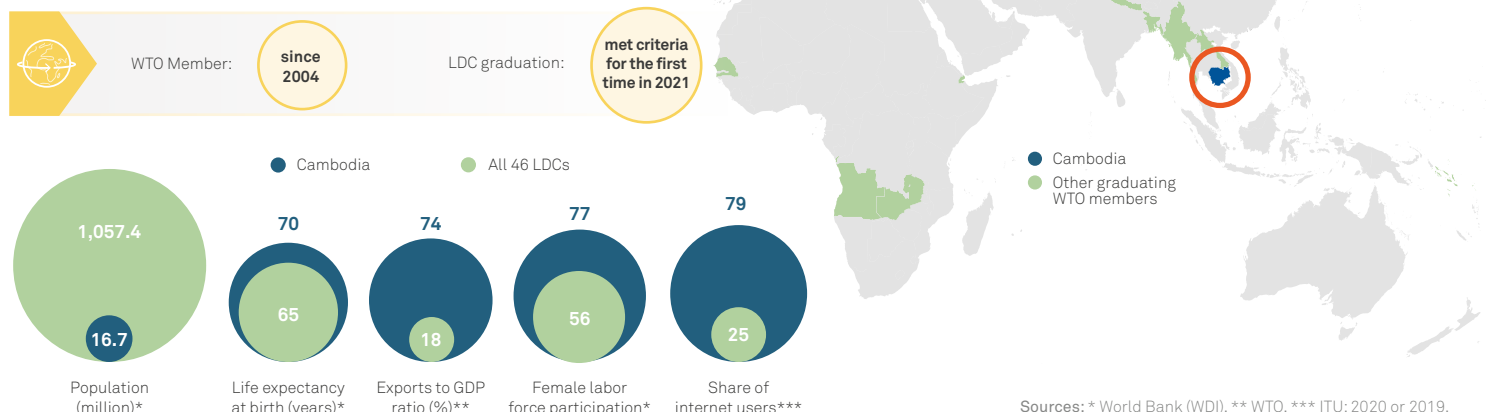


OVERVIEW



GRADUATION PROGRESS

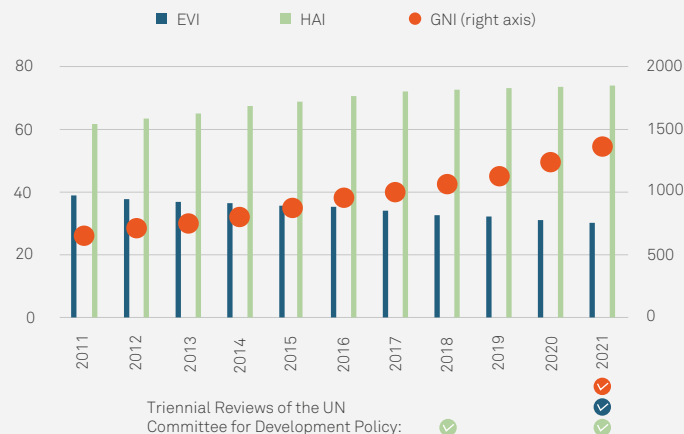
Criteria monitored by the United Nations for graduation from the LDC category:

- **GNI:** Gross National Income per capita, \$
- **EVI:** Economic Vulnerability Index
- **HAI:** Human Assets Index

Cambodia met the eligibility criteria for the first time in the UN triennial review of 2021 (E/2021/33). It may be considered to be eligible for graduation at the 2024 triennial review.



[Trade Impacts of LDC Graduation](#) examines the implications of graduation in terms of LDCs' participation in the multilateral trading system, market access opportunities and development assistance.



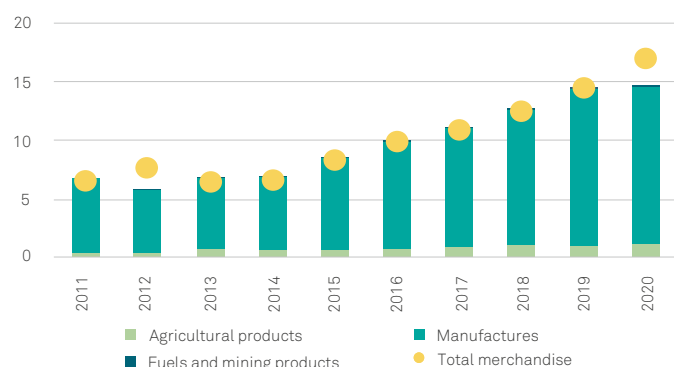
An LDC is eligible for graduation, if: i) it meets two of the three graduation criteria, or ii) its income per capita doubles the income graduation threshold. The graduation criteria should be met at two consecutive triennial reviews of the UN Committee for Development Policy for a country to be recommended for graduation.

Source: United Nations (DESA).

EVOLUTION OF EXPORTS

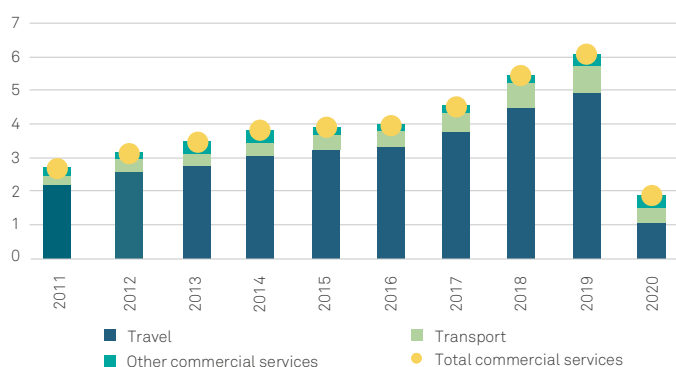
Merchandise exports of Cambodia sustained the upward trend, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Exports increased from USD 6.7 billion in 2011 to USD 17.2 billion in 2020.

Merchandise exports (USD billion)



Commercial services exports of Cambodia more than doubled from USD 2.6 billion to USD 5.9 billion between 2011 and 2019 but decreased to below USD 2 billion, mainly due to a collapse of travel services induced by the pandemic.

Commercial services exports (USD billion)



Source: WTO.

TRADE STRUCTURE

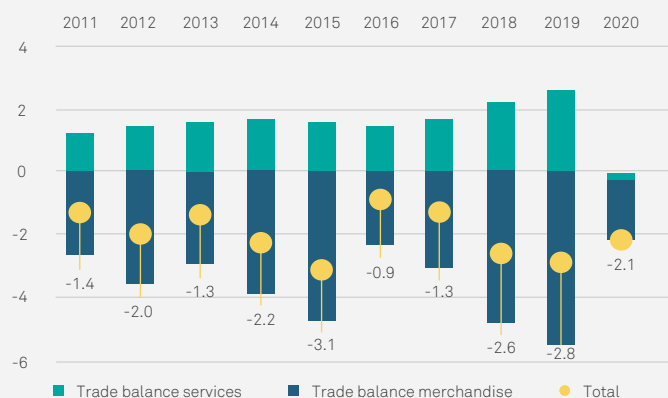


* HS 4-digit products based on export statistics in 2020.

Source: UN COMTRADE.

Over the past decade, Cambodia recorded surpluses in commercial services trade. These have been offset by deficits in merchandise trade and turned negative due to the strong impact of the pandemic on the tourism sector. The **trade deficit** averaged USD 2.0 billion over the period 2011-2019 and stood at USD 2.1 billion in 2020.

Trade balance (USD billion)



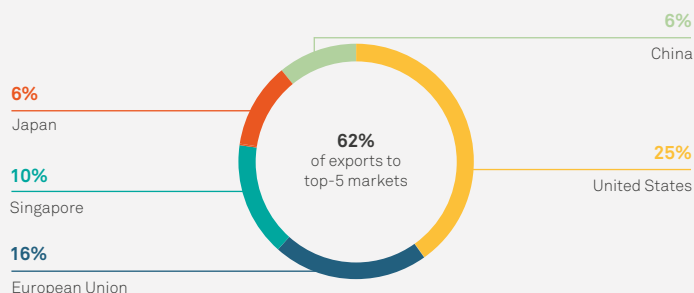
Source: WTO.

Top-5 export destinations accounted for more than half of all goods exports of Cambodia in 2020.

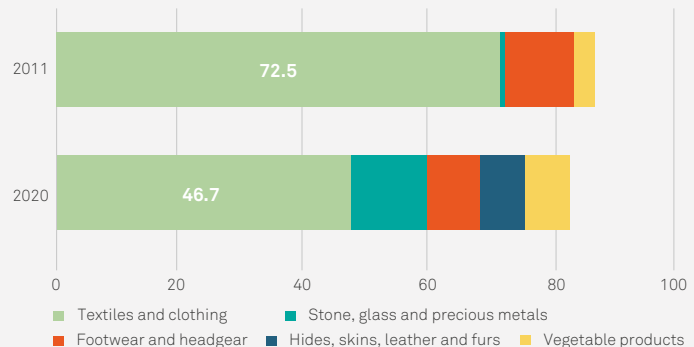
The **biggest market** was the United States, accounting for a quarter of its goods exports.

Textiles and clothing represented more than 40% of its goods exports.

Top-5 export markets in 2020 Share of global imports from Cambodia



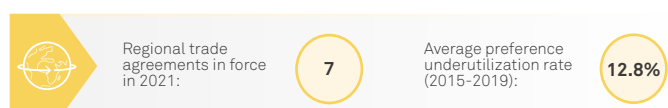
Top-5 export product groups, 2020 Share of global imports from Cambodia



HS sections.

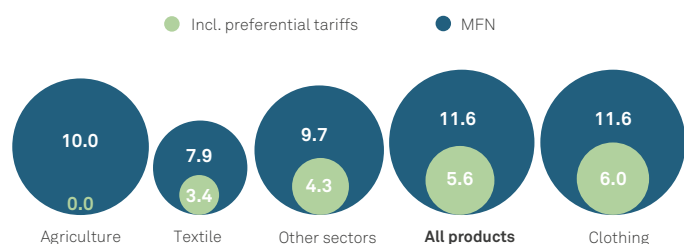
Source: UN COMTRADE, based on import statistics.

TRADE POLICY



Preference underutilization refers to the share of imports from Cambodia facing MFN duties despite being eligible for trade preferences.

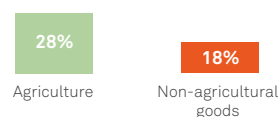
Tariffs applied to exports of Cambodia (weighted average, 2019)



Other sectors summarize all product groups that do not belong to agriculture, textiles, clothing, or fuels.

Notes: Information as of January 2022. Figures for the year 2020 include estimates. Number of traded goods at 4-digit product level of the harmonized system (HS) and number of trading partners in 2020 based on trade data exceeding USD 10,000 retrieved from UN COMTRADE. Regional trade agreements in force and notified to the GATT/WTO taken from the WTO RTA database. Preference underutilization rates based on data of the WTO Integrated Database (G/RO/W/204).

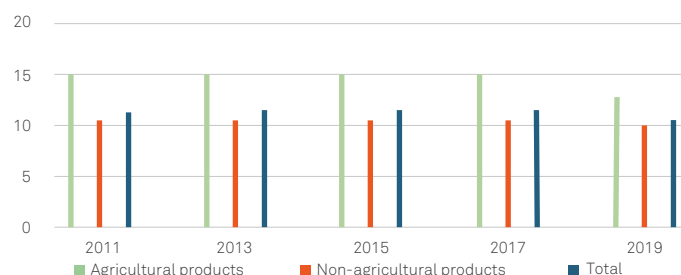
Bound tariffs (simple average)



Binding coverage Total



Tariffs applied by Cambodia to its imports (simple average)



Including interpolated data.

Sources: WTO and SDG Trade Monitor.