and appropriate institutions of GUAM Member States in the intervening period between the meetings of a working group;

- presents annual report of chairman of working group for CNC consideration. Draft annual Working Plan of working group is to be presented at the meeting of CNC in the last quarter of each year;
- holds, at least, two meetings of a respective working group annually, if no other decision has been taken by the working group and approved by CNC;

There are eight sector working groups in GUAM:

- Economy and trade;
- Energy;
- Transport;
- Culture, science and education;
- Tourism;
- Combating terrorism, organized crime and illegal drug trafficking;
- Information technologies;
- Emergency situations.

### ***Decision-making***

Important principle of GUAM is that all decisions within the Organization are being taken by consensus which makes it possible to take fully into account the interests of every Member State.

### ***Projects and activities***

Advantageous geographical position and transit potential of GUAM Member States has been one of the driving forces in the process of establishment of GUAM as a group of like minded countries and its transformation into Organization. In Strasbourg Communiqué of 1997 the Presidents stressed the importance of the four nation's cooperation in establishing a Eurasian, Trans-Caucasus transportation corridor, considering it as a sound foundation for fostering friendship and cooperation as well as economic development. The issue of development of GUAM transportation corridors has been a constant agenda item on every GUAM summit, in particular those aspects related to the effective functioning and security of transportation corridors.

The first in-depth consideration of the issues of security and effective functioning of the GUAM transportation corridors, following to the discussions of 2001 Yalta Summit, was held at the meeting in Baku on November 7-8, 2001, at the level of experts of relevant ministries and departments of the GUAM States. During the meeting GUAM experts agreed upon the following activities to be conducted in this field:

- realization of joint projects on the security and effective functioning of the transport corridors, elaboration of multilateral agreements in the field of combating international terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking and WMD proliferation,
- organization of appropriate seminars, trainings and exchange of experiences for the law enforcement agencies,
- establishment of database and mechanisms of information exchange for fighting the organized crimes,
- providing the border check points situated along the transport corridor with the modern equipment, improvement of the system of information exchange among the border and custom services of the GUAM States,
- harmonization of legislation regulating the freight and cargo traffic services in the GUAM States,
- simplification and unification of the border crossing procedures.

Consequent discussions and elaboration of the abovementioned measures laid ground for the adoption of the GUAM-USA Framework Program on Trade and Transport Facilitation, Securing

Border and Customs Control, Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime and Drug Proliferation, which was approved at the CMFA meeting held on the margins of the OSCE Ministerial meeting in Porto (Portugal) on December 6, 2002.

The Framework Program envisaged the realization on both tracks of the two interrelated projects designed on one hand to ensure the security and, on the other, effective functioning of the GUAM transport corridor, which are the establishment of the GUAM Virtual Centre/Interstate Information Management System and Trade and Transport Facilitation projects.

Both projects complement each other and implemented in parallel by respective bodies of GUAM Member States. The GUAM Virtual Center is used as a mechanism of information exchange among the law-enforcement agencies of GUAM States and for conducting joint operations to ensure the security of the transport infrastructure and safe freight of cargoes through their territories. Trade and Transportation Facilitation Project is aimed at ensuring effective functioning of the transport corridor through a wide range of legislative and executive measures, such as cooperation among custom and border services of GUAM States, harmonization and simplification of border cross and clearance procedures, ensuring the compatibility of transit systems, information exchange and etc. The description of the both projects is provided below.

***GUAM Virtual Center on Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking and Other Dangerous Types of Crimes and GUAM Interstate Information Management System Project***

Based on the Framework Program an Agreement on the Establishment of GUAM Virtual Center (VC) on Combating Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking and Other Dangerous Types of Crimes and GUAM Interstate Information Management System (IIMS) was signed in Yalta on July 4, 2003. In accordance with this document GUAM States agreed to establish VC/IIMS and adopted:

- Provision on GUAM Virtual Center on Combating Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking and Other Dangerous Types of Crimes;
- Main Rules of GUAM Interstate Information Management System.

Practical aspects of the GUAM-USA program and abovementioned agreement were developed by a group of specialist from GUAM member states with the assistance of USA and South East Cooperation Initiative (SECI) advisers.

The results of activity of the experts group were considered by the GUAM CMFA at its 6th meeting held in Istanbul on June 28, 2004. At this meeting the GUAM CMFA adopted the decision on the projects of GUAM Virtual Center on Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking and Other Dangerous Types of Crimes and GUAM Interstate Information Management System (IIMS), in accordance with which the following documents were approved:

- Rules and Procedures of the GUAM Virtual Center;
- Plan of Establishment and Action Plan of the Virtual Center on Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking and Other Dangerous Types of Crimes and GUAM Interstate Information Management System for 2004-2005;
- Common standards and Procedures of information exchange within GUAM Virtual Center;
- Conception of GUAM Interstate Information Management System;
- Strategic Plan of GUAM Virtual Center on Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking and Other Dangerous Types of Crimes.

VC/IIMS objectives are:

- assistance to common efforts of the GUAM Member States on combating terrorism, organized crime, transnational and cross-border crimes as well as cooperation in sphere of law-enforcement in order to facilitate trade and transportation;
- conduct of the tasks envisaged in the Agreement on Cooperation among the Government of GUAM Participating States in the Field of Combat against Terrorism, Organized Crime and Other Dangerous Types of Crimes of 20 July 2002;
- provision of conditions in order to prevent the use of GUAM transport corridors for terrorist, extremist and criminal purposes.

The Virtual Center is a secured internet-based computer network of National Information Management Centers (NIMC), which are established in each of the GUAM States. In contrast to other similar regional initiatives, GUAM Virtual Center is not operated from a single physical center, but using its four national law-enforcement offices (NIMC). This model allows maximizing the number of agencies participating in the center's operational and information-sharing activities on an equal basis and facilitating the development of NIMC for electronic information exchange.

The Virtual Center provides for real time communications, analysis and information exchange for facilitating cooperation in carrying out joint operations and coordination of the investigation of a wide-range of transnational crime. The Virtual Center is also designed to be an integrated data bank in law-enforcement field.

The activity of National Information Management Center is led by the National Inter-Group established in every GUAM State. As a rule, these groups are formed from the representatives of several law-enforcement agencies, ministry of foreign affairs, state border and customs services.

Practical realization of GUAM Virtual Center project has been launched in 2006 when all GUAM States established national components of VC, i.e. NIMC. The activity of VC is coordinated within the GUAM Working Group on Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking. There are the following working subgroups (WSG) within the Working group: WSG on Combating Terrorism, WSG on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, WSG on Combating Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration, WSG on Combating Corruption and Money Laundering.

GUAM law-enforcement agencies carried out the following joint operations since the establishment of VC:

- 2006 - "Harmony" (drug trafficking), "Khimera" (trade in human beings)
- 2007 - "Narcostop" (drug trafficking), "Interception" (trade in human beings)
- 2008 - "Narcostop-3", "Interception-3",

### ***Project on Trade and Transportation Facilitation***

As it was mentioned above one of the main components of GUAM-USA Framework Program is the strengthening of cooperation of the GUAM Member States on border and customs control issues. GUAM Member States following the proposals made in the Framework Program and their needs in this area are realizing the Project on Trade and Transportation Facilitation (PTTF).

The strategic goal of PTTF is the establishment of effectively functioning GUAM transport corridor, which will increase trade volume between GUAM States as well as unimpeded transportation of goods through this corridor.

On July 4, 2003 GUAM countries signed a Memorandum on Understanding among GUAM Participating States on Trade and Transport Facilitation creating the legislative basis for the

Project on Trade and Transportation Facilitation (PTTF). The Memorandum stipulated the establishment of the Steering Committee for the purpose of joint supervision over implementation of the PTTF and determined that the activity under the PTTF should be based on the Regional Strategy and Action Plan, which had been developed until the end of 2003. The work carried out by the group of experts within 3 months was presented for consideration of Steering Committee of the PTTF.

On June 28, 2004 GUAM Foreign Ministers at their Istanbul meeting took decision to approve the GUAM Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Implementation of Trade and Transport Facilitation Project.

PTTF is implemented through the following actions of GUAM States agreed to in the Strategy in the field of customs and border control:

1. Harmonization of the legislative base of the GUAM States in the field of border management, customs and border control and clearance procedures;
2. Interconnection of the transit systems;
3. Build-up of the institutional capacity;
4. Training of the personnel;
5. Creation of information exchange mechanisms;
6. Strengthening security of the border by means of improvement and standardization of technical equipment of International Checkpoint and subdivisions guarding the "green" corridors;
7. Providing existing International Customs Services Posts on the border between Azerbaijan and Georgia with equipment ("Beyuk Kesik", "Syinig Korpu" - Customs House of Tovuz, "Mazyimchai" - Customs House of Balaken on the side of Azerbaijan and corresponding posts on the Georgian side);
8. Providing existing International Customs Posts on the border between Ukraine and Moldova with equipment.

### ***GUAM Free Trade Zone***

#### **Ukraine vis-à-vis Guam states (2009/2010/7 months of 2011, mln. USD)**

	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Moldova
export	545.8/610.8/381.1	398.1/527.5/392.5	693.4/713.5/443.1
import	282.7/951.2/527.8	97.8/136.1/68.5	52.0/73.6/55.2
Turnover (%)	828.5/1562.0/908.9	495.9/663.6/461.0	745.4/ 787.1/498.3

Экспорт на рынок ГУАМ – 1216.7 млн. долл. США;

Импорт с рынка ГУАМ – 651.5 млн. долл. США; Сальдо +565.2 млн. долл. США;

Общее сальдо внешней торговли Украины за 7 месяцев 2011 года – 6665.8 млн. долл. США (44874.6-38208.8); Таким образом, за 7 месяцев 2011 года за счет ЗСТ ГУАМ Украина компенсировала около 8.5% дефицита своего общего внешнеторгового оборота.

Расчетный товарооборот ГУАМ на 2011 год –

$(908.9(AU) + 461.0(GU) + 498.3 (MU) + 525.3 (AG) + 8 (GM) + 7 (AM)) \times 12 = 4129$  млн. долл. США

Товарооборот ГУАМ за 7 месяцев 2010 года составил 1980 млн. долл., а за аналогичный период 2011 года – 2408 млн. долл., увеличившись соответственно на 21%. При экстраполяции тенденции до конца года товарооборот ГУАМ в 2011 году составит  $(3737 \times 1.21) = 4521$  млн. долл.

**Georgia vis-à-vis Guam states (2009/2010/8 months of 2011, mln. USD)**

	Azerbaijan	Ukraine	Moldova
export	165.6/243.8/234.0	83.9/103.4/78.3	1.6/7.6/5.2
import	376.4/464.1/387.6	418.3/558.8/467.6	3.9/4.7/2.8
Turnover (%)	542.0/707.9/621.6	502.3/662.2/545.9	5.5/ 12.3/8.0

Whole export – 1371.0; Export to GUAM market – 317.5, **23.15 %**

Whole import – 4315.6; Import from GUAM market – 858.0, **19.9 %**

Whole turnover – 5686.7; GUAM turnover – 1175.5, **20.6 %**